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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PANETTA).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 26, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JIMMY PANETTA to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3359. An act to provide for a system for reviewing the case file of cold case murders at the instance of certain persons, and for other purposes.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

DEMOCRATS HAVE FAILED STUDENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as students prepare to return to classrooms, it is now more clear than ever that the lockdowns of the past 2 years have dealt a devastating blow to the education of our Nation's children.

Isolation and a lack of hands-on learning was detrimental with students falling behind grade level in both reading and math.

In fact, new research shows that students have only recovered between 15 and 35 percent of the learning that was lost during school shutdowns.

Students are not learning the math, the science, the history, and the English that they will need to be successful, and over the long term, the consequence of this learning loss could be catastrophic for our young people.

Instead of addressing this crisis head-on and involving parents directly in their child's education to help get them back on track, the Biden administration has taken steps to limit parents' involvement and federally mandate what our children are taught in classrooms.

To take on this problem, I am proud to join my Republican colleagues as a cosponsor of the Parents Bill of Rights Act. This important legislation would ensure that parents know what their children are being taught in schools and that they have the chance to be heard and to be a part of their kids' education and not a bystander.

This bill would give parents the right to see their school district's budget and spending because it is time that we have transparency throughout our education system.

This would go even further to give parents the opportunity to protect their student's privacy by making sure that a school cannot change their policy on privacy without parental consent.

Our students are counting on us. They are counting on us to find solutions to the challenges that they face every day in school. It is time to increase family involvement, enforce high standards, and make sure that we are preparing our kids of all ages for success in education.

CELEBRATING SIGRID ANDREW

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Sigrid Andrew on her upcoming retirement from her role as medical center director at the James E. Van Zandt VA Medical Center in Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Ms. Andrews' 26 years of service to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs culminated with her time leading the Van Zandt VA Medical Center's team to where she has been a pillar of support for our veteran community.

Ms. Andrews' years of experience, not only as a nurse but as a leader in operational management, led her to find innovative solutions to a variety of unique challenges that face our veterans each and every day.

On a personal note, Sigrid Andrew has been instrumental in the development and deployment of the Homegrown Healthcare Initiative, which allows third- and fourth-year medical students to return to their communities in central Pennsylvania to care for patients and build the skills that they will need as young doctors, doctors who will be trained to address the physical and mental health issues of our great veterans.

Sigrid Andrews' tireless work to help address the rural physician shortage has been extraordinary and without her, the Homegrown Healthcare Initiative would not be where it is today.

Sigrid Andrews' persistence, her intelligence, and her dedication to excellence has been an essential tool to support the veteran community throughout Pennsylvania.

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On behalf of the people of Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, I thank Sigrid Andrew for her hard work and her commitment to the veterans of the United States military. I wish her all the best.

DEMOCRATS ARE LOWERING COSTS FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TLAIB). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) for 5 minutes.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize President Biden and House Democrats' efforts to lower costs for American families.

Because of Putin's invasion, Americans have seen higher costs everywhere—from the gas pump to grocery stores, to goods across the shelves at local stores. Farmers, ranchers, and consumers have been victims of these price hikes because of Putin's invasion.

President Biden and House Democrats aren't standing for this. That is why last month my Democratic House colleagues and I passed the Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act.

This bill will lower costs of goods for hardworking American families by addressing supply chain risks, lowering the cost of food and gas prices, strengthening the food supply chain, and ensuring robust competition in the meat and poultry sector. This will bring a much-needed drop in the prices of goods for the American people.

I am also glad to report that with President Biden's leadership, gas prices have declined by an average of 65 cents over the last 40 days. Yes, you heard me right, Madam Speaker, 65 cents in the last 40 days.

To bring additional savings for the American people, House Democrats passed the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act to further fight Putin's price hike.

While Democrats are determined to deliver results for Americans, Republicans showed little support on this cost-saving bill. While sad on their part, I was not surprised.

On the public health front, just this year, pharma companies have raised drug prices over 1,100 times. 1,100 times. Drastic, greedy increases like these have led to insulin in the U.S. doubling in price since 2012. This really hurts States and congressional districts like mine that have historically struggled with health issues like diabetes.

In Texas, more than 12.4 percent of the people—or nearly 3 million people—have diabetes. In the Houston area where I live, almost 14 percent of the residents have diabetes.

Madam Speaker, even in my own family—and you will recall, I am one of 10—6 of us have been struck with diabetes. I have one brother who is already under dialysis treatment.

Shockingly, reports show that one in four diabetics have rationed insulin in Texas due to high costs. Many residents have even died because of needing to ration this lifesaving medicine. This is simply appalling and unconscionable. No one in our great Nation should gamble with their life by rationing insulin because of high costs.

That is why House Democrats passed the Affordable Insulin Now Act to cap the price of insulin at $35 per month because no one—and I mean no one—should have to ration insulin in America.

So, while Republicans remain focused on pleasing their political base and stripping women of their rights, Democrats remain laser focused on lowering costs for hardworking Americans across our Nation and standing with families.

Democrats are the party who put people above politics. We stand with the American people. Together we are building a better America for generations to come and for the future of our children.

DEFINITION OF RECESSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, on Thursday, the Bureau of Economic Analysis will release its second quarter gross domestic product numbers, an overall measure of our country's economic output from April through June.

For decades, a ''recession'' has been defined as two consecutive quarters of negative economic growth. Therefore, if Thursday's second quarter GDP number is in the negative, then by definition, the United States economy will be in a recession.

However, that won't stop the White House from doing everything it can to deny the obvious. In fact, the White House Council of Economic Advisers is actively trying to change the definition of the word ''recession.''

In a blog published on July 21 titled: ''How Do Economists Determine Whether the Economy is in a Recession?'' the White House argues that ''it is unlikely that the decline in GDP in the first quarter of this year—even if followed by another GDP decline in the second quarter—indicates a recession.''

I hope those students who will be taking economics 101 in the fall are taking notes because the Biden administration is attempting to change the decades-old answers to the test questions for purely political purposes.

Instead of President Biden and his administration attempting to bait and switch the public on the definition of a recession, they should change course on their policies that are crushing our economy and creating significant pain for millions of Americans.

President Biden's disastrous economic policies are having a ripple effect on the housing market, on gas and food prices, real wages, and, of course, overall inflation. Now, we will find out on Thursday whether, by definition, we are in a recession.

Madam Speaker, it didn't have to be this way. We didn't have to borrow and spend ourselves into this mess. The President didn't need to cancel the Keystone Pipeline. He didn't need to restrict new oil and gas leases on public lands. He didn't need to create new regulations on every sector of the economy through the Securities and Exchange Commission and other bureaucratic government agencies.

Thankfully, the days of complete Democratic Party rule in Washington are likely coming to an end. The American people are fed up with their left-wing economic policies and will reject them soundly at the voting booth in November.

Until then, Republicans like me who stand for fiscal conservatism will continue to call them out and hope for more accountability.

At the end of the day, the President is responsible for this economic mess he created. He must do better. If he can't, Republicans will.

MEDICARE AND MEDICAID WAS A GIANT LEAP FORWARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, 57 years ago this week, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the Medicare and Medicaid Act. By increasing healthcare access for elderly and low-income Americans, this act was a giant leap forward in building a more perfect Union.

Today, nearly 64 million Americans are enrolled in Medicare, and over 83 million Americans receive assistance from Medicaid.

We know that these programs are highly effective. Extensive research shows that Medicaid coverage is associated with a range of positive health outcomes. Medicare and Medicaid save lives. Medicare and Medicaid also have considerable economic benefits. Medicaid significantly helps reduce poverty and has been tied to economic mobility across generations and higher educational attainment, income, and taxes paid.

Despite the benefits of Medicare and Medicaid, my Republican colleagues are trying to dismantle these programs.

In 2018, a House Republican budget proposed slashing $537 billion from Medicare over a decade. Yet, while House Republicans try to gut Medicare and Medicaid, House Democrats are working to expand these programs to more Americans.

□ 1215

I am fighting particularly hard to improve Medicare and Medicaid in my district of the Virgin Islands of the United States and the other U.S. territories, which have long suffered from healthcare inequities.

Before 2017, in the Virgin Islands, nearly 30 percent of residents didn't

have health insurance. This is a rate disproportionately higher than the national average of approximately 9 percent. As of 2021, 34,000 individuals in the Virgin Islands, over a third of our population, relied on Medicaid and CHIP.

However, the Virgin Islands has historically been denied the same Medicare and Medicaid benefits available to the States. Unlike the States, Federal Medicaid funding to the Virgin Islands is capped. Before the storms of 2017, the Federal Government covered just 55 percent of Medicaid costs to the Virgin Islands, which is substantially lower than the 83 percent that would have been covered if the Virgin Islands were treated as a State.

In addition, the Virgin Islands and U.S. territories are excluded from receiving low-income subsidies under the Medicare prescription drug benefit, and they are excluded from DSH, the Disproportionate Share Hospital program under both Medicaid and Medicare.

Through recent legislation, I worked to temporarily increase the Federal share of Medicaid funding to the Virgin Islands from 55 percent to 83 percent and increase Federal Medicaid funding to the Virgin Islands by hundreds of millions of dollars. This has allowed 20,000 of our most vulnerable Virgin Islanders to retain access to healthcare.

Unfortunately, these provisions are only temporary, and a permanent solution is needed to ensure the people of the Virgin Islands have access to affordable healthcare. That is why I introduced H.R. 3434 with Representatives from the other territories.

This bill would eliminate the unfair Medicaid funding limits for U.S. territories, increase Medicare reimbursements to hospitals in the U.S. territories, allow residents of the U.S. territories to be eligible for low-income subsidies under the Medicare prescription drug benefit, permit DSH payments to U.S. territories, and take other measures to improve access to health insurance.

Madam Speaker, I am calling on the Senate to address the Medicaid issue for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Marianas, and American Samoa to help almost hundreds of thousands of Americans. I am calling on the Senate to address this in any healthcare reconciliation bill with what was passed for the territories here in the House.

When President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Medicare and Medicaid Act into law, he promised: ''No longer will older Americans be denied the healing miracle of modern medicine. . . . No longer will young families see their incomes, and their hopes, eaten away simply because they are carrying out their deep moral obligations to their parents and to their uncles and their aunts.''

Unfortunately, this promise has yet to be fulfilled to residents of the Virgin Islands and the U.S. territories. As we mark 57 years of this legislation, let us commit to fully realizing this hope by expanding access to Medicare and Medicaid to all Americans.

UNDERFUNDING STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PENSIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, at the State and local levels, public employees are often promised defined benefit pension plans that are subsidized through the tax code and exempt from ERISA's funding, notice, and disclosure requirements.

Too often, State and local governments have not kept their end of the bargain and are failing to fund employee pensions adequately. The numbers suggest public employee pensions are dangerously underfunded. Economists estimate that State pension plans are collectively underfunded by as much as $5.8 trillion.

According to the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, public pension funds have on hand an average of just 75 cents for every dollar expected to go to retirees in future benefits.

Simply put, there is not enough money set aside to meet retirement obligations. This raises serious questions about the promises that public employers make and the practices they use to address underfunding.

I am especially concerned with recent news reports that some States and localities, rather than making responsible decisions to manage their plans, are adopting a risky practice: betting on the stock market with borrowed money.

According to The Wall Street Journal, in 2021, more than 100 State, city, and county governments borrowed money for their pension funds and invested in stocks and other investments.

Nearly $13 billion in pension obligation bonds were sold last year, which is more than in the prior 5 years combined. Here is the problem with issuing pension obligation bonds: They can backfire.

Investing with borrowed money can increase returns when markets are rising, but it makes losses more severe in down markets. This is especially concerning given the recent struggles in the stock and bond markets. According to recent reports, public pension funds have lost 10.4 percent, on average, in 2022.

When investments using borrowed money don't perform as hoped and returns fall below the bond interest rate, the city, State, or county winds up paying even more than if it hadn't borrowed in the first place.

In light of recent multibillion-dollar taxpayer bailouts of private-sector pension plans, there is no question about where State and local governments will turn when investments fall short and trillions in pension plans come due.

Madam Speaker, I urge public employers to make decisions to fund their pension plans responsibly. Plans should not be gambling with the retirement savings of the hardworking men and women who depend on these pensions.

HONORING LEE ESPINOZA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Coachella Valley's very own, Librado ''Lee'' Espinoza, an icon, a legend in the boxing ring, and an inspiration to us all.

From picking peanuts in the fields of Michoacan, Mexico, to training world-renowned boxers on the national stage, Lee is a fighter.

The owner of the Coachella Valley Boxing Club, Lee is truly the godfather of boxing in the valley. He has trained world champions and put Coachella on the map for producing some of the best boxers in the game.

Born in 1949, in La Piedad, Michoacan, Lee's success stems from his humble beginnings. In his early years, he worked on his father's farm, picking peanuts alongside his grandfather. After the devastating loss of his father, Lee eventually moved to the U.S. with his mother, where they lived in Coachella and, later, Tulare. Ultimately, Lee settled back in Coachella in the Coachella Valley, where he married his wife, June, and worked as a foreman installing irrigation systems.

Together, June and Lee had four children: Vince, Luis, Reuben, and Candy. It was his son Reuben whose interest in boxing and winning big trophies opened the door for Lee to become the coach that he is today. Lee took Reuben to the Indio Boys and Girls Club every day after work to train with his coach, Lalo Gutierrez, who, in turn, taught him the ways of coaching.

When Lee took over coaching for Lalo, he formed a boxing club that competed successfully against others throughout southern California and Arizona.

While training in a cramped, single room in Indio, Lee's steadfast dedication as a coach shined through in the success of the athletes he guided both inside and outside the ring.

His first professional fighter, Francisco ''Pancho'' Segura, fought twice for the International Boxing Federation world featherweight title and competed in the 1984 Olympic tryouts.

Even when Pancho decided it was time to retire, Lee helped him find a job so that he could take care of his family. You see, that is the thing about Lee. When he is in your corner, you know that he is going to do everything that he can to help you succeed. In the ring and out of the ring, he is truly a caring man, a man of character with a lion's heart of gold.

In 1985, he officially opened the Coachella Valley Boxing Club in an old fire station next to Coachella City Hall. What started as a club with six kids quickly grew to 50.

Over the years, he has trained outstanding athletes like Sandra ''Sandy'' Yard, who won two International Female Boxing Association world titles; Randy Caballero, an International Boxing Federation World Champion; the Diaz brothers, Joel, Jesus, Antonio, and Julio, each of whom won national titles and competed before international audiences; and Jocelyn Camarillo, from Indio, who won the 2021 USA Boxing National Championships.

For Pancho, Sandy, Randy, the Diaz brothers, Jocelyn, and countless others he has trained, Lee's mentorship did more than help them triumph in the ring. His relentless devotion to their growth laid the foundation for their long-term success.

Through his own success and his own stories, he has given the athletes that he has trained someone to look up to and something to fight for. His contributions to our communities have shaped our valley's history and left a lasting mark on the sport of boxing.

In fact, he has been inducted into the California Boxing Hall of Fame and the West Coast Boxing Hall of Fame for all that he has achieved.

Growing up in Coachella, I was personally inspired by Lee and his grit, determination, and work ethic. I looked up to Lee because I knew he was making a difference in our humble farmworker community.

It is my hope that by telling his story here today and recording it in our Nation's history, athletes across the country and future generations will also be inspired and will feel that same sense of hope that he has given to many of us in our valley and across the Nation.

RECOGNIZING DR. MICHAEL WELSH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Michael Welsh of the University of Iowa College of Medicine.

Dr. Welsh recently won the 2022 Shaw Prize in Life Science and Medicine for his discoveries of defects causing cystic fibrosis and his development of medicines that reverse those defects.

Dr. Welsh has spent the past 40 years of his career researching cystic fibrosis and looking for solutions at the University of Iowa. The Shaw Prize is awarded to those whose discoveries in biomedical sciences have created solutions to illness and suffering.

This is a remarkable achievement, and Dr. Welsh's research and discoveries should be highlighted. I am excited to see where his research takes him and those he inspires and mentors, and how the University of Iowa will contribute to the cure of cystic fibrosis.

RECOGNIZING REGINA CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL SOFTBALL TEAM

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Regina Catholic High School's softball team.

Last weekend, the Regals concluded the State softball tournament hosted in Fort Dodge and won the 2A State championship title. This victory marks Regina Catholic High School's fourth 2A State championship in 11 years.

Despite a difficult first inning, the Regals were able to come together, work as a team, and finish with a 6–4 victory over Wilton Jr.-Sr. High School.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate both teams, as both teams are in my district. How outstanding that two of my district's teams would be in the State championship softball tournament. They put on a spectacular championship game, showing the talent that our district has at the State level.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to cheering on both teams next year as they compete for another State title.

CELEBRATIONS

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I wish a happy birthday to Steve Schleffer.

I wish a happy 43rd anniversary to Mary and Kirk Ferentz on August 11. Happy anniversary, Mary and Kirk.

On August 13, Kurt and Cathy Haller will celebrate their 39th wedding anniversary. Happy anniversary, Kurt and Cathy.

I wish a happy birthday to Blake Dickerson.

And I wish a happy birthday to William Ahlquist.

PROTECTING SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise to address the body on Social Security.

Madam Speaker, as we speak, we are at war. We are at war with a global pandemic, a global pandemic that has swept across many nations, including our own, where we have now lost more than a million people. Madam Speaker, 756,000-plus are over the age of 65.

□ 1230

Madam Speaker, these are also the individuals who are most dependent during these times because they are on a fixed income and are most impacted by inflation.

Madam Speaker, this war will continue because there is another wave of omicron coming our way called BA.2.75 that will land here sometime in the fall and all the more reason that we have a plan to address this. Our plan is to make sure that we assist our seniors who are most in need. So we reach out to our colleagues on the other side and ask them to join us in expanding Social Security benefits. Congress, that has the sole responsibility to do this, hasn't done it in 51 years.

Madam Speaker, when you go back home to your district in which on average 145,000 people in your district are on Social Security, they need our help now. It is what Martin Luther King called the fierce urgency of now: now because we are in the midst of COVID, now because there is another more deadly wave on its way and the groups impacted the most are our senior citizens and our veterans. As everyone knows, Social Security not only is a pension plan, it is spousal and dependent coverage, and more veterans rely on Social Security than they do on the VA, and they are in need of our help.

Congress as an institution hasn't acted in 51 years to enhance a program. Madam Speaker, as you know, a gallon of milk cost 72 cents in 1971, and Richard Nixon was President of the United States. That is how long it has been since Congress has acted. We can no longer kick the can down the road. We are at war. We are at war with a virus that is attacking our people. They need our help, and they need our response. During war, we come together as a body and we roll up our sleeves.

We have a plan that will extend those benefits. Republicans have put forward three concepts and ideas. One is the Republican Study plan that cuts Social Security across the board by 21 percent with the idea that people are living longer so we should boost the age. For every year you raise the age, that is a 7 percent cut. The plan here says you have a new plan that says you work until you die, for God's sake. This cannot stand.

Senator SCOTT has proposed a plan for Social Security that ends it in 5 years, and Mr. BIGGS, before our committee, testified that Social Security ought to be privatized.

We say: None of the above.

Join us in expanding benefits to people who need them the most and to people who are impacted the most. These are your brothers, your sisters, your mothers and fathers, your aunts and uncles, the people you worship with, and your coworkers. That is who Social Security impacts, more than 65 million Americans currently, and with 10,000 baby boomers a day becoming eligible for Social Security the time to act is now. We cannot kick this can down the road.

We have a markup pending in the Ways and Means Committee to get this bill to the floor, and the sooner we vote on it the better. This is something where Democrats and Republicans should join together. Social Security is the most efficient and effective government program. It is run with under 1 percent administrative cost. I come from the insurance capital of the world. Any insurance company would love to have a 99 percent loss ratio.

Madam Speaker, come together and join us to protect Social Security.

CELEBRATING INDIANA'S FAIR SEASON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, it is summer, and Hoosiers all over the great State of Indiana are renewing our proud and longstanding tradition of attending our great county fairs.

County fairs are a time for communities to gather, to celebrate, and to encourage young Hoosiers in agriculture. My team and I have spent our summer attending county fairs across Indiana's Sixth District. I encourage all Hoosiers to attend their local county fair and the Indiana State Fair, which runs from July 29 through August 21.

DECATUR COUNTY BICENTENNIAL

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Decatur County and its county seat, Greensburg, Indiana, in its bicentennial celebration.

Decatur County and the wonderful city of Greensburg were founded in the year of 1822 by veterans and war heroes of the War of 1812, and it still stands today as a model county and city. Decatur County and the city of Greensburg will long stand as a beacon of hope from the communities filled with hospitality to the famous Tree City courthouse.

So, Madam Speaker, I ask that all Hoosiers and Americans join us in celebrating Decatur County's grand bicentennial.

HENRY COUNTY BICENTENNIAL

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the bicentennial of Henry County, Indiana. Henry County was officially founded on June 1, 1822. Henry County is home to the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame and served as the home court to the movie ''Hoosiers'' in Knightstown. A museum and the birthplace of Wilbur Wright also finds its home there. Henry County includes the Old National Road, the oldest of the great crossroads of America.

So, Madam Speaker, I ask that all Hoosiers and Americans join us in celebrating Henry County's grand bicentennial.

HONORING STATE REPRESENTATIVE TOM SAUNDERS

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor State Representative Tom Saunders. Representative Saunders is retiring after nearly three decades of public service, and I am proud to join Hoosiers in celebrating a friend who has had an immeasurable impact on our beloved Indiana.

Representative Tom Saunders has long served as a distinguished voice on behalf of the people of Henry County and our entire State; therefore, Madam Speaker, I wish him an enjoyable retirement, and I thank him for his many years of service.

FIGHTING FOR HOOSIER FARMERS

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today because Hoosier farmers are struggling under Democratic leadership here in Washington, D.C. While many of us understand the cost of inflation on our pocketbooks, we often forget that inflation is clobbering farmers who produce our food and fuel. Under President Biden's policies, farmers are struggling to just break even as input costs outpace commodity prices.

So, Madam Speaker, after many letters I have written to multiple agency heads, I regret to report that Democrats are not, in fact, the party of all Americans. I will never stop fighting for Hoosier farmers and the agricultural industry here in the Nation's Capitol.

THANKING GREENWOOD FIRST RESPONDERS

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to say a hearty thank you to the brave and courageous first responders who serve the community of Greenwood, Indiana. When tragedy hit their community last week they were the first on the scene to respond. We commend local and Federal authorities for their swift and coordinated action. I thank the Greenwood Police Chief James Ison and Johnson County Sheriff Duane Burgess for their leadership, and I thank all of those who serve with them.

INFLATION, INFLATION, INFLATION

Mr. PENCE. Inflation, inflation, inflation.

Madam Speaker, inflation is costing the average family $6,000 per year—$6,000 per year.

For Hoosiers, this is gas and groceries, college tuition, and car repairs. Despite Democrats' denial, we all know where this is headed: a recession. We are in it. Hardworking Hoosiers cannot afford Democrats' policies any longer.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to stop crushing the American Dream with their out-of-touch policies.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF U.S. ARMY RET. SPECIAL FORCES MAJOR JOHN J. DUFFY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the heroic service of U.S. Army Retired Special Forces Major John J. Duffy.

Recently, Major Duffy was recognized as a recipient of the Medal of Honor—not just for his service, but for his gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty.

A resident of my district in Santa Cruz, California, Major Duffy served four combat tours in Vietnam, oftentimes operating well behind the enemy lines. Throughout his time in the military, he was the recipient of 64 awards and decorations, 29 of which are for valor.

Recently at a ceremony at the White House, Major Duffy received the Medal of Honor from President Joe Biden. The medal was in recognition of his actions on April 14 and 15, 1972, when Major Duffy was the adviser for the 2nd Brigade of the 11th Airborne Division for the Republic of Vietnam.

Over those 2 days, Major Duffy valiantly defended Fire Support Base Charlie against an attack from a battalion-sized group of the enemy. During the battle Major Duffy took charge after his CO was killed in action. Despite constant attacks by the enemy and being shot multiple times, he refused to leave, and he returned enemy fire as he tended to his wounded soldiers. During the eventual evacuation of the base, he led the operation and continued to tend to his soldiers who were wounded in action. He finally left the base, but he was the last man to do so.

Major Duffy exemplifies the heroism that is required to earn this award and represents the type of service and sacrifice that is at times necessary in combat for our brothers in arms and for our country. That is why we in our community, on the central coast of California, are so proud to call Major John Duffy our neighbor, a veteran, and our countryman of the United States of America.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF DIANE PORTER COOLEY

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the life of Diane Porter Cooley, a pillar of the Pajaro Valley and Santa Cruz County community.

Born to a family that settled in Santa Cruz County in the 1850s, Diane was raised on Las Lomas Ranch in Watsonville. Diane had a deep connection to the land and to the people of the central coast of California. Her father, Tom, was one of the four founders of Driscoll's Berries, and Diane continued her involvement with agriculture until her passing earlier this year.

A deeply passionate civic leader, Diane worked tirelessly to protect and preserve the environment and was an outspoken advocate for the people of the Pajaro Valley. She was a dynamic agent of change who championed the creation of the Elkhorn Slough Foundation, the Pajaro Valley Arts Council, the Community Foundation of Santa Cruz County, and the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County.

Madam Speaker, Diane Cooley's outreach and philanthropy extended far and wide throughout our community. As Santa Cruz County bids farewell to its beloved daughter of 95 years, may her legacy of giving continue to inspire all of us for generations to come.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER THEFTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, today I rise to address an issue plaguing my constituents, my fellow Hoosiers, and Americans across the country: catalytic converter thefts.

From the outside looking in, catalytic converter theft may seem like a small problem, but law enforcement, auto dealers, and the growing number of victims of these crimes will tell you otherwise. In communities across the country, thieves are targeting families, schools, and businesses, disrupting transportation plans and leading drivers to shell out hundreds or even thousands of dollars in repair costs.

For those of you who are unfamiliar with catalytic converters, this auto part is required to reduce the potency of toxic emissions from internal combustion engines and is usually made up of precious metals like platinum, rhodium, and palladium, which can be sold to scrap dealers for hundreds of dollars on the black market. The value of these materials, combined with a thief's ability to remove them from a car in a matter of seconds, makes them a prime target for criminals looking to earn cash with little risk.

My bill takes a multipronged approach to tackling this epidemic and by including traceable identifying features on catalytic converters, addressing how parts are purchased, and strengthening enforceability of catalytic converter thefts. By creating a system where law enforcement can link stolen catalytic converters from their vehicles of origin, prohibit the purchase of disassembled catalytic converters, and codify catalytic converter thefts as criminal offenses with criminal penalties, it is my great hope that we can curb these costly thefts.

I am deeply concerned about the costly impacts that these thefts have on Americans, especially at a time when American workers are taking home less and families are paying more for everything thanks to soaring inflation rates. I recognize the strain this has put on so many victims of this crime, and I want to do all I can to empower law enforcement so we can address this problem.

Americans have enough to worry about. Spending their hard-earned paycheck to replace stolen car parts shouldn't be one of them.

□ 1245

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have joined me in this effort to empower law enforcement and deter future theft by joining the PART Act. I believe that this widely bipartisan issue can be an easy win for Congress by offering a straightforward and impactful solution for law enforcement struggling to address these rampant crimes across the country. I hope you will join me in putting an end to this issue by supporting H.R. 6394, the PART Act.

MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL MODELING EDUCATION

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about H.R. 3588. This is an important piece of legislation that I was proud to introduce with my friend from Pennsylvania, Congresswoman CHRISSY HOULAHAN.

The Mathematical and Statistical Modeling Education Act provides a much-needed solution to improving the quality of STEM education in America. This legislation advances mathematical instruction by incorporating modern tools and context, including data, statistics, and computation.

Mathematical modeling is currently taught on a limited basis yet is the foundation for the important work our Nation is addressing within research, development, and technological innovation.

In addition to being both a bipartisan and a bicameral piece of legislation, this bill has the support of several organizations, including the American Mathematical Society, and the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics; and I am proud to lead this effort in providing for the security of America's global competitive edge.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill.

REMEMBERING THE 10–YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK AT THE OAK CREEK SIKH GURDWARA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIL) for 5.

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 10-year anniversary of the horrific attack at the Oak Creek Sikh Gurdwara on August 5, 2012. I rise to honor the memory of those we lost in that attack.

On August 5, 2012, a shooting took place at the Sikh Temple of Wisconsin, killing seven worshippers.

I also rise to honor Lieutenant Brian Murphy, who responded to the scene and was shot at 15 times at close range.

This senseless act of violence should have never occurred and, in particular, in a house of worship. Nonetheless, the Oak Creek community came together. The Sikh community responded with compassion and stayed true to the Sikh principle of Chardi Kala, translating to relentless optimism.

I join the Oak Creek community to remember and honor the victims of this tragedy.

IMPACT OF RISING PRICES

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, every day I am home in Wisconsin, I hear about the impact of rising prices and the impact that they are having on families' budgets. Wisconsin's families and seniors have continued to share their concerns with me about rising costs.

A 79-year-old woman in Janesville, Wisconsin, told me: BRYAN, I drive less and am more careful about what I buy in the grocery store because I am on a fixed income.

A woman in Oak Creek said: BRYAN, I am on a fixed income and with the increased cost of medication, groceries, and gas, it is difficult to stretch money until the next month's payment.

A 68-year-old woman from Kenosha, Wisconsin, said: BRYAN, I am delaying my retirement. Food costs and energy costs are out of control.

Madam Speaker, we need to change course. It is time we unleash American energy, get spending under control, and address the issues American families are facing every day.

PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES FROM ILLICIT FENTANYL

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, illicit fentanyl is devastating our communities. In Racine County last year, 68 people died from an illicit fentanyl overdose. In Kenosha County, 48 people died of an illicit fentanyl overdose death.

Illicit fentanyl is the leading cause of death for individuals aged 18 to 45. We must keep working to keep these drugs off our streets.

I am pleased to announce two of my amendments passed the House last week.

The first amendment will support funding to combat fentanyl from entering the country and strengthening border security. The second amendment will support funding for high intensity drug trafficking areas. This will be used to combat the increase in overdose deaths from fentanyl and related substances. These amendments are an important step in keeping these dangerous substances off our streets.

In order to stop the illicit fentanyl flow, we need to secure the border, fund law enforcement, and make fentanyl-related substances a permanent schedule I drug.

I encourage Congress to take the steps necessary to protect our communities from this illicit substance.

CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, the COVID–19 shutdowns exacerbated a worsening crisis in our country. What I am talking about is our children's mental health.

I recently sent a letter to the CDC regarding our youth's mental health. The CDC has not released data on suicide rates among children. Why?

The data on suicide rates in children is an important tool needed to strengthen our mental health infrastructure across our country.

As we approach the coming school year, this critical data will help us make informed decisions to support our children and improve their mental health. I urge the CDC to release this important data regarding our children's mental health.

QUALITY HEALTHCARE FOR VETERANS

Mr. STEIL. Madam Speaker, I will discuss an issue impacting veterans in my district. I am continuing to hear stories from families in Wisconsin about the quality of care at the State-run Wisconsin Veterans Home in Union Grove.

The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel reported in May that the State-run veterans home ranks among one of the worst State-run veterans homes in the entire country. This is unacceptable. The substandard care veterans have

suffered at the Union Grove facility is abhorrent and must be addressed immediately.

Two months ago, I asked for a Federal review of the State-run facility. Our veterans and their families should be receiving the highest-quality care at any facility in Wisconsin. The quality of care at that facility has long been a concern of mine.

It is abundantly clear that the veterans home at Union Grove has much larger issues than many imagined. We need to ensure our veterans are receiving the care they deserve. I continue to call on the Department of Veterans Affairs and CMS to provide a Federal review of the Union Grove Veterans Home.

HIGH PRICES AND RISING INFLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, this time last year, President Biden claimed that high prices and rising inflation were temporary; that if we continued down this administration's path and trusted their policies, then prices would go down again.

Well, last month's Consumer Price Index score came out and revealed that inflation has soared to 9.1 percent, the highest rate in 41 years. So obviously, his statement that inflation was transitory, temporary, what have you, is false. The numbers aren't bearing up.

Now, the Commerce Department is days away from releasing its first estimate of the economy's output in the April through June quarter. The economy already shrank 1.6 percent in the January through March quarter, and many economists are forecasting another negative output rate.

Two outputs in a row means that—the ''R'' word, the one that the Biden administration and his Cabinet don't want to say—it could mean the recession.

Now, that will validate the feelings of Americans across the country who are struggling to afford the basic necessities amid rising prices.

Despite record-high prices, Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen is trying to spin the definition of a recession, claiming that since our Nation's unemployment rate isn't that high, then our economy must be doing great. That is not being felt at home. That is obviously false.

The American people are feeling unprecedented financial pain in all aspects of their lives. Fuel, electricity, their healthcare, homes, everything is going up. It is becoming unaffordable for lower-income and middle-income Americans.

Wholesale prices have surged 11.3 percent. Small business confidence has dropped to a 48-year low with businesses struggling to hire new employees and fill open jobs.

These high-up bureaucrats in the Biden administration aren't suffering the financial consequences that their policies are causing average Americans. They don't feel them the same as regular people do.

This is the same administration who, when gas prices hit an all-time high, told people to go out and buy brand new electric vehicles. Sure, no problem; $50,000 $65,000.

Our Secretary of Transportation says it will require more pain to benefit electric car drivers and owners at $65,000 vehicles with Chinese-made replacement battery packs.

Our Nation is facing a recession, meaning that the sales of new homes, consumer confidence, spending, and real wages are dropping, and inflation is still rising.

President Biden has allowed the American people and Main Street businesses to suffer while his reckless spending policies continue to make things worse. I have heard this firsthand from my own constituents, real people out there that deal with this every day.

The price of everything at the cash register, at the supermarket, is all going up, and their wages, effectively, are going down.

In a telephone town hall I hosted recently, I asked participants, have rising costs impacted your spending habits? Ninety percent said yes. They can spend less; they can do less.

There are similar figures across the board. A new FOX News poll revealed that 75 percent of Americans reported experiencing hardship because of inflation.

We need to work to repair our economy through cutting wasteful spending, burdensome regulations, our dependence on foreign oil. Why are we going to Saudi Arabia and asking for their oil when we have so much in our own backyard, our own energy, that we could make ourselves completely self-sufficient, as we were a couple of years ago, and help our allies around the world with that as well.

Focus on things that help the American people, lower-income and middle-income families especially, instead of helping more illegal immigrants come to the country; instead of helping China become richer with more and more of our assets and more of our business.

I keep having to ask the question: President Biden, and your Cabinet, whose side are you on?

DYSLEXIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, today, one in five Americans are affected by dyslexia, making it the most common learning disability. Yet, there are still children in U.S. school systems that go without being diagnosed. Instead, they are written off as having a lack of effort, or a plain lack of intelligence.

Despite misconception, dyslexia is not connected to one's level of intelligence. In fact, where students have a difficult time reading, they often excel in creative thought and critical thinking. My bipartisan legislation, the 21st Century Dyslexia Act, will Federally define dyslexia and label proper treatments and diagnosis, enabling teachers, students, and parents to assist aspiring students to achieve successful academic careers, and to ensure that all children are granted equal opportunity in the classroom.

SAVE OUR SEQUOIAS

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, 3,000 years; that is how long some giant sequoias have been alive. To put this into perspective, these trees started growing before the concept of democracy, the English language, and the birth of Christ.

The Mariposa Grove, the largest grove of giant sequoias in Yosemite National Park has been a source of inspiration for generations. When the Washburn Fire recently hit the Mariposa Grove, the fire's intensity dramatically decreased, thanks to 50 years of thinning and prescribed burns.

There is a stark contrast between areas that have a history of proper management and those that have been disregarded. While the fire subsided in the Mariposa Grove, surrounding areas that did not receive sufficient management were destroyed.

As a licensed forester, I take it upon myself to seek science-based solutions for the conservation of our forests. The Mariposa Grove serves as a prime example of how mechanical thinning and prescribed burns are necessary tools for proper forest management.

It is my hope that the grove continues its legacy of inspiration by encouraging a new generation of proactive forest management that will protect these iconic trees for the enjoyment of generations to come.

It is past time for the Natural Resources Committee to mark up the bipartisan Save Our Sequoias Act, and for the House to pass it to protect these iconic national treasures.

GREAT BASIN BRISTLECONE PINE TREES

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, recently, we have talked a lot about the dire situation of some of California's most iconic trees, the sequoias. But we have yet to discuss the condition of California's oldest trees, the Great Basin bristlecone pine trees.

Great Basin bristlecone pines signify resilience, longevity, and perseverance. To cope in difficult times, they almost completely die off, leaving but a few strips of bark that can continue to grow along the ground or skyward for thousands of years. To ward off pests, bristlecone pines trap pests in their thick resin.

Due to severe drought, in mixed forests, bark beetles have been able to build up broods on other tree species

and overwhelm many bristlecone pines, which succumb to bark beetles in a way they have never before.

□ 1300

The good news is, in the past month, a Forest Service pathologist confirmed that Methuselah, the nearly 5,000-year-old bristlecone pine thought to be the oldest tree in the world, has yet to face bark beetle infestation.

There is still time to act on the drought in a timely, commonsense manner to protect our Great Basin bristlecone pines. We must follow the bristlecone pine's example of resilience and perseverance, adapting our laws to the needs of the natural world to stave off catastrophic wildfire and severe drought.

DEVASTATING YEAR FOR FARMERS AND RANCHERS

Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the hardworking farmers and ranchers of Arkansas, who are being crushed by unprecedented drought and heat on top of out-of-control inflation that has created suffocating input costs for basic farming inputs such as fuel and fertilizer.

Although this devastating farm year can't be salvaged, hopefully the Biden administration and Democrats in Congress will realize how detrimental their actions have been on raising energy and food prices on those who can least afford it: low-income and fixed-income Americans.

There is still time to change directions on this dangerous path Democrats are leading our country down. I plead with my colleagues across the aisle to embolden common sense.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

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

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Holy and gracious God, thank You for the countless times You demonstrate the intimacy of Your love for us—through the affection of a loved one, a desire met, serendipitous moments that grace our days with evidence of Your hand in our lives.

How easy it is to believe, having seen Your power at work, Your creative activity in the living of our days, in the healing of those we love and care for. We are truly blessed.

Lord, we believe. Help our unbelief.

We ask Your blessing when we can't see, when the hurts, the evil, and the confusion of the world obscure any evidence of Your concern for us and deny Your willingness or ability to bring order to our chaos.

In this confusion, may we find certainty that transcends doubt. In our fear, may we find faith that sees beyond our hopelessness. And as we wait upon You, may we trust in Your sovereign power by which all things are possible for those who, even without seeing, believe.

In the inimitable power of Your name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

TAKE BORDER CRISIS SERIOUSLY

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, what do Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming have in common?

They all have populations smaller than the number of illegal immigrants that have been apprehended at our southern border since the Joe Biden administration began. We are talking about 3.1 million migrants in 1½ years. This is, indeed, a national security threat.

Border Patrol officials encountered more than 207,000 migrants last month alone. Six, by the way, were on the terrorist watch list.

How many more are making their way here right now? How many will succeed at slipping through the cracks? How many caravans will it take? How many needless deaths will occur under this President?

Every month, thousands more will come if this administration doesn't begin to take this issue seriously. This President must do better.

RECOGNIZING PINE HALL BRICK'S CENTENNIAL

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize an impeccable family-owned company in North Carolina that is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year: Pine Hall Brick.

In 1922, a man by the name of Flake Steele, Sr., founded Pine Hall Brick, and today, the Steele family's fourth generation owns and operates the business.

In the construction industry, Pine Hall Brick is a force to be reckoned with. From building schools to major production facilities, this company has a reputation that spans the entire country and one that is highly regarded within the Tar Heel State.

Congratulations to the Steele family and all the employees at Pine Hall Brick on 100 years of excellence. Here is to many more.

BIDEN'S LOOMING RECESSION

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, Biden has repeatedly tried to deflect blame for all the economic problems Americans are currently facing.

Instead of blaming inflation on out-of-control government spending, he claims it is the fault of greedy corporations and that profits are bad.

Instead of realizing that his hostility toward the oil and gas industry is decreasing investments and increasing energy costs, he blames Russia.

Well, I can tell you that the American people are not buying it. The American people are not stupid. People are facing the real-life consequences of Biden's failed economic policies at the grocery store, at the bank, and in their paychecks.

Instead of working to address these economic challenges, the White House is trying to change the definition of a recession before abysmal GDP numbers are released later this week.

The American people deserve a leader that offers solutions, not semantics. In God we trust.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6552) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6552

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 ''Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES
Subtitle A—Programs To Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking
Sec. 101. Modifications to grants to assist in the recognition of trafficking.
Sec. 102. Human trafficking survivors employment and education program.
Sec. 103. Extending sunset for Advisory Council on Human Trafficking.
Subtitle B—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor
Sec. 111. Sense of Congress on submission of Department of Justice reports on time.
Sec. 112. Sense of Congress on requiring child welfare agencies to report information on missing and abducted foster children and youth.
TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD
Sec. 201. Modifications to program to end modern slavery grants.
Sec. 202. Amendments to tier standards.
Sec. 203. Expanding prevention efforts at the United States Agency for International Development.
Sec. 204. Sense of Congress on human trafficking crisis in Ukraine.
TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
Sec. 301. Extension of authorizations under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.
Sec. 302. Extension of authorizations under the International Megan's Law.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

SEC. 101. MODIFICATIONS TO GRANTS TO ASSIST IN THE RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO AUTHORITIES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING.—Section 106(b)(2) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(b)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''GRANTS TO ASSIST IN THE RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING'' and inserting ''FREDERICK DOUGLASS HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION EDUCATION GRANTS'';

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''under a program named 'Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grants' '' after ''may award grants''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting '', linguistically accessible, and culturally responsive'' after ''age-appropriate'';

(3) in the heading of subparagraph (C), by inserting ''FOR FREDERICK DOUGLASS HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION EDUCATION GRANTS'' after ''PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS'';

(4) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

''(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grants under this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

''(i) give priority to local educational agencies serving a high-intensity child sex trafficking area or an area with significant child labor trafficking;

''(ii) give additional priority to local educational agencies that partner with non-profit organizations specializing in human trafficking prevention education, which partner with law enforcement and technology or social media companies, to assist in training efforts to protect children from labor trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse including grooming, materials depicting the sexual abuse of children, and human trafficking transmitted through technology; and

''(iii) consult, as appropriate, with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General, to identify the geographic areas in the United States with the highest prevalence of at-risk populations for child trafficking, including children who are members of a racial or ethnic minority, homeless youth, foster youth, youth involved in the child welfare system, and children and youth who run away from home or an out-of-home placement.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION.—Grantees should be selected based on their demonstrated ability to—

''(i) engage stakeholders, including survivors of human trafficking, and Federal, State, local, or Tribal partners, to develop the programs;

''(ii) train the trainers, guardians, K–12 students, teachers, and other school personnel in a linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed fashion; and

''(iii) create a scalable, repeatable program to prevent child labor trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse including grooming, child sexual abuse materials, and trafficking transmitted through technology that—

''(I) uses evidence-based (as such term is defined in section 8101(21)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(21)(A))) best practices; and

''(II) employs appropriate technological tools and methodologies, including linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed approaches for trainers, guardians, educators, and K–12 students.

''(F) TRAIN THE TRAINERS.—For purposes of subparagraph (E), the term 'train the trainers' means having experienced or master trainers coach new trainers who are less experienced with a particular topic or skill, or with training overall, who can then teach the material to others, creating a broader reach, sustainability, and making efforts cost- and time-efficient (commonly referred to as 'training of trainers').

''(G) DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and the Secretary of the Interior to determine the appropriate demographics of the recipients or of students at risk of being trafficked or exploited, to be collected and reported with respect to grants under this paragraph, which shall include data collection of, at a minimum, students who are economically disadvantaged, members of a racial or ethnic minority, homeless youth, foster youth, youth involved in the child welfare system, and children and youth who run away from home or an out-of-home placement.

''(H) REPORT.—Not later than 540 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committees on the Judiciary and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and make available to the public a report, including data on the following:

''(i) The total number of entities that received a Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grant over the past year.

''(ii) The total number of partnerships or consultants that included survivors, nonprofit organizations specialized in human trafficking prevention education, law enforcement, and technology or social media companies.

''(iii) The total number of elementary and secondary schools that established and implemented evidence-based (as such term is defined in section 8101(21)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(21)(A))) best practices through programs developed using such grants.

''(iv) The total number and geographic distribution of trainers, guardians, students, teachers, and other school personnel trained using such grants pursuant to this paragraph.

''(v) The results of pre-training and post-training surveys to gauge trainees' increased understanding of the scope and signs of child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse; how to interact with potential victims and survivors of child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse using age-appropriate and trauma-informed approach; and the manner in which to respond to potential child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse.

''(vi) The number of potential victims and survivors of child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse identified and served by grantees, excluding any individually identifiable information about such children and acting in full compliance with all applicable privacy laws and regulations.

''(vii) The number of students in elementary or secondary school identified by grantees as being at risk of being trafficked or sexually exploited and abused, excluding any individually identifiable information about such children.

''(viii) The demographic characteristics of child trafficking survivors and victims, sexually exploited and abused children, and students at risk of being trafficked or sexually exploited and abused described in clauses (vi) and (vii), excluding any individually identifiable information about such children.

''(ix) Any service gaps and best practices identified by grantees.''.

SEC. 102. HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may carry out a Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program to prevent the re-exploitation of eligible individuals who have been victims of trafficking, by assisting such individuals to integrate or reintegrate into society through social services support for the attainment of life-skills, employment, and

education necessary to achieve self-sufficiency.

(b) SERVICES PROVIDED.—Services offered, provided, and funded by the Program shall include (as relevant to the victim of trafficking)—

(1) enrollment and participation in—

(A) basic education, including literacy education and English as a second language education;

(B) job-related skills training;

(C) vocational and certificate programs; and

(D) programs for attaining a regular high school diploma or its recognized equivalent;

(2) life-skill training programs, including management of personal finances, self-care, and parenting classes;

(3) résumé creation and review;

(4) interview coaching and counseling;

(5) assistance with expungement of criminal records when such records are for nonviolent crimes that were committed as a consequence of the eligible individual's victimization, including assistance with credit repair;

(6) assistance with enrollment in college or technical school;

(7) scholarship assistance for attending college or technical school;

(8) professional coaching or professional development classes;

(9) case management to develop an individualized plan with each victim of trafficking, based on each person's needs and goals;

(10) assistance with obtaining victim compensation, direct victim assistance, or other funds for mental health care; and

(11) other programs and services that help eligible individuals to achieve self-sufficiency, such as wrap-around social services to assist survivors in meeting their basic needs.

(c) SERVICE PERIOD.—Eligible individuals may receive services through the Program for a cumulative period of 5 years.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements with one or more eligible organizations to carry out this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''eligible individual'' means a domestic or foreign victim of trafficking who—

(A) has attained the age of 18 years; and

(B) is eligible to receive services under section 107(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)).

(2) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATION.—The ''eligible organization'' may include a non-governmental organization and means a service provider that meets the following criteria:

(A) Experience in using national or local anti-trafficking networks to serve victims of trafficking.

(B) Experience qualifying, providing, and coordinating services for victims of trafficking, as described in subsection (b), that is linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed.

(C) With respect to a service provider for victims of trafficking served by the Program who are not United States citizens, a provider that has experience in identifying and assisting foreign-born victims of trafficking, including helping them qualify for Continued Presence, T–Visas, and other Federal, State, and local services and funding.

(D) With respect to a service provider for victims of trafficking served by the Program who are United States citizens and legal permanent residents, a provider that has experience identifying and assisting victims of trafficking, as such term is defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102), especially youth and underserved populations.

(3) PROGRAM.—The term ''Program'' means the Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program established under this section.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SEC. 103. EXTENDING SUNSET FOR ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Section 115(h) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 is amended by striking ''2020'' and inserting ''2031''.

Subtitle B—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor

SEC. 111. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SUBMISSION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORTS ON TIME.

It is the sense of Congress that the Department of Justice has failed to meet reporting requirements under title IV of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–393; 132 Stat. 5273)) and that progress on critical data collection on human trafficking and crime reporting are in jeopardy as a result of such failure and must be addressed immediately.

SEC. 112. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON REQUIRING CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES TO REPORT INFORMATION ON MISSING AND ABDUCTED FOSTER CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) each State child welfare agency should prioritize developing and implementing protocols to comply with section 471(1)(35)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(35)(B));

(2) report the information it receives on missing or abducted foster children and youth to the National Center on Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and to law enforcement authorities for inclusion in the FBI's National Crime Information Center database, in accordance with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 471(a)(34) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(34));

(3) such reports must be made immediately (and in no case later than 24 hours) after the information is received; and

(4) such reports to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services were required to start on September 30, 2016, and annual reports were required to start on September 30, 2017, by such section 471(a)(34), to provide the total number of children and youth who are sex trafficking victims.

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

SEC. 201. MODIFICATIONS TO PROGRAM TO END MODERN SLAVERY GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1298 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114) is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (g)(2), by striking ''2020'' and inserting ''2026''.

(2) In subsection (h)(1), by striking ''Not later than September 30, 2018, and September 30, 2020'' and inserting ''Not later than September 30, 2022, and September 30, 2026''.

(b) AWARD OF FUNDS.—All grants shall be awarded on a competitive basis.

SEC. 202. AMENDMENTS TO TIER STANDARDS.

(a) MODIFICATIONS TO TIER 2 WATCH LIST.—Subsection (b)(2) of section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107), is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''SPECIAL'' and inserting ''TIER 2''; and

(2) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

''(A) SUBMISSION OF LIST.—Not later than the date on which the determinations described in subsections (c) and (d) are submitted to the appropriate congressional committees in accordance with such subsections, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of countries that the Secretary determines requires special scrutiny during the following year. The list shall be composed of countries that have been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) pursuant to the current annual report because—

''(i) the estimated number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing and the country is not taking proportional concrete actions; or

''(ii) there is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year, including increased investigations, prosecutions and convictions of trafficking crimes, increased assistance to victims, and decreasing evidence of complicity in severe forms of trafficking by government officials.''.

(b) MODIFICATION TO SPECIAL RULE FOR DOWNGRADED AND REINSTATED COUNTRIES.—Subsection (b)(2)(F) of such section 110 is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''the special watch list'' and all that follows through ''the country—'' and inserting ''the Tier 2 watchlist described in subparagraph (A) for more than 1 year immediately after the country consecutively—'';

(2) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''the special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii)'' and inserting ''the Tier 2 watch list described in subparagraph (A)''; and

(3) in clause (ii), by inserting ''in the year following such waiver under subparagraph (D)(ii)'' before the period at the end.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (b) of such section 110 is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (2), as amended by subsection (a)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''special watch list'' and inserting ''Tier 2 watch list'';

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''special watch list'' and inserting ''Tier 2 watch list''; and

(C) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''SPECIAL WATCH LIST'' and inserting ''TIER 2 WATCH LIST''; and

(ii) in clause (i), by striking ''special watch list'' and inserting ''Tier 2 watch list''.

(2) In paragraph (3)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of''.

(3) In paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''each country described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)'' and inserting ''each country described in paragraph (2)(A)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking ''the Special Watch List under paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''the Tier 2 watch list under paragraph (2)''.

SEC. 203. EXPANDING PREVENTION EFFORTS AT THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In order to increase the prevention efforts by the United States abroad, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall encourage integration of activities to counter trafficking in persons (C–TIP) into broader assistance programming. The Administrator shall—

(1) determine a reasonable definition for the term ''C–TIP Integrated Development Programs'', which shall at a minimum include any programming to address health, economic development, education, democracy and governance, food security and humanitarian assistance that the Administrator determines includes a sufficient counter-trafficking in persons element integrated in the program design or delivery;

(2) encourage that any program design or delivery that may directly serve victims of trafficking in persons is age-appropriate, linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, and survivor- and trauma-informed, and provides opportunities for anonymous and voluntary feedback from the beneficiaries receiving such services;

(3) encourage that each USAID mission integrates a counter-trafficking in persons perspective and specific approaches into development programs, project design, and methods for program monitoring and evaluation, when addressing a range of development issues, including—

(A) health;

(B) economic development;

(C) education;

(D) democracy and governance;

(E) food security; and

(F) humanitarian assistance;

(4) implement robust training and disseminate tools around the integration of a counter-trafficking perspective and awareness in the day-to-day work of development professionals; and

(5) encourage subsequent Country Development Cooperation Strategies include a counter-trafficking in persons analytic component to guide future project design and promote the inclusion of counter-trafficking elements in project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation required for Tier 2 Watch List and Tier 3 countries (as such terms are defined for purposes of section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107), as amended).

SEC. 204. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING CRISIS IN UKRAINE.

It is the sense of Congress that Russia's aggression in Ukraine targeting civilians and non-military infrastructure has led to millions to flee their homes—90 percent of them being women and children according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—creating a humanitarian and human trafficking crisis, as Russian President Putin continues to wage the largest and most lethal war in Europe since World War II.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 301. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 113 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''2018 through 2021, $13,822,000'' and inserting ''2022 through 2026, $16,000,000'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by striking ''To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b),'' and inserting ''To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b) of this Act and sections 101 and 102 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022,''; and

(B) by striking ''$19,500,000'' and all that follows, and inserting ''$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026, of which $5,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated in each fiscal year for the National Human Trafficking Hotline and for cybersecurity and public education campaigns, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, for identifying and responding as needed to cases of human trafficking.'';

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''2018 through 2021, $65,000,000'' and inserting ''2022 through 2026, $89,500,000'';

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) to fund programs to end modern slavery, in an amount not to exceed $37,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''; and

(4) in subsection (d) in paragraph (1), by striking ''2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''2022 through 2026, of which $35,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year for the Office of Victims of Crime Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Human Trafficking''.

SEC. 302. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL MEGAN'S LAW.

Section 11 of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21509) is amended by striking ''2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''2022 through 2026''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BASS. 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 H.R. 6552, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6552, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022.

I thank the ranking member of our Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights, Representative CHRIS SMITH, who I have worked closely with for many years to develop this bill. This joint effort has served as a daily reminder that collaboration in Congress is both imperative and far from finished when it comes to combating and eliminating human trafficking.

This legislation is the overdue reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Act of 2000, which expired last September. To continue this essential fight to end global human trafficking, this measure must be passed by the House today so that more than 20 years of work is not undone.

This bill is especially important in the wake of the COVID–19 pandemic, when virtual K–12 education made it harder for teachers to identify and report human trafficking, prosecutions of traffickers were delayed as courts closed, and the demand for social services for survivors increased as many of them lost their jobs and homes.

Critically, this reauthorization strengthens provisions in the original bill that protect and support trafficking victims while reauthorizing $1 billion to fund programs across the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Health and Human Services that are dedicated to addressing human trafficking and aiding victims.

This funding includes $35 million in housing assistant grants for the victims of human trafficking, which offer temporary housing that provides trafficking survivors with meaningful alternatives to living with their abusers. It also funds education programs on trafficking warning signs for educators and law enforcement personnel who may otherwise unknowingly encounter trafficking victims. It further requires greater accountability measures to protect people who are trafficked while appropriately punishing traffickers.

In the U.S., the populations most vulnerable to human trafficking include migrant laborers, minorities, people with disabilities, those in the LGBTQ community, and especially runaway and homeless youth and those in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. In regard to sex trafficking, which is where the child welfare system comes in, the average age of the victim is 12 years old.

As a former healthcare professional and chair of the subcommittee, I have been a champion of child welfare issues throughout my time in Congress. I have seen too many instances of human rights violations against children and other vulnerable populations falling victim to the abuses of human trafficking, both in the U.S. and around the world. We must take this issue seriously and continue taking a whole-of-government approach to addressing it.

Sometimes, however, we focus on the international and forget that this is a problem right here in many cities around our Nation. The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act adds several new provisions to the original legislation that will substantially improve our efforts against trafficking here at home while only slightly modifying existing provisions that have been successful throughout its passage.

One important example is the modifications made to existing HHS grants that would train elementary and secondary school teachers, children, guardians, and trainers in the recognition and response to child trafficking. Child trafficking in the U.S. is not labor trafficking, but it is sex trafficking. This section now focuses authorities to ensure that grantees will use proven best practices, trains personnel with equitable approaches, and identifies service gaps, among other things.

It also calls on State child welfare agencies to prioritize the implementation of protocols to report information on missing and abducted children to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and law enforcement.

Additionally, the bill requires States to submit annual reports on child sex

trafficking victims to Health and Human Services, which is one of the many steps that we can take to trace, track, and find those missing and, hopefully, create a system that prevents further disappearance of our youth. It is our job to protect those in this country who cannot protect themselves, especially children in the child welfare system. When we remove them from their parents and from their homes, then we the government become the parents, and we cannot be guilty of neglect.

H.R. 6552 strengthens anti-trafficking efforts abroad. Human trafficking is the second largest criminal industry worldwide, with more than 25 million people, women and girls being the largest identified demographic. These numbers are alarming, and I am humbled to be part of a measure that will focus on expanding prevention efforts at USAID by taking steps to further integrate counter-trafficking in persons activities into already existing international development programs.

This bill moves not only to support those who have already fallen victim but also to prevent further trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice. We must swiftly pass this bipartisan measure to protect those who are the most vulnerable among us. It is our duty to stop this heinous crime whenever and wherever it is discovered, whether it be here in the United States or abroad.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 14, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 6552, the ''Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022,'' that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 6552, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 21, 2022.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 6552, Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022, as amended. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 6552 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction.

I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation. Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, July 25, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY MEEKS,
Chair, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR MEEKS: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 6552, Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022, the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 6552.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 25, 2022.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 6552, Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022, as amended. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 6552 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction.

I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward and will support the appointment of Committee on Ways and Means conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the bill, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I want to convey my special thanks to Chairwoman KAREN BASS for her exceptional leadership, partnership, and friendship.

For years, we have worked together to combat the unspeakable crime and abject cruelty of sex and labor trafficking.

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The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Act is just the latest bold initiative in our mutual commitment to end modern-day slavery.

I want to thank Speaker PELOSI, Majority Leader HOYER, Minority Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY, and especially Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL for having favorably reported the bill from the Foreign Affairs Committee on February 9.

Majority Leader HOYER was especially helpful and has ensured timely consideration during this month of July, just in time to commemorate the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons.

As my colleagues know—we have all been through this—but in this case there were five full committee referrals for this bill. It can be very challenging getting the committee chairmen and ranking members to agree, and I am grateful to them for their good faith in coming together for this important human rights cause and making sure that this legislation was brought to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I have been working on human trafficking since 1995. I have chaired more than 35 hearings and written five anti-trafficking laws including the landmark Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. Many in the United States—and I'm grateful that this is so bipartisan—and many around the world have rallied to stop

this hideous abuse, yet it couldn't be clearer that much more needs to be done.

Traffickers never take a holiday, nor can we. Because traffickers and the nefarious networks that they lead always find new ways to exploit the vulnerable, we must aggressively strengthen our laws, and we must be equally aggressive in the implementation of those laws.

The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Act is a bipartisan, survivor-informed bill. KAREN and I first introduced the bill nearly 11 months ago on Frederick Douglass' 183rd anniversary of his self-emancipation, and we were joined at the introduction by Kenneth Morris—Frederick Douglass' great-great-great-grandson. Ken has been a tremendous friend and ally in this human rights struggle and helped us write the bill.

Born a slave—as I think many people know—back in 1818, Frederick Douglass disguised himself as a sailor and traveled from Baltimore to New York. A renowned abolitionist and statesman—and a Republican—he continued to lead the fight to end slavery, Jim Crow laws, and advance respect and equality.

The Frederick Douglass TVPRA honors this great man by significantly enhancing programs, strengthening our laws and adding new ones, and adding accountability for programs at the Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, and State to combat human trafficking and to offer sustainable solutions, solutions that work.

This bill ensures robust prevention through trafficking prevention education—situational awareness for our children, their teachers, and parents—stabilization of survivors once they are no longer in the hands of traffickers, and long-term solutions that facilitate healing and survivor empowerment.

Frederick Douglass once said: ''It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men.''

We want to prevent trafficking from occurring in the first place. That is why we have authored this legislation. We create an age-appropriate, scalable program to train the trainers, use proven and tested best practices, and include training parents and guardians in trafficking prevention education. This bill also properly designates these grants as the Frederick Douglass Prevention Education Grants.

I know all of my colleagues are aware of Megan's Law which protects children domestically. In 2008 I introduced International Megan's Law. It passed the House three times and almost died in the Senate until the third iteration of it. It was signed into law in 2016, and now it is being reauthorized in this bill as well.

Megan Kanka was from my former hometown of Hamilton. She was just 7 years old when she was kidnapped, raped, and brutally murdered in 1994. Her assailant lived right across the street. Unbeknownst to her family and other residents in the neighborhood, he was a convicted, repeat child sex offender. Her parents, Maureen and Richard Kanka, are heartbroken to this day. They have been amazingly effective, courageous, and heroic in successfully pushing every State in the Union to enact Megan's Law.

So why International Megan's Law?

We know from law enforcement, academia, and media documentation that Americans on the U.S. sex offender registries are frequently caught abusing children all over the world: Asia, Central and South America, and Europe—as I said, everywhere.

Under International Megan's Law, convicted child sex offenders who travel abroad must provide notice to the U.S. Government through the Angel Watch Center prior to departure of all planned destinations. Failure to do so carries a significant jail term. Upon receipt of the travel itinerary, the U.S. Government informs the destination country or countries of those plans.

In just a few years of working—and that is with people not traveling as much during Covid-19, the pandemic—the U.S. Government has notified foreign governments of the planned travel of 19,000 covered child sex offenders, and more than 7,000 individuals who were convicted of crimes against children were denied entry to these nations.

The Douglass bill, Madam Speaker, also requires international programs to focus on best practices in their integration of counter-trafficking efforts into their development portfolios. This way we can make the best use of our foreign assistance at the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The bill realigns efforts to meet fundamental needs of survivors through wrap-around social services with case management, including assistance with obtaining housing, life-skills training, and mental health care, while also providing long-term solutions through job coaching and training, and assistance with obtaining employment and higher education. This approach is fundamental to meeting survivors' needs on their continuum of healing.

As Frederick Douglass, again, once said: ''Knowledge makes a man unfit to be a slave.''

Rather than quick fixes that can leave survivors vulnerable to re-trafficking, the Frederick Douglass bill invests wisely in systemic and dignified solutions by providing survivors opportunities for the education and jobs they need to become self-reliant and even leaders.

It provides, for the first-time, $35 million for Housing Assistance Grants For Victims of Human Trafficking. The number of people without housing in the U.S. continues to climb, while trafficking victims are extraordinarily vulnerable if they don't have a place to live.

We cannot forget what is happening in Ukraine. There is good language in the bill calling to our attention all of those who have been so horribly mistreated and trafficked. I thank Chairwoman BASS for really bringing a focus to foster care and the fact that so many of our foster care children have been trafficked. It is a place of extreme vulnerability. She has very good language that she has put into this bill—we worked together—but it was her initiative on that issue.

The ILO says that there are nearly 25 million people in the world who are enslaved and that most are women and children. That is unconscionable. Every human life is of infinite value. We as lawmakers have a duty to protect the weakest and most vulnerable from harm.

I yield such time as he may consume to gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I just want to speak up in favor of, not necessarily the bill because I need to review the bill, but the legislation's purpose and the intent of the authors to approach this issue of human trafficking because it is so critically important. I am glad that we are working on a bipartisan basis to do that.

I am going to demand the yeas and nays in a minute because of other issues involving the floor I am not going to get into right now, about time to review bills and other things we are discussing with the majority, and that is why we are making decisions on the floor to force votes.

But on the substance, human trafficking is absolutely devastating. It is devastating to the people of Texas, it is devastating to the people of the district I represent, it is devastating to young children, people whom I have met when I have gone to various centers in Texas where they are dealing with these, mainly children, but also adults in trafficking.

Also trafficking goes well beyond, obviously, the sex trafficking trade and goes to the slave labor that exists in the United States of America today and that is absolutely unconscionable.

I appreciate the bipartisan work on this topic. I am certainly delighted to work with both Members on it. I just didn't want the fact that I am going to demand the yeas and nays to be an indication of not supporting the purpose of this bill. There are other factors that are in play involving the floor and spending and other stuff. I appreciate it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Texas for his very fine statement, and I look forward to a recorded vote.

I also want to say very clearly that we have a very, very broad bipartisan group of stakeholders who are for this, including, as I mentioned a moment ago, Frederick Douglass Family Initiatives, the Douglass Leadership Institute, Frederick Douglass Foundation,

along with 300 anti-trafficking and human trafficking organizations, over 500 advocates and survivors, and they have worked tirelessly with us over the last 18 months, with both KAREN BASS and me in crafting this legislation. We even had more. Some of them did drop out, but we will come back some day in the future to get some of that. But it is a good solid bill.

Survivor leaders like Bella Hanoukey and Robert Lung provided valuable insights and expertise for this bill. As I said, Kenneth Morris was outstanding in the work that he provided for us.

As a matter of fact, as the special representative for human trafficking for the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, a couple of years ago, I brought him into one of our big parliamentary assembly meetings, and there were at least 100-plus lawmakers from the European space that heard him speak about the importance of prevention. If young people know what is out there and what is waiting—particularly runaways—they will be forearmed and forewarned and, hopefully, can mitigate the possibility of being trafficked themselves. He hit it out of the park, and he has been a great friend on this.

We also have 3Strands Global Foundation; the Safe House Project; America First Policy Institute; End Child Prostitution and Trafficking USA; ECPAT, with whom we work very closely; the American Hotel and Lodging Association; the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking, that is known as ATEST. They have a great group and consortium of groups.

We have the International Justice Mission, IJM; World Vision; United States Catholic Sisters Against Human Trafficking; Shared Hope International; Hope for Justice; National Child Protection Task Force; Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network, also known as RAINN; the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, who also worked with us closely on it; the National Center on Sexual Exploitation; and the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women.

They all provided valuable insights, as I mentioned a moment ago.

I want to thank Mark Iozzi and Jamie Jackson from the majority leader's office for working closely with Chairwoman BASS and me and who helped bring this to the floor today; Chris Bien and Will Dunham from the minority leader's office; Janice Kaguyutan—I want to thank her for her help as she has done before on trafficking and legislation; and Doug Anderson.

I want to thank Mary Vigil who is sitting right behind me. For the last 18 months she has been meeting with all the groups working and drafting this legislation. She has done an amazing job. I want to thank her for her leadership. She used to work at USAID. She has got a heart for vulnerable people, and I can't thank her enough for that.

I thank Piero Tozzi, our chief counsel for the Lantos Commission on the Republican side and Mary Noonan, my Chief of Staff, Tomekah Burl and Meghann Galloway, KAREN BASS' staff who were also outstanding.

It was a full court press and a great deal of collaboration. I thank them and my distinguished staff and all the Members who got together behind this.

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

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6552, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Protection and Reauthorization Act, as amended, should be supported by every Member participating in today's vote. This overdue reauthorization strengthens laws that not only support those who have already fallen victim but also prevents the future risk of trafficking both at home here in the U.S. and abroad.

We must supply housing for victims so that they can have a safe place to go when they leave their abusers. We also must ensure that child welfare and foster children are prioritized, particularly young women, girls, and those in the LGBTQ community are protected and aided with resources. Without housing these children often have no choice but to return to their pimps, their traffickers.

Our departments must have the funding they need so they can offer the best training and personnel to respond to this crisis. It is our duty as public servants to protect the vulnerable and stop this heinous crime when and where it is discovered. Human trafficking is a heinous violation of human rights, and we must do everything in our power to combat it, and that includes passing this bill.

Again, I thank the staff who have worked very hard on this. I especially thank the ranking member, as we have worked together for 12 years. As my time in Congress draws to a close, I am very happy that this is one of the last pieces of legislation that we can move forward on together.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6552, the "Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022.

H.R. 6552 is a bipartisan initiative to bolster programs and provide critical funding to combat human trafficking.

I would like to thank Congressman CHRIS SMITH, for authoring today's legislation, and Congresswoman KAREN BASS, for co-leading this initiative to take important steps in preventing trafficking and protecting the most vulnerable among us.

This bill will effectively reauthorize the historic Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

H.R. 6552 will provide more than $1 billion over five years to support education, restorative care, and other programs that protect victims of human trafficking.

This includes strengthening the Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grants created in the Frederick Douglass Act of 2018.

Frederick Douglass Prevention Education grants work to prevent online grooming and trafficking of children through trauma-informed approaches and programs.

H.R. 6552 will also authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program to prevent the re-exploitation of eligible individuals who have been victims of trafficking.

The program will provide job-related skills training, life-skill training programs, assistance with enrollment in college or technical school, and other programs and services to help individuals achieve selfsufficiency.

H.R. 6552 commits to fighting human trafficking both domestically and internationally.

Today's bill will also reauthorize "International Megan's Law" to track convicted sex offenders living abroad and returning to the U.S. after living in foreign countries. It goes further by adding accountability for U.S. Federal and foreign governments, hotels, and airlines with anti-trafficking training and codes of conduct.

My record in Congress reflects my longstanding, deep commitment to fighting human trafficking.

While drafting the major update of the Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA), I added human trafficking provisions that address more resources and tools to aid local law enforcement and advocacy groups to assist victims and seek justice for them.

I also introduced H.R. 128, the RAISE Act, which directs the Attorney General to create a pilot youth diversion program for youth that have been the victims of abuse, sex or drug trafficking, or other violent conduct, and for whom the criminal conduct is due in whole or in part to that victimization.

Texas has the second-highest number of reported cases of human trafficking in the nation. In 2020, the National Human Trafficking Hotline reported a total of 987 human trafficking cases in Texas.

This statistic is only a fraction of the actual number of cases since human trafficking is difficult to detect and measure. Researchers from the University of Texas have found that more than 300,000 people are victims of some sort of human trafficking each year in Texas.

The Department of Justice declared Houston as one of the largest hubs in the nation for human trafficking.

Human trafficking is modern-day slavery and a global problem.

Today's legislation provides the necessary additional support to victims of human trafficking. It goes further by enforcing preventative measures to help ensure victims are not trafficked again.

H.R. 6552 programs are dedicated to education and offer innovative practices to help survivors navigate the pathway to self-sufficiency and recovery.

Too often women and girls who are victims of trafficking are arrested for crimes associated with their victimization, but they are treated as criminals and not victims in need of services.

I find these practices to be heinous, disgusting, and unconscionable.

A victim who has just been forced into the most vile, vicious, and vulnerable reality of being trafficked must not be treated as a criminal, just like the person who trafficked her.

It is almost inconceivable that this continues to occur in modern-day America. Yet, it is the actual reality for millions of trafficked women.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 6552.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6552, 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. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1430

COMMERCIAL REMOTE SENSING AMENDMENT ACT OF 2022

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6845) to provide for transparent licensing of commercial remote sensing systems, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6845

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 ''Commercial Remote Sensing Amendment Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. ANNUAL REPORTS.

(a) DEADLINES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 60121(c) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''120'' and inserting ''60''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 60126(a)(1)(E) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''120'' and inserting ''60''.

(b) NOTIFICATIONS.—Section 60126(a)(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 60122; and'' and inserting ''paragraphs (5) and (6) of section 60122(b);''.

(c) CONDITIONS.—Section 60126(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) all terms, conditions, or restrictions placed on licensees pursuant to section 60122; and''.

(d) TIERS.—Section 60126(a)(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by inserting ''and'' at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(F) a list of all applications submitted and licenses granted in accordance therewith, listed by tier as defined in regulation, as well as the rationale for each tier categorization;''.

(e) SUNSET.—Section 60126 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2020'' and inserting ''September 30, 2030''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 6845, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 6845, the Commercial Remote Sensing Amendment Act of 2022. I thank Science Committee Ranking Member LUCAS for introducing this bipartisan bill, and Representative ED PERLMUTTER, a member of our Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics that I chair, for being an original cosponsor.

This bill will provide increased transparency in the licensing of commercial remote sensing systems by requiring the regulatory agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to provide additional reporting on the licensing of commercial remote sensing systems.

The bill also amends the statute to ensure that the time required for issuing commercial remote sensing licenses aligns with updated regulations.

I am pleased that the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology strengthened the bill in its consideration of the legislation. An amendment we sponsored added further annual reporting requirements on the applications for licenses submitted and licenses issued.

The amendment also sustained the sunset clause of annual reporting. The sunset date of 2030 will ensure that we go back, review the law, and stay responsive to changes in this rapidly growing commercial space sector.

Commercial remote sensing is a highly competitive global industry, with $2.6 billion in revenue for 2020 alone, according to a report of the Satellite Industry Association.

Commercial remote sensing data are used in energy, agriculture, disaster monitoring, mapping, national security applications, and much more. This bill provides Congress with transparency in information that will benefit our oversight of the licensing and regulation of this important and growing industry.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 6845, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6845, the Commercial Remote Sensing Amendment Act. I introduced this bipartisan legislation along with my colleague, Representative PERLMUTTER, to update reporting requirements for NOAA's Office of Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs so that Congress can monitor how regulations are impacting the growth and improvement of the commercial remote sensing industry.

Remote sensing uses data collected from satellites to produce images of the Earth. It has become a critical resource in fields like agriculture, finance, trade, and energy.

For instance, imagery and data from commercial remote sensing allows us to improve crop production by helping farmers more efficiently apply water and fertilizer. It informs future commodity prices by actively monitoring weather and crop health.

Commercial remote sensing also improves our ability to prepare for and to respond to natural disasters by informing flood plain mapping, tornado tracking, and drought monitoring, topics that are very important to the people of Oklahoma.

It can also be helpful in humanitarian relief efforts and monitoring treaty compliance, among other applications.

As you can see, commercial remote sensing provides us with critical information for many important applications. This technology is constantly evolving, and the industry is seeing tremendous growth.

To effectively support and manage remote sensing activities, it is critical that Congress receives timely and comprehensive reports so we can evaluate the state of the industry and how regulations are affecting its growth.

The Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act of 2015 established a reporting requirement from the Department of Commerce on the status of commercial remote sensing licensing and regulation. That requirement expired in 2020.

H.R. 6845 will reinstate the reporting requirement and keep Congress informed of agency actions, their impact on licensees, and the state of the commercial remote sensing industry. These reports to Congress will give us the information we need to ensure that the U.S. remains a global leader in this important field.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6845 is a nononsense, bipartisan bill that will help ensure that the U.S. remains the global leader in the commercial remote sensing industry.

I thank my friend, Representative PERLMUTTER, for working with me on this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time to speak at this time, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

As I said before, commercial remote sensing provides us with critical information to a number of fields like agriculture, finance, trade, energy, and more. This, in turn, allows us to be better stewards of our resources.

H.R. 6845, the Commercial Remote Sensing Amendment Act, will help us

ensure that Congress receives the updates necessary to monitor industry regulations. By updating these reporting requirements, we can ensure that the U.S. remains the global leader in this important field.

Again, I thank Representative PERLMUTTER for cosponsoring this bill with me, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6845, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6845, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2022

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7569) to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing certain courses of study relating to cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7569

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 ''Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Addressing cybersecurity vulnerabilities in energy-related critical infrastructure after an intrusion occurs is inefficient, ineffective, and costly.

(2) Integrating cybersecurity considerations into the research, design, and development of energy infrastructure represents a cost-effective approach to enhancing the security, resilience, and reliability of the electric grid, oil and natural gas pipelines, and other energy distribution, transmission, and generation systems.

(3) Successfully employing the approach outlined in paragraph (2) as a guiding principle for the Department's energy infrastructure activities will require a diverse, inclusive, and highly skilled workforce which possesses energy-specific cybersecurity expertise and familiarity with associated research, development, and demonstration needs.

(4) A dedicated science scholarship program at the Department for graduate students and postdoctoral researchers studying energy-specific cybersecurity disciplines could help address the challenges stated in paragraphs (1) through (3).

(b) PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish an Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Program (referred to in this section as the ''Program'') to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall—

(A) provide financial assistance, on a competitive basis, for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education to support graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing a course of study that integrates cybersecurity competencies within disciplines associated with energy infrastructure needs;

(B) provide graduate students and postdoctoral researchers supported under the Program with research traineeship experiences at National Laboratories and utilities; and

(C) conduct outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority-serving institutions.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the development and implementation of the Program.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Energy.

(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term ''historically Black college and university'' has the meaning given the term ''part B institution'' in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(4) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ''minority-serving institution'' means an eligible institution under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ''National Laboratory'' has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(6) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ''Tribal College or University'' has the meaning given such term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 7569, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7569, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to support graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing coursework at the intersection of cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

In doing so, the bill aims to empower the Department of Energy to train a new generation of scientists and engineers who can design and develop energy infrastructure systems with cybersecurity considerations from the very start.

In addition, to financial assistance for scholarships, fellowships, and research projects, awardees will be provided with research traineeships at national laboratories and utilities to gain practical, hands-on experience with developing new tools and technology.

Furthermore, the bill explicitly encourages the Department to leverage this program as a tool for diversifying the high-skilled workforce by expanding outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges and universities, and minority-serving institutions.

In sum, this bill represents a necessary and fundamental change from our current approach to securing our infrastructure, where cybersecurity solutions are retroactively applied only after attack has actually occurred.

I thank Representative ROSS for introducing this thoughtful legislation. I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 7569.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7569, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act.

Broadly, this bill is meant to expand the cybersecurity workforce for our energy sector. But before I explain how it will do that, I will impress upon my colleagues why this is necessary.

Our energy sector is facing more threats now than ever before. Russia's attack on Ukraine has heightened threats to our infrastructure, and our liquefied natural gas industry has been the target of numerous cyberattacks recently.

The FBI has also been issuing warnings about credible threats to our energy infrastructure. In addition to staying vigilant now, we need to prepare ourselves for a future in which threats like these continue to grow. The way we do this is by building our energy sector cybersecurity workforce. This bill does just that with a three-pronged approach.

First, it encourages further study in this field by creating a program at the Department of Energy that provides financial assistance to graduate students and post-docs who are working on cybersecurity and energy infrastructure.

Second, it provides energy cybersecurity training through traineeships at our national labs and utilities, giving students practical skills and experience to bring to the workforce.

Third, it ensures that we have access to the broadest possible range of potential cybersecurity experts by conducting outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges and universities, and minority-serving institutions.

Taken together, these three provisions in this bill will expand and improve our energy cybersecurity workforce and help us protect our critical infrastructure from growing threats.

I thank my colleague, Representative ROSS, for introducing this important legislation, and Representative CAREY for joining her as the Republican lead on this bipartisan effort. It deserves our full support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS).

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7569, the Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act.

As all Members know, the United States has witnessed an alarming rise in cybersecurity threats and attacks against our energy infrastructure. My home State of North Carolina is no exception.

Just over a year ago, a disastrous cyberattack on the Colonial Pipeline caused the company to halt all pipeline operations, leading to panic-buying of gasoline and diesel fuels across my home State. Roughly two-thirds of North Carolina's gas stations ran out of fuel, including over 70 percent of gas stations in Raleigh, the largest city in my district.

Our constituents rely on dependable energy sources for their lives and their livelihoods, and we cannot afford continued exposures to these types of attacks.

The Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act, a bipartisan bill I co-led with Congressman CAREY, will help address this vulnerability.

Our bill will confront growing cyber threats against our country's critical energy infrastructure by making real investments in a strong and diverse workforce that is ready to meet the challenges we face.

It will provide financial assistance to support graduate students studying the convergence of cybersecurity and energy infrastructure, in addition to providing hands-on training and experience at our national laboratories and utilities.

It will also expand the Department of Energy's outreach to HBCUs, minority-serving institutions, and Tribal colleges.

I represent much of the Research Triangle, home to institutions and universities that are propelling our Nation's innovation in cybersecurity, as well as clean energy.

From NC State to Shaw, to Saint Augustine's, and Wake Tech, this legislation will better equip our brilliant students and researchers in North Carolina and beyond to tackle the changing cybersecurity landscape.

I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their leadership in bringing forth this bill and the other Science Committee bills we are considering today. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Madam Speaker, our energy industry infrastructure quite literally keeps our country running. Cyberattacks that damage our grids, shut down our pipelines, interrupt our energy transmissions can have real and dangerous consequences for families and businesses across the country.

We know our energy sector is an attractive target for our foreign adversaries, so we need to do everything within our power to keep it secure and reliable.

□ 1445

H.R. 7569 will help develop the most important weapon we have in our arsenal against cyberattacks: a highly skilled and engaged workforce.

I appreciate the work that Representatives ROSS and CAREY have done to get this bill to the House floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it today so we can move quickly to begin developing cybersecurity resources.

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

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, with great thanks to Ms. ROSS for her leadership and to my friend, Ranking Member LUCAS, for his support, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7569, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7569.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

COST-SHARE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2022

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6933) to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require reporting relating to certain cost-share requirements.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6933

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 ''Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) REPORTING.—Not later than 120 days after the enactment of the Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022, and at least quarterly thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and shall make publicly available, a report on the use by the Department during the period covered by the report of the authority to reduce or eliminate cost-sharing requirements provided by subsections (b)(3) or (c)(2).''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam 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 H.R. 6933, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 6933, the Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022. Many of the clean-energy technologies deployed throughout the Nation today have benefited from financial support from the Department of Energy. The Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022 would strengthen reporting requirements related to certain cost-share requirements at the Department of Energy. Better reporting on financial assistance will help us ensure that taxpayer dollars are being spent wisely.

Madam Speaker, I thank Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee Ranking Member OBERNOLTE and Chairman FOSTER for their work on this important legislation, and I urge adoption of H.R. 6933.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6933, the Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022.

As the ranking member of the House Science Committee, I am proud of the work my colleagues and I have done to support innovative research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities for the Department of Energy.

To give just a few examples, last summer, the full House passed H.R. 3593, our comprehensive reauthorization of the Office of Science. Additionally, the committee passed bipartisan legislation authorizing cutting-edge R&D activities across a variety of

fields such as biomanufacturing, abandoned well remediation, microelectronics, and low-emissions manufacturing.

However, directing the Department to conduct these activities is only a part of our job. Congress must be an active partner for the Department of Energy in ensuring we get the best return on our Federal research and development investments. This legislation institutes a basic, commonsense reporting requirement that facilitates congressional oversight of the Department of Energy's financial awards.

As a bit of background, for each research, development, demonstration, or commercial application award the Department of Energy issues, it must require that a non-Federal source pay a certain percentage of the cost of the project. However, the Department has the authority to reduce or eliminate this requirement under certain circumstances and fund a larger percentage of the project's cost.

This authority to modify these cost-share requirements is useful for supporting the development of novel technologies and encouraging new potential partner organizations to compete for awards. However, the Department must wield this authority carefully and be a responsible steward of the taxpayers' dollars.

The Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022 requires the Department to submit quarterly reports to Congress on the use of its authority to modify or eliminate the statutory cost-share requirement for research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities that it funds. This legislation requires the Department to make these reports public, increasing public awareness and transparency regarding the Department's funding decisions.

The reports will be an important tool for Congress in monitoring the Department's energy technology programs and holding it accountable for its fiscal decisions. Additionally, these reports can inform future legislation on research and development programs and any potential adjustments to the cost-share requirements.

This basic reporting requirement in no way impedes the Department's ability to continue to use its authority to waive the cost-share requirement. Again, it simply provides Congress and the public with more data on how and when the Department exercises its authority.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this simple reporting requirement, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE).

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), my friend and colleague, for yielding time.

Research and development grants from the Department of Energy play a vital role in catalyzing the development of new energy technology in the United States. The awarding of those grants is governed by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Among other things, the act requires the DOE to impose a cost-sharing requirement on non-Federal applicants for those grants. This is very appropriate because it gives the grant applicants some skin in the game, some financial participation of their own.

These cost-sharing requirements can be as low as 20 percent with respect to research and development grants and as high as 50 percent for grants like commercialization or demonstration projects.

As the gentleman from Oklahoma said, the DOE is empowered to, in appropriate circumstances, waive those cost-sharing requirements.

Several months ago, the SST Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee had a hearing in which we examined some of the circumstances under which that discretion to waive or reduce cost-sharing had been applied by the DOE.

Now, to be clear, we actually concluded that the DOE had appropriately used its authority in these circumstances. However, we were very surprised by the lack of transparency in this process and how difficult it was to obtain the information about how often the DOE was using this authority and under what circumstances.

This bill is a very simple answer to that difficulty and a solution to this problem. H.R. 6933, the Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022, will impose a reporting requirement on the DOE in which it will be required quarterly to make reports to both the relevant committees of jurisdiction in the House and the Senate on the number of occasions and the circumstances in which it wielded this authority to reduce or eliminate cost-shares in grants that it awards.

This will allow us here in Congress to better fulfill our oversight responsibilities toward the Department of Energy.

Also, and equally importantly, it will provide transparency to the applicants for these grants under what circumstances it is appropriate for the DOE to waive these cost-sharing requirements.

This is a basic good-governance bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER), my friend and colleague, for being my bipartisan co-lead on this legislation.

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

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

The Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022 institutes a simple reporting requirement to assist Congress in monitoring the Department of Energy's financial awards under its research, development, demonstration, and commercial applications programs.

The reports required by this bill will provide valuable information to Congress on how the Department administers the statutory cost-share requirement. They will also assist Congress in fulfilling its responsibilities to oversee our Federal agencies' use of taxpayers' resources.

This legislation is a simple improvement to support accounting at the Department of Energy for its spending decisions and helps maximize the value of our R&D dollars.

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

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6933, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6933.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

FEDERAL PFAS RESEARCH EVALUATION ACT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7289) to provide for the National Academies to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of PFAS, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7289

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 ''Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have been used in a wide range of products since the 1940s including firefighting foam, carpeting, packaging, and cookware. There are more than 5,000 types of registered PFAS compounds. This chemical class is not currently regulated at the Federal level.

(2) PFAS have been detected in air, water, soil, food, biosolids, and more. They can accumulate and remain in the body for a long time, and potentially lead to serious health effects including cancer, low infant birthweight, liver and kidney issues, reproductive and developmental problems, and more.

(3) There remains much unknown about PFAS toxicity, human and environmental health effects, exposure pathways, as well as effective removal, treatment, and destruction methods, and safe alternatives to PFAS.

(4) Federal research efforts have been fragmented at various agencies and struggled to

effectively address the full scope of challenges presented by PFAS.

(5) Regulatory action and cleanup depend on scientific analysis of toxicity data, decision making on how best to deal with PFAS, and understanding the significance of the many exposure pathways that exist. A consensus study by the National Academies would help inform decisions by Federal and State Governments, industry, and other stakeholders on how to best address PFAS.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL ACADEMIES REPORTS.

(a) RESEARCH ASSESSMENTS OF PFAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which amounts are appropriated for fiscal year 2023 to carry out this section, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and other Federal agencies with expertise relevant to understanding PFAS exposure, behavior, and toxicity, shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies to conduct a study and submit a report in accordance with this subsection to further address research and knowledge gaps identified by the Federal Government Human Health PFAS Research Workshop held on October 26 and 27, 2020, and identify research and development needed to identify, categorize, evaluate, and address individual or total PFAS.

(2) STUDY AND REPORT ON HUMAN EXPOSURE ESTIMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The study required to be conducted under paragraph (1) shall, at a minimum—

(i) consider life-cycle information on the manufacture, use, and disposal of PFAS-containing products to identify potential human exposure sources, including occupational exposures, and potential exposure pathways for the public;

(ii) evaluate the fate and transport of PFAS and their breakdown products;

(iii) if feasible, estimate human exposure to individual or total PFAS to determine relative source contributions for various exposure pathways (such as air, water, soil, or food);

(iv) determine the range of solubility, stability, and volatility of PFAS most likely to be found in the environment and the resulting prevalence in animals and humans;

(v) give consideration as to whether chemical category-based approaches would be appropriate for evaluating PFAS toxicity and exposure;

(vi) identify research needed to advance exposure estimation to individual or total PFAS; and

(vii) identify research needed to advance toxicity and hazard assessment of individual or total PFAS.

(B) REPORT.—Not later than 540 days after the date on which the agreement described in paragraph (1) is finalized, the National Academies shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations of the study described in subparagraph (A) and shall make such report available on a publicly accessible website.

(b) RESEARCH ASSESSMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR PFAS CONTAMINATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which amounts are appropriated for fiscal year 2023 to carry out this section, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and other Federal agencies with expertise relevant to the development of PFAS alternatives and the management and treatment of PFAS, shall jointly enter into an agreement with the National Academies to conduct a study and submit a report in accordance with this subsection to better understand the research and development needed to advance the understanding of the extent and implications of human and environmental contamination by PFAS, how to manage and treat such contamination, and the development of safe alternatives.

(2) SCOPE OF STUDY.—The study described in paragraph (1) shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(A) An assessment of the best available strategies for PFAS treatment, site remediation, and safe disposal, including demonstration or pilot projects related to destruction methods and alternative materials or tools for firefighters.

(B) A description of the research gaps relating to such issues, including consideration of emerging or future PFAS and potential classification methods.

(C) Recommendations on how the Federal Government can best address the research needs identified pursuant to subparagraph (B) through increased collaboration or coordination of existing and new programs.

(D) Recommendations on how research can best incorporate considerations of socioeconomic issues into the development of research proposals and the conduct of research.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 540 days after the date on which the agreement described in paragraph (1) is finalized, the National Academies shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations of the study described in paragraph (2) and shall make such report available on a publicly accessible website.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2023 $3,000,000 to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out this section.

SEC. 4. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

Not later than 180 days after submission to Congress of latest of the National Academies reports under section 3, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in coordination with all relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to Congress an implementation plan for increased collaboration and coordination of Federal PFAS research, development, and demonstration activities. In preparing such an implementation plan, the Director shall take into consideration the recommendations included in the reports in section 3.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—The term ''National Academies'' means the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

(2) PFAS.—The term ''PFAS'' means per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including mixtures of such substances.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam 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 H.R. 7289, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7289, the Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act.

PFAS are a class of substances that are commonly referred to as forever chemicals because of their persistence throughout the environment. These chemicals are found within countless household items such as cooking appliances, weatherproof clothing, and even food packaging.

While this heat-, water-, and oil-resistant chemical was created over 80 years ago to solve problems, it has become increasingly clear it has created more problems than it solved.

Traces of PFAS can also be found within the human body, animals, drinking water, fish, and soil. In fact, a recent report by the CDC found PFAS was in the blood of 97 percent of Americans.

Despite the shocking finding on the prevalence of PFAS in the human body, there is little data that examines the long-term health and environmental implications of these artificial chemicals. There are also many research gaps in our understanding of these substances overall.

H.R. 7289 would help address these gaps by authorizing the Environmental Protection Agency to enter into agreements with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to study the impact of PFAS on human and environmental health through a series of reports. These reports would touch on outstanding questions such as human exposure pathways to PFAS. They would also help to identify critical research gaps related to managing PFAS and examining safe chemical alternatives.

Finally, these studies would inform an Office of Science and Technology Policy implementation plan for Federal research, development, and demonstration activities for PFAS.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues on the Science Committee, Representatives LIZZIE FLETCHER and PETER MEIJER, for introducing this commonsense and bipartisan legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to support its passage.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7289, the Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act.

PFAS is an acronym for a large range of manufactured chemicals that are exceptionally strong and durable and have the ability to withstand high temperatures. These characteristics make them incredibly valuable in countless products, from cell phones to wind turbine components to military aircraft to everything in between.

The high strength and durability of PFAS also mean they don't break down easily in the environment. But their essential use in industry and consumer

products is exactly why it is important we remember not to villainize the entire category of chemicals.

The hazard and risk profiles of various PFAS are immensely different. Using certain PFAS in a controlled, responsible manner is safe and effective. Understanding the distinct properties of each of these chemicals will allow us to continue the important uses and benefits of PFAS technologies.

That is why I rise in support of H.R. 7289. This bill seeks to increase our understanding of PFAS by directing the Environmental Protection Agency to work with the National Academies to conduct two studies.

The first study is to better understand human exposure, behavior, and toxicity of PFAS. It will allow us to better address research and knowledge gaps that were identified by the National Academies in 2020.

The second study is focused on understanding the extent and implications of PFAS contamination, as well as research needed to manage and treat contamination and develop safe alternatives.

□ 1500

Together, these studies will help us better address PFAS using the best available science.

At the end of the day, removing harmful PFAS from production and cleaning up legacy contaminations to protect human health is a bipartisan issue. But we need to understand the full extent of what we are seeking to remove, how to best do it, and the potential implications, if executed.

I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER), my colleague on the Science, Space and Technology Committee, for leading this bill, and being an informed, smart advocate on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time to speak on this bill, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER).

Mr. MEIJER. Madam Speaker, I thank our ranking member, Mr. LUCAS, for yielding me time and for his continued leadership on the Science, Space and Technology Committee.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 7289, the Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act, is a bipartisan bill that offers both reasonable and pragmatic action on PFAS. I was proud to introduce it with the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER), my colleague and friend.

PFAS chemicals, also known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, can be found in nonstick pans, firefighting foam, food packaging, medical devices, and many other everyday products.

There are hundreds of PFAS compounds, and the makeup of these forever chemicals makes them difficult to break down in nature. But given the sheer number of compounds and the complexity of each, there is much we still do not know about the chemicals, including where they might have been used.

In my home State of Michigan, it is estimated there could be as many as 11,300 potential sites where PFAS may have been used.

The response to PFAS requires a balanced approach, and I do not believe we should have to pick between encouraging economic growth or protecting human health and the environment.

We need to ensure that any potential regulation is based on strong and science-based evidence, and that is where H.R. 7289 will play a critical role. With this bill, we will learn more about both the human health and environmental effects of PFAS. The bill includes the health effects related to exposure and toxicity of PFAS, as well as the effects of PFAS on the environment, including the extent of PFAS contamination, treatment, but also alternatives.

The studies that the bill authorizes will be conducted by our leading National Academies, widely regarded as the most prestigious and accurate institutions for objective scientific evidence.

Once completed, these studies will provide us with a clearer picture of Federal research related to PFAS, and we will be able to better understand both the extent of problems and where the Federal research enterprise can best assist in seeking solutions. With such information, we can take meaningful steps toward eliminating PFAS contamination because we will know exactly how and where it exists in our world today.

The first step toward solving any problem is understanding exactly what you are facing. H.R. 7289 offers this commonsense solution to support PFAS research, our understanding of contamination, and how the chemicals behave.

Again, I thank my colleague on the Science, Space and Technology Committee, Representative LIZZIE FLETCHER, for introducing this legislation and working with me to amend it in a bipartisan manner before coming to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

In December of last year, the Science, Space and Technology Committee held a hearing on research and development relating to PFAS. I was impressed to hear just how far along the companies are when it comes to technologies that can safely and effectively destroy PFAS in the environment.

I mention that because it is part of why I am optimistic about our ability to improve our environmental stewardship. When it comes to protecting human health and the environment, we are making tremendous progress through technology. There are very few problems, if any, that innovation cannot address. We can spur that innovation by arming ourselves with the best possible information, data, and scientific knowledge.

H.R. 7289 does exactly that for PFAS. It doesn't label all PFAS as deadly, and it doesn't ban using it. It simply identifies areas of research that will help us address PFAS using the best available science.

I thank Representative LIZZIE FLETCHER for introducing this legislation and working in a bipartisan manner to advance it, and I also thank Science, Space and Technology Committee members, Representatives MEIJER and POSEY, for cosponsoring this bill.

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

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I, too, urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7289, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7289, the Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act, as amended. This bill, introduced by Representatives LIZZIE FLETCHER and PETER MEIJER, is another example of strong bipartisanship from Science Committee members on a critical issue facing our Nation.

Manufactured carbon and fluorine-based chemicals, known as PFAS, are pervasive throughout the environment due to their inability to be broken down. Traces of PFAS can be found in everyday household items, clothing, and even in our drinking water. They have also increasingly been found to have negative impacts on public and environmental health. Our low-income communities, and communities of color, are at risk for high levels of exposure to PFAS due to these communities being disproportionately located near chemical plants containing PFAS. This can lead to higher instances of morbidity and mortality for these communities as well.

To effectively reduce the presence of PFAS in our environment, we must be guided by strong science. The Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act would direct the Environmental Protection Agency to enter into agreements with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to publish studies that identify major research gaps associated with our understanding of PFAS. These studies would also inform the Office of Science and Technology Policy's work to develop a comprehensive federal research effort for PFAS.

Families across the Nation depend on the Federal government to ensure their safety when it comes to PFAS contamination in drinking water and consumer goods. The findings of the studies authorized in this bill will help support ongoing Federal efforts to protect our communities from the dangers of PFAS. I urge my colleagues to support this critical, bipartisan, bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the

rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7289, 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. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

NOAA CHIEF SCIENTIST ACT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3952) to strengthen the role of the Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in order to promote scientific integrity and advance the Administration's world-class research and development portfolio.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3952

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 ''NOAA Chief Scientist Act''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 4 OF 1970 RELATING TO CHIEF SCIENTIST OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App) is amended to read as follows:

''(d)(1) There is in the Administration a Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (in this subsection referred to as the 'Chief Scientist'), who shall be selected by the Administrator and compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule pursuant to section 5316 of title 5, United States Code. In selecting a Chief Scientist, the Administrator shall give due consideration to any recommendations for candidates which may be submitted by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board, and other widely recognized, reputable, and diverse United States scientific or academic bodies, including minority serving institutions or other such bodies representing underrepresented populations. The Chief Scientist shall be the principal scientific adviser to the Administrator on science and technology policy and strategy, as well as scientific integrity, and shall perform such other duties as the Administrator may direct. The Chief Scientist shall be an individual who is, by reason of scientific education and experience, knowledgeable in the principles of scientific disciplines associated with the work of the Administration, and who has produced work of scientific merit through an established record of distinguished service and achievement.

''(2) The Chief Scientist shall—

''(A) adhere to any agency or department scientific integrity policy and—

''(i) provide written consent to all applicable scientific integrity and other relevant science and technology policies of the Administration prior to serving in such position, with such written consent to be made available on a publicly accessible website of the Administration;

''(ii) in conjunction with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, undergo all applicable training programs of the Administration which inform employees of their rights and responsibilities regarding the conduct of scientific research and communication with the media and the public regarding scientific research; and

''(iii) in coordination with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, make all practicable efforts to ensure Administration employees and contractors who are engaged in, supervise, or manage scientific activities, analyze or communicate information resulting from scientific activities, or use scientific information in policy, management, or regulatory decisions, adhere to established scientific integrity policies of the Administration;

''(B) provide policy and program direction for science and technology priorities of the Administration and facilitate integration and coordination of research efforts across line offices of the Administration, with other Federal agencies, and with the external scientific community, including through—

''(i) leading the development of a science and technology strategy of the Administration and issuing policy guidance to ensure that overarching Administration policy is aligned with science and technology goals and objectives;

''(ii) chairing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council and serving as a liaison to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board;

''(iii) providing oversight to ensure—

''(I) the Administration funds high priority and mission-aligned science and technology development, including through partnerships with the private sector, Cooperative Institutes, academia, nongovernmental organizations, and other Federal and non-Federal institutions; and

''(II) there is no unnecessary duplication of such science and technology development;

''(iv) ensuring the Administration attracts, retains, and promotes world class scientists and researchers from diverse backgrounds, experiences, and expertise;

''(v) promoting the health and professional development of the Administration's scientific workforce, including by promoting efforts to reduce assault, harassment, and discrimination that could hamper such health and development; and

''(vi) ensuring coordination across the scientific workforce and its conduct and application of science and technology with the Administration's most recent Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan;

''(C) under the direction of the Administrator, promote, communicate, and advocate for the Administration's science and technology portfolio and strategy to the broad domestic, Tribal, and international communities and Congress, represent the Administration in promoting and maintaining good public and community relations, and provide the widest practical and appropriate dissemination of science and technology information concerning the full range of the Administration's earth system authorities;

''(D) manage an Office of the Chief Scientist—

''(i) which shall be staffed by Federal employees of the Administration detailed to the office on a rotating basis, in a manner that promotes diversity of expertise, background, and to the extent practicable, ensures that each line office of the Administration is represented in the Office over time;

''(ii) in which there shall be a Deputy Chief Scientist, to be designated by the Administrator or Acting Administrator from among the Assistant Administrators on a rotational basis, as appropriate to their backgrounds or expertise, who shall advise and support the Chief Scientist and perform the functions and duties of the Chief Scientist for not more than one year in the event the Chief Scientist is unable to carry out the duties of the Office, or in the event of a vacancy in such position; and

''(iii) which may utilize contractors pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, and offer opportunities to fellows under existing programs; and

''(E) not less frequently than once each year, in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council, produce and make publicly available a report that—

''(i) describes the Administration's implementation of the science and technology strategy and scientific accomplishments from the past year;

''(ii) details progress toward goals and challenges faced by the Administration's science and technology portfolio and scientific workforce;

''(iii) provides a summary of Administration-funded research, including—

''(I) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded intramurally;

''(II) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded extramurally, including the relative proportion of extramural research that is carried out by—

''(aa) the private sector;

''(bb) Cooperative Institutes;

''(cc) academia;

''(dd) nongovernmental organizations; and

''(ee) other categories as necessary; and

''(III) a summary of Administration-funded research that is transitioned to operations, applications, commercialization, and utilization; and

''(iv) provides reporting on scientific integrity actions, including by specifying the aggregate number of scientific and research misconduct cases, the number of consultations conducted, the number of allegations investigated, the number of findings of misconduct, and a summary of actions in response to such findings.

''(3) Nothing in this subsection may be construed as impeding the ability of the Administrator to select any person for the position of Chief Scientist the Administrator determines is qualified to serve in such position.''.

(b) SAVING CLAUSE.—The individual serving as Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act may continue to so serve until such time as the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration selects such a Chief Scientist in accordance with subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App), as amended by subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3952, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3952, the NOAA Chief Scientist Act.

Scientific integrity is a critical component of scientific research.

NOAA supports the American public in a variety of ways but is well known for its provision of civilian weather forecasts, watches, and warnings. This is why it is important for the agency to

be considered a trusted scientific authority. The role of NOAA's chief scientist is pivotal in this respect.

While this position is statutorily defined, prior to this bill, the role lacked clear expectations and responsibilities or even qualifications. This has led to inconsistencies in how the role has been carried out historically.

This bill clarifies the role of the chief scientist to ensure that they adhere to and uphold scientific integrity directives at NOAA.

This commitment to scientific integrity at the highest levels of NOAA's leadership further underscores its importance to the agency's mission. This bill also requires the NOAA administrator to consider candidates with an established background of practice-led research and scientific achievement in fields relevant to NOAA's mission. This ensures the chief scientist will have pertinent experiences and expertise to draw from while carrying out this role.

H.R. 3952 also establishes an Office of the Chief Scientist within NOAA. Critically, this office will support the chief scientist's efforts to foster an environment that would encourage the recruitment and retention of a diverse scientific workforce. Diversity is a key component of ensuring that all voices and research perspectives are heard.

Attracting scientists with a diversity of backgrounds and expertise will allow NOAA to approach research questions from new perspectives.

I also take a moment to acknowledge NOAA's recent appointment of Dr. Sarah Kapnick as NOAA's chief scientist. Dr. Kapnick has a rich background that includes experience as a physical scientist at NOAA and more recently in the private sector. She embodies many of the qualities identified for consideration in a chief scientist that this bill requires, and I congratulate her on her selection.

I also thank the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA) for working together to introduce this bipartisan bill. I urge my colleagues to support this bill's passage.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3952, the NOAA Chief Scientist Act, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA to most of us, has a broad mission that includes monitoring and conserving our coasts, strengthening fisheries, forecasting severe weather, and improving emergency management. That is just a small sample of what they do.

Their work either involves directly conducting research or using research to inform how they can provide the best services to American industries and communities. That is why the position of chief scientist at NOAA is so important. The chief scientist is tasked with advising the NOAA administrator, providing direction for NOAA's science and technology policies, and leading scientific integrity efforts.

This bill doesn't create a new role for the chief scientist at NOAA. That position has been utilized by the agency for a long time now. Instead, in recognition of how important it is for the agency to have a chief scientist, this bill simply makes that role's existing responsibilities into law.

It also ensures that the position will never be vacant for long by creating a process for naming an acting chief scientist when the role is empty. And having an office support staff for the chief scientist will make sure critical activities don't slip through the cracks.

We rely on NOAA to perform critical R&D and to implement sound scientific policies. Doing so requires capable scientific research, and this bill ensures that NOAA will always have that. It is especially timely, given that earlier this month Sarah Kapnick was named to the role of chief scientist at NOAA. I wish her luck there. I hope she will continue NOAA's long history of scientific excellence.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

Madam Speaker, the NOAA Chief Scientist Act is smart legislation that codifies an important existing role at NOAA.

A scientific agency needs scientific leadership, and H.R. 3952 ensures that NOAA will always have that in place.

I thank the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL), the chair of our Environment Subcommittee, for introducing this bill. I also thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA), the ranking member of the Research and Technology Subcommittee, for leading the Republican side.

Madam Speaker, this is a smart, simple bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3952, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise I support of H.R. 3952, the NOAA Chief Scientist Act, as amended. This bill takes measures to better support and define the role of the Chief Scientist at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

One of my great priorities as Chairwoman of the Science Committee has been reinforcing the importance of scientific integrity across our federal science agencies. The NOAA Chief Scientist Act prioritizes scientific integrity at the highest levels of leadership at NOAA by requiring the Chief Scientist to publicly acknowledge his or her commitment to agency scientific integrity policies. Scientific integrity and transparency are integral to ensuring federal agencies can maintain their status as trusted resources to Americans.

This bill lays out qualifications for the Chief Scientist, as this role should be held by someone with expertise and experience in the field. This bill includes additional provisions that would support the expanded role of the Chief Scientist and make the science and technology activities of the agency transparent and accessible to the public.

This bipartisan bill was introduced by Representative SHERRILL of New Jersey and Representative FEENSTRA from Iowa, who worked together on its provisions. I am proud of the Science Committee's work this Congress to develop scientifically sound, bipartisan legislation. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of a bill that advances scientific integrity at NOAA and urge my colleagues to support it.

I include in the RECORD an exchange of letters on H.R. 3952 sent between the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Natural Resources.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2022.

Hon. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA: I am writing you concerning H.R. 3952, the ''NOAA Chief Scientist Act'' which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and sequentially to the Committee on Natural Resources. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this bill. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources. I acknowledge that you will waive further consideration of H.R. 3952, that this action is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Natural Resources over this subject matter.

I will make sure to include a copy of our exchange of letters in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and will support the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Natural Resources during any House-Senate conference involving this legislation. Thank you for your cooperation on this legislation.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2022.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chair, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR JOHNSON: In recognition of the goal of expediting consideration of H.R. 3952, the ''NOAA Chief Scientist Act,'' the Committee on Natural Resources agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The Committee on Natural Resources takes this action with the mutual understanding that, in doing so, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

I also ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look

forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair, House Natural Resources Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3952, 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. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7361) to upgrade the communications service used by the National Weather Service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7361

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 ''National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act''.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IV of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8541 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 415. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS.

''(a) SYSTEM UPGRADE.—The Director of the National Weather Service shall improve the instant messaging service used by National Weather Service personnel by implementing a commercial off-the-shelf communications solution hosted on the public cloud to serve as a replacement for the communications system in use as of the date of the enactment of this section (commonly referred to as 'NWSChat'). Such communications solution shall satisfy requirements set forth by the Director to best accommodate future growth and perform successfully with increased numbers of users.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026, to remain available until expended.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 414 the following new item:

''Sec. 415. National Weather Service communications.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 7361, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7361, the National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act.

This bipartisan bill, introduced by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA) directs the National Weather Service to improve its current instant messaging communication service, also known as NWSChat.

NWSChat is a vital tool used by National Weather Service professionals to communicate with emergency managers, the media, and other strategic partners during high-impact and severe weather events. This tool ensures that the media and emergency response managers can retrieve real-time information to help protect Americans and their property during dangerous events.

However, NWSChat has experienced several issues recently which have caused delays in the National Weather Service's ability to share critical weather information. This bill would help to address these issues by requiring the National Weather Service to transition NWSChat to an up-to-date, cloud-based commercial platform.

Just last week, the National Weather Service announced that it would be upgrading its chat service to use the commercially available Slack collaborative platform. It was reassuring to see the Weather Service take this step to address the recent outages and issues with NWSChat.

This bill will help support the agency with clear congressional direction and corresponding authorization of appropriations language to help ensure a seamless transition of NWSChat to this new platform.

Reliable and uninterrupted communication is critical during severe weather events. The National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act will support the improvement of this lifesaving tool.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7361, the National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act. Right now, the National Weather Service is years behind when it comes to the internal communications system known as NWSChat.

This instant messaging system is how forecasters and local emergency managers communicate with each other before, during, and after a severe weather event unfolds. This instantaneous communication is critical to their ability to warn and prepare communities for dangerous storms quickly and accurately.

It was developed decades ago out of necessity by employees within the National Weather Service, not by a company that specializes in application development. Therefore, NWSChat has had its fair share of hiccups, especially when a large number of users try to access it at once.

□ 1515

Surprisingly, the heaviest user traffic is usually during a large, destructive weather event when officials are trying to anticipate what is coming toward their communities.

H.R. 7361 will help solve this problem by authorizing the National Weather Service to upgrade their instant messaging service to a commercial, off-the-shelf solution. These services can handle a large number of users and easily adapt to technology upgrades, giving our forecasters a flexible and modern messaging service.

Living in Tornado Alley, I am very familiar with how quickly storms can form and change direction, so I can tell you that if a small upgrade like this makes storm warnings even a few seconds faster, that time can absolutely be the difference between life and death.

Madam Speaker, I thank my Committee on Science, Space, and Technology colleague, Mr. FEENSTRA, for introducing this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA).

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member LUCAS for yielding and for his leadership on the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 7361, the National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act, is a bill that was born from a tragedy in my home State of Iowa.

On March 5, a tornado outbreak in central and southwest Iowa killed seven people. It was the deadliest storm in our State since 2008.

During this storm, an issue at the National Weather Service caused up to a 7-minute delay from when meteorologists issued warnings to when the public was alerted. In Iowa, we know that even the smallest delays can be a matter of life and death.

Then, just a month later, in April, eight tornadoes were confirmed during a storm. Luckily, this time around, there were no deaths. Despite that, we had 135-mile-an-hour winds and severe

building damage. But that didn't stop some National Weather Service websites and NWS Chat, NWS' outdated emergency communications network, from crashing because of increased traffic.

The bottom line is, NWS must have a functional and reliable emergency communications system that can keep people informed and out of harm's way during severe weather crises.

H.R. 7361 specifically authorizes an internal messaging service upgrade by giving NOAA the authority to transition from NWS Chat to a commercial, off-the-shelf solution. This type of commercial solution will allow nearly unlimited users, so future growth and increased traffic will not be a problem. It also allows NWS Chat to take advantage of new technologies as they emerge.

In fact, earlier this month, NWS signed a contract to use Slack as the basis for the next generation of the NWS Chat service. While this is a step in the right direction, the legislation is still needed to ensure the upgrade is fully supported and completed. The sooner this quick and easy solution is implemented, the faster local emergency managers can alert the public to severe weather that will save lives.

I thank my Iowa colleagues, Representatives AXNE, MILLER-MEEKS, and HINSON, for working with me to put this legislation forward.

I also thank my Committee on Science, Space, and Technology colleagues for helping me cosponsor this bill as well. I look forward to its passage and encourage all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Madam Speaker, as my colleagues have made clear in their support of this bill today, every second matters when it comes to reacting to extreme weather events.

NWS Chat is yet another tool in our toolbox to make sure that communities have the earliest possible warning of what is heading their way. We need a fast and reliable messaging service that doesn't glitch when we need it most.

That is why H.R. 7361 is a simple but necessary bill. By upgrading the National Weather Service's communications, we can give our most vulnerable communities the information they need to protect lives and property.

I again thank my colleague, Mr. FEENSTRA, for bringing together the entire Iowa House delegation to support this bill after witnessing the destructive power of a tornado outbreak in their State.

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

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7361, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7361, the National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act.

We are seeing the impacts of climate change on severe weather events across the country. Inclement weather is more intense than ever and happening more frequently. Fortunately, due to the advancement of forecasting science and dissemination, we have not seen a corresponding increase in deaths. With climate change supercharging severe weather, we need to ensure emergency response professionals can communicate without interruption. This communication is vital to warn and protect Americans during times of severe weather events.

The NWS Communications Improvement Act is a bipartisan bill led by Congressman FEENSTRA of the Science Committee. It would require NOAA to upgrade the aging National Weather Service's instant communications system to current technology standards. The current communication system, known as NWS Chat, has faced delays and outages during recent weather events. This critical tool needs to be updated to address these issues and improve reliability. The safety of all Americans depends on it.

The House's consideration of this bill is very timely as the National Weather Service announced last week that it will be transitioning NWS Chat to a commercially available instant messaging platform. Congressional direction, and the corresponding authorization of appropriations language in this bipartisan commonsense bill will support the Weather Service's ongoing efforts on this important issue.

With today's technology, disruptions in communication during emergency events should never occur, let alone be common. This critical bill will update NWS Chat, a very important communication tool, to be more dependable. I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7361.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL MODELING EDUCATION ACT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3588) to coordinate Federal research and development efforts focused on modernizing mathematics in STEM education through mathematical and statistical modeling, including data-driven and computational thinking, problem, project, and performance-based learning and assessment, interdisciplinary exploration, and career connections, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3588

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 ''Mathematical and Statistical Modeling Education Act''.

SEC. 2. MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL MODELING EDUCATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The mathematics taught in schools, including statistical problem solving and data science, is not keeping pace with the rapidly evolving needs of the public and private sector, resulting in a STEM skills shortage and employers needing to expend resources to train and upskill employees.

(2) According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the United States will need 1,000,000 additional STEM professionals than it is on track to produce in the coming decade.

(3) The field of data science, which is relevant in almost every workplace, relies on the ability to work in teams and use computational tools to do mathematical and statistical problem solving.

(4) Many STEM occupations offer higher wages, more opportunities for advancement, and a higher degree of job security than non-STEM jobs.

(5) The STEM workforce relies on computational and data-driven discovery, decision making, and predictions, from models that often must quantify uncertainty, as in weather predictions, spread of disease, or financial forecasting.

(6) Most fields, including analytics, science, economics, publishing, marketing, actuarial science, operations research, engineering, and medicine, require data savvy, including the ability to select reliable sources of data, identify and remove errors in data, recognize and quantify uncertainty in data, visualize and analyze data, and use data to develop understanding or make predictions.

(7) Rapidly emerging fields, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, quantum computing and quantum information, all rely on mathematical and statistical concepts, which are critical to prove under what circumstances an algorithm or experiment will work and when it will fail.

(8) Military academies have a long tradition in teaching mathematical modeling and would benefit from the ability to recruit students with this expertise from their other school experiences.

(9) Mathematical modeling has been a strong educational priority globally, especially in China, where participation in United States mathematical modeling challenges in high school and higher education is orders of magnitude higher than in the United States, and Chinese teams are taking a majority of the prizes.

(10) Girls participate in mathematical modeling challenges at all levels at similar levels as boys, while in traditional mathematical competitions girls participate less and drop out at every stage. Students cite opportunity for teamwork, using mathematics and statistics in meaningful contexts, ability to use computation, and emphasis on communication as reasons for continued participation in modeling challenges.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(2) FEDERAL LABORATORY.—The term ''Federal laboratory'' has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703).

(3) FOUNDATION.—The term ''Foundation'' means the National Science Foundation.

(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(5) MATHEMATICAL MODELING.—The term ''mathematical modeling'' has the meaning given the term in the 2019 Guidelines to Assessment and Instruction in Mathematical Modeling Education (GAIMME) report, 2nd edition.

(6) OPERATIONS RESEARCH.—The term ''operations research'' means the application of scientific methods to the management and administration of organized military, governmental, commercial, and industrial processes to maximize operational efficiency.

(7) STATISTICAL MODELING.—The term ''statistical modeling'' has the meaning given the term in the 2021 Guidelines to Assessment and Instruction in Statistical Education (GAISE II) report.

(8) STEM.—The term ''STEM'' means the academic and professional disciplines of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

(c) PREPARING EDUCATORS TO ENGAGE STUDENTS IN MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL MODELING.—The Director shall provide grants on a merit-reviewed, competitive basis to institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations (or a consortium thereof) for research and development to advance innovative approaches to support and sustain high-quality mathematical modeling education in schools operated by local education agencies, including statistical modeling, data science, operations research, and computational thinking. The Director shall encourage applicants to form partnerships to address critical transitions, such as middle school to high school, high school to college, and school to internships and jobs.

(d) APPLICATION.—An entity seeking a grant under subsection (c) shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. The application shall include the following:

(1) A description of the target population to be served by the research activity for which such grant is sought, including student subgroups described in section 1111(b)(2)(B)(xi) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(2)(B)(xi)), and students experiencing homelessness and children and youth in foster care.

(2) A description of the process for recruitment and selection of students, educators, or local educational agencies to participate in such research activity.

(3) A description of how such research activity may inform efforts to promote the engagement and achievement of students in prekindergarten through grade 12 in mathematical modeling and statistical modeling using problem-based learning with contextualized data and computational tools.

(4) In the case of a proposal consisting of a partnership or partnerships with 1 or more local educational agencies and 1 or more researchers, a plan for establishing a sustained partnership that is jointly developed and managed, draws from the capacities of each partner, and is mutually beneficial.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—In awarding grants under subsection (c), the Director shall encourage applications that include—

(1) partnership with a nonprofit organization or an institution of higher education that has extensive experience and expertise in increasing the participation of students in prekindergarten through grade 12 in mathematical modeling and statistical modeling;

(2) partnership with a local educational agency, a consortium of local educational agencies, or Tribal educational agencies;

(3) an assurance from school leaders to making reforms and activities proposed by the applicant a priority;

(4) ways to address critical transitions, such as middle school to high school, high school to college, and school to internships and jobs;

(5) input from education researchers and cognitive scientists, as well as practitioners in research and industry, so that what is being taught is up-to-date in terms of content and pedagogy;

(6) a communications strategy for early conversations with parents, school leaders, school boards, community members, employers, and other stakeholders; and

(7) resources for parents, school leaders, school boards, community members, and other stakeholders to build skills in modeling and analytics.

(f) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant funds for research and development activities to advance innovative approaches to support and sustain high-quality mathematical modeling education in public schools, including statistical modeling, data science, operations research, and computational thinking, which may include—

(1) engaging prekindergarten through grade 12 educators in professional learning opportunities to enhance mathematical modeling and statistical problem solving knowledge, and developing training and best practices to provide more interdisciplinary learning opportunities;

(2) conducting research on curricula and teaching practices that empower students to choose the mathematical, statistical, computational, and technological tools that they will apply to a problem, as is required in life and the workplace, rather than prescribing a particular approach or method;

(3) providing students with opportunities to explore and analyze real data sets from contexts that are meaningful to the students, which may include—

(A) missing or incorrect values;

(B) quantities of data that require choice and use of appropriate technology;

(C) multiple data sets that require choices about which data are relevant to the current problem; and

(D) data of various types including quantities, words, and images;

(4) taking a school or district-wide approach to professional development in mathematical modeling and statistical modeling;

(5) engaging rural local agencies;

(6) supporting research on effective mathematical modeling and statistical modeling teaching practices, including problem- and project-based learning, universal design for accessibility, and rubrics and mastery-based grading practices to assess student performance;

(7) designing and developing pre-service and in-service training resources to assist educators in adopting transdisciplinary teaching practices within mathematics and statistics courses;

(8) coordinating with local partners to adapt mathematics and statistics teaching practices to leverage local natural, business, industry, and community assets in order to support community-based learning;

(9) providing hands-on training and research opportunities for mathematics and statistics educators at Federal laboratories, institutions of higher education, or in industry;

(10) developing mechanisms for partnerships between educators and employers to help educators and students make connections between their mathematics and statistics projects and topics of relevance in today's world;

(11) designing and implementing professional development courses and experiences, including mentoring for educators, that combine face-to-face and online experiences;

(12) addressing critical transitions, such as middle school to high school, high school to college, and school to internships and jobs; and

(13) any other activity the Director determines will accomplish the goals of this section.

(g) EVALUATIONS.—All proposals for grants under this section shall include an evaluation plan that includes the use of outcome oriented measures to assess the impact and efficacy of the grant. Each recipient of a grant under this section shall include results from these evaluative activities in annual and final projects.

(h) ACCOUNTABILITY AND DISSEMINATION.—

(1) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—The Director shall evaluate the portfolio of grants awarded under this section. Such evaluation shall—

(A) use a common set of benchmarks and tools to assess the results of research conducted under such grants and identify best practices; and

(B) to the extent practicable, integrate the findings of research resulting from the activities funded through such grants with the findings of other research on student's pursuit of degrees or careers in STEM.

(2) REPORT ON EVALUATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of the evaluation under paragraph (1), the Director shall submit to Congress and make widely available to the public a report that includes—

(A) the results of the evaluation; and

(B) any recommendations for administrative and legislative action that could optimize the effectiveness of the grants awarded under this section.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation $10,000,000 to carry out the activities under this section.

SEC. 3. NASEM REPORT ON MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL MODELING EDUCATION IN PREKINDERGARTEN THROUGH 12TH GRADE.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (in this section referred to as ''NASEM'') (or if NASEM declines to enter into such an agreement, another appropriate entity) under which NASEM, or such other appropriate entity, agrees to conduct a study on the following:

(1) Factors that enhance or barriers to the implementation of mathematical modeling and statistical modeling in elementary and secondary education, including opportunities for and barriers to use modeling to integrate mathematical and statistical ideas across the curriculum, including the following:

(A) Pathways in mathematical modeling and statistical problem solving from kindergarten to the workplace so that students are able to identify opportunities to use their school mathematics and statistics in a variety of jobs and life situations and so that employers can benefit from students' school learning of data science, computational thinking, mathematics, statistics, and related subjects.

(B) The role of community-based problems, service-based learning. and internships for connecting students with career preparatory experiences.

(C) Best practices in problem-, project-, performance-based learning and assessment.

(2) Characteristics of teacher education programs that successfully prepare teachers to engage students in mathematical modeling and statistical modeling, as well as gaps and suggestions for building capacity in the pre-service and in-service teacher workforce.

(3) Mechanisms for communication with stakeholders, including parents, administrators, and the public, to promote understanding and knowledge of the value of mathematical modeling and statistical modeling in education.

(b) PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER MEETING.—In the course of completing the study described in subsection (a), NASEM or such other appropriate entity shall hold not less than one public meeting to obtain stakeholder input on the topics of such study.

(c) REPORT.—The agreement under subsection (a) shall require NASEM, or such other appropriate entity, not later than 24 months after the effective date of such agreement, to submit to the Secretary of Education and the appropriate committees of jurisdiction of Congress a report containing—

(1) the results of the study conducted under subsection (a);

(2) recommendations to modernize the processes described in subsection (a)(1); and

(3) recommendations for such legislative and administrative action as NASEM, or such other appropriate entity, determines appropriate.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For fiscal year 2023, there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation $1,000,000 to carry out the activities under this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam 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 H.R. 3588, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3588, the Mathematical and Statistical Modeling Education Act. I thank Representatives CHRISSY HOULAHAN and JIM BAIRD for introducing this bill.

U.S. capabilities in science and innovation are critical for our future prosperity, national security, and global competitiveness. I am thrilled that this week the House will consider landmark legislation that will accelerate progress on cutting-edge science and technology. However, we cannot fully realize this vision unless we build a domestic STEM workforce that is poised to turn these investments into breakthrough discoveries and transformative innovations. To that end, we must address the longstanding challenges in K–12 STEM education.

H.R. 3588 will advance research to improve mathematics education by incorporating statistical modeling into mathematics curriculum. We know that students from diverse backgrounds are attracted to STEM if they can see it as a tool for solving real-world challenges. This bill will help researchers develop innovative teaching methods to do just that.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 3588, the Mathematical and Statistical Modeling Education Act.

This bill would direct the National Science Foundation to provide competitive grants to support the research and development of curricula and teaching methods to improve mathematical and statistical modeling education. Ensuring that our teachers are well equipped to encourage student interest and involvement in STEM fields is a key component of stimulating America's STEM workforce and bolstering our competitiveness.

Mathematics underpins the critical thinking skills we use every day, from managing a budget to following a recipe, even to estimating how long votes will take today.

As more and more jobs become tech-reliant, our students will need mathematical and computational skills to keep up with the changing workplace and fill the growing demand for a domestic STEM-literate workforce.

H.R. 3588 is supported by the American Statistical Association, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Business Software Alliance, among other stakeholders.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Dr. Baird, for working in a bipartisan way to advance this legislation.

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

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN).

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 3588, the bipartisan Mathematical and Statistical Modeling Education Act.

This is a very straightforward bipartisan bill. It would modernize the math curricula and improve K–12 science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, otherwise known as STEM, education in the United States.

We know that STEM education taught in schools today is simply not keeping pace with the rapidly evolving needs of the public and private sectors. We also know that this lack of skills has a direct correlation with the STEM skills shortage across our Nation.

To fix this, my bill will help schools update their math curricula to make them more relevant and applicable to real-world scenarios.

The National Science Foundation would be tasked with providing competitive grants focused on modernizing STEM education through mathematical and statistical modeling, including data-driven and computational thinking. It will also direct the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the same topic.

As an engineer myself and a former chemistry teacher and entrepreneur, I know firsthand just how vital this is for the next generation and for the future of our workforce in our Nation.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the United States will need 1 million additional STEM professionals than it is on track to produce in the coming decade alone.

Thankfully, with this legislation, we have the opportunity to provide tangible critical thinking skills to the next generation that will enable them to succeed in the workplace and beyond. It is far past time to bring problem-solving into the 21st century.

When I was in school, math was often portrayed as a one-dimensional skill that existed solely in the math classroom. Let's now show our students that a skill set in STEM is invaluable to analyzing trends on social media or predicting sports outcomes, and it is as valuable for that as it is to succeed in any chemistry class.

I am very grateful to Representative JIM BAIRD for joining me, to Chairwoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their leadership on this topic, and to everyone else who played a role in bringing this very important and bipartisan bill to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Madam Speaker, as teachers prepare for the next generation of the American workforce, it is vital that we invest in the best STEM education curricula and teaching methods. That is why I strongly support this bipartisan legislation, which will bolster investments in mathematics and statistical modeling curricula.

Madam Speaker, I again thank Dr. Baird for his hard work to advance this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Madam Speaker, so far this year, I have completed two undergraduate mathematics courses at George Mason University. Calculus II starts on August 22.

I will tell you personally the evolution of the teaching of math has come so far since I graduated from college. I am very excited by this legislation. The thought that we can take so much progress in teaching and software to our next generation of students is very exciting.

As I sit, sometimes in despair, watching my friends get out their calculators to figure out the 15 percent or 20 percent tip, I think this would be wonderful legislation to move forward.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3588, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3588, 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. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

BRYCEN GRAY AND BEN PRICE COVID–19 COGNITIVE RESEARCH ACT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7180) to authorize the Director of the National Science Foundation to award grants to support research on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7180

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 ''Brycen Gray and Ben Price COVID–19 Cognitive Research Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term ''Director'' means the Director of the National Science Foundation;

(2) the term ''National Academies'' means the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine; and

(3) the term ''eligible entity'' means an institution of higher education (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)) or a consortium composed of non-profit organizations and institutions of higher education.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The COVID–19 pandemic has disrupted nearly every aspect of life across the globe. Furthermore, it has produced major disruptions of individual's physical and mental health, including with respect of children and adolescents.

(2) Historical epidemiological perspectives suggest an association between exposure to general respiratory viruses and subsequent disruption of regular cognitive processes.

(3) Early research suggests that one in three individuals diagnosed with a COVID–19 infection experiences a disruption of regular cognitive processes within six months of such diagnosis.

(4) Research is urgently needed to better understand why disruption in regular cognitive processes occur in patients as a consequence of a COVID–19 infection and how long such disruptions can continue after recovery.

(5) The National Science Foundation has a deep history of supporting interdisciplinary, basic research that spans the social, behavioral, and fundamental biological sciences and paves the way for scientific advancements.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH.

The Director shall award grants to eligible entities, including through the RAPID funding mechanism, on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to support interdisciplinary research on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with both short-term and long-term COVID–19 infections, including with respect to children and adolescents. Such research may include the following:

(1) Foundational studies on the effects of cognition, emotion, and neural structure and function relating to any disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID-19 infection.

(2) Analysis of findings on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection, including the development of predictive theoretical frameworks to guide future research.

(3) Development of physical and conceptual tools needed to evaluate cognition, emotion, and neural structure and function of the brain as a consequence of a COVID–19 infection, and the potential relevance of such infection to the disruption of regular cognitive processes.

(4) Studies on the relevance of psychological and psychosocial factors, including major disruptions of physical health, mental health, and economic stability associated with the COVID–19 pandemic, on the disruption of regular cognitive processes, including an identification and evaluation of such factors.

(5) Any other activities the Director determines will support interdisciplinary research and collaboration on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection, including with respect to children and adolescents.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL ACADEMIES STUDY ON THE DISRUPTION OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES ASSOCIATED WITH COVID–19 INFECTION.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies to study and produce a report on the disruption of cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection. The study shall—

(A) review the research literature and identify research gaps regarding Federal programs and activities with roles in addressing both short-term and long-term consequences associated with COVID–19 infection;

(B) assess the necessity of establishing causal inference approaches into research on the impacts of COVID-19 infection on cognitive processes to determine reverse causation;

(C) evaluate and make recommendations regarding the coordination of research and data collection, including with respect to children and adolescents, to identify the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection, including long-term COVID-19;

(D) evaluate impacts of COVID-19 infection on populations under-represented in cognitive literature, such as poor, rural, and minority populations; and

(E) make recommendations regarding ways to coordinate engagement with researchers and stakeholders from universities, industry, public health organizations, State and local governments, elementary and secondary educational organizations, and non-profit organizations to ensure that research, information, and best practices relating to the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection, including long-term COVID-19, are shared among such entities.

(2) COMPLETION.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be completed by not later than the date that is 16 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—Upon completion of the study under subsection (a), the National Academies shall transmit to the Director and Congress a report on such study.

(2) BY THE DIRECTOR.—Not later than three months after receipt of the report under paragraph (1), the Director shall transmit to Congress a summary of the Director's plans, if any, to implement the recommendations of the National Academies contained in such report.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this Act $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2023, to remain available through fiscal year 2025, of which $1,000,000 is authorized to carry out the study and produce the reports under section 5.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. Madam 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 H.R. 7180, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7180, the Brycen Gray and Ben Price COVID–19 Cognitive Research Act. I thank Representative GONZALEZ for introducing this important bill.

The COVID–19 crisis has disrupted our lives in countless ways over the past 2 years. As many of us continue to pick up the pieces and settle into a new normal, we can't lose sight of those who haven't been as fortunate.

Early research results indicate that a COVID–19 infection may leave individuals with an increased risk of developing mental health conditions. Millions who have been infected with COVID–19 now find themselves saddled with crippling anxiety, depression, and sleep problems, and they may be at an increased risk of death by suicide and drug overdose.

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While researchers are raising alarms about these risks, improved data collection and additional research is needed to better understand the mental health implications of a COVID–19 infection. This bill directs the National

Science Foundation to rally the research community to take on this task.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 7180, and I thank my colleague, Mr. GONZALEZ, for introducing and championing this important legislation.

The Brycen Gray and Ben Price COVID–19 Cognitive Research Act directs the National Science Foundation to support research on the long-term neurological effects of COVID, particularly in adolescents. It also instructs NSF to commission a National Academies study on the disruption of cognitive processes associated with COVID.

This bill is named for two men who died by suicide after suffering neurological problems caused by COVID–19.

Tragically, there have been numerous instances of psychosis developed after COVID illnesses. The neurological effects of this disease is not well understood, and H.R. 7180 will help to change that.

Research on this issue has been progressing as we continue to learn more about the long-term effects of the disease. This bill will help accelerate these efforts to better inform the public and medical community; and hopefully, it will prevent more tragic deaths from occurring.

I again thank Representative GONZALEZ for his hard work on behalf of his constituents.

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

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

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, the Brycen Gray and Ben Price COVID–19 Cognitive Research Act. I was proud to introduce this legislation alongside my friends Ms. WILD, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. JOYCE, and Mr. GIBBS, and I thank each of them for their leadership on the issue. I also thank the two wonderful leaders of our committee, Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS, and their staffs for moving this important legislation forward.

Before I get into the heart of the bill, I will take a minute to share a little bit about who Brycen Gray and Ben Price were.

Brycen Gray was a 17-year-old young man from my district in northeast Ohio. Adored by his parents, Shawn and Tara, as well as his brothers, Ricky and Patrick, Brycen sadly passed a little over a year ago. Known for his quick wit and sense of humor with just the right amount of sarcasm, Brycen could inspire the kind of laughter that makes you cry. Brycen was loving, charismatic, and selfless. Brycen was the kind of kid every parent dreams of.

Ben Price was a 48-year-old loving husband to his wife Jennifer, and a devoted father to their two amazing children Jett and Maya. Sadly, we lost Ben at the beginning of last year. Ben was a busy small business owner and farmer from the outskirts of Chicago, but his life revolved around his family, friends, and community. One of his passions was to jump-start the Special Connections of Grundy County, whose mission is to connect people with disabilities, like his beloved son Jett, to their community. Ben led by example and loved without reservation.

Both Brycen and Ben tragically passed after battles with cognitive impairments caused by COVID–19. Despite having no history of mental illness, each of them began to battle symptoms such as anxiety, panic, and paranoia. The disease took Brycen and Ben from two of the healthiest, most vibrant people you could find to individuals so debilitated that they could not bear to live another day. While they fought to the bitter end, each chose to end their pain.

There is no greater joy than being a parent. For those of us blessed to have children, we know it is the most important job any of us will ever have. To be sure, there are plenty of challenges attributed to the job. There is nothing more rewarding than watching your children grow, while at the same time there is nothing more terrifying than watching your children experience the tragedies that befell Brycen and Ben.

That is why the health and safety of our children should always come first. That is exactly why I started working on this bill. If we believe in protecting our families, we need to act now and start finding answers to why COVID–19 can have such a significant impact on the brain.

The legislation before us today is another important step in that effort. Thus far, we have learned that as many as one in three COVID–19 survivors experience a cognitive impairment following their acute infection. More alarming, nearly one in eight COVID–19 survivors are diagnosed with an illness for the first time. With nearly 80 million documented cases of infection in the U.S., the health implications could be massive.

While anxiety, mood, and brain fog are among the most common symptoms, researchers have also uncovered a prevalence of serious complications such as psychosis, dementia, paralysis, and brain hemorrhages. Moreover, additional impairments related to cognitive syndrome like impairments in memory, executive function, attention, and speed of information are common among COVID–19 survivors.

Despite the significant progress made by researchers to improve our understanding of COVID–19, it remains unclear how the virus alters brain function, who is most at risk, and what can be done to quickly diagnose and treat impacted patients.

The Brycen Gray and Ben Price COVID–19 Cognitive Research Act aims to close these gaps by accelerating our research efforts. Specifically, it authorizes the NSF to award grants on a competitive basis to support interdisciplinary research on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with both short-term and long-term COVID–19 infections.

Grantees will be tasked with carrying out foundational studies on the effects of cognition, emotion, neural structure, and function related to COVID–19 infections, developing new tools to evaluate cognitive disruptions from COVID–19, and examining the relevance of psychological and psychosocial factors. In addition, the bill stands up a team at the National Academies to study and produce a report on the issue.

We can't bring Brycen and Ben back, but we can ensure that their memories live on. I don't want to lose any more Americans because we weren't bold enough to take on an issue that might scare us, an issue we don't fully understand, an issue that is far more common than many in this body realize.

No family should have to endure the tragedy of losing a loved one from COVID–19's cognitive impacts. The Brycen Gray and Ben Price COVID–19 Cognitive Research Act ensures we will do everything in our power to find answers and deliver solutions. We cannot afford to lose any more time.

Again, I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their constant, incredible leadership on our committee. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

This legislation reflects how Congress can work in a bipartisan way to address difficult issues that our constituents are facing. The deaths of Brycen Gray and Ben Price due to COVID psychosis were unexpected and tragic.

While their memories will live on through their families and friends, we can give them a further memorial through the passage of this legislation and, hopefully, prevent more tragedies like this in the future.

H.R. 7180 represents a grassroots effort to address the issue in a thoughtful and meaningful way.

Again, I thank my friend Mr. GONZALEZ for championing this legislation. Many times, people who observe this body may think it is all about political tit-for-tat or it is about making noise or directing time and energy in a fashion that is less than productive. What Congressman GONZALEZ has demonstrated here today in the case of both Brycen and Ben is that we are

people, too, as Members. This tragedy touched Mr. GONZALEZ and compelled him to respond legislatively to make sure that other families can be spared what the Grays and Prices have gone through. It is a testament to my colleague from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ) and a statement that we are basically good and decent people in this place. We just need to focus on the priorities that are important to our fellow Americans as Congressman GONZALEZ is doing today.

Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I, too, thank Congressman GONZALEZ for offering this bill. I suspect there is nary a family represented in this body that has not been touched by a mental illness at one point or another and the tragedy and the suffering that that involves. We have all seen what happens with the loss of a child.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7180, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7180.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

SAFE CONNECTIONS ACT OF 2022

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7132) to preserve safe access to communications services for survivors of domestic violence and other crimes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7132

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 ''Safe Connections Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, terms used in this Act that are defined in section 345(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, have the meanings given those terms in such section 345(a).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, human trafficking, and related crimes are life-threatening issues and have lasting and harmful effects on individuals, families, and entire communities.

(2) Survivors often lack meaningful support and options when establishing independence from an abuser, including barriers such as financial insecurity and limited access to reliable communications tools to maintain essential connections with family, social safety networks, employers, and support services.

(3) Perpetrators of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1) increasingly use technological and communications tools to exercise control over, monitor, and abuse their victims.

(4) Communications law can play a public interest role in the promotion of safety, life, and property with respect to the types of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1). For example, independent access to a wireless phone plan can assist survivors in establishing security and autonomy.

(5) Safeguards within communications services can serve a role in preventing abuse and narrowing the digital divide experienced by survivors of abuse.

SEC. 4. PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WITHIN COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

Part I of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 345. PROTECTION OF SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND RELATED CRIMES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ABUSER.—The term 'abuser' means an individual who has committed or allegedly committed a covered act against—

''(A) an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b); or

''(B) an individual in the care of an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b).

''(2) COVERED ACT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'covered act' means conduct that constitutes—

''(i) a crime described in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)), including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking;

''(ii) an act or practice described in paragraph (11) or (12) of section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) (relating to severe forms of trafficking in persons and sex trafficking, respectively); or

''(iii) an act under State law, Tribal law, or the Uniform Code of Military Justice that is similar to an offense described in clause (i) or (ii).

''(B) CONVICTION NOT REQUIRED.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to require a criminal conviction or any other determination of a court in order for conduct to constitute a covered act.

''(3) COVERED PROVIDER.—The term 'covered provider' means a provider of a private mobile service or commercial mobile service, as those terms are defined in section 332(d).

''(4) PRIMARY ACCOUNT HOLDER.—The term 'primary account holder' means an individual who is a party to a mobile service contract with a covered provider.

''(5) SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—The term 'shared mobile service contract'—

''(A) means a mobile service contract for an account that includes not less than 2 consumers; and

''(B) does not include enterprise services offered by a covered provider.

''(6) SURVIVOR.—The term 'survivor' means an individual who is not less than 18 years old and—

''(A) against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed; or

''(B) who cares for another individual against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed (provided that the individual providing care did not commit or allegedly commit the covered act).

''(b) SEPARATION OF LINES FROM SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 business days after receiving a completed line separation request from a survivor pursuant to subsection (c), a covered provider shall, as applicable, with respect to a shared mobile service contract under which the survivor and the abuser each use a line—

''(A) separate the line of the survivor, and the line of any individual in the care of the survivor, from the shared mobile service contract; or

''(B) separate the line of the abuser from the shared mobile service contract.

''(2) LIMITATIONS ON PENALTIES, FEES, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (5) through (7), a covered provider may not make separation of a line from a shared mobile service contract under paragraph (1) contingent on any requirement other than the requirements under subsection (c), including—

''(A) payment of a fee, penalty, or other charge;

''(B) maintaining contractual or billing responsibility of a separated line with the provider;

''(C) approval of separation by the primary account holder, if the primary account holder is not the survivor;

''(D) a prohibition or limitation, including one described in subparagraph (A), on number portability, provided such portability is technically feasible, or a request to change phone numbers;

''(E) a prohibition or limitation on the separation of lines as a result of arrears accrued by the account;

''(F) an increase in the rate charged for the mobile service plan of the primary account holder with respect to service on any remaining line or lines; or

''(G) any other limitation or requirement not listed under subsection (c).

''(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (2) shall be construed to require a covered provider to provide a rate plan for the primary account holder that is not otherwise commercially available.

''(4) REMOTE OPTION.—A covered provider shall offer a survivor the ability to submit a line separation request under subsection (c) through secure remote means that are easily navigable, provided that remote options are commercially available and technically feasible.

''(5) RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSFERRED TELEPHONE NUMBERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), beginning on the date on which a covered provider transfers billing responsibilities for and use of a telephone number or numbers to a survivor under paragraph (1)(A) in response to a line separation request submitted by the survivor under subsection (c), unless ordered otherwise by a court, the survivor shall assume financial responsibility, including for monthly service costs, for the transferred telephone number or numbers.

''(6) RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSFERRED TELEPHONE NUMBERS FROM A SURVIVOR'S ACCOUNT.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), upon the transfer of a telephone number under paragraph (1)(B) in response to a line separation request submitted by a survivor under subsection (c), the survivor shall have no further financial responsibilities to the transferring covered provider for the services provided by the transferring covered provider for the telephone number or for any mobile device associated with the telephone number.

''(7) RESPONSIBILITY FOR MOBILE DEVICE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), beginning on the date on which a covered provider transfers billing responsibilities for and rights to a telephone number or numbers to a survivor

under paragraph (1)(A) in response to a line separation request submitted by the survivor under subsection (c), unless otherwise ordered by a court, the survivor shall not assume financial responsibility for any mobile device associated with the separated line, unless the survivor purchased the mobile device, or affirmatively elects to maintain possession of the mobile device.

''(8) NOTICE TO SURVIVOR.—If a covered provider separates a line from a shared mobile service contract under paragraph (1) and the primary account holder is not the survivor, the covered provider shall notify the survivor of the date on which the covered provider intends to give any formal notice to the primary account holder.

''(c) LINE SEPARATION REQUEST.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a survivor seeking to separate a line from a shared mobile service contract, the survivor shall submit to the covered provider a line separation request that—

''(A) verifies that an individual who uses a line under the shared mobile service contract has committed or allegedly committed a covered act against the survivor or an individual in the survivor's care, by providing—

''(i) a copy of a signed affidavit from a licensed medical or mental health care provider, licensed military medical or mental health care provider, licensed social worker, victim services provider, or licensed military victim services provider, or an employee of a court, acting within the scope of that person's employment; or

''(ii) a copy of a police report, statements provided by police, including military police, to magistrates or judges, charging documents, protective or restraining orders, military protective orders, or any other official record that documents the covered act;

''(B) in the case of relief sought under subsection (b)(1)(A), with respect to—

''(i) a line used by the survivor that the survivor seeks to have separated, states that the survivor is the user of that specific line; and

''(ii) a line used by an individual in the care of the survivor that the survivor seeks to have separated, includes an affidavit setting forth that the individual—

''(I) is in the care of the survivor; and

''(II) is the user of that specific line; and

''(C) requests relief under subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(1) and identifies each line that should be separated.

''(2) COMMUNICATIONS FROM COVERED PROVIDERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered provider shall notify a survivor seeking relief under subsection (b) in clear and accessible language that the covered provider may contact the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, to confirm the line separation, or if the covered provider is unable to complete the line separation for any reason, pursuant to subparagraphs (B) and (C).

''(B) REMOTE MEANS.—A covered provider shall notify a survivor under subparagraph (A) through remote means, provided that remote means are commercially available and technically feasible.

''(C) ELECTION OF MANNER OF CONTACT.—When completing a line separation request submitted by a survivor through remote means under paragraph (1), a covered provider shall allow the survivor to elect in the manner in which the covered provider may—

''(i) contact the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, in response to the request, if necessary; or

''(ii) notify the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, of the inability of the covered provider to complete the line separation.

''(3) ENHANCED PROTECTIONS UNDER STATE LAW.—This subsection shall not affect any law or regulation of a State providing communications protections for survivors (or any similar category of individuals) that has less stringent requirements for providing evidence of a covered act (or any similar category of conduct) than this subsection.

''(d) CONFIDENTIAL AND SECURE TREATMENT OF PERSONAL INFORMATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 222(c)(2), a covered provider and any officer, director, employee, vendor, or agent thereof shall treat any information submitted by a survivor under subsection (c) as confidential and securely dispose of the information not later than 90 days after receiving the information.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to prohibit a covered provider from maintaining, for longer than the period specified in that paragraph, a record that verifies that a survivor fulfilled the conditions of a line separation request under subsection (c).

''(e) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS.—A covered provider shall make information about the options and process described in subsections (b) and (c) readily available to consumers—

''(1) on the website and the mobile application of the provider;

''(2) in physical stores; and

''(3) in other forms of public-facing consumer communication.

''(f) TECHNICAL INFEASIBILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The requirement to effectuate a line separation request pursuant to subsection (b)(1) shall not apply to a covered provider if the covered provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate the request.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—If a covered provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate a line separation request as described in paragraph (1), the covered provider shall—

''(A) notify the survivor who submitted the request of that infeasibility—

''(i) at the time of the request; or

''(ii) in the case of a survivor who has submitted the request using remote means, not later than 2 business days after receiving the request; and

''(B) provide the survivor with information about other alternatives to submitting a line separation request, including starting a new line of service.

''(g) LIABILITY PROTECTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered provider and any officer, director, employee, vendor, or agent thereof shall not be subject to liability for any claims deriving from an action taken or omission made with respect to compliance with this section and the rules adopted to implement this section.

''(2) COMMISSION AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of the Commission to enforce this section or any rules or regulations promulgated by the Commission pursuant to this section.''.

SEC. 5. RULEMAKING ON PROTECTIONS FOR SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''Affordable Connectivity Program'' means the program established under section 904(b) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260), as amended by section 60502 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), or any successor program;

(2) the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(3) the term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission;

(4) the term ''covered hotline'' means a hotline related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sex trafficking, severe forms of trafficking in persons, or any other similar act;

(5) the term ''designated program'' means the program designated by the Commission under subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) to provide emergency communications support to survivors;

(6) the term ''Lifeline program'' means the program set forth in subpart E of part 54 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation);

(7) the term ''text message'' has the meaning given the term in section 227(e)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(8)); and

(8) the term ''voice service'' has the meaning given such term in section 4(a) of the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act (47 U.S.C. 227b(a)).

(b) RULEMAKINGS.—

(1) LINE SEPARATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall adopt rules to implement section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting rules under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider—

(i) privacy protections;

(ii) account security and fraud detection;

(iii) account billing procedures;

(iv) procedures for notification of survivors about line separation processes;

(v) notice to primary account holders;

(vi) situations in which a covered provider cannot operationally or technically separate a telephone number or numbers from a shared mobile service contract such that the provider cannot effectuate a line separation request;

(vii) the requirements for remote submission of a line separation request, including how that option facilitates submission of verification information and meets the other requirements of section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act;

(viii) feasibility of remote options for small covered providers;

(ix) implementation timelines, including those for small covered providers;

(x) financial responsibility for transferred telephone numbers;

(xi) whether and how the survivor can affirmatively elect to take financial responsibility for the mobile device associated with the separated line;

(xii) compliance with subpart U of part 64 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulations (relating to customer proprietary network information) or any other legal or law enforcement requirements; and

(xiii) ensuring covered providers have the necessary account information to comply with the rules and with section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act.

(2) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT FOR SURVIVORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, or as part of a general rulemaking proceeding relating to the Lifeline program or the Affordable Connectivity Program, whichever occurs earlier, the Commission shall adopt rules that—

(i) designate a single program, which shall be either the Lifeline program or the Affordable Connectivity Program, to provide emergency communications support to survivors in accordance with this paragraph; and

(ii) allow a survivor who is suffering from financial hardship and meets the requirements under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of

this Act, without regard to whether the survivor meets the otherwise applicable eligibility requirements of the designated program, to—

(I) enroll in the designated program as quickly as is feasible; and

(II) participate in the designated program based on such qualifications for not more than 6 months.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting rules under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider—

(i) how survivors who are eligible for relief and elected to separate a line under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, but whose lines could not be separated due to operational or technical infeasibility, can participate in the designated program; and

(ii) confidentiality in the transfer and retention of any necessary documentation regarding the eligibility of a survivor to enroll in the designated program.

(C) EVALUATION.—Not later than 2 years after completing the rulemaking under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall—

(i) evaluate the effectiveness of the Commission's provision of support to survivors through the designated program;

(ii) assess the detection and elimination of fraud, waste, and abuse with respect to the support described in clause (i); and

(iii) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the evaluation and assessment described in clauses (i) and (ii), respectively.

(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the ability of a survivor who meets the requirements under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, to participate in the designated program indefinitely if the survivor otherwise qualifies for the designated program under the rules of the designated program.

(E) NOTIFICATION.—A covered provider that receives a line separation request pursuant to section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, shall inform the survivor who submitted the request of—

(i) the existence of the designated program;

(ii) who qualifies to participate in the designated program under the rules adopted under subparagraph (A) that are specially applicable to survivors; and

(iii) how to participate in the designated program under the rules described in clause (ii).

(3) HOTLINE CALLS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall commence a rulemaking proceeding to consider whether to, and how the Commission should—

(i) establish, and update on a monthly basis, a central database of covered hotlines to be used by a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service; and

(ii) require a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service to omit from consumer-facing logs of calls or text messages any records of calls or text messages to covered hotlines in the central database described in clause (i), while maintaining internal records of those calls and messages.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The rulemaking conducted under subparagraph (A) shall include consideration of—

(i) the ability of law enforcement agencies or survivors to access a log of calls or text messages in a criminal investigation or civil proceeding;

(ii) the ability of a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service to—

(I) identify logs that are consumer-facing; and

(II) omit certain consumer-facing logs, while maintaining internal records of such calls and text messages; and

(iii) any other factors associated with the implementation of clauses (i) and (ii) to protect survivors, including factors that may impact smaller providers.

(C) NO EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to—

(i) limit or otherwise affect the ability of a law enforcement agency to access a log of calls or text messages in a criminal investigation; or

(ii) alter or otherwise expand provider requirements under the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (Public Law 103–414; 108 Stat. 4279) or the amendments made by that Act.

(D) COMPLIANCE.—If the Commission establishes a central database through the rulemaking under subparagraph (A) and a covered provider updates its own databases to match the central database not less frequently than once every 30 days, no cause of action shall lie or be maintained in any court against the covered provider or its officers, employees, or agents for claims deriving from omission from consumer-facing logs of calls or text messages of any records of calls or text messages to covered hotlines in the central database.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The requirements under section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, shall take effect 60 days after the date on which the Federal Communications Commission adopts the rules implementing that section pursuant to section 5(b)(1) of this Act.

SEC. 7. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to abrogate, limit, or otherwise affect the provisions set forth in the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (Public Law 103–414; 108 Stat. 4279) and the amendments made by that Act, any authority granted to the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to that Act or the amendments made by that Act, or any regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to that Act or the amendments made by that Act.

SEC. 8. 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam 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 H.R. 7132.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7132, the Safe Connections Act. A cell phone may be one of the most important items a survivor of domestic violence, human trafficking, or other related crimes has when living in an abusive relationship. This device will not only allow a survivor to stay connected to family and friends, but it also provides them with access to outside help and support networks.

There is no question that a cell phone is an important lifeline for survivors of these devastating and horrible crimes. However, in some instances, survivors use a cell phone with a shared mobile service plan. This can subject these survivors to ongoing digital abuse like bullying, stalking, or intimidation.

H.R. 7132 addresses these unfortunate circumstances by requiring mobile service providers to separate the phone line of victims from an account shared with their abuser within 2 business days without financial penalties or other potential obstacles.

□ 1545

The legislation also requires mobile service providers to publicly provide information about the availability of line separation requests on their websites, in their stores, and in other public-facing consumer communications.

H.R. 7132 also directs the FCC to establish emergency communications support for these survivors and to explore how to keep calls and texts to hotlines for domestic violence, human trafficking, and other related crimes from appearing on a customer call and text log.

For these reasons, I am pleased that we are bringing this critical legislation forward on a bipartisan basis. I commend Representatives KUSTER, ESHOO, and WALBERG for their work in advancing this legislation out of the committee.

I know that the Senate passed a companion bill a few months ago, led by Senator SCHATZ and FISCHER.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this lifesaving legislation in a bipartisan manner, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7132, the Safe Connections Act, which was introduced by Representatives KUSTER, WALBERG, and ESHOO.

The Safe Connections Act will help streamline the process for survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and related crimes, as well as their dependents, to leave a shared mobile phone contract with their abuser.

Survivors of domestic abuse routinely experience digital abuse, stalking, and coercion through the use of a

shared cell phone plan. This can lead to instability for survivors and make it even more difficult to escape an abusive relationship.

Abusers that share a mobile plan with a survivor of domestic abuse often monitor the location of their victim as well as their call and text history, which could provide an abuser insight into a victim's support network, family, friends, and coworkers.

As survivors begin the process of rebuilding their lives following domestic violence, it can be difficult to leave a shared mobile phone contract with their abuser. No Federal law requires mobile service providers to allow victims to leave their family plans very easily. While some States require victims to get a court order to leave a family plan, other States allow victims to leave family plans without a court order but instead compel victims to supply phone companies with evidence of their abuse.

The Safe Connections Act would require a mobile service provider to complete a line separation request within 2 business days, provide clarity to survivors on how to submit the request, and permit survivors to receive confirmation that the request is complete by remote means.

The legislation would also limit mobile service providers from making the line separation request contingent on paying an early termination fee, maintaining a contract with the provider, or requiring approval of separation by the primary account holder.

The Safe Connections Act is a step forward in helping domestic violence survivors and their dependents leave abusive situations.

Madam Speaker, it is very important that the House acts favorably on this piece of legislation because when you are thinking about what survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and related crimes go through—and also their dependents—it is absolutely essential that this piece of legislation be favorably acted on by the House.

We want to make sure that an individual can leave these plans but also still be able to remain connected with their friends and family and other individuals out there.

Madam Speaker, I ask that the House support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, having no further speakers, I also urge Members on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 7132.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7132, the Safe Connections Act, critical legislation I've co-led to help survivors of domestic violence regain their digital independence.

Abusers are increasingly using everyday digital tools to coerce and control their victims and shared phone plans pose a unique danger for survivors of domestic violence. They enable abusers to monitor their victims? phone calls, texts, voicemails and even their precise physical locations. Phone providers make it extremely challenging and expensive to end a cell phone contract early, charging up to $350 to leave the plan and additional upfront fees. Given that 99 percent of all domestic violence cases involve financial abuse, these fees pose an insurmountable barrier to leaving an abusive relationship.

I'm proud to have introduced the Safe Connections Act with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to ensure survivors can safely and remotely remove themselves from shared phone plans with their abusive partners without prohibitive costs and contractual obligations. The legislation tasks the Federal Communications Commission with facilitating access to emergency communications support through the Lifeline Program or the Affordable Connectivity Program to empower survivors to obtain new phones or phone services at discounted prices. The Federal Communications Commission is also required to ensure that calls or texts to domestic violence hotlines do not appear on call logs. These are highly important measures to ensure survivors can quickly cut ties with their abusers and remain connected to their support networks.

I thank Reps. KUSTER and WALBERG, Chairman PALLONE, and Ranking Member MCMORRIS ROGERS for their partnership on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7132, 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. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

SPECTRUM INNOVATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7624) to make available additional frequencies in the 3.1–3.45 GHz band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7624

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION

Sec. 101. Spectrum auctions and innovation.

TITLE II—SECURE AND TRUSTED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

Sec. 201. Increase in limitation on expenditure.

TITLE III—NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1

Sec. 301. Further deployment and coordination of Next Generation 9–1–1.

TITLE IV—INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY

Sec. 401. Incumbent informing capability.

TITLE V—EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY

Sec. 501. Extension of FCC auction authority.

TITLE VI—PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND

Sec. 601. Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund.

TITLE VII—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

Sec. 701. Determination of budgetary effects.

TITLE I—SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION

SEC. 101. SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term ''Assistant Secretary'' means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) COVERED BAND.—The term ''covered band'' means the band of frequencies between 3100 megahertz and 3450 megahertz, inclusive.

(4) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term ''Federal entity'' has the meaning given such term in section 113(l) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(l)).

(5) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''relevant congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(6) RELOCATION OR SHARING COSTS.—The term ''relocation or sharing costs'' has the meaning given such term in section 113(g)(3) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(g)(3)).

(7) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) 3.1–3.45 GHZ BAND.—

(1) PIPELINE FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Federal entity with operations in the covered band that the Assistant Secretary determines might be affected by reallocation of the covered band may request a payment of up to $25,000,000 under section 118(g)(2)(A) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928(g)(2)(A)) in order to make available the entire covered band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof.

(B) EXEMPTIONS.—Subparagraphs (C)(ii) and (D)(ii) of section 118(g)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928(g)(2)) shall not apply with respect to a payment described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(C) OVERSIGHT.—The Assistant Secretary and the Executive Office of the President shall continuously review and provide oversight of the activities carried out using a payment described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, or a combination of both such payments.

(D) REPORT TO SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, for the purposes of aiding the Secretary in making the identification under paragraph (2) and informed by the activities carried out using a payment described in subparagraph (A), the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, or a combination of both such payments, any Federal entity receiving such a payment or payments, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary and the Executive Office of the President, shall submit to the Secretary and the relevant congressional committees a report that—

(i) contains the findings of the activities carried out using such payment or payments; and

(ii) recommends frequencies in the covered band for identification by the Secretary under paragraph (2).

(2) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 21 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, informed by the report required under paragraph (1)(D), the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Commission, shall submit to the President, the Commission, and the relevant congressional committees a report that identifies for inclusion in a system of competitive bidding under paragraph (3) 350 megahertz of frequencies in the covered band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof.

(3) AUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary, shall commence a system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)), in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection, of the frequencies identified under such paragraph for a system of competitive bidding.

(B) PROHIBITION.—No entity that produces or provides any covered communications equipment or service (as defined in section 9 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1608)), or any affiliate (as defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153)) of such an entity, may participate in the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A).

(C) SCOPE.—The Commission may not include in the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) any frequencies that are not in the covered band.

(D) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (C)(i), and (D) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)) and except as provided in subparagraph (B) of such section, the proceeds (including deposits and upfront payments from successful bidders) of the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (in this subparagraph referred to as the ''covered proceeds'') shall be deposited or available as follows:

(i) Such amount of the covered proceeds as is necessary to cover 110 percent of the relocation or sharing costs of Federal entities relocated from or sharing the frequencies identified under paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be deposited in the Spectrum Relocation Fund established under section 118 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928).

(ii) After the amount required to be deposited by clause (i) is so deposited, any remainder of the covered proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601.

(4) MODIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall modify or withdraw any assignment to a Federal Government station of the frequencies identified under paragraph (2) to accommodate non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof in accordance with that paragraph.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—The President may not modify or withdraw any assignment to a Federal Government station as described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) unless the President determines that such modification or withdrawal will not compromise the primary mission of a Federal entity operating in the covered band; or

(ii) before November 30, 2024.

(5) AUCTION PROCEEDS TO COVER 110 PERCENT OF FEDERAL RELOCATION OR SHARING COSTS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to relieve the Commission from the requirements under section 309(j)(16)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(16)(B)).

(c) FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) TERMINATION.—Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking ''2025'' and all that follows and inserting ''2026, and with respect to the electromagnetic spectrum identified under section 101(b)(2) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022, such authority shall expire on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of that Act.''.

(2) SPECTRUM PIPELINE ACT OF 2015.—Section 1004 of the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74; 129 Stat. 621; 47 U.S.C. 921 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2024'';

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2024''; and

(C) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2026''.

(d) REPEAL.—Section 90008 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act, are repealed.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the repeal made by subsection (d), may be construed to alter or impede the activities authorized to be conducted using the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Assistant Secretary determines that such activities are conducted in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

TITLE II—SECURE AND TRUSTED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

SEC. 201. INCREASE IN LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURE.

Section 4(k) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1603(k)) is amended by striking ''$1,900,000,000'' and inserting ''$4,980,000,000''.

TITLE III—NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1

SEC. 301. FURTHER DEPLOYMENT AND COORDINATION OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part C of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 159. COORDINATION OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 IMPLEMENTATION.

''(a) DUTIES OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

''(A) take actions, in coordination with State point of contacts described under subsection (c)(3)(A)(ii), to improve coordination and communication with respect to the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(B) develop, collect, and disseminate information concerning the practices, procedures, and technology used in the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(C) advise and assist eligible entities in the preparation of implementation plans required under subsection (c)(3)(A)(iii);

''(D) provide technical assistance to eligible entities provided a grant under subsection (c) in support of efforts to explore efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(E) review and approve or disapprove applications for grants under subsection (c); and

''(F) oversee the use of funds provided by such grants in fulfilling such implementation plans.

''(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than October 1, 2023, and each year thereafter until funds made available to make grants under subsection (c) are no longer available to be expended, the Assistant Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities conducted by the Assistant Secretary under paragraph (1) in the year preceding the submission of the report.

''(b) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—

''(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

''(A) DEVELOPMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall develop a management plan for the grant program established under this section, including by developing—

''(i) plans related to the organizational structure of such program; and

''(ii) funding profiles for each fiscal year of the duration of such program.

''(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall—

''(i) submit the management plan developed under subparagraph (A) to—

''(I) the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(II) the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(ii) publish the management plan developed under subparagraph (A) on the website of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

''(2) MODIFICATION OF PLAN.—

''(A) MODIFICATION.—The Assistant Secretary may modify the management plan developed under paragraph (1)(A).

''(B) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the plan is modified under subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall—

''(i) submit the modified plan to—

''(I) the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(II) the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(ii) publish the modified plan on the website of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

''(c) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

''(1) GRANTS.—The Assistant Secretary shall provide grants to eligible entities for—

''(A) implementing Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(B) maintaining Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(C) training directly related to implementing, maintaining, and operating Next Generation 9–1–1 if the cost related to the training does not exceed 3 percent of the total grant award;

''(D) public outreach and education on how the public can best use Next Generation 9–1–1 and the capabilities and usefulness of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(E) administrative costs associated with planning of Next Generation 9–1–1, including any cost related to planning for and preparing an application and related materials as required by this subsection, if—

''(i) the cost is fully documented in materials submitted to the Assistant Secretary; and

''(ii) the cost is reasonable, necessary, and does not exceed 1 percent of the total grant award; and

''(F) costs associated with implementing cybersecurity measures at emergency communications centers or with respect to Next Generation 9–1–1.

''(2) APPLICATION.—In providing grants under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary shall require an eligible entity to submit to the Assistant Secretary an application, at the time and in the manner determined by the Assistant Secretary, and containing the certification required by paragraph (3).

''(3) COORDINATION REQUIRED.—Each eligible entity shall include in the application required by paragraph (2) a certification that—

''(A) in the case of an eligible entity that is a State, the entity—

''(i) has coordinated the application with the emergency communications centers located within the jurisdiction of the entity;

''(ii) has designated a single officer or governmental body to serve as the State point of contact to coordinate the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1 for that State, except that such designation need not vest such officer or governmental body with direct legal authority to implement Next Generation 9–1–1 or to manage emergency communications operations; and

''(iii) has developed and submitted a plan for the coordination and implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1 that—

''(I) ensures interoperability by requiring the use of commonly accepted standards;

''(II) ensures reliability;

''(III) enables emergency communications centers to process, analyze, and store multimedia, data, and other information;

''(IV) incorporates cybersecurity tools, including intrusion detection and prevention measures;

''(V) includes strategies for coordinating cybersecurity information sharing between Federal, State, Tribal, and local government partners;

''(VI) uses open and competitive request for proposal processes, including through shared government procurement vehicles, for deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(VII) documents how input was received and accounted for from relevant rural and urban emergency communications centers, regional authorities, local authorities, and Tribal authorities;

''(VIII) includes a governance body or bodies, either by creation of new, or use of existing, body or bodies, for the development and deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1 that—

''(aa) ensures full notice and opportunity for participation by relevant stakeholders; and

''(bb) consults and coordinates with the State point of contact required by clause (ii);

''(IX) creates efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1 functions, including cybersecurity and the virtualization and sharing of infrastructure, equipment, and services; and

''(X) utilizes an effective, competitive approach to establishing authentication, credentialing, secure connections, and access in deploying Next Generation 9–1–1, including by—

''(aa) requiring certificate authorities to be capable of cross-certification with other authorities;

''(bb) avoiding risk of a single point of failure or vulnerability; and

''(cc) adhering to Federal agency best practices such as those promulgated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

''(B) in the case of an eligible entity that is a Tribal Organization, the Tribal Organization has complied with clauses (i) and (iii) of subparagraph (A).

''(4) CRITERIA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall issue regulations, after providing the public with notice and an opportunity to comment, prescribing the criteria for selecting eligible entities for grants under this subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria shall—

''(i) include performance requirements and a schedule for completion of any project to be financed by a grant under this subsection; and

''(ii) specifically permit regional or multi-State applications for funds.

''(C) UPDATES.—The Assistant Secretary shall update such regulations as necessary.

''(5) GRANT CERTIFICATIONS.—Each eligible entity shall certify to the Assistant Secretary at the time of application for a grant under this subsection, and each eligible entity that receives such a grant shall certify to the Assistant Secretary annually thereafter during any period of time the funds from the grant are available to the eligible entity, that—

''(A) beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the application is filed, no portion of any 9–1–1 fee or charge imposed by the eligible entity (or in the case that the eligible entity is not a State or Tribal organization, any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out, or is carrying out, activities using grant funds) are obligated or expended for a purpose or function not designated under the rules issued pursuant to section 6(f)(3) of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a–1(f)(3)) (as such rules are in effect on the date on which the eligible entity makes the certification) as acceptable;

''(B) any funds received by the eligible entity will be used, consistent with paragraph (1), to support the deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1 that ensures reliability and interoperability, by requiring the use of commonly accepted standards;

''(C) the eligible entity (or in the case that the eligible entity is not a State or Tribal organization, any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out or is carrying out activities using grant funds) has established, or has committed to establish not later than 3 years following the date on which the grant funds are distributed to the eligible entity—

''(i) a sustainable funding mechanism for Next Generation 9–1–1; and

''(ii) effective cybersecurity resources for Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(D) the eligible entity will promote interoperability between emergency communications centers deploying Next Generation 9–1–1 and emergency response providers, including users of the nationwide public safety broadband network;

''(E) the eligible entity has or will take steps to coordinate with adjoining States and Tribes to establish and maintain Next Generation 9–1–1; and

''(F) the eligible entity has developed a plan for public outreach and education on how the public can best use Next Generation 9–1–1 and on the capabilities and usefulness of Next Generation 9–1–1.

''(6) CONDITION OF GRANT.—Each eligible entity shall agree, as a condition of receipt of a grant under this subsection, that if any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out activities using grant funds fails to comply with a certification required under paragraph (5), during any period of time during which the funds from the grant are available to the eligible entity, all of the funds from such grant shall be returned to the Assistant Secretary.

''(7) PENALTY FOR PROVIDING FALSE INFORMATION.—Any eligible entity that provides a certification under paragraph (5) knowing that the information provided in the certification was false shall—

''(A) not be eligible to receive the grant under this subsection;

''(B) return any grant awarded under this subsection; and

''(C) not be eligible to receive any subsequent grants under this subsection.

''(8) PROHIBITION.—Grant funds provided under this subsection may not be used—

''(A) to support any activity of the First Responder Network Authority; or

''(B) to make any payments to a person who has been, for reasons of national security, prohibited by any entity of the Federal Government from bidding on a contract, participating in an auction, or receiving a grant.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and sections 160 and 161:

''(1) 9–1–1 FEE OR CHARGE.—The term '9–1–1 fee or charge' has the meaning given such term in section 6(f)(3)(D) of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a–1(f)(3)(D)).

''(2) 9–1–1 REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—The term '9–1–1 request for emergency assistance' means a communication, such as voice, text, picture, multimedia, or any other type of data that is sent to an emergency communications center for the purpose of requesting emergency assistance.

''(3) COMMONLY ACCEPTED STANDARDS.—The term 'commonly accepted standards' means the technical standards followed by the communications industry for network, device, and Internet Protocol connectivity that—

''(A) enable interoperability; and

''(B) are—

''(i) developed and approved by a standards development organization that is accredited by an American standards body (such as the American National Standards Institute) or an equivalent international standards body in a process—

''(I) that is open to the public, including open for participation by any person; and

''(II) provides for a conflict resolution process;

''(ii) subject to an open comment and input process before being finalized by the standards development organization;

''(iii) consensus-based; and

''(iv) made publicly available once approved.

''(4) COST RELATED TO THE TRAINING.—The term 'cost related to the training' means—

''(A) actual wages incurred for travel and attendance, including any necessary overtime pay and backfill wage;

''(B) travel expenses;

''(C) instructor expenses; or

''(D) facility costs and training materials.

''(5) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity'—

''(A) means—

''(i) a State or a Tribal organization (as defined in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(l))); or

''(ii) an entity, including a public authority, board, or commission, established by one or more entities described in clause (i); and

''(B) does not include any entity that has failed to submit the certifications required under subsection (c)(5).

''(6) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'emergency communications center' means—

''(i) a facility that—

''(I) is designated to receive a 9–1–1 request for emergency assistance; and

''(II) performs one or more of the functions described in subparagraph (B); or

''(ii) a public safety answering point, as defined in section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222).

''(B) FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The functions described in this subparagraph are the following:

''(i) Processing and analyzing 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests.

''(ii) Dispatching appropriate emergency response providers.

''(iii) Transferring or exchanging 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with one or more other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

''(iv) Analyzing any communications received from emergency response providers.

''(v) Supporting incident command functions.

''(7) EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROVIDER.—The term 'emergency response provider' has the meaning given that term under section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101).

''(8) FIRST RESPONDER NETWORK AUTHORITY.—The term 'First Responder Network Authority' means the authority established under 6204 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1424).

''(9) INTEROPERABILITY.—The term 'interoperability' means the capability of emergency communications centers to receive 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests, such as location information and callback numbers from a person initiating the request, then process and share the 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers without the need for proprietary interfaces and regardless of jurisdiction, equipment, device, software, service provider, or other relevant factors.

''(10) NATIONWIDE PUBLIC SAFETY BROADBAND NETWORK.—The term 'nationwide public safety broadband network' has the meaning given the term in section 6001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401).

''(11) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.—The term 'Next Generation 9–1–1' means an Internet Protocol-based system that—

''(A) ensures interoperability;

''(B) is secure;

''(C) employs commonly accepted standards;

''(D) enables emergency communications centers to receive, process, and analyze all types of 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance;

''(E) acquires and integrates additional information useful to handling 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance; and

''(F) supports sharing information related to 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance among emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

''(12) RELIABILITY.—The term 'reliability' means the employment of sufficient measures to ensure the ongoing operation of Next Generation 9–1–1 including through the use of geo-diverse, device- and network-agnostic elements that provide more than one route between end points with no common points where a single failure at that point would cause all to fail.

''(13) STATE.—The term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

''(14) SUSTAINABLE FUNDING MECHANISM.—The term 'sustainable funding mechanism' means a funding mechanism that provides adequate revenues to cover ongoing expenses, including operations, maintenance, and upgrades.

''SEC. 160. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONWIDE NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 CYBERSECURITY CENTER.

''The Assistant Secretary shall establish a Next Generation 9–1–1 Cybersecurity Center to coordinate with State, local, and regional governments on the sharing of cybersecurity information about, the analysis of cybersecurity threats to, and guidelines for strategies to detect and prevent cybersecurity intrusions relating to Next Generation 9–1–1.

''SEC. 161. NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 ADVISORY BOARD.

''(a) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 ADVISORY BOARD.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall establish a 'Public Safety Next Generation 9–1–1 Advisory Board' (in this section referred to as the 'Board') to provide recommendations to the Assistant Secretary—

''(A) with respect to carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary in issuing the regulations required under section 159(c);

''(B) as required by paragraph (7); and

''(C) upon request under paragraph (8).

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) VOTING MEMBERS.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall appoint 16 public safety members to the Board, of which—

''(i) 4 members shall represent local law enforcement officials;

''(ii) 4 members shall represent fire and rescue officials;

''(iii) 4 members shall represent emergency medical service officials; and

''(iv) 4 members shall represent 9–1–1 professionals.

''(B) DIVERSITY OF MEMBERSHIP.—Members shall be representatives of State or Tribes and local governments, chosen to reflect geographic and population density differences as well as public safety organizations at the national level across the United States.

''(C) EXPERTISE.—All members shall have specific expertise necessary for developing technical requirements under this section, such as technical expertise, and expertise related to public safety communications and 9–1–1 services.

''(D) RANK AND FILE MEMBERS.—In making the appointments required by subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall appoint a rank and file member from each of the public safety disciplines listed in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) as a member of the Board and shall select such member from an organization that represents its public safety discipline at the national level.

''(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), members of the Board shall serve for a 3-year term.

''(B) REMOVAL FOR CAUSE.—A member of the Board may be removed for cause upon the determination of the Assistant Secretary.

''(4) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

''(5) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

''(6) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the voting members of the Board.

''(7) DUTY OF BOARD TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after all members of the Board are appointed under paragraph (2), the Board shall submit to the Assistant Secretary recommendations for—

''(A) deploying Next Generation 9–1–1 in rural and urban areas;

''(B) ensuring flexibility in guidance, rules, and grant funding to allow for technology improvements;

''(C) creating efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1, including cybersecurity and the virtualization and sharing of core infrastructure;

''(D) enabling effective coordination among State, local, Tribal, and territorial government entities to ensure that the needs of emergency communications centers in both rural and urban areas are taken into account in each implementation plan required under section 159(c)(3)(A)(iii); and

''(E) incorporating existing cybersecurity resources to Next Generation 9–1–1 procurement and deployment.

''(8) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (1) and (7), the Board may provide recommendations to the Assistant Secretary only upon request of the Assistant Secretary.

''(9) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board shall terminate on the date on which funds made available to make grants under section 159(c) are no longer available to be expended.

''(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as limiting the authority of the Assistant Secretary to seek comment from stakeholders and the public.''.

(b) PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN DEFINITIONS.—Section 158(d)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 942(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''section'' each place it appears and inserting ''section (except for subsection (e))''.

TITLE IV—INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY

SEC. 401. INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.

Part B of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 120. INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

''(1) not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, begin to amend the Department of Commerce spectrum management document entitled 'Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management' so as to incorporate an incumbent informing capability; and

''(2) not later than the date on which the total amount of funds required to be made available from the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund under section 601(c)(3) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022 is so made available, begin to implement such capability, including the development and testing of such capability.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) shall include a system to enable sharing, including time-based sharing and coordination, to securely manage harmful interference between non-Federal users and incumbent Federal entities sharing a band of covered spectrum and between Federal entities sharing a band of covered spectrum.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system required by paragraph (1) shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) One or more mechanisms to allow non-Federal use in covered spectrum, as authorized by the rules of the Commission. Such mechanism or mechanisms shall include interfaces to commercial sharing systems, as appropriate.

''(B) One or more mechanisms to facilitate Federal-to-Federal sharing, as authorized by the NTIA.

''(C) One or more mechanisms to prevent, eliminate, or mitigate harmful interference to incumbent Federal entities, including one or more of the following functions:

''(i) Sensing.

''(ii) Identification.

''(iii) Reporting.

''(iv) Analysis.

''(v) Resolution.

''(D) Dynamic coordination area analysis, definition, and control, if appropriate for a band.

''(3) COMPLIANCE WITH COMMISSION RULES.—The incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) shall ensure that use of covered spectrum is in accordance with the applicable rules of the Commission.

''(4) INPUT OF INFORMATION.—Each incumbent Federal entity sharing a band of covered spectrum shall—

''(A) input into the system required by paragraph (1) such information as the Assistant Secretary may require, including the frequency, time, and location of the use of the band by such Federal entity; and

''(B) to the extent practicable, input such information into such system on an automated basis.

''(5) PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AND CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The system required by paragraph (1) shall contain appropriate measures to protect classified information and controlled unclassified information, including any such classified information or controlled unclassified information that relates to military operations.

''(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the total amount of funds required to be made available from the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund under section 601(c)(3) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022 is so made available, the Assistant Secretary shall provide a briefing on the implementation of this section to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED SPECTRUM.—The term 'covered spectrum' means—

''(A) electromagnetic spectrum for which usage rights are assigned to or authorized for (including before the date on which the incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) is implemented) a non-Federal user or class of non-Federal users for use on a shared basis with an incumbent Federal entity in accordance with the rules of the Commission; and

''(B) electromagnetic spectrum allocated on a primary or co-primary basis for Federal use that is shared among Federal entities.

''(2) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term 'Federal entity' has the meaning given such term in section 113(l).

''(3) INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.—The term 'incumbent informing capability' means a capability to facilitate the sharing of covered spectrum.

''(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or expand the authority of the NTIA as described in section 113(j)(1).''.

TITLE V—EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 501. EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2022'' and inserting ''March 31, 2024''.

(b) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (C)(i), (D), and (G)(iii) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)) and except as provided in subparagraph (B) of such section, the proceeds (including deposits and upfront payments from successful bidders) of any system of competitive bidding described in paragraph (2) (in this paragraph referred to as the ''covered proceeds'') shall be deposited as follows:

(A) In the case of covered proceeds attributable to eligible frequencies described in subsection (g)(2) of section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923), such amount of such proceeds as is necessary to cover the relocation or sharing costs (as defined in subsection (g)(3) of such section) of Federal entities (as defined in subsection (l) of such section) relocated from or sharing such eligible frequencies shall be deposited in the Spectrum Relocation Fund established under section 118 of such Act (47 U.S.C. 928). Any remainder of such proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(B) In the case of covered proceeds attributable to spectrum usage rights made available through an incentive auction under subparagraph (G) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)), such amount of such proceeds as the Federal Communications Commission has agreed to share with licensees under such subparagraph shall be shared with such licensees. Any remainder of such proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(C) Any other covered proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(2) SYSTEM OF COMPETITIVE BIDDING DESCRIBED.—A system of competitive bidding described in this paragraph is any system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) that is concluded during the period beginning on July 1, 2022, and ending on March 31, 2024, except for the system of competitive bidding required by section 101(b)(3)(A) of this Act.

TITLE VI—PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND

SEC. 601. PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund'' (in this section referred to as the ''Fund'').

(b) ACCOUNTING FOR FEDERAL BUDGET BASELINE.—

(1) PROCEEDS OF AUCTION OF 2496–2690 MHZ BAND.—In the case of the proceeds of any system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) with respect to the frequencies between 2496 megahertz and 2690 megahertz, inclusive, that are deposited in the Fund as required by section 501(b) of this Act, the first $1,800,000,000 of such proceeds shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. The remainder of such proceeds shall be available or deposited under subsection (c).

(2) PROCEEDS OF REQUIRED AUCTION OF 3.1–3.45 GHZ BAND.—In the case of the proceeds of the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) of section 101(b)(3) that are deposited in the Fund as required by subparagraph (D) of such section, the first $17,300,000,000 of such proceeds shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. The remainder of such proceeds shall be available or deposited under subsection (c).

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), as amounts are deposited in the Fund, such amounts shall be available or deposited as follows:

(1) $3,080,000,000 shall be available to the Federal Communications Commission until expended to carry out the program established under section 4 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1603).

(2) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (1) is so made available, $10,000,000,000 shall be available to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information until expended to carry out sections 159, 160, and 161 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by section 301(a) of this Act, except that not more than 4 percent of the amount made available by this paragraph may be used for administrative purposes (including carrying out such sections 160 and 161).

(3) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (2) is so made available, $117,400,000 shall be available to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information until expended to carry out section 120 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by section 401 of this Act.

(4) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (3) is so made available, any remaining amounts deposited in the Fund shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction.

TITLE VII—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 701. 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE)

and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. 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 H.R. 7624.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7624, the Spectrum Innovation Act.

Our Nation's airwaves are a critical component in building next-generation wireless networks. These networks can make a meaningful difference in Americans' lives. They can expand the reach of telehealth services, extend educational experiences beyond the classroom, and provide critical communications for public safety activities. But in order to achieve these important goals, we must continue to expand the ability of commercial users to access our airwaves, including by using innovative spectrum management technologies.

H.R. 7624 extends the Federal Communications Commission's auction authority by 18 months from its expiration date later this fall. This extension will allow the FCC to hold its planned spectrum auction in July without disruption, as well as any future actions.

It is essential that we extend this authority. After all, Congress has never allowed this spectrum authority to lapse.

To maintain our Nation's global leadership in wireless innovation, we must come together to ensure the smooth management of spectrum, and that includes the auctions that have for years efficiently made these airways available.

I am also pleased that this legislation will use auction proceeds in a budget-neutral manner to fund two significant programs: the FCC's rip and replace program and the transition to Next Generation 911 networks. Funding these two longstanding priorities will provide consumers with access to safe and secure networks that are able to meet the public safety demands of the 21st century.

The Federal investments in Next Gen 911 will save lives. In an instant, each of us can text a photo to a family member across the country or upload a video to social media for all to see. That same kind of instant communication should be accessible to 911 centers.

Next Generation 911 allows people to call or send text images or videos to 911 to help first responders and emergency personnel to better assess the nature of the emergency and reach people in need. It will help enhance emergency response by shaving precious minutes off response times and equipping first responders with lifesaving information before they reach the scene.

In my time on the Energy and Commerce Committee, the Next Generation 911 Act has passed out of the committee and the full House of Representatives on multiple occasions, both as a standalone bill and as part of larger infrastructure packages. This bill marks the most significant progress we have made in this effort thus far, and I remain committed to working with my colleagues to see that it is signed into law.

The Energy and Commerce Committee has traditionally worked in a bipartisan fashion on key telecommunication matters. I commend Chairman PALLONE, Ranking Member MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Communications and Technology Subcommittee Ranking Member BOB LATTA, my good friend, as well as Representatives ESHOO, MATSUI, DAVIDS, WELCH, HUDSON, GUTHRIE, JOYCE, and JOHNSON for continuing in this tradition on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation in a bipartisan manner, and I hope the Senate will soon follow suit.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7624, the Spectrum Innovation Act, which I am pleased to lead with my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), the subcommittee chair.

I thank Mr. DOYLE for working with me and my colleagues over the last several months to make improvements to the Spectrum Innovation Act and earn broad Republican support through the committee process. The legislation passed the Energy and Commerce Committee by a vote of 52–0, which is a testament to the bipartisan achievements that are included in this bill.

The Spectrum Innovation Act provides clarity and direction to NTIA to repurpose spectrum currently used by Federal agencies for commercial use. By providing this certainty, we will ensure that this auction receives the necessary oversight and certainty to result in a success for both Federal agencies and the American taxpayer.

It also includes the Extending America's Spectrum Auction Leadership Act of 2022, which will extend the Federal Communications Commission's general auction authority for 18 months. Currently, this authority is set to expire on September 30. Without action, the FCC will not be able to make more airwaves available for 5G and wireless broadband services in rural areas.

With the proceeds of these auctions, Congress is funding critical public safety and national security priorities. The FCC is currently facing a $3.08 billion shortfall in funding to rip and replace untrusted equipment from our communications, like Huawei and ZTE, which this bill would address. Recent news reports further underscore the need to remove this equipment quickly to protect Americans from Chinese espionage.

Additionally, this legislation would provide up to $10 billion in future auction proceeds to upgrade our 911 infrastructure. For nearly a decade, Congress has worked to identify a path forward on facilitating a coordinated, nationwide transition to Next Generation 911. Today's legislation will bring that vision to life.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues Mr. HUDSON and Ms. ESHOO for their dedication to bringing the public safety community, 911 professionals, and States together on this solution.

Finally, the Spectrum Innovation Act also includes the SMART Spectrum Act, legislation sponsored by my colleague from Kentucky, Mr. GUTHRIE, which will provide the National Telecommunications and Information Administration with another tool to help NTIA better manage the spectrum by Federal agencies.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased that we are funding these important priorities without adding more to the national deficit.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7624, the Spectrum Innovation Act, led by Chairman DOYLE and Republican leader Latta.

The Spectrum Innovation Act preserves United States leadership in wireless technology and ensures Americans stay connected. Through this legislation, Congress is taking steps to protect national security, improve our public safety communications, and continue to push the administration to manage our Nation's airways more effectively.

The Energy and Commerce Committee is leading on finding bipartisan solutions to ensure America leads a new era of innovation and entrepreneurship. Today's legislation is a result of that bipartisan work.

The Spectrum Innovation Act extends the Federal Communications Commission's authority to conduct spectrum auctions by 18 months. Without congressional action, the FCC's authority to issue spectrum licenses expires on September 30.

□ 1600

With the upcoming 2.5 gigahertz auction, Congress must act now to make sure that spectrum can be used to provide faster mobile connectivity across

the United States. For the American people, it will mean faster internet, better connectivity, and stronger cell service.

In order to fully utilize our communications network, we must make sure that they are secure. In 2020, Congress passed the Secure and Trusted Communications Network Act to ensure communications networks in the United States were secure. This provided funds to carriers that contained dangerous equipment in their networks like Huawei and ZTE, so that these carriers could maintain service while replacing that communications equipment with secure components.

Earlier this year, the FCC determined that they needed more money to secure our networks. This legislation addresses that shortfall.

If we fail to act, dangerous equipment from CCP-connected companies could remain in our communications networks indefinitely. This is a serious national security threat that must be addressed as quickly as possible.

The Spectrum Innovation Act also includes legislation sponsored by my colleague from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) to establish an incumbent informing capability at the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. His legislation, the SMART Spectrum Act, will provide NTIA another tool to better manage Federal spectrum use and help us win the future by making more spectrum available for commercial use as the demand and uses for wireless technology grows.

Finally, the Spectrum Innovation Act would facilitate a nationwide transition to next generation 911. This legislation will help bring 911 fully into the 21st century by considerably improving the public's ability to contact and share information with first responders during emergencies.

It will also enable our first responders to respond to emergencies more safely by providing them with additional information-gathering tools to help strengthen their response when they arrive at the scene.

I thank Mr. HUDSON and Ms. ESHOO for their years of hard work to put together comprehensive legislation to upgrade our Nation's aging 911 infrastructure.

This bill advances innovation, improves public safety, and strengthens America's economic leadership all while remaining budget neutral and costing the American taxpayers nothing by using the proceeds from future spectrum auctions to fund these important priorities.

I thank Chairman PALLONE, Chairman DOYLE, and Ranking Member LATTA for working with me and for all of us to come together on a bipartisan agreement.

This legislation is currently the only proposal moving through Congress to address these challenges, and there are imminent consequences to our national and economic security if Congress fails to act.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to see the House lead and take up the Spectrum Innovation Act with bipartisan support, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, again, there are many points why it is very important that this piece of legislation does pass.

Number one, the Spectrum Innovation Act provides clarity and direction to NTIA to repurpose spectrums currently used by Federal agencies for commercial use.

Second, it is going to extend the Federal Communications Commission's general auction authority from 18 months.

Third, its replacement is so absolutely important because we have to make sure we remove this untrustworthy equipment from our communications networks.

Fourth, it will help provide up to $10 billion to help upgrade our 911 systems that we have to make sure are upgraded because as time goes by, it is absolutely essential.

Finally, it is going to help NTIA better manage our spectrums.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this very important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, but I would just like to reiterate how important H.R. 7624 is to future technologies and to NextGen 911. This is, as was said, a bill that passed out of our committee unanimously, 52–0.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to give it their support when it comes up for a vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7624, the Spectrum Innovation Act, which includes an updated version of my legislation, the Next Generation 9–1–1 Act.

9–1–1 is a lifeline for Americans in their greatest hour of need. In an emergency, few things are more important than these three numbers when it comes to getting help. And it can often be the difference between life and death. After the horrific attacks on September 11, 2001, I co-founded the E–911 Caucus with Representative John Shimkus and Senators Hillary Clinton and Conrad Burns to support first responders and the public safety community by moving our nation's 9–1–1 services into the 21st Century. Unfortunately, we have not reached our goal and most of the United States' 9–1–1 call centers continue to use legacy technology developed over 50 years ago. The Spectrum Innovation Act will provide $10 billion for states and localities to adopt NG911 technology and help modernize most of our call centers.

Next Generation 9–1–1 will harness the power of 21st Century technology to respond to 21st century emergencies. It will allow our 9–1–1 emergency communication centers to receive real-time location information, text messages, photos, and video from individuals at the scene of an emergency, and to share that information with first responders. It will also make our emergency communication centers more secure, resilient, interoperable, and reliable.

The benefits of this technology will help save lives. If someone breaks into your home and you're hiding from the intruder, you won't need to call 9–1–1 to speak to an operator. You can text 9–1–1 to summon help while you continue to hide. You will be able to send pictures or live stream video from the scene of a car accident or a home fire to help first responders better respond to the emergency.

The investments made in NG911 through the Spectrum Innovation Act will help modernize our 9–1–1 system. I'm pleased it has the support of a broad coalition of law enforcement and public safety organizations, including the Major County Sheriffs of America; the Major Cities Chiefs Association; the National Sheriffs' Association; the International Association of Chiefs of Police; the International Association of Fire Chiefs; the Metropolitan Fire Chiefs Association; the National Association of State EMS Officials; the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials; the National Association of State 911 Administrators; and the National Emergency Number Association.

I thank Rep. RICHARD HUDSON, my co-chair of the NG911 Caucus for working with me on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7624, 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. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

REESE'S LAW

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5313) to protect children and other consumers against hazards associated with the accidental ingestion of button cell or coin batteries by requiring the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety standard to require child-resistant closures on consumer products that use such batteries, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5313

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 ''Reese's Law''.

SEC. 2. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD FOR BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS CONTAINING SUCH BATTERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, promulgate a final consumer product safety standard for button cell or coin batteries and consumer products containing button cell or coin batteries that shall only contain—

(1) a performance standard requiring the button cell or coin battery compartments of a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries to be secured in a manner that would eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury from button or coin cell battery ingestion by children that are 6 years of age or younger during reasonably foreseeable use or misuse conditions; and

(2) warning label requirements—

(A) to be included on the packaging of button cell or coin batteries and the packaging of a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries;

(B) to be included in any literature, such as a user manual, that accompanies a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries; and

(C) to be included, as practicable—

(i) directly on a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries in a manner that is visible to the consumer upon installation or replacement of the button cell or coin battery; or

(ii) in the case of a product for which the battery is not intended to be replaced or installed by the consumer, to be included directly on the consumer product in a manner that is visible to the consumer upon access to the battery compartment, except that if it is impracticable to label the product, this information shall be placed on the packaging or instructions.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR WARNING LABELS.—Warning labels required under subsection (a)(2) shall—

(1) clearly identify the hazard of ingestion; and

(2) instruct consumers, as practicable, to keep new and used batteries out of the reach of children, to seek immediate medical attention if a battery is ingested, and to follow any other consensus medical advice.

(c) TREATMENT OF STANDARD FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—A consumer product safety standard promulgated under subsection (a) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

(d) EXCEPTION FOR RELIANCE ON VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—

(1) BEFORE PROMULGATION OF STANDARD BY COMMISSION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Commission determines, before the Commission promulgates a final consumer product safety standard under such subsection, that—

(A) with respect to any consumer product for which there is a voluntary consumer product safety standard that meets the requirements for a standard promulgated under subsection (a) with respect to such product; and

(B) the voluntary standard described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) is in effect at the time of the determination by the Commission; or

(ii) will be in effect not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DETERMINATION REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—Any determination made by the Commission under this subsection shall be published in the Federal Register.

(e) TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Commission makes a determination under subsection (d) with respect to a voluntary standard, the requirements of such voluntary standard shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058) beginning on the date described in paragraph (2).

(2) DATE DESCRIBED.—The date described in this paragraph is the later of—

(A) the date of the determination of the Commission under subsection (d) with respect to the voluntary standard described in paragraph (1); or

(B) the effective date contained in the voluntary standard described in paragraph (1).

(f) REVISION OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—

(1) NOTICE TO COMMISSION.—If a voluntary standard with respect to which the Commission has made a determination under subsection (d) is subsequently revised, the organization that revised the standard shall notify the Commission after the final approval of the revision.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF REVISION.—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after the Commission is notified of a revised voluntary standard described in paragraph (1) (or such later date as the Commission determines appropriate), such revised voluntary standard in whole or in part shall be considered to be a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058), in place of the prior version, unless, within 90 days after receiving the notice, the Commission notifies the organization that the revised voluntary standard, in whole or in part, does not improve the safety of the consumer product covered by the standard and that the Commission is retaining all or part of the existing consumer product safety standard.

(g) FUTURE RULEMAKING.—At any time after the promulgation of a final consumer product safety standard under subsection (a), a voluntary standard is treated as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (e), or a revised voluntary standard becomes enforceable as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (f), the Commission may initiate a rulemaking in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the standard or revised standard. Any rule promulgated under this subsection shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

SEC. 3. CHILD-RESISTANT PACKAGING FOR BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any button cell or coin battery sold, offered for sale, manufactured for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States, or included separately with a consumer product sold, offered for sale, manufactured for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States, shall be packaged in accordance with the standards provided in section 1700.15 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as determined through testing in accordance with the method described in section 1700.20 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), or another test method for button cell or coin battery packaging specified, by rule, by the Commission.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The requirement of subsection (a) shall be treated as a standard for the special packaging of a household substance established under section 3(a) of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1472(a)).

SEC. 4. EXEMPTION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING STANDARD.

The standards promulgated under this Act shall not apply with respect to any toy product that is in compliance with the battery accessibility and labeling requirements of part 1250 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, and in reference to section 3(a), shall not apply with respect to button cell or coin batteries that are in compliance with the marking and packaging provisions of the ANSI Safety Standard for Portable Lithium Primary Cells and Batteries (ANSI C18.3M).

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERY.—The term ''button cell or coin battery'' means—

(A) a single cell battery with a diameter greater than the height of the battery; or

(B) any other battery, regardless of the technology used to produce an electrical charge, that is determined by the Commission to pose an ingestion hazard.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(3) CONSUMER PRODUCT.—The term ''consumer product'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)).

(4) CONSUMER PRODUCT CONTAINING BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES.—The term ''consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries'' means a consumer product containing or designed to use one or more button cell or coin batteries, regardless of whether such batteries are intended to be replaced by the consumer or are included with the product or sold separately.

(5) TOY PRODUCT.—The term ''toy product'' means any object designed, manufactured, or marketed as a plaything for children under 14 years of age.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The standard promulgated under section 2(a) and the requirements of section 3(a) shall only apply to a product that is manufactured or imported after the effective date of such standard or requirement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) 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 H.R. 5313.

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 to speak in support of H.R. 5313, Reese's Law.

I want to begin by thanking Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee Chair SCHAKOWSKY for her dedication to protecting consumers from dangerous products and Representatives KELLY, ARRINGTON, and LIEU for introducing this bipartisan legislation that will save children's lives.

Reese's Law is named after Reese Hamsmith, an 18-month-old girl who lost her life from complications caused by swallowing a button battery. These are small, single-cell batteries that look like a disc or a button. Today, they are used to power common household electronics like television remotes, key fobs, and meat thermometers. Because of their small size and availability around the house, button cell or coin batteries pose a serious

harm to children under 6 who can suffer serious injuries or death if they swallow these batteries.

According to Reese's mother, Trista Hamsmith, Reese was a spunky, sassy, full-of-life little girl who at an early age took the attention of an entire room the moment she walked in. While Trista was in the hospital with Reese, she decided that she wanted to spread awareness about the dangers of button batteries. In her testimony before our committee, Trista said about Reese: ''Her Earthly battle may be over, but her true battle, her true plan, and her true purpose has just begun.''

Reese's Law requires the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish mandatory safety standards to protect children from ingesting button cell or coin batteries.

The CPSC's standards should include requirements for button cell or coin battery packaging to make the batteries more difficult to access. The packages must also include warning labels to warn consumers about the dangers of ingesting these products and instruct consumers about keeping new and used batteries out of the reach of children.

This legislation is a testament to the bravery and tireless advocacy of Trista Hamsmith and parents everywhere who have lost children to accidental ingestion of these products. This is crucial legislation that will save kids' lives, and that is why I call on my colleagues to support it today.

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

□ 1615

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

Mr. Speaker, Reese's Law will require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish safety standards to protect children from ingesting button cell batteries. It also includes an education component for consumers to ensure they are keeping new and used batteries out of the reach of children.

I thank Representatives ARRINGTON and KELLY for spearheading this effort, and to Trista Hamsmith for her tireless efforts.

We are all inspired by Trista, who has been willing to share her daughter's tragic story and channel it into an action that will help save lives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) who chairs our Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee, from which this bill came.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank all of the cosponsors of the legislation. Particularly, I want to mention ROBIN KELLY, who is not able to be here today. I know she wanted to be able to speak to this legislation.

But it was brought to our Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee by a really brave mom, and that is Trista Hamsmith, a woman who lost her 18-month-old daughter, Reese, tragically after she ingested a tiny button cell battery.

And I am just so proud of not only the subcommittee, but the full committee that unanimously has passed this and brought it now to the floor.

But we give a special thanks to Trista Hamsmith, mom of Reese.

So, as the chairman mentioned, these batteries are found in many household devices and even toys that are used by children. And it is estimated that once every 3 minutes, a child is treated in an emergency room having swallowed one of these small batteries.

These deaths and injuries that continue are absolutely not necessary because voluntary standards for their packaging and to protect children are just not present.

And so, Reese's Law would require that the Consumer Product Safety Commission draft mandatory standards for these button cell or coin batteries. And these standards will ensure that the batteries' packaging would have information about what is dangerous; and that they would be child-resistant and would have warning labels on the packages and instructions for parents to protect their children.

More times than not, I want to just say that in our subcommittee we learn from parents about the hazards that their children face. And I am just so proud that, with the help of GUS BILIRAKIS, the ranking member of the subcommittee, the help of both the chairman and the ranking member of the full committee, and our full committee, we are able to address these hazards.

And the fact that Trista was able to bring Reese's story to us and tell it—you know, sometimes I think that our subcommittee is—you know, we have to pass out tissues because of the stories that we hear from these parents—and turn their tragedy into power and are able to make the difference.

So I just want to thank my friends and colleagues, and I look forward to passing this legislation.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) who has worked on this piece of legislation.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, Trista and Chris Hamsmith lived every parents' worst nightmare when their 18-month-old daughter, Reese, swallowed a button battery from the back of a remote control. It went undetected for a couple of days before an x-ray revealed that the battery was lodged in her esophagus. It burned a hole in her esophagus.

By the time the doctors dislodged the battery, it had gone so long, and the unique nature of these batteries, it had done irreparable harm and, eventually, unfortunately, led to her death.

But like a strong west Texas woman, and a mom on a mission, Trista prayerfully set out to make sure that other families would not have to experience this horrible tragedy. She started Reese's Purpose, a nonprofit aimed at raising awareness of the dangers of button batteries and advocating for strong safety measures.

While I am an ardent limited-government and less-regulation guy, it was evident to me, and thanks to Trista's diligence, quite frankly, that these button batteries were uniquely dangerous. They would burn holes in kids' stomachs or their esophagi and cause major complications and even death.

And the cases where children were ingesting these batteries were growing exponentially; 8,000 in 2020. During COVID, we saw a 93 percent uptick in kids going to the emergency room having ingested these batteries.

I was convinced it needed appropriate immediate action, and I spoke to the Commissioner of the Consumer Products Safety Commission. They agreed it was a serious safety risk; but they said it would take 3 to 5 years for the rulemaking process.

That is when I connected with my colleague, ROBIN KELLY. We introduced this bipartisan legislation that we affectionately refer to as Reese's Law, which would require the CPSC to put enhanced safety standards, including packaging, warning labels, and the like.

I am glad we are voting on this. I am proud of Trista and her family.

I encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes;'' send it to the Senate, where they can act swiftly to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I am so proud to represent west Texas, the most kind-hearted and compassionate people, and I am especially honored to be a small part of Reese's Purpose and partner with such a strong, persistent, and loving mom in Trista Hamsmith, who I now call Trista ''the Hammer'' Hamsmith.

God bless America. God bless these children. I hope we can save some lives.

And go west Texas.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers. I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank all the Members that worked on this very important piece of legislation because this is a piece of legislation that is going to help save countless children's lives.

I also thank Trista for her unending work to make sure this legislation gets across the finish line.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask the passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, as I said, this bill is a testament to the bravery and tireless advocacy of Trista Hamsmith and parents everywhere who have lost children to accidental ingestion of these products. So this is a crucial bill that will save kids' lives, and that is why I call on my colleagues to support it 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, H.R. 5313, 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. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

REPORTING ATTACKS FROM NATIONS SELECTED FOR OVERSIGHT AND MONITORING WEB ATTACKS AND RANSOMWARE FROM ENEMIES ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4551) to amend the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 to provide for reporting with respect to cross-border complaints involving ransomware or other cyber-related attacks, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4551

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 ''Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act'' or the ''RANSOMWARE Act''.

SEC. 2. RANSOMWARE AND OTHER CYBER-RELATED ATTACKS.

Section 14 of the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–455; 120 Stat. 3382) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act,'' and inserting ''Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act, and every 2 years thereafter,''; and

(B) by inserting '', with respect to the 2-year period preceding the date of the report (or, in the case of the first report transmitted under this section after the date of the enactment of the Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act, the 1-year period preceding the date of the report)'' after ''include'';

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) the number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission that involve ransomware or other cyber-related attacks—

''(A) that were committed by individuals located in foreign countries or with ties to foreign countries; and

''(B) that were committed by companies located in foreign countries or with ties to foreign countries.''.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON RANSOMWARE AND OTHER CYBER-RELATED ATTACKS BY CERTAIN FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, AND GOVERNMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Federal Trade Commission shall transmit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing its use of and experience with the authority granted by the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–455) and the amendments made by such Act. The report shall include the following:

(1) The number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission (including which such complaints were acted upon and which such complaints were not acted upon) that relate to incidents that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(2) The number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission (including which such complaints were acted upon and which such complaints were not acted upon) that involve ransomware or other cyber-related attacks that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(3) A description of trends in the number of cross-border complaints received by the Commission that relate to incidents that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(4) Identification and details of foreign agencies (including foreign law enforcement agencies (as defined in section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44))) located in Russia, China, North Korea, or Iran with which the Commission has cooperated and the results of such cooperation, including any foreign agency enforcement action or lack thereof.

(5) A description of Commission litigation, in relation to cross-border complaints described in paragraphs (1) and (2), brought in foreign courts and the results of such litigation.

(6) Any recommendations for legislation that may advance the mission of the Commission in carrying out the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 and the amendments made by such Act.

(7) Any recommendations for legislation that may advance the security of the United States and United States companies against ransomware and other cyber-related attacks.

(8) Any recommendations for United States citizens and United States businesses to implement best practices on mitigating ransomware and other cyber-related attacks.

(b) INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, AND GOVERNMENTS DESCRIBED.—The individuals, companies, and governments described in this subsection are the following:

(1) An individual located within Russia or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Russian Federation.

(2) A company located within Russia or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Russian Federation.

(3) The Government of the Russian Federation.

(4) An individual located within China or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(5) A company located within China or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(6) The Government of the People's Republic of China.

(7) An individual located within North Korea or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(8) A company located within North Korea or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(9) The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(10) An individual located within Iran or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(11) A company located within Iran or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(12) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) 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 H.R. 4551.

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 strong support of H.R. 4551, the RANSOMWARE Act.

Ransomware and cyberattacks by foreign actors are an unfortunate reality of the modern world, and the United States must be as prepared as possible to address them.

In 2006, Congress passed the SAFE WEB Act to bolster the Federal Trade Commission's authority to receive information from its foreign counterparts and take investigative action in response.

FTC action is critical since the number of consumer complaints against foreign businesses is staggering, with over 255,000 complaints submitted to the FTC's database between 2015 and 2019. The estimated dollar value of losses from just these submitted complaints is in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

H.R. 4551 amends the SAFE WEB Act by adding important new FTC reporting requirements. The legislation requires the FTC to provide regular reports to Congress describing cross-border complaints it receives that involve ransomware and other cyberattacks by foreign individuals, companies, and governments with ties to specific countries.

This bill also boosts the FTC's role in protecting consumers from ransomware and cyberattacks by helping the FTC and Congress better understand these attacks and how to combat them. It also requires the FTC to submit any legislative recommendations

to advance our Nation's security against these types of attacks. This information is crucial in our continued efforts to address this serious issue.

Mr. Speaker, protecting Americans and our businesses against cyberattacks from malicious foreign actors is not a partisan issue, and that is why members of the Energy and Commerce Committee unanimously supported this bill, and why I strongly support it today.

I thank Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee Ranking Member BILIRAKIS for his tireless efforts on this legislation, and I urge everyone to support this important bill.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation by Representative BILIRAKIS, the RANSOMWARE Act.

H.R. 4551 amends the U.S. SAFE WEB Act, a tool the Federal Trade Commission uses to protect consumers with an international dimension, which includes increasing cooperation with foreign law enforcement.

This bill quite simply requires the FTC to report on cross-border complaints they receive involving ransomware or other cybersecurity-related incidents committed by our foreign adversaries, China, Russia, North Korea and Iran.

I am sure we all have stories from our districts. For example, a researcher recently located a host in Georgia that could possibly be connected to a Russian host with exploitation tools that are connected to ransomware.

With the increase in these attacks, I am glad to see this legislation under consideration today, which will help Congress, the Federal Trade Commission, and other law enforcement entities better understand these attacks and learn how to better combat them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote in favor, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1630

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4551, the RANSOMWARE Act.

Every sector of our economy can be targeted by bad actors seeking to exploit vulnerabilities in software and networks. Last year, we saw a significant increase in ransomware attacks from groups operating out of and affiliated with foreign countries like China and Russia.

This legislation builds on my SAFE WEB Extension Act, which was enacted last Congress, and amends it to include ransomware in its international reporting and cooperation. This will help protect Americans from ransomware and other cyberattacks from foreign actors.

Just a few months ago, the U.S. learned that hackers for the Chinese Communist Party had breached major telecommunications companies and network service providers to steal credentials and harvest data. What the CCP will do with this information, no one knows. If their intent is ransom or to use it to extort Americans, this bill will help us better understand and combat these attacks.

We will achieve this by requiring the FTC to report on cross-border complaints involving ransomware, or other cybersecurity-related incidents, committed by foreign adversaries. This will help safeguard critical industries from countries like China, Russia, North Korea, Iran, and others that may wish to harm us.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for his work on H.R. 4551, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4551, the RANSOMWARE Act. This important legislation will help protect consumers and businesses from ransomware and cyberattacks.

Almost every day, there are reports of foreign bad actors using ransomware to attack companies, hospital systems, law enforcement agencies, schools, and municipalities.

Last year, the largest meat processing company in the world, JBS, which has a meat processing plant in my district, was hacked by a Russian-led cybercriminal organization. These hackers threatened to delete the company's internal files unless a ransom was paid. JBS was forced to halt processing operations at over a dozen plants, causing the price of meat to rise and impacting economies across the globe.

We have also seen this in our municipalities and schools in Iowa, prompting us in the State legislature to enact legislation addressing ransomware attacks.

This particular legislation will help avoid attacks like these by focusing resources to better understand the threat posed by attacks from our foreign adversaries in China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to stress how important this bill is. We have heard from the speakers on the Republican side, and I certainly agree with everything they have said about the increased ransomware and cyberattacks by foreign actors and bad actors like Beijing and Russia and some of the others that have been mentioned. It is really important that we pass this bill to protect the United States.

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, H.R. 4551.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

SECURING AND ENABLING COMMERCE USING REMOTE AND ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3962) to authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3962

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 ''Securing and Enabling Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act of 2022'' or the ''SECURE Notarization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''communication technology'', with respect to a notarization, means an electronic device or process that allows the notary public performing the notarization, a remotely located individual, and (if applicable) a credible witness to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound during the notarization.

(2) ELECTRONIC; ELECTRONIC RECORD; ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE; INFORMATION; PERSON; RECORD.—The terms ''electronic'', ''electronic record'', ''electronic signature'', ''information'', ''person'', and ''record'' have the meanings given those terms in section 106 of the Electronic

Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7006).

(3) LAW.—The term ''law'' includes any statute, regulation, rule, or rule of law.

(4) NOTARIAL OFFICER.—The term ''notarial officer'' means—

(A) a notary public; or

(B) any other individual authorized to perform a notarization under the laws of a State without a commission or appointment as a notary public.

(5) NOTARIAL OFFICER'S STATE; NOTARY PUBLIC'S STATE.—The term ''notarial officer's State'' or ''notary public's State'' means the State in which a notarial officer, or a notary public, as applicable, is authorized to perform a notarization.

(6) NOTARIZATION.—The term ''notarization''—

(A) means any act that a notarial officer may perform under—

(i) Federal law, including this Act; or

(ii) the laws of the notarial officer's State; and

(B) includes any act described in subparagraph (A) and performed by a notarial officer—

(i) with respect to—

(I) a tangible record; or

(II) an electronic record; and

(ii) for—

(I) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(II) a remotely located individual.

(7) NOTARY PUBLIC.—The term ''notary public'' means an individual commissioned or appointed as a notary public to perform a notarization under the laws of a State.

(8) PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.—The term ''personal knowledge'', with respect to the identity of an individual, means knowledge of the identity of the individual through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed.

(9) REMOTELY LOCATED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''remotely located individual'', with respect to a notarization, means an individual who is not in the physical presence of the notarial officer performing the notarization.

(10) REQUIREMENT.—The term ''requirement'' includes a duty, a standard of care, and a prohibition.

(11) SIGNATURE.—The term ''signature'' means—

(A) an electronic signature; or

(B) a tangible symbol executed or adopted by a person and evidencing the present intent to authenticate or adopt a record.

(12) SIMULTANEOUSLY.—The term ''simultaneously'', with respect to a communication between parties—

(A) means that each party communicates substantially simultaneously and without unreasonable interruption or disconnection; and

(B) includes any reasonably short delay that is inherent in, or common with respect to, the method used for the communication.

(13) STATE.—The term ''State''—

(A) means—

(i) any State of the United States;

(ii) the District of Columbia;

(iii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(iv) any territory or possession of the United States; and

(v) any federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(B) includes any executive, legislative, or judicial agency, court, department, board, office, clerk, recorder, register, registrar, commission, authority, institution, instrumentality, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of an entity described in any of clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce with respect to an electronic record.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The electronic signature of the notary public, and all other information required to be included under other applicable law, shall be attached to or logically associated with the electronic record.

(2) The electronic signature and other information described in paragraph (1) shall be bound to the electronic record in a manner that renders any subsequent change or modification to the electronic record evident.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR REMOTE NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce for a remotely located individual.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF REMOTE NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The remotely located individual shall appear personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology.

(2) The notary public shall—

(A) reasonably identify the remotely located individual—

(i) through personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; or

(ii) by obtaining satisfactory evidence of the identity of the remotely located individual by—

(I) using not fewer than 2 distinct types of processes or services through which a third person provides a means to verify the identity of the remotely located individual through a review of public or private data sources; or

(II) oath or affirmation of a credible witness who—

(aa)(AA) is in the physical presence of the notary public or the remotely located individual; or

(BB) appears personally before the notary public and the remotely located individual by using communication technology;

(bb) has personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; and

(cc) has been identified by the notary public in the same manner as specified for identification of a remotely located individual under clause (i) or subclause (I) of this clause;

(B) either directly or through an agent—

(i) create an audio and visual recording of the performance of the notarization; and

(ii) notwithstanding any resignation from, or revocation, suspension, or termination of, the notary public's commission or appointment, retain the recording created under clause (i) as a notarial record—

(I) for a period of not less than—

(aa) if an applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, the greater of—

(AA) that specified period; or

(BB) 5 years after the date on which the recording is created; or

(bb) if no applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, 10 years after the date on which the recording is created; and

(II) if any applicable law of the notary public's State governs the content, manner or place of retention, security, use, effect, or disclosure of the recording or any information contained in the recording, in accordance with that law; and

(C) if the notarization is performed with respect to a tangible or electronic record, take reasonable steps to confirm that the record before the notary public is the same record with respect to which the remotely located individual made a statement or on which the individual executed a signature.

(3) If a guardian, conservator, executor, personal representative, administrator, or similar fiduciary or successor is appointed for or on behalf of a notary public or a deceased notary public under applicable law, that person shall retain the recording under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), unless—

(A) another person is obligated to retain the recording under applicable law of the notary public's State; or

(B)(i) under applicable law of the notary public's State, that person may transmit the recording to an office, archive, or repository approved or designated by the State; and

(ii) that person transmits the recording to the office, archive, or repository described in clause (i) in accordance with applicable law of the notary public's State.

(4) If the remotely located individual is physically located outside the geographic boundaries of a State, or is otherwise physically located in a location that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, at the time of the notarization—

(A) the record shall—

(i) be intended for filing with, or relate to a matter before, a court, governmental entity, public official, or other entity that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; or

(ii) involve property located in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or a transaction substantially connected to the United States; and

(B) the act of making the statement or signing the record may not be prohibited by a law of the jurisdiction in which the individual is physically located.

(c) PERSONAL APPEARANCE SATISFIED.—If a State or Federal law requires an individual to appear personally before or be in the physical presence of a notary public at the time of a notarization, that requirement shall be considered to be satisfied if—

(1) the individual—

(A) is a remotely located individual; and

(B) appears personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notary public's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

SEC. 5. RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS IN FEDERAL COURT.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each court of the United States shall recognize as valid under the State or Federal law applicable in a judicial proceeding before the court any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any State if the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the State or Federal law applicable in the applicable judicial proceeding as if that notarization was validly performed—

(1)(A) by a notarial officer of the State, the law of which is applicable in the proceeding; or

(B) under this Act or other Federal law; and

(2) without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(A) with respect to—

(i) a tangible record; or

(ii) an electronic record; or

(B) for—

(i) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(ii) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing the notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any court of the United States that the signature of the individual is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 6. RECOGNITION BY STATE OF NOTARIZATIONS PERFORMED UNDER AUTHORITY OF ANOTHER STATE.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each State shall recognize as valid under the laws of that State any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any other State if—

(1) the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the laws of the recognizing State as if that notarization was validly performed by a notarial officer of the recognizing State, without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(1) with respect to—

(A) a tangible record; or

(B) an electronic record; or

(2) for—

(A) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(B) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing a notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any State court or judicial proceeding that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 7. ELECTRONIC AND REMOTE NOTARIZATION NOT REQUIRED.

Nothing in this Act may be construed to require a notary public to perform a notarization—

(1) with respect to an electronic record;

(2) for a remotely located individual; or

(3) using a technology that the notary public has not selected.

SEC. 8. VALIDITY OF NOTARIZATIONS; RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS NOT AFFECTED; STATE LAWS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW NOT AFFECTED.

(a) VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED.—The failure of a notary public to meet a requirement under section 3 or 4 in the performance of a notarization, or the failure of a notarization to conform to a requirement under section 3 or 4, shall not invalidate or impair the validity or recognition of the notarization.

(b) RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS.—The validity and recognition of a notarization under this Act may not be construed to prevent an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate a record or transaction that is the subject of a notarization or from seeking other remedies based on State or Federal law other than this Act for any reason not specified in this Act, including on the basis—

(1) that a person did not, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, execute a signature on the record;

(2) that an individual was incompetent, lacked authority or capacity to authenticate or adopt a record, or did not knowingly and voluntarily authenticate or adopt a record; or

(3) of fraud, forgery, mistake, misrepresentation, impersonation, duress, undue influence, or other invalidating cause.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to affect a State law governing, authorizing, or prohibiting the practice of law.

SEC. 9. EXCEPTION TO PREEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State law may modify, limit, or supersede the provisions of section 3, or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, with respect to State law only if that State law—

(1) either—

(A) constitutes an enactment or adoption of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2018 or the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2021, except that a modification to such Law enacted or adopted by a State shall be preempted to the extent such modification—

(i) is inconsistent with a provision of section 3 or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, as applicable; or

(ii) would not be permitted under subparagraph (B); or

(B) specifies additional or alternative procedures or requirements for the performance of notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals, if those additional or alternative procedures or requirements—

(i) are consistent with section 3 and subsections (a) and (b) of section 4; and

(ii) do not accord greater legal effect to the implementation or application of a specific technology or technical specification for performing those notarizations; and

(2) requires the retention of an audio and visual recording of the performance of a notarization for a remotely located individual for a period of not less than 5 years after the recording is created.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 5 or 6 may be construed to preclude the recognition of a notarization under applicable State law, regardless of whether such State law is consistent with section 5 or 6.

SEC. 10. STANDARD OF CARE; SPECIAL NOTARIAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) STATE STANDARDS OF CARE; AUTHORITY OF STATE REGULATORY OFFICIALS.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent a State, or a notarial regulatory official of a State, from—

(1) adopting a requirement in this Act as a duty or standard of care under the laws of that State or sanctioning a notary public for breach of such a duty or standard of care;

(2) establishing requirements and qualifications for, or denying, refusing to renew, revoking, suspending, or imposing a condition on, a commission or appointment as a notary public;

(3) creating or designating a class or type of commission or appointment, or requiring an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; or

(4) prohibiting a notary public from performing a notarization under section 3 or 4 as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

(b) SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OR AUTHORIZATIONS CREATED BY A STATE; SANCTION FOR BREACH OR OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.—A notary public may not perform a notarization under section 3 or 4 if—

(1)(A) the notary public's State has enacted a law that creates or designates a class or type of commission or appointment, or requires an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; and

(B) the commission or appointment of the notary public is not of the class or type or the notary public has not received the endorsement or other authorization; or

(2) the notarial regulatory official of the notary public's State has prohibited the notary public from performing the notarization as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

SEC. 11. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the application of the provisions thereof to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by that holding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) 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 H.R. 3962.

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 to speak in support of H.R. 3962, the Securing and Enabling Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act of 2022.

In the modern era, you can cash a check, book a flight, and lock and unlock your doors all from the convenience of your smartphone. To get something notarized, a process of authenticating documents required for wills, marriage certificates, mortgages, and other valuable assets, many States still require a person to physically appear before a notary public.

During the height of the COVID–19 pandemic, in-person notarizations were not only inconvenient but also posed a health risk. In-person notarizations forced far too many consumers to choose between potentially exposing themselves to COVID–19 in purchasing a house or updating their wills.

To protect consumers and commerce, dozens of States enacted laws or took emergency actions to permit electronic and remote online notarizations. Such notarizations allow the consumer and the notary to execute notarizations through secure audio-visual communications.

As our lives are returning to a new normal, it has become apparent that electronic and remote online notarizations are a valuable tool for facilitating commerce and making notarial services more accessible. Such tools are particularly important for vulnerable populations like the elderly, underserved communities, and those

lacking access to reliable transportation.

But State action alone cannot ensure universal access to electronic and remote online notarizations that need robust security standards and consumer protections. This Nation lacks a universal standard for electronic and remote online notarizations.

As a result, there is no standard that permits nationwide use of electronic and remote online notarizations, creates robust security requirements, and ensures electronic and remote online notarizations are valid nationwide.

That is why I thank Congresswoman DEAN for the SECURE Notarization Act. This legislation will transition notarization to the 21st century without sacrificing security, making the process more convenient and safer for the American public.

I commend Representative DEAN for her leadership on this bipartisan legislation. She has been pressing for this to get out of committee and on the floor, and we are finally here today.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3962 today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in favor of H.R. 3962, the Securing and Enabling Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act of 2022.

Historically, notarization has required a person to appear before a notary public. However, during the height of the COVID–19 pandemic, such in-person appointments were paused, causing States to permit remote online notarizations so as to ensure commerce would not come to a halt when so many other things were.

The passage of H.R. 3962, which establishes nationwide standards and technical requirements for remote online notarization, showcases the benefits that technology can have to reduce the barriers on commerce in America and provide an easier way of life for our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives Dean and Armstrong for their work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3962, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE for his work and that of his committee. I thank Representative CARTER, and I especially thank Representative ARMSTRONG for working alongside me on the SECURE Notarization Act, H.R. 3962.

The SECURE Notarization Act will authorize nationwide use of remote online notarization, also known as RON, and would include key consumer protections, including multifactor authentication of the signer and the use of tamper-evident technology. The bill would also ensure the certainty of interstate recognition of RON.

Importantly, this bill sets a floor for the use of remote online notarization, and States will be able to regulate further protections as they decide.

The COVID–19 pandemic has taught us so much about the necessity and the benefits of new technologies used to streamline services for consumers across industries. Remote online notarization has been and should continue to be a time-saving, convenient, and safe way for consumers to execute important documents.

Notarizations are used extensively in real estate transactions and in other key areas, including affidavits, powers of attorney, living wills, advance directives, and more.

Remote online notarizations allow the consumer, notary, and other parties to a transaction to be in different locations using two-way audio-visual communication to securely notarize documents. This process provides assured consumer access to notarization and affords customers options and flexible scheduling.

This is key: Remote online notarization allows flexibility for people who are chronically ill or immobile, for parents who can't get away from work or are taking care of their children, for servicemembers abroad seeking to buy a home or correct wills.

I know well the impact this bill could have for notary publics across the country. When I served as a State representative in Pennsylvania, most members of our team were notaries, and our office served as a notary hub for the local community. I know many people struggled making appointments, often because of a lack of transportation or because they were ill and physically unable to move. Remote online notarization would have allowed us to streamline our performance and better serve our community.

This legislation will help streamline notary processes into the digital and electronic consumer-facing ecosystem, ensuring as people become more reliant on digital spaces, platforms, and services, they still have access to services as important as our notary system.

This bill is supported by more than 120 of our colleagues. It passed out of the Energy and Commerce Committee by 56–0. It is supported by a coalition of 20 industry partners. Simply stated, it is commonsense and convenient legislation that is completely secure.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member MCMORRIS RODGERS, as well as Representative CARTER, for their support of this bill, moving it swiftly through the Energy and Commerce Committee to the House floor. I also thank Congressmen PERLMUTTER and RESCHENTHALER for being strong allies and supporters of this bill as we work to forge a path.

Finally, I thank the co-lead of this legislation, Congressman KELLY ARMSTRONG. I see Mr. ARMSTRONG here. I am delighted to have worked with him. I thank him for all of his work and the work of his staff in helping us make this strong piece of bipartisan legislation. We took this bill on the road and gathered a tremendous amount of support and had fun along the way.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG), the Republican sponsor of this bill.

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Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3962, the SECURE Notarization Act, is a bipartisan bill that would authorize the nationwide use of remote, online notarizations, which is simply an electronic notarization where the party and notary are in different locations.

Society has widely adopted remote meetings, events, and even social activities. Requirements for a signer to be physically present before a notary are often impractical and sometimes impossible, such as with military deployments or travel restrictions.

Remote online notarization increases the use of notarization and allows individuals to conduct crucial business, particularly if both parties are unable to be physically present with a notary.

This bill would provide businesses and individuals with the ability to execute documents using two-way audio-visual communication, while protecting consumers with multifactor authentication and tamper-evident technology.

The bill would not replace State laws governing the authorization and regulation of notaries public, nor would this bill alter State control over the practice of law or commonly notarized legal papers, like estate documents.

It would simply provide for the recognition of remote notarization performed in interstate commerce, Federal courts, and would ensure the recognition of remote notarizations performed under another State's law.

This is similar to the Full Faith and Credit Clause and implementation statutes that ensure the recognition of official activities or judicial proceedings in another State.

Again, this has been said, but this bill has 123 cosponsors. It proceeded through regular order. It passed the Energy and Commerce Committee with a 56–0 vote. It also has the support of 20 organizations like the American Land Title Association, which utilizes notaries public on a daily basis.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), my friend, for working so closely with our office and having a lot of fun as we moved the notary bill forward. If you think having fun on a notary bill is easy, Mr. Speaker, you have got to work at it, but we have had a lot of fun, and I appreciate it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this very important piece of bipartisan legislation. In the aftermath of COVID, we realize more and more that this type of electronic notarization really is the way to go.

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, H.R. 3962, 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. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

MEDICAL MARIJUANA AND CANNABIDIOL RESEARCH EXPANSION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8454) to expand research on cannabidiol and marijuana, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8454

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
Sec. 3. Determination of budgetary effects.

TITLE I—REGISTRATIONS FOR MARIJUANA RESEARCH

Sec. 101. Marijuana research applications.
Sec. 102. Research protocols.
Sec. 103. Applications to manufacture marijuana for research.
Sec. 104. Adequate and uninterrupted supply.
Sec. 105. Security requirements.
Sec. 106. Prohibition against reinstating interdisciplinary review process for non-NIH-funded researchers.

TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT OF FDA-APPROVED DRUGS USING CANNABIDIOL AND MARIJUANA

Sec. 201. Medical research on cannabidiol.
Sec. 202. Registration for the commercial production and distribution of Food and Drug Administration-approved drugs.

TITLE III—DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP

Sec. 301. Doctor-patient relationship.

TITLE IV—FEDERAL RESEARCH

Sec. 401. Federal research.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In this Act—

(1) the term ''appropriately registered'' means that an individual or entity is registered under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) to engage in the type of activity that is carried out by the individual or entity with respect to a controlled substance on the schedule that is applicable to cannabidiol or marijuana, as applicable;

(2) the term ''cannabidiol'' means—

(A) the substance, cannabidiol, as derived from marijuana that has a delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol level that is greater than 0.3 percent; and

(B) the synthetic equivalent of the substance described in subparagraph (A);

(3) the terms ''controlled substance'', ''dispense'', ''distribute'', ''manufacture'', ''marijuana'', and ''practitioner'' have the meanings given such terms in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802), as amended by this Act;

(4) the term ''covered institution of higher education'' means an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) that—

(A)(i) has highest or higher research activity, as defined by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education; or

(ii) is an accredited medical school or an accredited school of osteopathic medicine; and

(B) is appropriately registered under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.);

(5) the term ''drug'' has the meaning given the term in section 201(g)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1));

(6) the term ''medical research for drug development'' means medical research that is—

(A) a preclinical study or clinical investigation conducted in accordance with section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) or otherwise permitted by the Department of Health and Human Services to determine the potential medical benefits of marijuana or cannabidiol as a drug; and

(B) conducted by a covered institution of higher education, practitioner, or manufacturer that is appropriately registered under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.); and

(7) the term ''State'' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any territory of the United States.

(b) UPDATING TERM.—Section 102(16) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(16)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the term 'marihuana' means'' and inserting ''the terms 'marihuana' and 'marijuana' mean''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''The term 'marihuana' does not'' and inserting ''The terms 'marihuana' and 'marijuana' do not''.

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.

TITLE I—REGISTRATIONS FOR MARIJUANA RESEARCH

SEC. 101. MARIJUANA RESEARCH APPLICATIONS.

Section 303(f) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively;

(2) by striking ''(f) The Attorney General'' and inserting ''(f)(1) The Attorney General'';

(3) by striking ''Registration applications'' and inserting the following:

''(2)(A) Registration applications'';

(4) by striking ''Article 7'' and inserting the following:

''(3) Article 7''; and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (2)(A), as so designated, the following:

''(B)(i) The Attorney General shall register a practitioner to conduct research with marijuana (including any derivative, extract, preparation, and compound thereof) if—

''(I) the applicant's research protocol has been reviewed and allowed—

''(aa) by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i));

''(bb) by the National Institutes of Health or another Federal agency that funds scientific research; or

''(cc) pursuant to sections 1301.18 and 1301.32 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successors thereto; and

''(II) the applicant has demonstrated to the Attorney General that there are effective procedures in place to adequately safeguard against diversion of the controlled substance for legitimate medical or scientific use pursuant to section 105 of the Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act, including demonstrating that the security measures are adequate for storing the quantity of marijuana the applicant would be authorized to possess.

''(ii) The Attorney General may deny an application for registration under this subparagraph only if the Attorney General determines that the issuance of the registration would be inconsistent with the public interest. In determining the public interest, the Attorney General shall consider the factors listed in—

''(I) subparagraphs (B) through (E) of paragraph (1); and

''(II) subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), if the applicable State requires practitioners conducting research to register with a board or authority described in such subparagraph (A).

''(iii)(I) Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Attorney General receives a complete application for registration under this subparagraph, the Attorney General shall—

''(aa) approve the application; or

''(bb) request supplemental information.

''(II) For purposes of subclause (I), an application shall be deemed complete when the applicant has submitted documentation showing that the requirements under clause (i) are satisfied.

''(iv) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Attorney General receives supplemental information as described in clause (iii)(I)(bb) in connection with an application described in this subparagraph, the Attorney General shall approve or deny the application.

''(v) If an application described in this subparagraph is denied, the Attorney General shall provide a written explanation of the basis of denial to the applicant.''.

SEC. 102. RESEARCH PROTOCOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2)(B) of section 303(f) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(f)), as added by section 101 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(vi)(I) If the Attorney General grants an application for registration under clause (i),

the registrant may amend or supplement the research protocol without notification to, or review by, the Drug Enforcement Administration if the registrant does not change—

''(aa) the quantity or type of marijuana or cannabidiol (including any derivative, extract, preparation, and compound thereof);

''(bb) the source of such marijuana or cannabidiol; or

''(cc) the conditions under which such marijuana or cannabidiol is stored, tracked, or administered.

''(II)(aa) If a registrant under clause (i) seeks to change the type of marijuana or cannabidiol (including any derivative, extract, preparation, and compound thereof), the source of such marijuana or cannabidiol, or the conditions under which such marijuana or cannabidiol is stored, tracked, or administered, the registrant shall notify the Attorney General via registered mail, or an electronic means permitted by the Attorney General, not later than 30 days before implementing an amended or supplemental research protocol.

''(bb) A registrant may proceed with an amended or supplemental research protocol described in item (aa) if the Attorney General does not explicitly object during the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the Attorney General receives the notice under item (aa).

''(cc) The Attorney General may only object to an amended or supplemental research protocol under this subclause if additional security measures are needed to safeguard against diversion or abuse.

''(dd) If a registrant under clause (i) seeks to address additional security measures identified by the Attorney General under item (cc), the registrant shall notify the Attorney General via registered mail, or an electronic means permitted by the Attorney General, not later than 30 days before implementing an amended or supplemental research protocol.

''(ee) A registrant may proceed with an amended or supplemental research protocol described in item (dd) if the Attorney General does not explicitly object during the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the Attorney General receives the notice under item (dd).

''(III)(aa) If a registrant under clause (i) seeks to change the quantity of marijuana needed for research and the change in quantity does not impact the factors described in item (bb) or (cc) of subclause (I) of this clause, the registrant shall notify the Attorney General via registered mail or using an electronic means permitted by the Attorney General.

''(bb) A notification under item (aa) shall include—

''(AA) the Drug Enforcement Administration registration number of the registrant;

''(BB) the quantity of marijuana or cannabidiol already obtained;

''(CC) the quantity of additional marijuana or cannabidiol needed to complete the research; and

''(DD) an attestation that the change in quantity does not impact the source of the marijuana or cannabidiol or the conditions under which the marijuana or cannabidiol is stored, tracked, or administered.

''(cc) The Attorney General shall ensure that—

''(AA) any registered mail return receipt with respect to a notification under item (aa) is submitted for delivery to the registrant providing the notification not later than 3 days after receipt of the notification by the Attorney General; and

''(BB) notice of receipt of a notification using an electronic means permitted under item (aa) is provided to the registrant providing the notification not later than 3 days after receipt of the notification by the Attorney General.

''(dd)(AA) On and after the date described in subitem (BB), a registrant that submits a notification in accordance with item (aa) may proceed with the research as if the change in quantity has been approved on such date, unless the Attorney General notifies the registrant of an objection described in item (ee).

''(BB) The date described in this subitem is the date on which a registrant submitting a notification under item (aa) receives the registered mail return receipt with respect to the notification or the date on which the registrant receives notice that the notification using an electronic means permitted under item (aa) was received by the Attorney General, as the case may be.

''(ee) A notification submitted under item (aa) shall be deemed to be approved unless the Attorney General, not later than 10 days after receiving the notification, explicitly objects based on a finding that the change in quantity—

''(AA) does impact the source of the marijuana or cannabidiol or the conditions under which the marijuana or cannabidiol is stored, tracked, or administered; or

''(BB) necessitates that the registrant implement additional security measures to safeguard against diversion or abuse.

''(IV) Nothing in this clause shall limit the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services over requirements related to research protocols, including changes in—

''(aa) the method of administration of marijuana or cannabidiol;

''(bb) the dosing of marijuana or cannabidiol; and

''(cc) the number of individuals or patients involved in research.''.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations to carry out the amendment made by this section.

SEC. 103. APPLICATIONS TO MANUFACTURE MARIJUANA FOR RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823), as amended by sections 101 and 102 of this Act, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) through (k) as subsections (d) through (l), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c)(1)(A) As it relates to applications to manufacture marijuana for research purposes, when the Attorney General places a notice in the Federal Register to increase the number of entities registered under this Act to manufacture marijuana to supply appropriately registered researchers in the United States, the Attorney General shall, not later than 60 days after the date on which the Attorney General receives a completed application—

''(i) approve the application; or

''(ii) request supplemental information.

''(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), an application shall be deemed complete when the applicant has submitted documentation showing each of the following:

''(i) The requirements designated in the notice in the Federal Register are satisfied.

''(ii) The requirements under this Act are satisfied.

''(iii) The applicant will limit the transfer and sale of any marijuana manufactured under this subsection—

''(I) to researchers who are registered under this Act to conduct research with controlled substances in schedule I; and

''(II) for purposes of use in preclinical research or in a clinical investigation pursuant to an investigational new drug exemption under 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)).

''(iv) The applicant will transfer or sell any marijuana manufactured under this subsection only with prior, written consent for the transfer or sale by the Attorney General.

''(v) The applicant has completed the application and review process under subsection (a) for the bulk manufacture of controlled substances in schedule I.

''(vi) The applicant has established and begun operation of a process for storage and handling of controlled substances in schedule I, including for inventory control and monitoring security in accordance with section 105 of the Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act.

''(vii) The applicant is licensed by each State in which the applicant will conduct operations under this subsection, to manufacture marijuana, if that State requires such a license.

''(C) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Attorney General receives supplemental information requested under subparagraph (A)(ii) with respect to an application, the Attorney General shall approve or deny the application.

''(2) If an application described in this subsection is denied, the Attorney General shall provide a written explanation of the basis of denial to the applicant.'';

(3) in subsection (h)(2), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (f)'' each place it appears and inserting ''subsection (g)'';

(4) in subsection (j)(1), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsection (e)''; and

(5) in subsection (k), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (f)'' each place it appears and inserting ''subsection (g)''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 102 (21 U.S.C. 802)—

(i) in paragraph (52)(B)—

(I) by striking ''303(f)'' each place it appears and inserting ''303(g)''; and

(II) in clause (i), by striking ''(d), or (e)'' and inserting ''(e), or (f)''; and

(ii) in paragraph (54), by striking ''303(f)'' each place it appears and inserting ''303(g)'';

(B) in section 302(g)(5)(A)(iii)(I)(bb) (21 U.S.C. 822(g)(5)(A)(iii)(I)(bb)), by striking ''303(f)'' and inserting ''303(g)'';

(C) in section 304 (21 U.S.C. 824), by striking ''303(g)(1)'' each place it appears and inserting ''303(h)(1)'';

(D) in section 307(d)(2) (21 U.S.C. 827(d)(2)), by striking ''303(f)'' and inserting ''303(g)'';

(E) in section 309A(a)(2) (21 U.S.C. 829a(a)(2)), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''303(g)(2)'' and inserting ''303(h)(2)'';

(F) in section 311(h) (21 U.S.C. 831(h)), by striking ''303(f)'' each place it appears and inserting ''303(g)'';

(G) in section 401(h)(2) (21 U.S.C. 841(h)(2)), by striking ''303(f)'' each place it appears and inserting ''303(g)'';

(H) in section 403(c)(2)(B) (21 U.S.C. 843(c)(2)(B)), by striking ''303(f)'' and inserting ''303(g)''; and

(I) in section 512(c)(1) (21 U.S.C. 882(c)(1)) by striking ''303(f)'' and inserting ''303(g)''.

(2) Section 1008(c) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 958(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''303(d)'' and inserting ''303(e)''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''303(h)'' and inserting ''303(i)''.

(3) Title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 520E–4(c) (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36d(c)), by striking ''303(g)(2)(B)'' and inserting ''303(h)(2)(B)''; and

(B) in section 544(a)(3) (42 U.S.C. 290dd–3(a)(3)), by striking ''303(g)'' and inserting ''303(h)''.

(4) Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 1833(bb)(3)(B) (42 U.S.C. 1395l(bb)(3)(B)), by striking ''303(g)'' and inserting ''303(h)'';

(B) in section 1834(o)(3)(C)(ii) (42 U.S.C. 1395m(o)(3)(C)(ii)), by striking ''303(g)'' and inserting ''303(h)''; and

(C) in section 1866F(c)(3)(C) (42 U.S.C. 1395cc–6(c)(3)(C)), by striking ''303(g)'' and inserting ''303(h)''.

(5) Section 1903(aa)(2)(C)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(aa)(2)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking ''303(g)'' each place it appears and inserting ''303(h)''.

SEC. 104. ADEQUATE AND UNINTERRUPTED SUPPLY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On an annual basis, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall assess whether there is an adequate and uninterrupted supply of marijuana, including of specific strains, for research purposes.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—If the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines there is an inadequate or interrupted supply of marijuana, including of specific strains for research purposes, the Attorney General shall report to Congress within 60 days of the determination on at least—

(1) the factors contributing to the inadequate or interrupted supply of marijuana;

(2) expected impacts of the inadequate or interrupted supply on ongoing research protocols; and

(3) specific steps the Attorney General will take to restore an adequate and uninterrupted supply of marijuana, including of specific strains, for research purposes.

SEC. 105. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual or entity engaged in researching marijuana or its components shall store it in a securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER MEASURES.—Any other security measures required by the Attorney General to safeguard against diversion shall be consistent with those required for practitioners conducting research on other controlled substances in schedules I and II in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) that have a similar risk of diversion and abuse.

SEC. 106. PROHIBITION AGAINST REINSTATING INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW PROCESS FOR NON-NIH-FUNDED RESEARCHERS.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services may not—

(1) reinstate the Public Health Service interdisciplinary review process described in the guidance entitled ''Guidance on Procedures for the Provision of Marijuana for Medical Research'' (issued on May 21, 1999); or

(2) require another review of scientific protocols that is applicable only to research on marijuana or its components.

TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT OF FDA-APPROVED DRUGS USING CANNABIDIOL AND MARIJUANA

SEC. 201. MEDICAL RESEARCH ON CANNABIDIOL.

Notwithstanding any provision of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (20 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), chapter 81 of title 41, United States Code, or any other Federal law, an appropriately registered covered institution of higher education, practitioner, or manufacturer may manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess marijuana or cannabidiol if the marijuana or cannabidiol is manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or possessed, respectively, for purposes of medical research for drug development or subsequent commercial production in accordance with section 202.

SEC. 202. REGISTRATION FOR THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-APPROVED DRUGS.

The Attorney General shall register an applicant to manufacture or distribute cannabidiol or marijuana for the purpose of commercial production of a drug containing or derived from marijuana that is approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355), in accordance with the applicable requirements under subsection (a) or (b) of section 303 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823).

TITLE III—DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP

SEC. 301. DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP.

It shall not be a violation of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) for a State-licensed physician to discuss—

(1) the currently known potential harms and benefits of marijuana derivatives, including cannabidiol, as a treatment with the legal guardian of the patient of the physician if the patient is a child; or

(2) the currently known potential harms and benefits of marijuana and marijuana derivatives, including cannabidiol, as a treatment with the patient or the legal guardian of the patient of the physician if the patient is a legal adult.

TITLE IV—FEDERAL RESEARCH

SEC. 401. FEDERAL RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the Caucus on International Narcotics Control, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) the potential therapeutic effects of cannabidiol or marijuana on serious medical conditions, including intractable epilepsy;

(2) the potential effects of marijuana, including—

(A) the effect of increasing delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol levels on the human body and developing adolescent brains; and

(B) the effect of various delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol levels on cognitive abilities, such as those that are required to operate motor vehicles or other heavy equipment; and

(3) the barriers associated with researching marijuana or cannabidiol in States that have legalized the use of such substances, which shall include—

(A) recommendations as to how such barriers might be overcome, including whether public-private partnerships or Federal-State research partnerships may or should be implemented to provide researchers with access to additional strains of marijuana and cannabidiol; and

(B) recommendations as to what safeguards must be in place to verify—

(i) the levels of tetrahydrocannabinol, cannabidiol, or other cannabinoids contained in products obtained from such States is accurate; and

(ii) that such products do not contain harmful or toxic components.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—To the extent practicable, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, either directly or through awarding grants, contacts, or cooperative agreements, shall expand and coordinate the activities of the National Institutes of Health and other relevant Federal agencies to better determine the effects of cannabidiol and marijuana, as outlined in the report submitted under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) 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 H.R. 8454.

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 H.R. 8454, the Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act, legislation that would expand comprehensive cannabis research.

In March, the Senate passed S. 253, the Cannabidiol and Marihuana Research Expansion Act. In April, the House considered and passed H.R. 5657, the Medical Marijuana Research Act, which also passed with strong bipartisan support last Congress.

The bill before us today, H.R. 8454, represents a bipartisan, bicameral agreement that resolves the differences between both bills and brings us to a historic, overdue moment for Congress.

The consumption of marijuana and marijuana-derived CBD for medical use is approved and regulated in 37 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This translates to tens of millions of Americans consuming marijuana every year. Yet, we still do not have a comprehensive body of research on the safety or therapeutic effects or benefits of marijuana products.

Because of its status as a schedule I substance, research on marijuana has been regulated in a restrictive, time-consuming way, and the existing research is not representative of the products that are currently available to many Americans.

H.R. 8454 streamlines the registration process for conducting research on marijuana and manufacturing marijuana products for research purposes and drug development. The bill maintains the appropriate oversight and control by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Drug Enforcement Administration and requires both applicants and regulators to adhere to clear protocols and timelines.

The bill requires HHS and DEA to respond to registration applicants in a timely manner and requires a regular assessment to confirm an adequate supply of marijuana, including specific

strains, for medical research. This ensures that the marijuana being provided for medical research appropriately reflects the strains and THC content in millions of products across the country.

Mr. Speaker, this bill also clarifies that doctors can discuss with patients the potential harms and benefits of marijuana as a medical treatment.

Finally, H.R. 8454 requires HHS to submit a report to Congress on the potential therapeutic effects of marijuana and CBD for serious medical conditions, effects on the developing human brain and body, and existing barriers to research.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives BLUMENAUER, HARRIS, HOLMES NORTON, DINGELL, COHEN, GRIFFITH, LEE, and CASE for their leadership on this issue. I urge my colleagues to support the bill and look forward to the Senate acting expeditiously on our agreement to expand comprehensive cannabis research while protecting public health and safety.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of H.R. 8454, the Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act. This bill is a revised version of H.R. 5657, Medical Marijuana Research Act, which was led by Representatives HARRIS and BLUMENAUER, and overwhelmingly passed the House in April.

The text of H.R. 8454 that we are considering today is largely similar to H.R. 5657, but it is consensus language that was agreed to through bipartisan negotiations with the Senate. I am pleased we were able to get the language to a good place.

Marijuana is a schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act. Research on these substances must be conducted in accordance with the Controlled Substances Act and requires the Drug Enforcement Administration approve research protocol.

If a researcher desires to make changes to an approved project, the researcher must submit a request to do so, which is then reviewed and must be approved by both the DEA and the FDA.

In addition to the extensive regulatory hurdles that researchers face, the actual supply of research-grade marijuana is relatively limited. The supply is subject to the single convention on narcotic drugs, which imposes certain obligations related to governmental oversight of its cultivation.

While the DEA and the National Institute on Drug Abuse have taken some steps to increase the number of domestic manufacturers of research-grade marijuana, more could be done in this space. The Medical Marijuana Research Expansion Act improves the Federal research landscape by streamlining both the research and manufacturing registration processes.

This is critical to better understand the potential benefits and possible risks associated with marijuana use, as researchers must be able to study actual products that are currently used by consumers for both medical and recreational use. These data are long overdue, as policy decisions have far outpaced the science.

States that have fully legalized marijuana have done so in a relative information vacuum with less understanding of what it is and what it does than virtually any nutritional supplement currently on the market, and with far less information than they have on legal substances that are easily abused, such as alcohol or tobacco.

Until we make it easier to conduct the research, making fully informed policy decisions will remain challenging. Even rescheduling the substance administratively will necessitate robust data on potential medical use.

Recent evaluations conducted separately by the FDA and the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine have both illustrated the challenges of meeting the required standard of evidence for demonstrating effective medical use. Both studies concluded that lack of research was a significant factor in denying rescheduling petitions in the past.

If Congress does not act, we will continue to have limited ability to study these products in clinical trial settings. This commonsense solution will better our understanding of marijuana through legal, Federally sanctioned and scientifically valid research on this substance.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives BLUMENAUER and HARRIS, along with Chairman PALLONE, for working together on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS), one of the leaders on this important subject.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the committee got it right, this is historic. This bill is overdue, bipartisan, and bicameral, as it should be.

Today, I rise in support of H.R. 8454, the Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act.

Representative BLUMENAUER and I have jointly cosponsored this bill for four Congresses. Talk about overdue. Although we disagree about recreational marijuana—he supports it; I oppose it—we both concur that in regard to medical marijuana, we need to do the rigorous research to answer the questions.

As a physician, I realize that if we are going to have marijuana legal in over three dozen States for medical uses, we really ought to be able to do the research on it to see what it can and can't be used for. Many claims are made about it—some are legitimate, some will be found to be illegitimate—but the American public deserves to know whether medical marijuana and cannabidiol work for those claims that are being made.

This bill makes it easier to do the necessary, rigorous medical research just like is done for any other drug that has a claim of efficacy in this country. The American public deserves to know what medical marijuana is useful for, because for anyone with those conditions where it is found to be useful, it could be a godsend. But for other conditions where the claims won't be found to be valid with rigorous research, it would be found to be ineffective, and that would help protect American patients as well.

This would modernize our research methods, bringing medical marijuana up to the scientific standards we use for every other type of medication that is sold as a drug in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, and leader of the committee, FRANK PALLONE.

H.R. 8454 is an important bill, and it is interesting to hear the conversation here on the floor. Mr. CARTER was talking about the history that you couldn't get marijuana rescheduled because they didn't have enough research, and you can't get the research because it is scheduled as a schedule I drug, so we have been trapped in this vortex where we can't get the information.

I, too, am against recreational marijuana. But for medical marijuana, I think it has a great benefit. For years, we have been in this trap where you couldn't do sufficient research, therefore you couldn't reschedule it. It is crazy. We are going to fix it here today.

My belief is that medical marijuana can be beneficial when used in a proper setting. Despite the increasing use of cannabis products around the country, there have been very few legitimate peer-reviewed studies to determine the effect of cannabis on the body.

We know it does some good anecdotally for patients with juvenile seizures. What we don't know is how much THC has to be in the cannabidiol to make it effective. This is what we need research for.

□ 1700

This bill allows us to obtain approval to conduct cannabis research and obtain quality product, not just one strain out of Mississippi, but multiple products, quality products, monitored by the Government, to make sure it is not being misused, to be used in this research.

It encourages research by improving and streamlining the registration process for marijuana. It also ensures the availability of verified cannabis products necessary for legitimate research by allowing approved institutions of higher education, practitioners, and manufacturers to manufacture and distribute marijuana for the purpose of conducting research.

As someone who has advocated for this legislation for years, I appreciate the work that has been done to get us here today.

Whatever position you may have on marijuana use, you need to know that this bill will allow us to come together and support more scientific research so that we can make informed decisions as we move forward as legislators.

I have to tell you, being here live as a legislator is also important, because the genesis of this bill was several conversations that took place on the floor of this House when people who disagree on the underlying issue would argue about what research showed. It finally became clear to Representative BLUMENAUER, to Representative HARRIS, to myself, and to others, that we had to have more research in order to get the right answers for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to support H.R. 8454.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would encourage my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, again, I think this is a great way of dealing with this issue overall and getting the Senate on board.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8454, the Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act. I advanced a precursor to this bipartisan bill through my Health Subcommittee and I'm proud to support it on the Floor today.

According to the Department of Health and Human Services National Survey on Drug Use, over 48 million Americans reported using cannabis in the past year. Thirty-seven states now allow the medicinal use of cannabis and 19 states and the District of Columbia have legalized cannabis for adult use.

But state laws and federal policy are a thousand miles apart. As more states allow cannabis, the federal government still strictly controls and prohibits it, even restricting legitimate medical research.

The Medical Marijuana Research Act addresses these restrictions on research and alleviates a burdensome, out-of-date process for scientific researchers. First, it creates a new, less cumbersome registration process specifically for marijuana, reducing approval wait times and costly security measures. Second, this bill makes it easier for researchers to obtain the cannabis they need for their studies through reforms in production and distribution regulations.

Under this bill scientists will no longer be forced to wait more than a year to become federally-approved to conduct cannabis research. They will also not be forced to use the cannabis grown by a government-authorized farm at the University of Mississippi. This cannabis lacks the properties and potency of commercially-available cannabis and leads to inadequate research.

This is a commonsense bill that will update federal policy to advance research on cannabis and its compounds. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, today I will vote to pass the Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act. This legislation would remove barriers for research into cannabis and facilitate access to an increased supply of cannabis for research purposes.

The cannabis laws in this country are broken, including our laws that govern cannabis research. Because cannabis is a Schedule I substance, researchers must jump through hoops and comply with onerous requirements just to do basic research on the medical potential of the plant.

The Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act amends the Controlled Substances Act to streamline the registration process and expands opportunity for our researchers to investigate the potential and impacts of cannabis.

My partners in the House and Senate and I worked closely with experts in Congress and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to ensure this legislation will expand cannabis research, not restrict it. Specifically, the use of "practitioners" includes "NIH-funded researchers," according to feedback from HHS. This ensures that this legislation will not restrict researchers already considered entities eligible to conduct research under the Controlled Substances Act. H.R. 8454 is designed to streamline and broaden access to researching marijuana.

Enacting this legislation will be an important step forward in making the federal government a real partner in the path forward on cannabis. In addition to this legislation, we must continue to advance banking access for cannabis businesses; prioritize expungements, clemencies, and resentencing for cannabis convictions; make robust investments in cannabis research; develop accurate tests for impairment; ensure our veterans can access medical cannabis; and invest in communities targeted in the failed war on drugs.

The Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act demonstrates the power of good faith bipartisan engagement on cannabis policy and the opportunity of this moment to enact laws our communities need.

I look forward to working with Senators DIANNE FEINSTEIN, BRIAN SCHATZ, and CHUCK GRASSLEY and my co-lead Representative ANDY HARRIS to enact this legislation and expand our Nation's cannabis research capabilities.

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, H.R. 8454, 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. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

GABRIELLA MILLER KIDS FIRST RESEARCH ACT 2.0

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 623) to require certain civil penalties to be transferred to a fund through which amounts are made available for the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program at the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 623

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 ''Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0''.

SEC. 2. FUNDING FOR THE PEDIATRIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 402A(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 282a(a)(2))—

(A) in the heading—

(i) by striking ''10-YEAR''; and

(ii) by striking ''THROUGH COMMON FUND'';

(B) by striking ''to the Common Fund'' and inserting ''to the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives'';

(C) by striking ''10-Year'';

(D) by striking ''and reserved under subsection (c)(1)(B)(i) of this section''; and

(E) by inserting before the period the following: '', and $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027'';

(2) in each of paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(C) of section 402A(c) (42 U.S.C. 282a(c)), by striking ''section 402(b)(7)(B)'' and inserting ''section 402(b)(7)(B)(i)''; and

(3) in section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)), by striking ''the Common Fund'' and inserting ''the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives''.

SEC. 3. COORDINATION OF NIH FUNDING FOR PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Director of the National Institutes of Health should continue to oversee and coordinate research that is conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health for research on pediatric cancer and other pediatric diseases and conditions, including through the Pediatric Research Initiative Fund.

(b) AVOIDING DUPLICATION.—Section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''and shall prioritize, as appropriate, such pediatric research that does not duplicate existing research activities of the National Institutes of Health'' before ''; and''.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON PROGRESS AND INVESTMENTS IN PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

(1) details pediatric research projects and initiatives receiving funds allocated pursuant to section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)); and

(2) summarizes advancements made in pediatric research with funds allocated pursuant to section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) 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 H.R. 623.

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 H.R. 623, the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0.

We are considering this bill in the memory of Gabriella Miller, who was diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumor and sadly passed at the age of 10 in 2013.

Mr. Speaker, cancer is one of the leading causes of death in American children, but only 4 percent of the National Cancer Institute's budget is dedicated to pediatric cancer research.

The Kids First program was first established at the National Institutes of Health in 2014 after Congress passed the original Gabriella Miller Kids First Research bill. The goal of this program is to enhance collaborative research on childhood cancer and structural birth defects, including the development of a large-scale database of clinical and genetic data to discover shared genetic pathways between the disorders.

Since its creation, the Kids First program has recruited over 40 pediatric cancer and structural birth defect cohorts for whole genome sequencing, representing 20,000 pediatric patients and 48,000 genomes. The database developed and maintained by the Kids First program has become a critical tool for pediatric cancer researchers and practitioners across the country.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us reauthorizes and transfers the Kids First program from the NIH Common Fund to the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives, which will give the program more stability and allow for appropriate planning. The legislation also increases the funding authorization to $25 million annually for 5 years.

I thank Representative WEXTON for her leadership on this issue and Ranking Members RODGERS and GUTHRIE for working with us on this important bill.

Finally, I thank Ellyn and Mark Miller for their relentless advocacy in honor of their daughter. The Kids First program may lead to the next big medical breakthrough for some of the rarest cancers, and those breakthroughs simply would not be possible without their longtime commitment to this effort.

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

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for H.R. 623, the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0.

This bill, which is supported by a large bipartisan group of cosponsors, including my Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues BILIRAKIS, MULLIN, and MCKINLEY, would reauthorize the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Cancer Research Initiative at the National Institutes of Health.

Cancer remains the leading cause of death from disease among children. According to the National Cancer Institute, an estimated 10,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed among children from birth to 14 years, and over 1,000 children are expected to die from the disease.

Children are not just little adults, and childhood cancer is not always treated like adult cancers. That is why it remains important to continue to support a robust pediatric oncology portfolio at the National Institutes of Health.

This legislation further prioritizes pediatric research and complements existing research activities of the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this reauthorization honoring the courage and life of Gabriella Miller, and I urge a ''yes'' vote on this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0, transformative legislation that would vastly increase funding for lifesaving research of treatments and cures for childhood cancer and rare diseases.

This legislation would reauthorize the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research program, which is set to expire next year, for an additional 5 years and increase funding to $25 million annually, which is nearly double the current amount. I am proud that this bill has broad bipartisan support, with over 110 cosponsors. It also passed through committee unanimously.

I am proud to carry this legislation in honor of Gabriella, who is from Virginia's 10th Congressional District. Gabriella was diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumor and passed away in 2013 at age 10.

She was a fierce fighter not only in her own battle with cancer but as an advocate on behalf of the millions of other children who have suffered from this terrible disease. In the months following her terminal diagnosis, Gabriella became a national force for change, urging Congress to ''stop talking, start doing'' and increase funding to discover better treatments and cures.

Her heroic efforts delivered a successful push to pass the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act in 2014, bipartisan legislation named in her honor. Gabriella's family joined sponsor Representative Eric Cantor of Virginia and President Barack Obama in the Oval Office for the bill signing.

The Kids First program has done remarkable work these past few years, sequencing more than 20,000 samples from childhood cancer and structural birth defect cohorts and starting the Gabriella Miller Kids First Data Resource Center, a comprehensive data resource for research and patient communities meant to advance discoveries.

It has been almost 9 years since we lost Gabriella, and there is still a long fight ahead to better understand, treat, and ultimately cure childhood cancer.

Tragically, cancer is the number one cause of disease-related death in children aged 14 and younger. This year alone, it is estimated that over 10,000 children in the U.S. under the age of 15 will be diagnosed with cancer. Yet, despite these staggering statistics, the tools we have to treat these diseases are woefully inadequate.

Many of the treatments available today for kids battling cancer haven't seen significant advances in decades. In fact, Gabriella Miller died from the same brain cancer that Neil Armstrong's daughter died from in 1962. Fifty years later, she was receiving the same kind of treatment. That is outrageous. We are failing our kids, and we can, and we must do better.

My bipartisan Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0 nearly doubles funding for the Kids First program. With this major boost in Federal funding, we will unlock the full potential of Kids First and enable the hardworking doctors, scientists, and researchers to step up their work to find ways we can help these children suffering from cancer and rare diseases.

Mr. Speaker, this is a lifesaving bill. For the Millers, who are here in the Capitol watching us advance this bill today, and the millions of American families who have had to go through the torment of hearing a doctor deliver a cancer diagnosis for their child, I urge all of my colleagues to heed Gabriella's call to ''stop talking, start doing'' and pass this bipartisan bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 623, the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0. As many people know, I try to be fairly conservative when it comes to spending Federal dollars or authorizing Federal dollars to be spent. But, Mr. Speaker, if we are going to spend money at the Federal level on all kinds of things, near the top of that list ought to be research for cures for cancer. And even higher on that list should be research for children who

have cancer and for diseases that affect specifically the young people of this Nation.

I don't think that anyone is going to oppose this. I am sure that I will be proven wrong in a floor vote later. But for me, this one reaches the bar that we ought to have unanimous or near unanimous support on the floor, as we did in the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, again, I think this is a very important bill, and I thank Representative WEXTON for her leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Members on both sides of the aisle support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 623, the "Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0." As Chairwoman of the House Health Subcommittee, I'm proud to have advanced this bipartisan bill and I'm pleased to support it on the Floor today.

Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0 reauthorizes the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program and nearly doubles critical funding for pediatric cancer research to $25 million each year for the next five years.

Pediatric cancer is the number one disease killer for children in the U.S., claiming roughly 1,800 lives every year. Children with certain birth defects have an increased risk of pediatric cancer, yet the genetic relationship between these conditions is still poorly understood.

First launched in 2014, the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program connects the dots between birth defects and childhood cancers, with the hope of fostering data-driven solutions for personalized treatments. This program is named in honor of Gabriella Miller, a fierce advocate for childhood cancer research who died of brain cancer at the young age of 10. Ellyn Miller, Gabriella's mother, when testifying at my Subcommittee last year, said that Gabriella told her that she wanted elected officials to "stop talking and start doing."

I urge my colleagues to stop talking and start doing by passing this important bill.

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, H.R. 623, 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. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

TIMELY DELIVERY OF BANK SECRECY ACT REPORTS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7734) to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the timely production of reports to Congress under the Bank Secrecy Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7734

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 ''Timely Delivery of Bank Secrecy Act Reports Act''.

SEC. 2. TIMELY PRODUCTION OF BANK SECRECY ACT REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Section 5319 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary of the Treasury'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) TIMELY PRODUCTION OF REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) PRODUCTION BY THE SECRETARY.—Upon the request of the congressional committees or subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction for any report filed under this subchapter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the requested report to the committee or subcommittee not later than 30 days after such request is made.

''(2) PRODUCTION BY A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION PURSUANT TO A SUBPOENA.—Upon subpoena by the congressional committees or subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction, a financial institution shall deliver a report filed under this subchapter by the financial institution, and any information on which such report is based, to the committee or subcommittee not later than the return date specified for such report in the subpoena.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

□ 1715

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, suspicious activity reports and other materials, collectively known as ''BSA reports,'' are held by Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, or FinCEN, and can be critical to congressional investigations. For example, this committee has requested documents related to our ongoing investigation into the flow of illicit funds from the former Soviet states into the United States.

There is a long history of cooperation on the proper exchange of these records, but in response to a recent Treasury-initiated reversal of decades-long practice, I have found it necessary to introduce this bill, H.R. 7734.

Unfortunately, Treasury has severely restricted congressional access to suspicious activity reports, or SARs, by requiring congressional staff to review all material in a reading room, prohibiting the copying of materials, and restricting information collection to notetaking alone. These limitations are not placed upon the Federal, State, and local agencies that have been granted access to review SARs.

Treasury has no statutory basis for imposing restrictions on congressional authority to obtain SARs. Neither legislative language, statutory provision, nor case law prohibits government personnel or the financial institutions from providing these materials to Congress.

I am very concerned that these restrictions and similar alternatives offered by Treasury will severely impede effective congressional oversight and investigations. In response to my committee's recent request to review SARs related to the flow of illicit funds from former Soviet states into the United States, FinCEN has informed the committee that it is withholding thousands of pages of responsive documents containing technical, detailed information about multiple transactions involving numerous parties. Given the restrictions imposed by Treasury, it is not possible for my staff to effectively capture and analyze needed information in such complex documents. It will be even more difficult for Members to review such materials.

Treasury's refusal to produce the documents in the manner requested has severely obstructed the committee's investigation of this important matter. To ensure that Congress can conduct effective oversight moving forward, I have introduced this bill, and I am pleased to say that it passed our committee on a bipartisan basis.

H.R. 7734 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver BSA reports to a congressional committee or subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within 30 days of its request for such documents. The bill further requires a financial institution to deliver BSA reports by the return date specified in a subpoena issued by a committee or subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill to ensure that Congress can obtain access to BSA reports without cumbersome restrictions and can do so in a timely manner to support its investigatory work.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 7734, which increases transparency and restores a strong record of cooperation with the Treasury Department.

H.R. 7734 would require prompt delivery of certain Bank Secrecy Act reports to the committees of Congress that rely on those records for oversight and legislative work.

Under Secretary Yellen, the Treasury Department has taken an unprecedented position that Congress cannot have access to Bank Secrecy Act reports. This should concern all of us on both sides of the aisle.

For the last 20 years, FinCEN has provided BSA reports to the appropriate committees of Congress without delay. FinCEN must understand that this is not a partisan matter.

I look forward to continuing to work with my Democratic colleagues to promote accountability at Treasury and to restore Article I oversight authority.

I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE), my colleague on the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time this evening.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 7734, which would require the Treasury Secretary, upon the request of Congress, to deliver Bank Secrecy Act, or BSA, reports within 30 days to congressional staff.

Additionally, it would create a similar requirement for financial institutions to share BSA filings with Congress.

Currently, SARs, or suspicious activity reports, may be viewed by congressional staff in a reading room at Treasury. Due to the sensitive nature of these reports, congressional staff are prohibited from copying the materials and taking them away from Treasury or FinCEN.

There have been several high-profile leaks of SARs over the past few years. In one instance, a FinCEN employee, who was later sentenced to 6 months in prison, leaked thousands of SARs to BuzzFeed News.

This legislation would increase the number of individuals who have access to hard copies of these reports and will lead to more leaks, I fear, of sensitive information.

Having served on a community bank board, I know how subjective SARs can be, and I fear that this information will put our entire system in jeopardy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7734, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Treasury's refusal to give Congress reasonable access to SARs is severely impeding our ability to effectively make use of the materials to conduct investigations.

Treasury has no statutory basis for imposing such restrictions and has offered no rationale for changing the current practice, which has been in place for over 20 years.

H.R. 7734 clarifies the existing statutory authority of Congress and ensures that Congress continues to obtain timely access to BSA reports without restrictions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7734, 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. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CDFI BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7733) to amend the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 to reauthorize and improve the community development financial institutions bond guarantee program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7733

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 ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the authority to guarantee bonds under section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a) (commonly referred to as the ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program'') provides community development financial institutions with a sustainable source of long-term capital and furthers the mission of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (established under section 104(a) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 4703(a)) to increase economic opportunity and promote community development investments for underserved populations and distressed communities in the United States.

SEC. 3. GUARANTEES FOR BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED FOR COMMUNITY OR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES.

Section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking '', multiplied by an amount equal to the outstanding principal balance of issued notes or bonds'';

(2) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''; and

(3) in subsection (k), by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022''.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON THE CDFI BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and not later than 3 years after such date of enactment, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate on the effectiveness of the CDFI bond guarantee program established under section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 7733, the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act, led by Representative CLEAVER, who also is the chair of the Subcommittee on Housing, Community Development, and Insurance.

The CDFI Fund's Bond Guarantee Program provides CDFIs with federally guaranteed, long-term, low-cost capital to support existing and new economic development projects in their communities.

Unfortunately, small-sized CDFIs currently have difficulty applying for this financing directly because the current $100 million minimum financing amount is much higher than the amount many small CDFIs are seeking. As a result, some CDFIs can only access the program by applying with larger CDFIs.

This bill would lower the minimum threshold for a bond issuance from $100 million to $25 million, giving smaller CDFIs a fairer shot at being able to access this program. This will help expand financing and investments to support small businesses, healthcare facilities, and affordable housing.

This bill builds upon the work I led last Congress to provide CDFIs with $12 billion in equity and grant funding. In particular, that legislation, which has already distributed $1.25 billion to CDFIs, represented the largest public investment in CDFIs ever.

Mr. CLEAVER's bill complements those efforts by helping smaller CDFIs better access private dollars to further their efforts to serve low-income and underserved communities.

While the Bond Guarantee Program's authorization ended in 2014, Congress has extended it on a year-by-year basis in annual appropriations bills. This bill would extend the program for 4 years, creating longer-term certainty. The bill also includes studies to examine areas where the program can be strengthened.

Furthermore, this bill is a House companion to a bipartisan bill in the Senate, S. 3441, introduced by Senators TINA SMITH and MIKE ROUNDS.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill to ensure that more CDFIs have access to long-term financing through the Bond Guarantee Program so they continue to spur economic development in communities across the Nation.

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

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

I thank my colleague from Missouri, Mr. CLEAVER, for offering this bill and for working with Republicans on the Financial Services Committee to make it a better bill.

H.R. 7733, as amended through bipartisan negotiations, would lower the CDFI Fund's Bond Guarantee Program minimum issuance threshold from $100 million to $25 million. It would also require the Secretary of the Treasury to review the effectiveness of the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program and report its findings to Congress; and the program would sunset after 4 years allowing Congress adequate time to make adjustments and ensure proper stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

This increased accountability will allow Congress to make certain that the programs that we authorize match the needs of the communities to be served.

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

□ 1730

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER).

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her longstanding support of CDFIs.

I speak today in support of my bill, the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022, which would open up a significant source of long-term, low-cost capital to support CDFI projects in low-income urban, rural, and indigenous areas of the country.

Community development financial institutions, CDFIs, deliver critical lending opportunities to low- and moderate-income communities and communities of color. CDFIs are banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions that provide products and services specifically aimed at the needs of low-income and marginalized communities and are certified by the CDFI fund, which is operated by the United States Department of the Treasury.

CDFIs support people and businessowners in underserved communities by providing affordable capital to communities typically excluded from the mainstream financial system. According to Treasury, in 2019, 33 percent of CDFI lending was in high poverty areas, nearly 75 percent of lending was to underserved populations and distressed areas, and 17 percent was to rural areas. I think that ought to make all the people committed to this concept of everybody participating quite happy.

CDFIs in my district, including Central Bank of Kansas City, LISC of Greater Kansas City, AltCap, and others, are instrumental in the effort to narrow the racial wealth gap and increase financial opportunities in underserved communities. However, we know that the high demand for CDFI services far exceeds available funding.

One tool the Federal Government has to support CDFIs in their mission is by making significant capital for economic development available to CDFIs through the bond guarantee program. Enacted through the Small Business Administration, the CDFI bond guarantee program is administered by Treasury, which guarantees bonds issued by qualified issuers and injects new and substantial capital into our Nation's most distressed communities.

Unlike CDFI fund programs, the bond guarantee program does not offer grants or direct loans but is instead a Federal credit subsidy that is designed to be repaid and function at no cost to the taxpayers.

Since inception, the bond guarantee program has guaranteed over $1.7 billion in bonds used to finance schools, not-for-profit facilities, small businesses, healthcare facilities, and commercial and residential real estate, among others.

My bill, H.R. 7733, endorsed by the CDFI Coalition, Community Reinvestment Fund, Opportunity Finance Network, and others, would recognize and reauthorize this program.

The bill was a bipartisan effort and unanimously voted out of our committee. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS, Ranking Member MCHENRY, and my colleagues for partnership on this legislation, and I urge swift passage today.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7733, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 7733 is supported by a number of groups, including the CDFI Coalition, Credit Union National Association, Independent Community Bankers of America, National Association of Federally-Insured Credit Unions, National Community Reinvestment Coalition, and Opportunity Finance Network.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MRVAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7733, 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. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RISK-BASED CREDIT EXAMINATION ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4586) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with respect to risk-based examinations of Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4586

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 ''Risk-Based Credit Examination Act''.

SEC. 2. CONDUCT OF RISK-BASED EXAMINATIONS OF NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 15E(p)(3)(B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o–7(p)(3)(B)) is amended in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting '', as appropriate,'' after ''Each examination under subparagraph (A) shall include''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 4586, sponsored by Mrs. WAGNER, to help the Securities and Exchange Commission robustly oversee the credit rating agencies through more prudent annual examinations.

Mrs. WAGNER's proposal ensures that the SEC continues its annual examinations of all credit rating agencies but can now focus their examinations on the aspects of the rating agencies that pose the greatest risk to investors in our capital markets.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my legislation, H.R. 4586, the Risk-Based Credit Examination Act. I thank the chairman and ranking member for their support.

Under Dodd-Frank, the SEC's Office of Credit Ratings, OCR, is required to

conduct annual examinations of credit rating agencies on eight review areas. Evaluating each of these eight areas is resource-intensive for both the OCR and the rating agency and is oftentimes redundant when there have been no identified material issues.

H.R. 4586 is a straightforward bill to provide the OCR with discretion concerning these eight reviewable areas during their annual examinations.

Dodd-Frank's increased compliance requirements for nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, or NRSROs, put small credit rating agencies at a disadvantage in the market, chilled competition among rating agencies, and further consolidated power in the largest rating agencies. Additionally, small credit rating agencies were not the cause of the financial crisis and should not be treated as such.

The marketplace needs commonsense reforms like this. By providing discretion to the SEC's OCR for these eight review areas, H.R. 4586 is right-sizing the SEC's oversight of NRSROs and alleviating costly burdens that especially impact the smaller NRSROs.

By adopting a risk-based approach, H.R. 4586 allows for continued oversight by OCR but in a more efficient and targeted manner. It also removes burdensome and unnecessary compliance costs for small rating agencies to promote much-needed competition in the credit rating industry.

Mr. Speaker, I obviously support H.R. 4586, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 4586, sponsored by Mrs. WAGNER, to help the Securities and Exchange Commission robustly oversee the credit rating agencies through more prudent annual examinations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my Members to vote ''yes,'' and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4586, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDING THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL, COLLECTIVELY, TO GLEN DOHERTY, TYRONE WOODS, J. CHRISTOPHER STEVENS, AND SEAN SMITH, IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATION

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 310) 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, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 310

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On September 11, 2012, the United States consulate, and its personnel in Benghazi, Libya, were attacked by militants.

(2) Four Americans were killed in the attack, including Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens, Sean Smith, Glen Doherty, and Tyrone Woods.

(3) Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods were former Navy SEALs who served as security personnel in Libya. As the attack unfolded, they bravely attempted to defend American property and protect United States diplomatic personnel. In so doing, they selflessly sacrificed their own lives.

(4) Glen Doherty was a Navy SEAL for 12 years and served in Iraq and Afghanistan. He attained the rank of Petty Officer First Class and earned the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal. After leaving the Navy, Glen Doherty worked with the Department of State to protect American diplomats.

(5) Tyrone Woods served for 20 years as a Navy SEAL including tours in Iraq and Afghanistan. In Iraq he led multiple raids and reconnaissance missions and earned the Bronze Star. After retiring from the Navy as a Senior Chief Petty Officer, Tyrone Woods worked with the Department of State to protect American diplomats.

(6) J. Christopher Stevens served for 21 years in the U.S. Foreign Service. He was serving as U.S. Ambassador to Libya and previously served twice in the country, as both Special Representative to the Libyan Transitional National Council and as the Deputy Chief of Mission. Earlier in his life, he also served as a Peace Corps volunteer teaching English in Morocco.

(7) Sean Smith served for 6 years in the U.S. Air Force. He attained the rank of Staff Sergeant and was awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal. After leaving the Air Force, Sean Smith served for 10 years in the State Department on various assignments, which took him to places such as Baghdad, Brussels, Pretoria, and The Hague.

(8) As their careers attest, all four men served their country honorably.

SEC. 2. 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 posthumous award, on behalf of the Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design collectively in commemoration of Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary. The Secretary is authorized to create designs for the medal that, if the Secretary deems it appropriate, include images of, and inscriptions of the names of, Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith.

(c) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY MUSEUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal under subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the Central Intelligence Agency Museum, where it shall be displayed as appropriate and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Central Intelligence Agency Museum should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other appropriate locations associated with Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 4. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to 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. 5. 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.

SEC. 6. 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 310 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.

I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) for his unwavering dedication to ensuring Congress

honors the memories of the four brave individuals who served our country bravely for 59 collective years in public service.

The Congressional Gold Medal is an award bestowed by the United States Congress, and it is the highest representation of national gratitude for exemplary achievements and contributions by individuals or institutions.

The four individuals honored today, Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, exemplified what it means to live a life of service. Mr. Doherty, Mr. Woods, and Mr. SMITH were decorated servicemembers, known for their bravery and dedication to protecting the American diplomats with whom they served. Ambassador Stevens was a lifelong public servant and diplomat, deeply invested in promoting peace and security throughout the world.

□ 1745

As we come upon the 10-year anniversary of their tragic deaths, we, as a Nation mourn the loss of these shining examples of our shared American values. And to their loved ones, who carry their memories with them today and always, we offer our sincerest condolences and profound gratitude with their tireless efforts to preserve their legacy.

This bill would present the Congressional Gold Medal to the four brave men who protected and served their country honorably and died in service of their country. I cannot think of any who are more deserving of this great honor.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 310, a bill that will posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal to four American heroes who died in Benghazi on September 11, 2012.

H.R. 310 will recognize the sacrifice that Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens, Navy SEALs Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods, and Staff Sergeant Sean Smith made for our country. These four men lived exceptionally impressive lives that should be recognized and honored today.

Ambassador Stevens, born in Grass Valley, California, joined the U.S. Foreign Service in 1991. Over his 21-year career he held a number of important posts including section chief in Jerusalem, political officer in Damascus, and consular officer in Cairo before he returned to D.C. to serve as Director of the Office of Multilateral Nuclear and Security Affairs and Pearson Fellow with Senate Foreign Relations Committee under then-Senator Richard Lugar. Ambassador Stevens was a dedicated public servant who traversed the globe to carry out the mission statement of the Foreign Service: to promote peace, support prosperity, and protect American citizens while advancing the interests of the U.S. abroad.

Petty First Class Glen Doherty, born in Winchester, Massachusetts, was a decorated Navy SEAL sniper and corpsman. Doherty served in both Iraq and Afghanistan and responded to the infamous USS *Cole* bombing in Yemen. Doherty left the Navy after 12 years of service. He went on to continue to protect U.S. interests by working as a contractor for the State Department.

Senior Chief Petty Officer Tyrone Woods, known by his friends and family as ''Rone,'' was born in Portland, Oregon. Tyrone Woods, like Doherty, was a retired Navy SEAL who continued to serve after an illustrious military career by protecting American diplomats. During his time as a SEAL, Woods was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with combat ''V'' for valor in Iraq and served multiple tours in Iraq, Afghanistan, the Middle East, and Central America.

Staff Sergeant Sean Smith was born in San Diego, California, and served in the U.S. Air Force for 6 years. During this time, he was awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal. Smith retired from the Air Force and continued to serve as a U.S. Foreign Service officer. Smith was posthumously awarded the U.S. Department of State's Thomas Jefferson Star for Foreign Service on May 3, 2013.

Mr. Speaker, these four men served honorably and died in service to our country. H.R. 310 will honor these men with the recognition that they deserve.

I thank my colleagues, especially Representative LYNCH of Massachusetts and Representative MAST of Florida for their bipartisan work on this very important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support this bill, I urge my colleagues to support it as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH).

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her leadership on this and for helping us to get this bill on the floor.

As the proud sponsor of H.R. 310, I rise in strong support of this legislation to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal to four heroic Americans killed in the September 11, 2012, terrorist attack against the U.S. diplomatic mission in Benghazi, Libya: U.S. Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens; U.S. Navy SEAL and CIA security contractor, Glen Doherty; U.S. Navy SEAL and CIA contractor, Tyrone Woods; and U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant, Sean Smith.

At the outset, I would like to thank Chairwoman WATERS, Ranking Member MCHENRY, and Mrs. WAGNER of the Financial Services Committee for their bipartisan work in support of H.R. 310. I would also like to recognize the invaluable contributions that were made by our late chairman of the Oversight and Reform Committee, Elijah Cummings. He made contributions to the legislation and to our additional effort to secure full death benefits for the Doherty family of Massachusetts.

Importantly, the advancement of this bill would not be possible without the support of all the family members as well as pro bono counsel from K&L Gates and other stakeholders whose relentless advocacy on behalf of our four fallen heroes is reflective of their sacrifice on behalf of our Nation.

In my home State of Massachusetts, I would like to particularly recognize Mrs. Barbara Doherty and Ms. Kate Quigley, the devoted mother and sister respectively of Navy SEAL Glen Doherty of Winchester, Massachusetts.

I would also like to thank Amy Carnevale and Dennis Porter, two attorneys from K&L Gates, for their steadfast legal support and counsel to guide this legislation, as well as my dear friend, Dan Rea of WBZ News Radio who amplified the story about these four heroes and our efforts over the past 9 years, notably during a time of deep division in this country.

I would like to recognize and thank the nearly 300 bipartisan Members—Democrat, Republican, and Independents—who have joined me to cosponsor this legislation and enable this consideration on the House floor, including my lead Republican cosponsor of H.R. 310, Representative BRIAN MAST of Florida.

Mr. Speaker, since the American Revolution, Congress has commissioned and bestowed its highest civilian honor—the Congressional Gold Medal, in recognition of distinguished acts of bravery, leadership, and achievement that leave an enduring impact on our American history.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security, I firmly believe that there is no legacy more lasting and profound than the bravery and sacrifice of those who have stood in defense of our Nation. In view of the approaching 10th anniversary of the terrorist attack against the U.S. Consulate, the nearby classified annex, and personnel in Benghazi, Libya, it is more than fitting that we bestow the Congressional Gold Medal on these four fallen American heroes who bravely defended our compound and dedicated their lives to patriotic service on behalf of the United States of America.

For over 20 years, Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens served our Nation in the Foreign Service. From his first assignment as a consular and economic officer in Saudi Arabia to his last diplomatic mission in Libya, Ambassador Stevens reflected a genuine commitment to building bridges with our Middle Eastern and North African partners and advancing our most cherished democratic ideals.

During their decades of service as elite U.S. Navy SEALs with tours of duty in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other conflict zones, Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods perpetually exemplified the

Navy SEAL motto: ''The Only Easy Day Was Yesterday.'' Their continued service as overseas security personnel responsible for the safety of American diplomatic officials was maintained with the highest standards of military excellence.

As a former ground radio maintenance specialist in the U.S. Air Force and a State Department officer, Sean Smith served our Nation with honor and distinction throughout multiple deployments that included Iraq, South Africa, Oman, and Libya.

Mr. Speaker, the commissioning of the Congressional Gold Medal in honor of these four exceptional Americans will appropriately recognize their heroism, bravery, and sacrifice on behalf of a grateful Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 310. Again, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for her valued support.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 310, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank, again, Mr. LYNCH, as well as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) for their tireless efforts to ensure that these four individuals receive the recognition that they clearly deserve. We must strive to recognize these brave and honorable members of our country who have committed their lives to protecting it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 310, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO CAPITAL FOR RURAL JOB CREATORS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5128) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to expand access to capital for rural-area small businesses, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5128

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 ''Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act''.

SEC. 2. ACCESS TO CAPITAL FOR RURAL-AREA SMALL BUSINESSES.

Section 4(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78d(j)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)(C), by inserting ''rural-area small businesses,'' after ''women-owned small businesses,''; and

(2) in paragraph (6)(B)(iii), by inserting ''rural-area small businesses,'' after ''women-owned small businesses,''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5128, the Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act, introduced by Representative AXNE.

While small businesses in the big cities may enjoy easier access to capital to grow their businesses, hire and support their employees, and serve their communities, the businesses in rural America often struggle. Rural America's job growth is half the rate than that of big cities, and rural America's poverty rate is also higher than that of the big cities, even though it has dropped under President Biden's leadership and as a result of this Congress' work.

Congresswoman AXNE's bill would require SEC's small business advocate to report to Congress particular challenges that rural businesses face in accessing our capital markets.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5128, the Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act.

I thank Representatives AXNE and MOONEY for their work on H.R. 5128. In the Financial Services Committee, we continually highlight the importance of capital formation for entrepreneurs and job creators in the underbanked rural communities. We all know constituents who have struggled to gain capital to begin their own small businesses.

Small and rural counties and the small businesses in those areas are even more vulnerable during recessions and during economic recovery. H.R. 5128 is an example of legislation that can help solve one of the biggest issues for a number of rural small businesses: access to capital.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5128, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I thank Mrs. AXNE for her work on this important issue and for always working on behalf of the rural businesses and communities in her district. Congresswoman AXNE's bill directs the SEC's Small Business Advocate to similarly focus on the challenges rural small businesses face.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5128.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLIC AND FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING FIRE SAFETY ACT OF 2022

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7981) to require qualifying smoke alarms in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7981

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 ''Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SMOKE ALARMS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.

(a) PUBLIC HOUSING, TENANT-BASED ASSISTANCE, AND PROJECT-BASED ASSISTANCE.—The United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(a) (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)), by adding at the end the following:

''(9) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each public housing agency shall ensure that a qualifying smoke alarm is installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in any dwelling unit in public housing owned or operated by the public housing agency, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''; and

(2) in section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1437f)—

(A) by inserting after subsection (k) the following:

''(l) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit receiving project-based assistance under this section shall ensure that qualifying smoke alarms are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''; and

(B) in subsection (o), by adding at the end the following:

''(22) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit receiving tenant-based assistance or project-based assistance under this subsection shall have a qualifying smoke alarm installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(b) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY.—Section 202(j) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit assisted under this section shall ensure that qualifying smoke alarms are installed in accordance with the requirements of applicable codes and standards and the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(c) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 811(j) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(8) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(d) HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS.—Section 856 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12905) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this subtitle shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this subsection and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection, is hardwired.''.

(e) RURAL HOUSING.—Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 514 (42 U.S.C. 1484), by adding at the end the following:

''(k) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Housing and related facilities constructed with loans under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term

'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this subsection and not substantially rehabilitated after the date enactment of this subsection is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection, is hardwired.''; and

(2) in section 515(m) (42 U.S.C. 1485(m)) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Housing and related facilities rehabilitated or repaired with amounts received under a loan made or insured under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(f) FARM LABOR HOUSING DIRECT LOANS & GRANTS.—Section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1486) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) that such housing shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.''; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) the term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)); and

''(6) the term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(A) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(i) hardwired; or

''(ii) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(I) is sealed;

''(II) is tamper resistant;

''(III) contains silencing means; and

''(IV) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(B) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by this section such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) through (f) shall take effect on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(i) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by this section shall be construed to preempt or limit the applicability of any State or local law relating to the installation and maintenance of smoke alarms in housing that requires standards that are more stringent than the standards described in the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 3. FIRE SAFETY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, complete a national educational campaign that educates the general public about health and safety requirements in housing and how to properly use safety features in housing, including self-closing doors, smoke alarms, and carbon monoxide detectors.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out this section, $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

I thank Representative DEAN for introducing H.R. 7981, the Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022, in response to the devastating apartment fire that occurred in a Philadelphia public housing unit, where 12 people died, including 9 children.

The subsequent investigation into this tragedy, found that the majority of the smoke alarms in the home were inoperable, as they had either been removed from the walls or had no batteries inside.

With proper fire safety tools in place, these deaths could have been prevented. A 2021 study from the National Fire Protection Agency found that nearly three out of five home fire deaths are caused by fires in properties with no smoke alarms present, or smoke alarms that failed to operate. Functional smoke alarms can reduce the number of home fire deaths.

To help prevent similar tragedies like the one in Philadelphia from occurring, H.R. 7981 would require the installation of either tamper-resistant or hardwired smoke alarms in federally assisted housing, better ensuring families have adequate warning when a fire occurs.

Additionally, this bill will help ensure families across America better understand and properly use fire safety features in their homes through a national education campaign led by HUD.

I commend Representative DEAN for her work on this very important issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

On January 5, a fire broke out in an apartment building in Philadelphia, a terrible tragedy that took the lives of 12 people, including 9 children.

Even though the building was operated by the Philadelphia Housing Authority, not one of the battery-powered smoke detectors was operational that morning, so residents had no warning as the fire grew out of control.

While HUD already has regulations in place to ensure that federally assisted units install functioning smoke detectors, after a heartbreaking event like this, Congress has a responsibility to ensure that the rules are updated to prevent future tragedies.

H.R. 7981 would require Public Housing Authorities and property owners within HUD's programs to install smoke alarms that are tamper-resistant and hardwired, or use long-term, 10-year batteries.

Making sure that we have modern, up-to-date safety code devices like smoke alarms in all our federally assisted housing units is fundamental when it comes to trying to protect the lives of our residents.

H.R. 7981 will create safer homes for HUD's residents.

I congratulate Ms. DEAN for her tremendous work on this, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Representative WAGNER for their support for this important legislation.

I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 7981, the Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act.

This bipartisan legislation, which passed by a unanimous voice vote out of the Financial Services Committee last month, would help protect the more than 10 million Americans who live in public or federally assisted housing, to protect them from the risk of fire, by requiring the installation of hardwired or tamper-resistant smoke alarms in federally assisted housing.

My colleagues from Southeastern Pennsylvania, Representatives DWIGHT EVANS, BRENDAN BOYLE, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, and MARY GAY SCANLON, have joined me in introducing this important legislation, as our community was devastated earlier this year by the horrific blaze that occurred in a public housing unit.

As has been detailed, in the early morning hours of January 5 of this year, a fire broke out in a Philadelphia row house owned by the Philadelphia Housing Authority and converted into apartments, killing three sisters and nine of their children.

My heart breaks for this beautiful family. They were loving mothers, aspiring students, babies, some only 2 and 3 years old. I want to take a moment to remember them by simply saying their names.

The eldest sister, Rosalee ''Rose'' McDonald, 33, was a loving mother to six children, all of whom perished in the fire. Her children: Quintien Tate-McDonald, 16; Destiny McDonald, 15; Dekwan ''Day-Day'' Robinson, 8; J'Kwan ''Jay-Jay'' Robinson, 5; Taniesha Robinson, 3; and Tiffany Robinson, 2.

The middle sister, Virginia ''Jenny'' Thomas, 30, was a loving mother to four children, three of whom perished in the fire. Her children: Natasha Wayne, 7; Shaniece Wayne, 10; and Janiyah Roberts, 3.

And finally, Quinsha White, 18 years old, the younger sister to Rosalee and Virginia. She was still just a senior in high school when she died.

Heartbreakingly, as the facts around this fire emerged, it became clear that these tragic deaths might have been possibly prevented with proper safeguards.

Of the seven smoke alarms in the converted row home, all of which were the kind that requires frequent battery replacement, four were in drawers, one was on the floor without batteries, one was in the ceiling without batteries, and a final alarm, working, was located in the basement.

This situation, sadly, is not unique. According to 2015 HUD data on the top 25 deficiencies in public housing, missing or inoperable smoke detectors was the 15th prevalent deficiency, with 7,700 deficiencies cited.

In 2020, an ABC News investigation found that ''more than 1 million people in the U.S. are living in federally funded housing complexes that inspectors found had fallen short on working smoke detectors.''

It is clear to me that the status quo is not keeping families safe. My legislation is desperately needed to raise the bar, to ensure that the 10 million Americans who live in public and federally assisted housing have the basic, lifesaving benefit of working, reliable smoke alarms.

This bill would also authorize $2 million for HUD to run a national education campaign on health and safety requirements in public housing, including how to properly use fire safety features like smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and self-closing doors.

I am pleased to have the support of key stakeholders, including the International Code Council, who provided guidance in drafting this bill, the National Fire Protection Association, National Association of State Fire Marshals, the International Association of Fire Fighters.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. DEAN. Also, I thank my colleagues from Pennsylvania, including Senator CASEY, who has introduced the identical legislation in the Senate.

Finally, I thank Chairwoman WATERS, and her staff, for their guidance and support in crafting this legislation.

I thank the whole Financial Services Committee for supporting this bill in our markup. I implore my colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 7981 is a commonsense bill that will save countless lives by improving the quality and reliability of smoke alarms in public and federally assisted housing. It is no wonder why the bill was passed out of our committee with bipartisan support and is being supported by the fire safety community, as well as affordable housing advocates.

I thank Representative DEAN for this bill, and I, again, urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 7981.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7981, 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. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1815

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3771, SOUTH ASIAN HEART HEALTH AWARENESS AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5118, CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TRAIL COMPLETION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6929, SUSAN MUFFLEY ACT OF 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1254 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1254

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3771) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and improvement of cardiovascular health among the South Asian population of the United States, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–58 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5118) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to prioritize the completion of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of

the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-57, modified by the amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered 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, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. In the case of sundry further amendments reported from the Committee, the question of their adoption shall be put to the House en gros and without division of the question. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. During consideration of H.R. 5118, the Chair may entertain a motion that the Committee rise only if offered by the chair of the Committee on Natural Resources or his designee. The Chair may not entertain a motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill (as described in clause 9 of rule XVIII).

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6929) to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Friday, July 29, 2022, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV with respect to multiple measures described in subsection (b), and the Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion.

(b) A measure referred to in subsection (a) includes any measure that was the object of a motion to suspend the rules on the legislative day of July 26, 2022, July 27, 2022, July 28, 2022, or July 29, 2022, in the form as so offered, on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX.

(c) Upon the offering of a motion pursuant to subsection (a) concerning multiple measures, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1254, which provides for consideration of H.R. 3771, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act, under a structured rule. It provides 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, making in order one amendment, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 5118, the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act, under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman GRIJALVA, makes in order three amendments, provides 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 6929, the Susan Muffley Act, under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman NEAL, makes in order one amendment, provides 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and provides one motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule provides the majority leader or his designee the ability to en bloc requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered on July 26 through July 29. That authority lasts through July 29.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to have the opportunity to argue the rule today on three important bills. The first, as I mentioned, is H.R. 3771, which has been brought forward by our colleague from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL). We are grateful to her for her leadership on this particular bill, the South Asian Heart Awareness and Research Act.

As you may know, Mr. Speaker, heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States. South Asian Americans are four times more likely to be at risk of developing heart disease than the general population. Congress must invest in strategies to reverse that deadly trend.

This legislation establishes a grant program to provide for community groups involved in South Asian heart health promotion. The bill also supports health research by authorizing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct research related to cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and other heart-related diseases among various populations.

Again, I thank Representatives Jayapal and Wilson for not only raising awareness about the risk factors for heart disease but also ensuring that those living with heart disease receive the care, the treatment, and the support that they need.

The rule also provides for consideration of a second bill, H.R. 6929, the Susan Muffley Act of 2022, brought forward by our distinguished colleague from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE). We are very grateful to Mr. KILDEE for his leadership on this particular bill and the clarion call that he has offered year after year in fighting for relief for those in the manufacturing sector.

As the Speaker may know, the economic downturn that started in December 2007 significantly impacted the manufacturing sector throughout the United States, including Michigan. During this time, the auto industry underwent a major restructuring with the assistance of the Obama administration through the Presidential Task Force on the Auto Industry. General Motors and Chrysler required financial assistance from the Federal Government at that time.

The Delphi Corporation, which Mr. KILDEE will explain in greater detail, formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors, was a major supplier of auto parts and components in the industry. In 2005, Delphi declared bankruptcy due to a downturn in sales. During their reorganization, General Motors agreed to assist Delphi by assuming some of the company's pension liabilities.

General Motors backed out of that deal in July 2009, and the pension plans were terminated by the U.S. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, a government corporation that insures the pension benefits of workers in the private sector.

The Federal Government cut retirement benefits by as much as 70 percent,

Mr. Speaker, for more than 20,000 salaried retirees.

The Susan Muffley Act, brought forward by Mr. KILDEE, will right this wrong. The bill is named after Susan Muffley, whose husband was one of the 20,000 retirees who saw their benefits reduced when the plan was terminated. She joined the Delphi Salaried Retirees Association, and she became part of the core leadership of that group, which fought to restore their pension benefits.

Mr. Speaker, fundamentally, this is a pretty simple bill. If you work hard and play by the rules, you should be able to retire with dignity in America.

These hardworking retirees have waited too long to receive the benefits that they earned, but thanks to Representatives Kildee and Turner, and with the support of this Chamber, they won't have to wait much longer.

The rule provides for consideration of one final bill, my bill, H.R. 5118, the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act.

Catastrophic wildfires and drought, exacerbated by the climate crisis, are wreaking havoc on much of the Western United States and across many regions of our country, impacting millions of Americans, including in my State, the great State of Colorado.

This crisis is harming ecosystems, impacting water supplies and food production, and risking the well-being and the livelihood of countless families.

The Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act represents a major step by House Democrats to address the dual crises of wildfire and drought plaguing communities across the country, communities like those in my district, Colorado's Second Congressional District.

The legislation makes specific strategic and targeted investments to protect communities from catastrophic wildfires, reduce risks of future fires, and help our firefighters currently fighting these flames. Similarly, the bill improves drought resiliency by investing in water projects with rapid timelines, modernizing data and technology, and providing near-term drought response.

The package builds on the investments that were made as part of the bipartisan infrastructure law that this Chamber passed last year and supports a whole-of-government commitment to addressing the climate threats that are already impacting millions of Americans.

This bill is a critically important bill, and if I might, I will offer one final story to explain why.

□ 1830

On December 30 of last year, the Marshall fire swept through the city of Louisville, the town of Superior, and unincorporated areas of Boulder County, all incredible communities that I have the privilege of representing here in the United States Congress. That fire destroyed and damaged more than 1,000 homes in a single night. It became the most destructive wildfire that our State has ever known.

Over the last several months, I have heard countless concerns from Coloradans across our great State, including in my district, about future wildfires, about our ability to recover, about our ability to build resiliency and tackle the drought that we are experiencing.

This bill meets those needs. It meets the needs of the American West, and that is why I am proud to support the bill and to present this evening on the rule for consideration of the same.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. NEGUSE for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule provides for consideration of three bills, three bills that are unnecessarily partisan, but that is where we are.

The first bill, H.R. 5118, attempts to address the wildfires raging across the country. Calendar year 2022 is shaping up to be the most destructive wildfire year on record. To date, 5 million acres in the United States have been ravaged by forest fires.

Concerningly, risk projections compiled by the United States Forest Service have assessed that large swaths of the country will remain under the threat of wildfires for the remainder of this year.

Forest fires are responsible for the destruction of lives and property. They are responsible for the degradation of our air and water quality and the destruction of vibrant natural ecosystems and wildlife. They are also responsible for billions of dollars in damages to States and individuals.

Perhaps the most distressing component of the proliferation in intensity of forest fires is that some forest fires are entirely preventable. A major contributor is decades of poor forest management that have exacerbated forest fires.

Environmental activists and their allies have made routine forest management all but impossible. Their campaign of legal obstruction has directly contributed to the current wildfire and forest health crisis. It is perplexing to see organizations that ostensibly are dedicated to protection of natural habitats instead engaging in an obstruction that has made safeguarding our habitats all the more difficult.

Unfortunately, H.R. 5118 is a package of 48 bills from many different committees, but only 9 of these bills have received a committee markup. For example, this bill includes provisions related to the electrical grid, environmental justice, and the health effects of wildfire smoke, all things that are not immediately necessary to fight wildfires.

The United States Forest Service has demonstrated that there are scientific and environmentally sound solutions to mitigate the damage of forest fires. If we allow the United States Forest Service to actually do their jobs, we can create healthier, more resilient natural habitats that all Americans can enjoy and from which all Americans can derive benefit.

Second, H.R. 6929, the Susan Muffley Act, is a $1 billion taxpayer-paid bailout of privately run pension plans that have been absorbed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation after Delphi, a spinoff of General Motors, went into bankruptcy.

The benefits guaranteed by the PBGC under the plan insurance termination program are subject to statutory maximums. When the PBGC became the trustee, participants in Delphi Salaried Pension Plan, approximately 20,000 employees, were subject to these statutory benefit limitations.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's maximum benefit guarantee for that pension was terminated in 2009, and it is $4,500 a month or $54,000 per year for retirees who began receiving pensions at age 65. Of the 20,000 salaried plan participants, 72 percent were not affected by the benefit guarantee limit.

Prior to the 2009 bankruptcy of General Motors and of Delphi, General Motors made an agreement to top-up potential benefit losses for certain Delphi unionized employees represented by the United Auto Workers. General Motors honored that agreement, and those unionized employees were not subject to the same benefit losses caused by the statutory limits.

This bill could create a significant precedent in the single-employer pension system by allowing a taxpayer-funded increase for 1 of over 5,000 terminated single-employer PBGC trusteed plans. It would also create an expectation that Congress will do the same with current and future terminated plans.

Here is the deal: This bill had no committee hearings, no markups, and no input from committee Republicans. Instead of working on appropriations, the majority has decided to use this last week in July to allow some of their Members to take home a win before the August recess.

Lastly, H.R. 3771, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022 takes an important public health issue and makes it partisan. The Energy and Commerce Committee Republicans have repeatedly expressed concerns with the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act throughout the entire legislative process. The bill did not receive a single Republican vote in committee.

Cardiovascular disease is the number one killer in the United States. Republicans don't disagree with the need to undertake the research proposed in H.R. 3771. In fact, the Energy and Commerce Committee has a history of supporting research on heart disease for at-risk populations, including South Asian communities. Unfortunately,

this bill will not help address the burden of cardiovascular health issues in America.

This bill requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to make grants promoting awareness of heart disease in disproportionately affected communities. This, in fact, is a duplicative authorization that will deepen the CDC's already problematic mission creep.

There are 24 programs currently at CDC, all of which are funded in the 2023 Labor-HHS Appropriations bills. Some have expired authorizations dating back to 1998. The CDC should be focusing on addressing emerging diseases instead of authorizing duplicative programs.

The CDC has repeatedly demonstrated that it does not have the bandwidth to deal with its current responsibilities. I believe this clear lack of mission and focus on infectious diseases has significantly contributed to the CDC's failure, yes, of coronavirus and now of monkeypox.

Furthermore, the CDC doesn't even want this authorization. When providing the required technical feedback on the bill, the CDC expressed concerns that the authorized grants are, in fact, duplicative. The agency also expressed concerns that it would not be able to provide the data required by the bill.

I am uncertain what effect, if any, this bill will have on communities disproportionately impacted by poor cardiovascular outcomes when the partisan government funding bill released by the House Appropriations Committee will already be providing nearly $4 billion to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

By creating this one-time authorization of a million dollars to establish an internet clearinghouse on evidence-based heart research and treatment options for South Asian communities, this bill merely serves as an earmark. As Members of Congress, it is our job to examine government programs to determine whether, in fact, they are effective and producing positive outcomes for the American people.

The South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act should not move forward. This bill is unnecessary, and it is never going to see the light of day in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, before I yield to Mr. KILDEE, let me just respond a bit to my distinguished colleague from the State of Texas to say, first, I know he made reference to priorities vis-a-vis the appropriations legislation.

I think that most Americans who are watching these proceedings tonight would agree that our work to help Americans stay healthy is an important priority, that our work to increase firefighter pay for those brave firefighters that are sacrificing so much to keep our communities safe, that that is an important priority; that righting a wrong that unjustly impacted tens of thousands of hardworking American families, workers in Michigan and Ohio, that that is an important priority.

I will say with respect to the wildfire bill and the gentleman's comments regarding forest management, I agree with regard to his praise for the Forest Service's 10-year national wildfire plan. That plan was funded through the bipartisan infrastructure bill which, unfortunately, so many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle opposed.

But for House Democrats getting that bill done, the wildfire plan that my friend praises, would not have been enacted by the Forest Service. The good news, Mr. Speaker, is that my colleague has another opportunity to vote on a bill that would authorize additional projects that he and so many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle apparently support.

That bill is the bill that we are debating this week. That bill is the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act because it includes an authorization for funding of additional projects so the Forest Service can continue doing the important work that it is doing in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and across the Western United States.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), my friend, for yielding to me to speak in favor of this rule, which includes consideration of legislation that I and others drafted, the Susan Muffley Act, to ensure that people who worked hard, played by the rules—20,000 of these Delphi salaried retirees, including 5,000 in my home State of Michigan—have their pensions protected.

The Susan Muffley Act is a bipartisan bill. I will address that again in a moment. Republicans and Democrats came together to pull this legislation together. The AARP supports it; the AFL–CIO supports it. These are workers who lost their pension through no fault of their own.

When General Motors filed for bankruptcy during the recession, PBGC assumed responsibility for these retirees and unfairly cut their benefits as a result of the discharge of that bankruptcy. These retirees were treated differently than other retirees affected by that bankruptcy. As a result, it upended so many lives.

In September of 2009, the Delphi Salaried Retirees Association filed suit. After unsuccessfully petitioning the Supreme Court, it became obvious and clear that a legislative solution was the only way to get this done.

My legislation would make those retirees whole again. The beneficiaries will receive a payment, the difference between what they would have received had their pension been protected.

But let me just get to the point why this action is necessary. I will specifically address some of the concerns raised by my friend, Dr. BURGESS. This is not a precedent unless you consider the precedent for any other time that the Federal Government, whether you agreed with it or not—and I know many didn't—inserted itself into this situation where GM and Delphi were facing bankruptcy, took control of the company, provided capital to the company, got their money back.

It was the Federal Government who stepped in to do this. It was the Federal Government that contributed to the decision to treat these particular workers differently when it came to their earned pensions. So now it is the Federal Government's responsibility to fix the mess that it created in the name of Susan Muffley, a woman whose husband worked at Delphi for 31 years and failed to seek medical treatment because they didn't have access to healthcare during that period that they were being overlooked.

□ 1845

Look, after working for 30 years to earn a pension, you ought to be able to be respected. The issue here, this is not a precedent in the sense that it is not just a private pension system that failed. It was a system that was taken over by the Federal Government, run through bankruptcy by the Federal Government, and decisions by the Federal Government that contributed to this.

It is not a partisan piece of legislation. The gentleman says it is a partisan bill. It is not. I wrote it with Mr. TURNER of Ohio. I see Mr. KATKO on the floor, a cosponsor of this legislation. For goodness' sake, there are very few bills where I find my name on the same piece of legislation with Representative MO BROOKS. He is on this bill. If you think that is not bipartisan, I don't know what is.

This is something the Trump administration attempted to resolve, and now the Obama administration is working with us to get it done. I am sorry—the Biden administration. Actually, the Obama administration failed to get it done. Some of my friends on the other side have said that I might be reluctant to say so. No.

Here is my view: If you broke it, you bought it. This was a failure that occurred during the Obama administration. I am not afraid to admit that. But that doesn't mean because I happen to be a member of that same party that I don't think we ought to step up and do the right thing when we can to deal with this. The Federal Government is responsible for what happened to these workers. No two ways about it. The Federal Government owes it to them to fix it.

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

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider a resolution expressing support for United

States Border Patrol agents introduced by Representative MICHAEL GUEST.

President Biden's border crisis is demoralizing our border agents. Charged with securing our southern border, these agents are rescuing women and children left to die by traffickers, they are confronting the drug trade, combating gang violence, all while attempting to perform their usual duties in the face of over 3 million undocumented crossings.

Instead of supporting these brave men and women, the Biden administration has, instead, turned them into political pawns. As we saw in the fall of 2021, Democrats, including the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, all were involved in a rush to judgment and publicly accused Border Patrol agents of criminal wrongdoing in Del Rio, Texas.

Despite being cleared by the Department of Homeland Security's Inspector General and Customs and Border Protection's Office of Professional Responsibility, the administration still seeks to punish these agents in order to justify their initial criticism, all the while continuing President Biden's open border agenda.

It is time for the House to stand with the Border Patrol by denouncing these false claims and supporting their mission of securing the border.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) to explain his amendment.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we may immediately consider H. Res. 1255.

This resolution expresses support for the United States Border Patrol agents and condemns the Biden administration for politicizing the measures taken by mounted Border Patrol agents to respond to an influx of Haitian refugees in Del Rio, Texas, in September of last year.

During the encounter, Border Patrol agents performed the job that they were trained to do. Afterward, photos were released that showed agents using long reins to control their horses. Those photos were then used by the Biden administration to manufacture an attack on law enforcement agents, a common political tactic that we have seen implemented by those on the far left in movements such as defund the police and abolish ICE.

Before any inquiry was made into the events, we saw President Biden and those in his administration attack these officers to pander to the progressives within their party. Before the investigation even began, President Biden made the promise to make those agents pay. Even after the allegations were debunked by CBP and the journalist who took the photographs, President Biden and those on the left who supported those false claims refused to retract their statements and refused to apologize to the agents they publicly attacked.

We were promised a swift investigation, but the investigation took months to complete. Once completed, the allegations of assault were dropped and replaced with punishments for using offensive language and other minor infractions.

National Border Patrol Council President Brandon Judd summed it up best when he said this: ''The moment he made those statements''—referring to President Joe Biden—''the moment he said those agents would pay, the moment he convicted those agents without any evidence, without any investigation, there could be no doubt in anyone's mind that these investigators were going to come back with some sort of charges against the agents.''

Mr. Speaker, I have been to the border. I have spoken to law enforcement agents stationed there. They all say the same thing. They all say that this administration has abandoned them.

They feel that President Biden, Vice President HARRIS, and others in the Biden administration manufactured a political scandal by targeting the agents who are working every day to secure our border and protect our Nation. This is the last thing these hardworking agents deserve.

The morale of our Border Patrol agents remains low due to extreme pressure and long hours exacerbated by the President's border crisis. The last thing they need is for their elected officials to turn their back on them, or, in the case of Del Rio, publicly betray them.

They need to know that their elected officials stand with them, stand with them to secure our border and to end this crisis that is bringing drugs into our country and endangering the lives of law enforcement agents, American citizens, and the immigrants themselves.

That is why this legislation is so important. Congress must continue to express its support of our law enforcement agents and work with them, not against them, to secure our border. The law enforcement community needs to know that this Congress stands with them.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to vote ''no'' on ordering the previous question so that we can send a simple message to the men and women who are working overtime to secure our border and secure our Nation: We stand with them, and we will never abandon them.

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

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

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the previous question so we can immediately consider H. Res. 1255 led by my good friend and colleague MICHAEL GUEST, the vice ranking member of the Committee on Homeland Security.

Let's be clear: The situation at the southwest border is absolutely unsustainable. Since President Biden took office, U.S. Customs and Border Protection has had more than 3 million encounters at the southwest border. That is 3 million. That is an incredibly unbelievable record.

Yet, despite doing their best in impossible conditions, Border Patrol agents continue to be vilified by this President and others in the party.

This is exemplified by the response from the Biden administration and Congressional Democrats when unsubstantiated claims were made against Border Patrol agents responding to tens of thousands of migrants that attempted to illegally cross the border in Del Rio, Texas, in September of last year.

Without any investigation, any opportunity to review evidence, or any semblance of due process, here is what was said about our brave law enforcement officers as they simply tried to deal with the untenable situation at the border created by this administration.

Let's start with President Biden:

> It was horrible to see people treated like they were. Horses nearly running them over. And people being strapped. It's outrageous. I promise you, these people will pay.

Vice President HARRIS:

> This has invoked some of the worst moments in our history, where that kind of behavior has been used against the indigenous people of our country. It has been used against African Americans during times of slavery.

Secretary Mayorkas:

> I was horrified by what I saw. The pictures I observed troubled me profoundly. One cannot weaponize a horse to attack a child. That is unacceptable.

Finally, Speaker PELOSI:

> Reports of the mistreatment of Haitian migrants fleeing from violence and devastation from natural disasters are deeply troubling, including the inappropriate use of what appears to be whips by Border Patrol officers on horseback to intimidate migrants.

Jumping to conclusions and casting dispersions against our law enforcement officers without any forethought is unconscionable. It is a fundamental tenet of what I did as a Federal prosecutor for 20 years, that you never reach a conclusion and seek to prove it. You let the facts take you where they do. They didn't do that on this occasion. They reached a conclusion and sought to prove it.

After months of an extensive investigation that was promised within weeks, Customs and Border Protection's own Office of Professional Responsibility published a report in July that concluded there is no evidence—none—no evidence that Border Patrol

agents struck, intentionally or otherwise, any migrants with their reins from their horses. There were no whips, there were no reins used as whips, no one was struck, and absolutely no one was strapped, as the President alleged.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, after being cleared of any criminal wrongdoing, not a single top Democrat, including the President or anyone within his administration, including Secretary Mayorkas, has acknowledged that their knee-jerk comments were wrong and unfair, and it destroyed the lives of those officers.

To make matters worse, Border Patrol agents are leaving in record numbers due to low morale, an impossible mission, and no support from this administration.

The constant vilifying of the Border Patrol and law enforcement has got to stop. This is not what agents signed up for. They deserve better. They deserve our support, and, by God, they are going to get it.

Mr. GUEST's resolution sets the record straight and acknowledges our responsibility to support law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to defeat the previous question so we can take this measure up and provide these brave men and women who risk their lives every single day with the support they deserve.

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

I will yield to my distinguished colleague from Colorado in just a moment, but before I do, I would be remiss if I didn't say that I heard the comment that my distinguished colleague from Texas made earlier with great interest regarding the supposed partisanship of the three bills that we are considering today under this rule.

I think it is important for both the Speaker and the American people, those who are watching, to perhaps clarify what it is precisely that we are debating this evening and what we will be debating this week.

Just as a reminder, again, a bill to help Americans stay healthy; a bill to right a wrong that was generated through the bankruptcy of General Motors that impacted hundreds of thousands of Americans, hardworking families in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and across our country; and addressing the scourge of wildfires across the United States, including by increasing the pay for our Federal wildland firefighters. That is what these three bills that we are going to be considering this week and that are part of this structured rule are all about.

I have to say to the gentleman from New York, whom I have great respect for, that I say thank you to him for supporting one of these bills, H.R. 6929, the bill brought forward by Mr. KILDEE. I was a bit surprised when the gentleman from Texas said that these proposals were not bipartisan, when, in fact, H.R. 6929 is supported by many of my colleagues from the other side of the aisle and led by Mr. TURNER of Ohio.

I was just as surprised when he described the bills in that fashion, since H.R. 3771 is also co-led by a Republican member, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania.

I was just as surprised when he characterized our wildfire bill in that fashion, given that Mr. LAMALFA and Mr. MOORE have two bills included within that omnibus package.

□ 1900

These are bipartisan solutions in my view and in the view of many of my colleagues, and it is important that we proceed to debating them on the merits, which is precisely why I encourage my colleagues to vote for the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Colorado for extending me 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the previous question and the rule, especially the section regarding the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act.

Climate change is having a real and serious impact in Colorado and throughout the country. In 2020, Colorado experienced the three largest wildfires in our State's history. Last summer, smoke from West Coast wildfires settled in the Denver Basin and what was at first some of the most pristine, best air in the world became some of the dirtiest as a result of the smoke from those wildfires. Most recently, as my friend said, in December of last year, a fire ripped through the northwest suburbs of Denver, between Denver and Boulder, destroying more than 1,000 homes in 6 hours.

Over the last 20 years it has been hotter and dryer in Colorado and throughout the West than ever recorded. Unfortunately, there is still a lot we don't know about wildfires, their behavior, and their long-lasting effects. The Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act will improve our understanding of wildfires and create a more coordinated whole-of-government approach so we can better prepare for and respond to these worsening threats.

Close to half of my State's population lives in or near places prone to wildfires, so we need to get serious about our approach to wildfires to protect people's lives, their homes, and our natural resources.

I am proud of four amendments I introduced in the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, which are included in this bill. The provisions expand research and development opportunities to better protect buildings from wildfire hazards, as well as promote energy efficiency and environmental sustainability.

Further, the provisions will assist collaboration among the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NASA, and other agencies in their work in fire prevention and fire weather forecasting. The provisions allow NOAA and NASA to purchase commercial data products from satellites and airborne data sources to support their efforts to improve our understanding of wildfires.

Finally, the provisions will expand the Department of Energy's activities under the Wildland Fire Risk Reduction Program to include fire modeling, forecasting, fire spread, and the analysis of wildfire fuels.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on the previous question and the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded not to traffic the well.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, we just heard a lot about wanting to right wrongs. Well, here is an opportunity to right a wrong. You can vote ''no'' on the previous question and allow this wrong to be corrected.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

I rise today to oppose the previous question so we can immediately consider H.R. 1255 and bring forward my good friend Mr. GUEST's resolution that will support the brave men and women in the U.S. Border Patrol.

I think it is the right time to be talking about fires, the right time to be talking about not only fires in the literal sense of the fires that have affected my district, but, also, fires in the figurative sense that I believe our President has led us into, especially when it comes to the fires that are going on at our border.

In the figurative sense, if you were there last year as I was under the bridge in Del Rio—and I wish that more of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would actually join us to see those ''fires'' that are going on every single day with the thousands, the hundreds of thousands of people that are crossing illegally.

The administration's policies have been a complete failure at every single turn: the illicit drugs that are flowing into our country; the over 100,000 people who have died needlessly as a result of fentanyl; the known and suspected terrorists that have gotten into our country. I believe the number that has been published by the administration is at 56, though it only took a handful to orchestrate the events of 9/11.

I spent the day talking to the National Narcotics Officers Association. These officers from every walk of life, every corner of this country, and every demographic are completely abandoned. They feel abandoned by the Commander in Chief. If you want to

talk about a fire, let's talk about that fire. They feel abandoned while they are trying to do their job. While the powers that be are pursuing the wrong-headed policies, these brave men and women not only of the Border Patrol, ICE, and other CBP officers, but, also, in every law enforcement category are trying to restore law and order to our country while we have the other side of the aisle in favor of lawlessness and chaos. That is a fire that is worth talking about.

It was shocking when we heard President Biden before an investigation was convened, before we knew the facts say: ''I promise you, those people will pay,'' referring to the Border Patrol agents who were doing their job to put out the figurative fires on the southern border. ''I promise you, those people will pay.'' Can you imagine if President Trump had said that? The outcry that would have happened, the outrage.

I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to right this wrong against those Border Patrol agents, their reputations, and their families. Their livelihoods and their careers need to be righted. They have been completely exonerated, but where are my friends on the other side of the aisle? What a shame to have that platform and to use that platform to denigrate these people who are putting their lives on the line to secure our country. They deserve better.

While others on the other side of the aisle may be laughing right now at this discussion, I don't think it is funny, and the people that are securing our country, those Border Patrol agents, certainly don't think it is funny.

The American people deserve better. The Border Patrol agents deserve better. Our law enforcement agents deserve better.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question and to support our law enforcement and Border Patrol.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I oppose the bills in this rule because they were crafted outside of regular order without significant Republican input.

I had hoped we could produce legislation that would mitigate and contain the scourge of forest fires that continue to plague our Nation. This bill does not provide for responsible forest management, those forest management solutions that have been demonstrated to be effective. For that reason, I oppose H.R. 5118.

Additionally, Congress should not be authorizing taxpayer dollars to bail out privately run pension plans above the statutory maximum. It is unfortunate that Delphi overpromised and under-delivered for its employees, but allowing a taxpayer-funded increase for a terminated, single-employer pension would set a significant precedent for the over 5,000 similar pensions managed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

Then finally, addressing cardiovascular disease is a nonpartisan public health issue, however, Congress should be conducting of oversight of the Centers for Disease Control, not authorizing another duplicative program. Our goal should be to reduce the duplication and be more intentional with the funding in order to achieve positive outcomes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote on the previous question, a ''no'' on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, today's rule is a testament to the hard work of so many of my colleagues and the House Democratic Caucus.

These underlying bills will make our communities more resilient. They count for the impacts of climate change, invest in our Nation's public health infrastructure, and fix a decades-old mistake by restoring terminated pensions for hardworking Americans across our country.

Contrary to what my Republican colleague would have you believe about these bills, two of these bills are bipartisan. They are co-led by Republican Members of the House.

The other bill incorporates multiple bills and legislative proposals that have been introduced by Republican Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker, Americans are worth investing in. Our families, our students, our firefighters, our manufacturers, our communities are worth investing in.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on this rule.

The text of the material previously referred to by Mr. BURGESS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1254

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 6. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 1255) expressing continued support for all U.S. Border Patrol agents who carry out the important mission of securing our borders. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of House Resolution 1255.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of the resolution, if ordered; and

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following bills:

H.R. 6552;
H.R. 7289;
H.R. 3588;
H.R. 7180;
H.R. 8454; and
H.R. 7734.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 193, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 386]

YEAS—217

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

Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—193

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

NOT VOTING—20

Bowman
Buck
Cammack
Cheney
Estes
Franklin, C. Scott
Grijalva
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Luetkemeyer
McClain
Meuser
Posey
Rogers (AL)
Rosendale
Salazar
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Zeldin

□ 1938

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted yea on rollcall No. 386.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Babin (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD). The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 201, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 387]

YEAS—218

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

NAYS—201

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

NOT VOTING—11

Estes
Franklin, C. Scott
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Lamb
Posey
Rogers (AL)
Rosendale
Webster (FL)
Zeldin

□ 1951

So the resolution was agreed to.

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

Amodei (Balderson)
Babin (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jackson Lee (Cicilline)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Dunn)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION 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. 6552) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes, 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 20, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 388]

YEAS—401

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—20

Babin
Biggs
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Clyde
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Roy
Taylor

NOT VOTING—9

Franklin, C. Scott
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Pocan
Posey
Rosendale
Webster (FL)
Zeldin

□ 2001

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

Amodei (Balderson)
Babin (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Dunn)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

FEDERAL PFAS RESEARCH EVALUATION ACT

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. 7289) to provide for the National Academies to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of PFAS, and for other purposes, 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 Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 359, nays 62, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 389]

YEAS—359

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—62

Allen
Banks
Biggs
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crenshaw
Davidson
Donalds
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Lesko
Loudermilk
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Smith (NE)
Stauber
Van Duyne

NOT VOTING—9

Franklin, C. Scott
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Pocan
Posey
Rosendale
Webster (FL)
Zeldin

□ 2010

Mr. BANKS changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

Amodei (Balderson)
Babin (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Dunn)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL MODELING EDUCATION ACT

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. 3588) to coordinate Federal research and development efforts focused on modernizing mathematics in STEM education through mathematical and statistical modeling, including data-driven and computational thinking, problem, project, and performance-based learning and assessment, interdisciplinary exploration, and career connections, and for other purposes, 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 Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 323, nays 92, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 390]

YEAS—323

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bucshon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie

Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack

NAYS—92

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
Donalds
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Gaetz
Gibbs
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Rice (SC)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Schweikert
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—15

Bost
Crawford
Doyle, Michael F.
Franklin, C. Scott
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Pocan
Posey
Rosendale
Scott, Austin
Webster (FL)
Wittman
Yarmuth
Zeldin

□ 2021

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 (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Dunn)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

BRYCEN GRAY AND BEN PRICE COVID–19 COGNITIVE RESEARCH ACT

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. 7180) to authorize the Director of the National Science Foundation to award grants to support research on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection, and for other purposes, 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 Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 350, nays 69, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 391]

YEAS—350

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland

Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NAYS—69

Allen
Arrington
Banks
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Estes
Fallon
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Lesko
Loudermilk
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Roy
Schweikert
Simpson
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne

NOT VOTING—11

Doyle, Michael F.
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Pocan
Posey
Rosendale
Rutherford
Webster (FL)
Yarmuth
Zeldin

□ 2030

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 (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Dunn)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

MEDICAL MARIJUANA AND CANNABIDIOL RESEARCH EXPANSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. NEWMAN). 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. 8454) to expand research on cannabidiol and marijuana, and for other purposes, 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 Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 325, nays 95, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 392]

YEAS—325

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NAYS—95

Aderholt
Allen
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Bentz
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Bucshon
Budd
Carey
Carl
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Clyde
Crawford
Duncan
Ellzey
Estes
Fallon
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Fulcher
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Guest
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Hudson
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaMalfa
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Loudermilk
Mann
Massie
McClain
McKinley
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mullin
Nehls
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Stauber
Stefanik
Taylor
Tenney
Timmons
Van Drew
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman

NOT VOTING—10

Doyle, Michael F.
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Pocan
Posey
Rosendale
Webster (FL)
Yarmuth
Zeldin

□ 2040

Mr. AMODEI changed his 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.

Stated against:

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, on Roll Call No. 392, I mistakenly voted yea when I intended to vote nay.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Dunn)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

TIMELY DELIVERY OF BANK SECRECY ACT REPORTS ACT

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. 7734) to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the timely production of reports to Congress under the Bank Secrecy Act, and for other purposes, 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 349, nays 70, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 393]

YEAS—349

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NAYS—70

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crenshaw
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Estes
Fallon
Fleischmann
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Lamborn
Lesko
Mann
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McKinley
Meijer
Moolenaar
Mooney
Mullin
Nehls
Norman
Palazzo
Pence
Perry
Rice (SC)
Rose
Roy
Schweikert
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Taylor
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Doyle, Michael F.
Hartzler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
LaTurner
McCollum
Pocan
Posey
Rosendale
Yarmuth
Zeldin

□ 2049

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.

Stated for:

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall no. 393.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Sessions)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Blunt Rochester)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Bishop (GA))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Curtis (Garbarino)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Demings (Soto)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Duncan (Norman)
Evans (Beyer)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Blunt Rochester)
Kahele (Correa)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Khanna (Neguse)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
McBath (Blunt Rochester)
McCaul (Reschenthaler)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (UT) (Garbarino)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Murphy (FL) (Rice (NY))
Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Garbarino)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Blunt Rochester)
Ryan (Kuster)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sarbanes (Beyer)
Scott, David (Correa)
Simpson (Johnson (OH))
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Dunn)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 8167

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask that my name be removed as cosponsor of H.R. 8167.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is accepted.

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 additional motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

HARRIET TUBMAN BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1842) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1842

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 ''Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Harriet Tubman was a formerly enslaved abolitionist who guided about 70 people from slavery to freedom in 10 years.

(2) Born in March 1822, Tubman was a notable abolitionist who not only freed herself, but also freed others from slavery.

(3) Harriet Ross Tubman, born Araminta ''Minty'' Ross, was born enslaved on the plantation of Anthony Thompson in Dorchester County, Maryland.

(4) With the help of the Underground Railroad network, in the fall of 1849, Tubman escaped from Poplar Neck in Caroline County, Maryland, heading north to freedom in Pennsylvania.

(5) With the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act as part of the Compromise of 1850, the operations to help enslaved persons escape became dangerous and she risked her life to rescue them from slavery.

(6) Despite passage of the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Act, Tubman continued her work, escorting her refugees to Canada instead.

(7) It was during the 1850s that Tubman made 13 trips back to Maryland, guiding approximately 70 enslaved persons to the North, including family members, and providing instruction to about 70 more who found their way to freedom on their own.

(8) Regardless of the arduous process of helping fugitive enslaved persons escape through the Underground Railroad, not a single person was recaptured under Tubman's supervision.

(9) During 1859, Tubman aided abolitionist John Brown by recruiting supporters for his raid on Harper's Ferry, a planned insurrection against slaveholders in Virginia and Maryland.

(10) In the beginning of the Civil War, Tubman served as a spy, cook, and nurse in South Carolina and Florida.

(11) Tubman also recruited newly freed African-American men to join regiments of African-American soldiers called United States Colored Troops.

(12) In recognition of her abilities, Tubman served as an army scout and spy for Major General David Hunter and Colonel James Montgomery. Harriet Tubman was inducted into the Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame.

(13) Tubman distinguished herself as the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the Civil War, the Combahee River Raid, resulting in more than 700 enslaved persons in South Carolina being freed.

(14) After the Civil War, Tubman frequently sheltered and fed newly freed enslaved persons at her home on South Street in Auburn, New York, which she purchased from Secretary of State William Henry Seward, even though she had little money herself. She found a means to an end by working as a domestic, selling produce from her garden, taking in donations of food, loans from friends, and raising pigs on her farm.

(15) Tubman became active in the women's movement as early as 1860. She attended meetings and gave speeches in her home State of New York, as well as in Boston and Washington, D.C.

(16) Tubman was an avid advocate for African-American women and their civil rights. In 1896, she was invited as a speaker at the first meeting of the National Association of Colored Women in Washington, D.C.

(17) Although living in financial insecurity, Tubman transferred a 25-acre parcel of land to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in 1903, which eventually became The Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged and Indigent Negroes. At the time, few social services existed for elderly and ill people of color.

(18) Escaping slavery, risking everything to save her family and friends, aiding enslaved persons in escape from slavery, leading a military raid, championing the cause of women's suffrage, advocating for civil rights and access to health care, Harriet Tubman is an individual that has performed achievements that have had profound impacts on history and culture in the United States.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—In commemoration of Harriet Tubman, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall mint and issue the following coins:

(1) $5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 50,000 $5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) be struck on a planchet having a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain at least 90 percent gold.

(2) $1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 400,000 $1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) be struck on a planchet having a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain at least 90 percent silver.

(3) HALF-DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 750,000 half-dollar coins which shall—

(A) weigh 11.34 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(C) be minted to the specifications for half-dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGNS OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the legacy of Harriet Tubman as an abolitionist. At least one obverse design shall bear the image of Harriet Tubman.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act, there shall be—

(A) an inscription of Harriet Tubman;

(B) a designation of the value of the coin;

(C) an inscription of the year ''2024''; and

(D) inscriptions of the words ''Liberty'', ''In God We Trust'', ''United States of America'', and ''E Pluribus Unum''.

(b) SELECTION.—The designs for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary, after consultation with the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, The Harriet Tubman Home, Inc. in Auburn, New York, and the Commission of the Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins under this Act only during the period beginning on January 1, 2024, and ending on December 31, 2024.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided under section 7(a) with respect to the coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of the coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include—

(1) a surcharge of $35 per coin for the $5 coins;

(2) a surcharge of $10 per coin for the $1 coins; and

(3) a surcharge of $5 per coin for the half-dollar coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary equally to the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, and The Harriet Tubman Home, Inc. in Auburn, New York, for the purpose of accomplishing and advancing their missions.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding section 5134(f)(1) of title 31, United States Code, if an entity described in paragraph (1) of this subsection raises funds from private sources in an amount that is less than the total amount of the proceeds of the surcharge derived from the sale of the coins issued under this Act, the Secretary shall promptly pay to the other entity the proceeds of such surcharge.

(c) AUDITS.—The National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, and The Harriet Tubman Home, Inc. in Auburn, New York, shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation

under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code. The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, are disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7 until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, winning design compensation, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 1842, the Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) for his tireless efforts to ensure that Congress celebrates and upholds Harriet Tubman's legacy of passionate advocacy for civil rights, women's suffrage, and the liberation of enslaved persons.

Historians value coins and currencies as an important form of visual storytelling. This is because the objects and, more importantly, the people depicted on a currency reflects the values and the narratives that a society tells about itself. As such, I cannot think of an individual who more perfectly embodies American values of seeking justice, protecting freedom, and enduring personal sacrifices in the pursuit of a more perfect Union than Harriet Tubman.

Born enslaved in March 1822 on the plantation of Anthony Thompson in Dorchester County, Maryland, Harriet Ross Tubman, also known as Araminta ''Minty'' Ross, was a notable abolitionist, who not only freed herself but also others from slavery.

After freeing herself in the fall of 1849 with the help of the Underground Railroad network, Tubman devoted herself to the arduous and life-threatening process of freeing other enslaved persons. Throughout the 1850s, Tubman made 13 trips back to Maryland, guiding approximately 70 enslaved persons to the north, including family members, and providing instruction to about 70 more who found their way to freedom on their own.

During the Civil War, Tubman served as a spy, cook, and a nurse in South Carolina and Florida. She also recruited newly freed African-American men to join regiments of African-American soldiers called United States Colored Troops and served herself as an Army scout and spy for Union leaders Major General David Hunter and Colonel James Montgomery. For her invaluable service, Tubman was inducted into the Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame.

After the Civil War, Tubman continued her legacy of activism and care for the community, often sheltering and providing for newly freed, formerly enslaved persons in her home on South Street in Auburn, New York.

Ms. Tubman was also an ardent supporter of women's suffrage, civil rights, and access to healthcare, and would attend meetings and give speeches in support of these rights in Boston, New York City, and Washington, D.C.

This bipartisan bill championed by Representative MEEKS and Representative KATKO would provide tangible support to the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Harriet Tubman Home, Incorporated, in Auburn, New York, to advance their shared mission of sharing Harriet Tubman's legacy and continuance to advance her vision of a more just and equitable America.

This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to produce noncirculating commemorative coins for purchase bearing Harriet Tubman's image and depicting her legacy as an abolitionist.

I thank Representatives MEEKS and KATKO for introducing this historic bill, and I urge Members to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2100

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

Madam Speaker, I rise, too, in support of H.R. 1842, the Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act.

Harriet Tubman, born Araminta Ross, is one of the most well-known conductors of the Underground Railroad. An escaped slave herself, Harriet navigated the Underground Railroad and reached safety in Philadelphia in 1849.

Instead of remaining in Philadelphia, Harriet made numerous secret return trips to Maryland to free her friends and family. It is unclear just how many trips she made, but over a 10-year period, she never once lost one of her passengers, and she was never caught.

Many know Harriet for her contributions to the Underground Railroad. However, the knowledge she gained by leading numerous covert missions was also critical to the Union military success.

In addition to mapping Southern towns and transportation routes for the Union Army, Harriet Tubman would disguise herself as an unassuming elderly slave and wander the streets of Confederate towns, scouting military positions and supply lines, once again proving that Harriet was always willing to put her life on the line to defeat and destroy the system of slavery.

Harriet Tubman lived a truly extraordinary life and, in doing so, saved countless lives, not only those she navigated to freedom but of Union soldiers who used her intelligence to defeat their opponents, the Confederate forces.

Her incredible life cannot be summarized in 1 speech or 10 on this House floor, but the commemorative coin produced by H.R. 1842 will hopefully inspire a new generation to study her history.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time until my colleague yields back.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, let me say that each day as I drive through downtown Little Rock, I pass the most handsome statue of Harriet Tubman right outside our city hall. She has her walking stick and her cape. She is in that disguise as that slave woman walking the streets of that Confederate town. It brings inspiration to all the citizens of Little Rock to see this extraordinary woman in this public piece of art in front of our city hall.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO), an author of the bill.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the comments of my colleagues, Ms. WATERS and Mr. HILL, and I adopt those comments as well.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 1842, the Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act.

It is an honor and privilege to speak in support of this bill, which comes to the floor just over 200 years from the time of Harriet Tubman's birth.

Across this country and around the world, Harriet Tubman is remembered as an icon of freedom and an agent of change. After her escape from slavery and work as a conductor on the Underground Railroad, Harriet Tubman resided in Auburn, New York, for several years—right down the road from her friend and mentor, William Seward.

Her former home has become a cherished site in central New York, and I have been proud to represent the Harriet Tubman Home and work with its caretaker since I came to Congress. Today's vote represents one of the most significant steps forward in strengthening Federal recognition of the Harriet Tubman Home since its designation as a national park in 2017.

Specifically, I am pleased that the coins issued under this legislation bearing Harriet Tubman's likeness and symbolizing her legacy will directly benefit preservation and education efforts at the Tubman Home in Auburn for years to come.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman MEEKS for joining me in introducing the House version of this bill, as well as Senators PORTMAN and ROSEN for their successful efforts to unanimously pass this legislation in the Senate earlier this year.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to sending this bill to the President's desk for signature, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of honoring a truly great American hero who was tough as nails.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to follow the recommendation from Mr. KATKO and support H.R. 1842, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlemen from New York, Mr. MEEKS and Mr. KATKO, for their hard work on this bill. I thank the gentlewoman from Nevada, Senator ROSEN, and the gentleman from Ohio, Senator PORTMAN, for leading the Senate companion version of this bill.

Who we choose to honor on our currency says a lot about who we are and what we value as a society. This bill is an opportunity for us to declare to ourselves and to our prosperity that we are a society who values courage in the face of oppression, and liberty and justice for all, not just for the lucky few.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to declare themselves as supporters of these shared American values by supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1842.

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.

HOUSING TEMPERATURE SAFETY ACT OF 2022

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6528) to require owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units to install temperature sensors in such units, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6528

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 ''Housing Temperature Safety Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. TEMPERATURE SENSOR PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a temperature sensor 3-year pilot program to provide grants to public housing agencies and owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units to install and test the efficacy of temperature sensors in residential dwelling units to ensure such units remain in compliance with temperature requirements.

(b) APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, establish eligibility criteria for participation in the pilot program established pursuant to subsection (a) and such criteria shall be designed to ensure—

(1) the pilot program includes a diverse range of participants that represent different geographic regions, climate regions, unit sizes and types of housing; and

(2) the functionality of the temperature sensors that will be tested, including internet connectivity requirements.

(c) INSTALLATION.—Each public housing agency or owner of a covered federally assisted rental dwelling unit that receives one or more temperature sensors under this Act shall, after receiving written permission from the resident of a dwelling unit, install such temperature sensor and monitor the data from such temperature sensor.

(d) COLLECTION OF COMPLAINT RECORDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each public housing agency or owner of a covered federally assisted rental dwelling unit that receives one or more temperature sensors under this Act shall collect and retain information about temperature-related complaints and violations.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—The Secretary shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, define the terms temperature-related complaints and temperature-related violations for the purposes of this Act.

(e) DATA COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Data collected from temperature sensors provided to public housing agencies and owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units under this Act shall be retained until the Secretary notifies the public housing agency or owner that the pilot program and the evaluation of the pilot program are complete.

(2) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, establish standards for the protection of personally identifiably information collected during the pilot program by public housing agencies, owners of federally assisted rental dwelling units, and the Secretary.

(f) PILOT PROGRAM EVALUATION.—

(1) INTERIM EVALUATION.—Not later than 12 months after the establishment of the pilot program under this Act, the Secretary shall publicly publish and submit to the Congress a report that—

(A) examines the number of temperature-related complaints and violations in federally assisted rental dwelling units with temperature sensors, disaggregated by temperature sensor technology and climate region—

(i) that occurred before the installation of such sensor, if known; and

(ii) that occurred after the installation of such sensor; and

(B) identifies any barriers to full utility of temperature sensor capabilities, including broadband Internet access and tenant participation.

(2) FINAL EVALUATION.—Not later than 36 months after the conclusion of the pilot program established by the Secretary under this Act, the Secretary shall publicly publish and submit to the Congress a report that—

(A) examines the number of temperature-related complaints and violations in federally assisted rental dwelling units with temperature sensors, disaggregated by temperature sensor technology and climate region—

(i) that occurred before the installation of such sensor; and

(ii) that occurred after the installation of such sensor;

(B) identifies any barriers to full utility of temperature sensor capabilities, including broadband Internet access and tenant participation; and

(C) compare the utility of various temperature sensor technologies based on—

(i) climate zones;

(ii) cost;

(iii) features; and

(iv) any other factors identified by the Secretary.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this Act:

(1) TEMPERATURE SENSOR.—The term ''temperature sensor'' means an internet capable temperature reporting device able to measure ambient air temperature to the tenth degree Fahrenheit and Celsius.

(2) COVERED FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.—The term ''covered federally assisted rental dwelling unit'' means a residential dwelling unit that is made available for rental and for which assistance is provided, or that is part of a housing project for which assistance is provided, under—

(A) the program for project-based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f);

(B) the public housing program under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.);

(C) the program for supportive housing for the elderly under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q); or

(D) the program for supportive housing for persons with disabilities under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013).

(3) OWNER.—The term ''owner'' means—

(A) with respect to the program for project-based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), any private person or entity, including a cooperative, an agency of the Federal government, or a public housing agency, having the legal right to lease or sublease dwelling units;

(B) with respect to public housing program under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.), a public housing agency or an owner entity of public housing units as defined in section 905.108 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations;

(C) with respect to the program for supportive housing for the elderly under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q), a private nonprofit organization as defined under section 202(k)(4) of the Housing Act of 1959; and

(D) with respect to the program for supportive housing for persons with disabilities under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013), a private nonprofit organization as defined under section 811(k)(5) of section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(1) such sums as may be necessary for the Secretary to provide grants to owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units participating in the pilot program established under this Act;

(2) such sums as may be necessary for the Secretary to administer the pilot program established under this Act; and

(3) such sums as may be necessary for the Secretary to provide technical assistance to owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units that are participating in the pilot program established under this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative TORRES for introducing H.R. 6528, the Housing Temperature Safety Act of 2022, in response to the tragic apartment fire that occurred in his district in the Bronx. Seventeen people died in that fire, including eight children, while dozens more were injured. Sadly, this tragedy was entirely preventable and even foreseeable.

The Twin Parks North West apartment building was home to 120 families, including 91 families who were assisted through the housing choice voucher program. Because of heating and ventilation issues in the building, too often families found themselves shivering in their apartments, forcing them to take matters into their own hands by purchasing space heaters, which were deemed to be the cause of this tragic fire.

To address this issue, and to better hold housing providers accountable to ensuring their apartments are meeting temperature requirements, H.R. 6528 would create a pilot program to install and study the efficacy of temperature sensors in federally assisted housing.

□ 2110

As the tragedy in the Bronx proved, inadequate heating and cooling in federally assisted units is a danger to our communities. This bill provides a key step towards researching and improving tools to better ensure families' homes are both safe and warm.

I thank Representative TORRES for his leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6528, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, on the morning of January 9, a fire broke out in the Twin Parks North West apartment building in the Bronx, New York. Seventeen lives were tragically lost that day, including eight children. Investigators later determined that the fire was caused by a defective space heater left on to warm an apartment that was too cold on that terrible January winter night.

H.R. 6528, ably written by my good friend from the Bronx, New York (Mr. TORRES), would create a pilot program at the Department of Housing and Urban Development for building owners to voluntarily install temperature sensors in federally assisted buildings. The hope is that temperature sensors authorized by this pilot program will help monitor the conditions inside housing units to ensure that conditions are not too hot in the summer or too cold in the winter.

Property owners who contract with HUD have a responsibility to maintain decent, safe, and sanitary housing, and this legislation might help to ensure that these homes have adequate heat during the winter so residents will not have to rely on space heaters to keep warm.

Representative TORRES' idea will try to protect the welfare of renters in federally assisted housing and is a pilot program worth taking a look at to see if this can make a real difference.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES).

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I am enormously grateful to Chair WATERS for her advocacy for safe, decent, and affordable housing and her support. I thank the Representative from Arkansas for his kind words.

The Housing Temperature Safety Act, H.R. 6528, comes more than 6 months following the tragedy of Twin Parks North West which was the scene of the deadliest fire in New York City history in more than three decades. Even though the immediate cause of the fire was a malfunctioning space heater, the deeper cause of the fire cannot be overlooked.

We must ask ourselves a simple but fundamental question: What prompted tenants to use hazardous space heaters in the first place?

The answer, of course, is the chronic deprivation of heat and hot water which is all too common in places like the South Bronx. Tenants freezing in their apartments are left with no choice but to resort to space heaters out of desperation for heat. A space heater is often a cry for help and a cry for heat.

The catastrophic fire at Twin Parks North West was a consequence not only of a broken space heater but also of an equally broken system of housing code enforcement.

The Housing Temperature Safety Act would pilot the use of heat sensors which would enable State and local housing administrators to monitor heat and hot water levels in real time in order to hold property owners accountable for providing sufficient heat and hot water.

When I served on the New York City Council, I passed a local law establishing the New York City Heat Sensors Program which led to a 58 percent decline in heat and hot water complaints among buildings where the sensors were installed.

The Housing Temperature Safety Act of 2022 presents us with a historic opportunity to harness the power of technology to bring housing code enforcement into the 21st century which is long overdue.

Madam Speaker, I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote for H.R. 6528 and embrace the future of housing enforcement in America.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I want to commend my friend from New York (Mr. TORRES) who has brought his exceptional service to the people of the Bronx to the people's House. He does what all Members do here which is take a great idea at a time of tragedy when he learned a better way to do something and bring that to the House, use it as an example from which all Americans can benefit.

So, again, Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 6528, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6528 is an important step forward in holding housing providers accountable to better protect the health and safety of families receiving Federal housing assistance.

What happened in the Bronx is a tragedy that was wholly preventable. While more must be done to prevent similar tragedies, I am glad that we are providing new solutions to improve fire safety in Federal housing.

I thank Representative TORRES for this bill.

Madam Speaker, I, again, urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 6528, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6528, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROMOTING NEW AND DIVERSE DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4590) to require the Federal banking regulators to jointly conduct a study and develop a strategic plan to address challenges faced by proposed depository institutions seeking de novo depository institution charters; and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4590

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 ''Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act''.

SEC. 2. STUDY AND STRATEGIC PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal banking regulators shall jointly—

(1) conduct a study about the challenges faced by proposed depository institutions, including proposed minority depository institutions, seeking de novo depository institution charters; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and publish publically, not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section—

(A) an analysis based on the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1);

(B) any findings from the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(C) any legislative recommendations that the Federal banking regulators developed based on the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1).

(b) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Federal banking regulators shall jointly submit to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and publish publically a strategic plan based on the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) and designed to help proposed depository institutions (including proposed minority depository institutions) successfully apply for de novo depository institution charters in a manner that promotes increased availability of banking and financial services, safety and soundness, consumer protection, community reinvestment, financial stability, and a level playing field.

(2) CONTENTS OF STRATEGIC PLAN.—The strategic plan described in paragraph (1) shall—

(A) promote the chartering of de novo depository institutions, including—

(i) proposed minority depository institutions; and

(ii) proposed depository institutions that could be certified as community development financial institutions; and

(B) describe actions the Federal banking regulators may take that would increase the number of depository institutions located in geographic areas where consumers lack access to a branch of a depository institution.

(c) PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.—When conducting the study and developing the strategic plan required by this Act, the Federal banking regulators shall invite comments and other feedback from the public to inform the study and strategic plan.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—The term ''depository institution'' has the meaning given in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and includes a ''Federal credit union'' and a ''State credit union'' as such terms are defined, respectively, under section 101 of the Federal Credit Union Act.

(2) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''community development financial institution'' has the meaning given in section 103 of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994.

(3) FEDERAL BANKING REGULATORS.—The term ''Federal banking regulators'' means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

(4) MINORITY DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—The term ''minority depository institution'' has the meaning given in section 308(b) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.

(e) REDUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 7(a)(3) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 289(a)(3)(A)) is amended by reducing the dollar figure described in such subparagraph by $5,000,000.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on September 30, 2022.

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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 4590, the Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act, sponsored by Representative JAKE AUCHINCLOSS, the vice chair of the Financial Services Committee.

Since the 1980s, we have seen steady consolidation in the number of U.S. depository institutions from having roughly 33,000 banks and credit unions in 1980 to less than 10,000 today. Over the last decade, we have also seen a reduction of 3,300 branches by the four largest banks leaving behind banking deserts where residents lack access to a nearby branch for basic banking services.

I have also been troubled by the recent decline of roughly one-third of all minority depository institutions, also known as MDIs, and more than half of Black-owned banks since the 2008 financial crisis.

In December 2020, I was pleased to work with Ranking Member MCHENRY and Senators BROWN, CRAPO, and WARNER to reach a bipartisan deal to provide $12 billion in capital investments and grants to shore up and strengthen existing MDIs as well as community development financial institutions, better known as CDFIs.

But I am still concerned that very few depository institutions, especially MDIs, have been newly chartered in recent years while banking deserts continue to grow. This bill would help address this concern by requiring regulators to study this problem, request feedback from the public, and develop a strategic plan so they can take steps to encourage the creation of new banks and credit unions, including MDIs and CDFIs.

H.R. 4590 also requires regulators to share with Congress any legislative recommendations to further promote the creation of new depository institutions, again, including MDIs and CDFIs.

So I thank Vice Chair AUCHINCLOSS for his work on this bill which received bipartisan support in our committee.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4590, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2120

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

Since the Dodd-Frank Act was enacted, the number of community financial institutions has steadily declined. Republicans know this trend is due to increased regulatory and compliance burdens banks and credit unions face that inhibit their ability to survive, let alone, thrive. Republicans have consistently pushed for regulatory rightsizing including tailoring regulation, not imposing one-size-fits-all requirements.

H.R. 4950 directs the banking agencies to study ways to promote the establishment of new banks and credit unions, including community development financial institutions, CDFIs, and minority financial institutions.

This bill requires the banking agencies to report to this body, the Congress, on challenges faced by proposed depository institutions and to develop a strategic plan to promote establishment of new financial institutions.

The banking agencies will provide the Congress with recommendations on how best to propose financial institutions and help them navigate that regulatory process.

H.R. 4950 is a first step toward identifying and addressing the challenges posed to the chartering of new banks and credit unions.

The fact is, Madam Speaker, encouraging the establishment of de novo financial institutions will help fill the needs left by bank consolidations and bank closures over the past decade. This will increase banking options and competition to better serve families, small businesses, and our local communities. The loss of local banks and credit unions has disproportionately affected rural communities.

Republicans support efforts to better understand the challenges that prospective de novo depository institutions face and identifying the solutions to promote a greater number of new charters.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from

Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS), who is also the vice chair of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I will begin by thanking the Chairwoman of the Financial Services Committee for her support of this legislation and for her career-long support for financial access and inclusion; and, also, my colleague from Arkansas' support to make this a bipartisan initiative.

Madam Speaker, our economy has not always worked for all communities equally. This is evident in the glaring wealth disparities for American families emphasized in the 2019 survey of Consumer Finances Federal Reserve Report.

One way to address these issues is to ensure access to diverse and affordable financial services that can help individuals save money and help small businesses raise capital. That is why I urge my colleagues to vote for my bill, the Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act.

Over the last several decades, there has been consolidation among banks and credit unions. This has effectively limited the products available to consumers and artificially driven up costs while closing banking branches for people who already did not have many choices.

My bipartisan bill is the first step to increasing the supply of banking services by directing banking regulators to work together to address the challenges that new depository institutions, including MDIs and CDFIs, face when applying for a charter.

Starting and maintaining a new bank or credit union is hard work. It is the banking regulators' responsibility to measure and mitigate the challenges that new banks face.

MDIs and CDFIs play a unique and vital role in our financial system and often have a close relationship with their consumers. By investing in and supporting MDIs and CDFIs, Congress can foster economic opportunities for people who otherwise are unable to access affordable banking services in a system that is already restricted and restrictive.

My bill will help new banks, and in so doing, it will expand access to affordable services for unbanked communities. I believe this bill is a necessary step toward advancing economic equality in our country, and I ask your help to ensure that all Americans have access to affordable banking services regardless of their address.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, let me thank my friend from Massachusetts for his passion on this. I spent the better part of half of my career in community banking, and I know the consolidation, how it has impacted, particularly, rural counties that no longer have a banking office.

And I also know how the regulatory burden has raised the immense costs of trying to form a new de novo banking corporation. It is just putting it out of reach of many, many groups of civic leaders, entrepreneurs, local people and, certainly, those trying to form a minority depository institution, or a CDFI.

So I commend my friend from Massachusetts for his work on this bill. It does have bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to support it.

In conclusion, Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter to the Speaker and the minority leader, in addition to the chair and ranking member of the House Financial Services Committee from the Independent Community Bankers of America expressing their full support of H.R. 4590.

INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY BANKERS OF AMERICA,
July 26, 2022.

Re Support for the Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act (H.R. 4590).

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.
Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.
Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.
Hon. PATRICK MCHENRY,
Ranking Republican, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY, CHAIRWOMAN WATERS, AND RANKING MEMBER MCHENRY:

On behalf of community banks across the country, with nearly 50,000 locations, I write to thank you for scheduling floor consideration of the Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act (H.R. 4590), sponsored by Rep. Jake Auchincloss, and to express our support for this legislation. ICBA urges all Members of the House to vote YES on H.R. 4590.

The Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act requires the Federal banking regulators to conduct a joint study to assess the challenges faced by proposed depository institutions, including proposed minority depository institutions (MDIs), seeking de novo depository institution charters and to provide legislative recommendations to help these proposed institutions successfully obtain charters. There has been a dearth of de novo charters in the past decade. An infusion of new charters is needed to offset consolidation in the banking sector and create a competitive landscape that will benefit consumers and small businesses alike. Notably, new community bank charters, including new MDI charters, are needed to provide access to capital and banking services that play a pivotal role in reaching unbanked populations and underserved communities across the nation.

Concrete, actionable proposals are needed to turn the tide of stagnant de novo bank formation. ICBA supports an array of measures, such as phasing in capital standards for de novo banks over a period of three years and allowing for greater flexibility to modify the de novo business plan as conditions warrant. Start-up capital is often the greatest impediment to forming a new bank, and these provisions, among others, would help spur the creation of de novo charters, including MDIs.

Thank you for your consideration. ICBA looks forward to working with you to advance H.R. 4590 into law.

Sincerely,

REBECA ROMERO RAINEY,
President & CEO.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

H.R. 4590 is supported by a wide range of stakeholders, including California & Nevada Credit Union Leagues, Community Development Bankers Association, Inclusiv, Independent Community Bankers Association, and many others.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4590, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEVELOPING AND EMPOWERING OUR ASPIRING LEADERS ACT OF 2022

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4227) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise the definition of a qualifying investment, for purposes of the exemption from registration for venture capital fund advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, to include an equity security issued by a qualifying portfolio company and to include an investment in another venture capital fund, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4227

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 ''Developing and Empowering our Aspiring Leaders Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Securities and Exchange Commission determines the revisions would facilitate capital formation without compromising investor protection, the Commission shall—

(1) revise the definition of a qualifying investment under paragraph (c) of section 275.203(1)–1 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, to include an equity security issued by a qualifying portfolio company, whether acquired directly from the company or in a secondary acquisition; and

(2) revise paragraph (a) of such section to require, as a condition of a private fund qualifying as a venture capital fund under such paragraph, that the qualifying investments of the private fund are predominantly qualifying investments that were acquired directly from a qualifying portfolio company.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

I support H.R. 4227, the Developing and Empowering Our Aspiring Leaders Act of 2021, introduced by Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH. This bill would authorize the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, to revise its rules on venture capital investment regulations to allow investments acquired through secondary transactions or investments in other venture capital funds to be considered as qualifying investments for venture capital funds.

Importantly, the SEC would only be required to revise its rules if it finds that the revision would facilitate capital formation without reducing investor protections.

I want to ensure startups and small businesses have access to capital, but as this bill stipulates, access to capital should not come at the expense of investor protections. This bill strikes the right balance, and I so urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2130

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

I rise, as well, in support of H.R. 4227, the Developing and Empowering our Aspiring Leaders Act, or DEAL Act. I commend my colleague from Indiana (Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH) and my colleagues from across the aisle for collaborating on H.R. 4227.

By investing in companies that help drive economic growth and job creation, venture capital funds play an important role in the success and overall health of the American economy. In fact, earlier this year, it was reported that employment from U.S.-backed VC companies grew 960 percent from 1990 to 2020. That is eight times the employment growth at non-venture-capital-backed companies.

Jobs created by VC-backed enterprises are widely distributed across the U.S.

In 2020, despite COVID–19 pandemic conditions, more than 10,800 companies across the United States received venture capital funding. Additionally, in 2020, venture capital investment in the United States totaled $164 billion.

However, the registered investment adviser rules, promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Dodd-Frank Act, inadvertently discouraged some venture capital firms from continuing to invest in companies through what are called secondary investments.

Though advisers from venture capital funds were exempt statutorily from registration as a registered investment adviser, the Dodd-Frank Act required the SEC to define what qualified as a venture capital fund.

As written, the SEC's rules state that VC funds can only have 20 percent of their capital commitments in nonqualifying investments.

Specifically, the SEC definition for qualifying investments for venture capital funds prohibits secondary acquisitions from being considered as qualifying investments, which means that the secondary acquisitions fall into that 20 percent nonqualifying bucket.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, small, private companies that need additional capital to grow and grow big enough to then go public cannot turn to the venture capital industry for secondary acquisition because such funds are concerned that they might well exceed the 20 percent limit and then trigger that the VC fund has to register as an RIA.

Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH's bill, H.R. 4227, remedies this problem by requiring the SEC to revise the definition of a qualifying investment to include secondary acquisitions for purposes of the RIA exemption.

This bill is a commonsense piece of legislation to ensure that our venture capital funds can continue to provide capital to small business across our land.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, for his work on this legislation, and I urge a ''yes'' vote on Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH's bill, H.R. 4227.

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

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

I support H.R. 4227 and urge its passage as it correctly balances the need to provide access to capital for startups and other businesses with the need to protect investors. I note that a similar version of this bill previously passed this Chamber by a wide bipartisan vote.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4227, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise the definition of a qualifying investment to include an equity security issued by a qualifying portfolio company, whether acquired directly from the company or in a secondary acquisition, for purposes of the exemption from registration for venture capital fund advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GREATEST GENERATION COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1057) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1057

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 ''Greatest Generation Commemorative Coin Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The National World War II Memorial was dedicated in Washington, DC, on May 29, 2004, and is located on the east end of the Reflecting Pool on the National Mall, opposite the Lincoln Memorial and west of the Washington Monument.

(2) The dedication of the National World War II Memorial was the culmination of a 17-year effort that started on December 10, 1987 when the World War II Memorial Act was first introduced in the House of Representatives, and was authorized by an Act of Congress signed into law on May 25, 1993. Construction began September 4, 2001, after several years of fundraising and public hearings.

(3) Opening to the public on April 29, 2004, the World War II Memorial is the first national memorial dedicated to all who served during World War II and acknowledges the commitment and achievement of the entire Nation.

(4) The Memorial honors the more than 16,000,000 who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, the more than 400,000 who died, and the millions who supported the war effort from home.

(5) It is a monument to the spirit, sacrifice, and commitment of the American people to the common defense of the Nation and to the broader causes of peace and freedom from tyranny throughout the world.

(6) Today, the Memorial is a top destination for millions of annual visitors from all over the country and the world. For many young visitors, their visit to the Memorial is a first glimpse to a grateful Nation's remembrance of the sacrifices made by the World War II generation.

(7) For World War II veterans, the Memorial is a special destination, a rendezvous point, and a gathering place for reunions and commemoration programs.

(8) The Friends of the National World War II Memorial play a vital role in the preservation and maintenance of the National World War II Memorial as a treasure for the American people, while helping to facilitate key commemorative and educational programs

at the Memorial to pay tribute to America's ''Greatest Generation'' and their efforts to preserve liberty for generations to come.

(9) The National World War II Memorial stands as an important symbol of America's national unity, a timeless reminder of the moral strength and power that flows when free people are at once united and bonded together in a common and just cause for liberty.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall mint and issue the following coin:

(1) $5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 50,000 $5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent gold.

(2) $1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 400,000 $1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent silver.

(3) HALF-DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 750,000 half-dollar coins which shall—

(A) weigh 11.34 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(C) be minted to the specifications for half-dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGNS OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the National World War II Memorial and the service and sacrifice of American soldiers and civilians during World War II.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year ''2024''; and

(C) inscriptions of the words ''Liberty'', ''In God We Trust'', ''United States of America'', and ''E Pluribus Unum''.

(b) SELECTION.—The designs for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the Friends of the National World War II Memorial; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the 1-year period beginning on January 1, 2024.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge of—

(1) $35 per coin for the $5 coin;

(2) $10 per coin for the $1 coin; and

(3) $5 per coin for the half-dollar coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Friends of the National World War II Memorial to support the National Park Service in maintaining and repairing the National World War II Memorial, and for educational and commemorative programs.

(c) AUDITS.—The Friends of the National World War II Memorial shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, shall be disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7 until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1057, which would require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The National World War II Memorial is located on the east end of the reflecting pool on The National Mall. The process for the dedication of the National World War II Memorial started in 1987, and it was a 17-year effort until the memorial was finally opened to the public in 2004.

It is the first national memorial dedicated to all who served in World War II and acknowledges the commitment and achievement of the entire Nation. The memorial today is a top destination for millions of annual visits from all over the country and the world.

The more than 16 million people who served in the Armed Forces, the more than 400,000 who died, and the millions who supported the war effort from home are all honored with this memorial. It commemorates the spirit, sacrifice, and commitment of the American people to the common defense of the Nation and to the broader causes of peace and freedom from tyranny throughout the world.

It acts as a symbol of national unity, and it is a timeless reminder of the moral strength and power that flows when free people are at once united and bonded together in a common and just cause for liberty.

This bill, sponsored by Representative KAPTUR, would provide tangible support to the World War II Memorial by directing the Secretary of the Treasury to produce commemorative coins in recognition of everything that the memorial represents.

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

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

I rise in strong and enthusiastic support of H.R. 1057, the Greatest Generation Commemorative Coin Act.

What an honor to stand on this House floor and pay tribute to that generation, the World War II heroes who we know and love so much, including my father-in-law, who helped free the Buchenwald concentration camp, and my dad, who flew a B–25.

Since its inception in 2024, the National World War II Memorial has been a popular attraction for anybody visiting Washington. Millions visit this iconic site annually.

Along the entrance to the memorial plaza are 12 bronze relief panels that show scenes from the Atlantic front and 12 scenes from the Pacific front. The Rainbow Pool is at the center of the plaza, and behind that pool is the Freedom Wall.

During World War II, the gold star was used as a symbol to indicate that a member of the family had lost their life in the war. The 4,048 gold stars on the Freedom Wall commemorate the more than 400,000 Americans who paid the ultimate cost and gave their life in the war for freedom in Europe and in the Pacific.

Anytime I visit the memorial, I always take an extra second to walk and read the quote from President Truman found on the memorial wall. It reads:

''Our debt to the heroic men and valiant women in the service of our country can never be repaid. They have earned our undying gratitude. America will never forget their sacrifices.''

This memorial is an important place for all Americans, but unfortunately, its age is beginning to show. Coming up on its 18th year of service, the memorial is in need of repair—hence the importance, Madam Speaker, of passing this legislation today.

□ 2140

The surcharges or proceeds from this coin program will go to the Friends of the National World War II Memorial to support the maintenance and repair of the memorial and the continuation of important education programs so that the youth of tomorrow never forget the service and sacrifice of those who came before.

I thank my old friend Senator Bob Dole for all the years that he supported us in trying to get this memorial built and was there and lived to see it. And I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), my dear friend, not only for the bill today to maintain the memorial but for originating the legislation that authorized the commission that established the memorial back in 1993.

Those who give their lives for our country should be memorialized and remembered for all future generations. I support this bill, and I urge the entire House to stand up and support this bill for the memories of all those who served in World War II.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank Chair WATERS for moving this bill and I thank Ranking Member HILL, as well, on behalf of the American people.

The dedication of the World War II Memorial on our National Mall was the culmination of a 17-year effort in Congress to construct the first national memorial dedicated to the 16 million Americans who served in the Armed Forces during World War II and the more than 400,000 who died for liberty.

As the Representative who in 1987 introduced the original legislation to construct the national memorial, I am thrilled to rise tonight in support of H.R. 1057, the National World War II Memorial Greatest Generation Commemorative Coin Act.

I also rise, respectfully, in memory of World War II Army combat veteran Roger Durbin of Berkey, Ohio, who first suggested this meritorious idea to me, as well as my own uncle Stanley Rogowski, who fought in D-day and across France to free Paris and on to Brussels and Belgium and Luxembourg, and Anthony Rogowski, his brother, who fought in the Office of Strategic Services building the Burma Road in the very difficult battles in Asia.

This bipartisan piece of legislation authorizes the U.S. Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C. The coin will serve as an important symbol of the spirit, sacrifice, and commitment of the brave Americans who fought to defend liberty, defeat tyranny, and establish institutions to safeguard peace and freedom in the 20th and 21st centuries and beyond.

This legislation will ensure the memorial is properly maintained for years to come and, importantly, that the historical, educational, and commemorative programming is prepared to better inform the millions of people who visit each year and allow collections to be shared nationwide.

Since the memorial's inception in 2004, nearly 80 million people have visited the site, making it one of the most popular sites in our Nation. Approximately 240,000 World War II veterans are still living with us today, including 9,000 Ohioans.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentlewoman.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Sustaining the World War II Memorial for them and, importantly, to better inform and enhance interpretation of the purposes for which the war was fought will provide generations to come with a greater sense of America's history, and of course this is near and dear to all of our hearts.

Please let me thank our partners at the Friends of the World War II Memorial, Holly Rotondi and Paul Marcone, and our staff assistant Margaret McInnis for their wonderful service in helping us move this bill forward to where it is today.

I also thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) and the 300 House Members who sponsored this bipartisan bill as well as our Senate counterparts, Senators MIKE ROUNDS and JEANNE SHAHEEN, for their bipartisan support. It is nice to do things on a bipartisan basis.

Let me finally express gratitude to the marvelous, talented, and caring Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS for moving this bill along with so many, many others and for her dutiful service to the Nation, and her colleagues, Ranking Member PATRICK MCHENRY as well as Congressman FRENCH HILL for their very generous support. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 1057.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this important bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I thank Congresswoman KAPTUR for her work to guarantee that the stories and values the World War II Memorial represents continue to circulate throughout the Nation. Madam Speaker and Members, each evening that I am in Washington, D.C. when I leave the Capitol to go home, I pass this memorial, and I think about MARCY KAPTUR.

I think about the first time that I learned and understood she created this. This was her legislation, and so it absolutely continues her vision, her foresight, and her love for the sacrifices that have been made by so many by establishing this World War II Memorial and everything that it represents.

I am so grateful that I am able here this evening to show my support and to thank her for what she has done in creating that memorial.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1057, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING SAVANNAH/HILTON HEAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport's achievement in being voted the best domestic airport by Travel & Leisure magazine.

Since its first flight took off in 1918, the Savannah Airport has served the American people and our military in connecting them to the rest of the country. Today, this airport serves 11 different airlines with 37 nonstop destinations all across the U.S.

''A lovely jewel of an airport'' and ''a very nice surprise'' were just a few things visitors and residents had to say about the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport.

From local favorites like Leopold's Ice Cream to easily navigated terminals, you can expect to receive Georgia hospitality with every connecting flight.

Every day, I am more and more proud of the district that I represent. We can't stop winning.

Congratulations to the staff, TSA workers, and everyone else involved at Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport on this tremendous achievement.

RECOMMITTING OURSELVES TO THE PROMISE OF THE ADA

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

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, disability should not keep any American from fully participating in public life.

This week marks the 32nd anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The ADA provides critical protections for jobseekers powering our workforce. It helps students thrive in our schools, and it empowers citizens to participate in our democracy.

But like any law, the ADA is only as good as our ability to enforce it. For too many, the ADA does not deliver accommodations that people with disabilities need.

I am working to strengthen the ADA, including for individuals with mental health needs. My Student Mental Health Rights Act will help universities adhere to ADA requirements, empowering disabled students to succeed.

As we celebrate the ADA, we recommit ourselves to fulfilling its promise of equal protection for all.

□ 2150

HONORING ARMY SERGEANT FIRST CLASS GARRETT HANAS

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Army Sergeant First Class Garret Hanas as Tennessee's Second Congressional District's July Veteran of the Month.

Sergeant First Class Hanas served his country for over 20 years assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division and spent a large chunk of his military career jumping out of airplanes, and he is probably the only person you will ever meet who has survived a parachute failure twice. He broke his back in the same three places both times, which left him with lots of health complications.

He didn't let any of this kill his spirit, though. He once said: ''God had a bigger purpose for me, and that was to take care our veterans.'' After retiring from the Army after over 20 years of service assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division, he dedicated much of his time to helping his fellow veterans. He got heavily involved with the Disabled American Veterans Knoxville chapter, where he now serves as its commander.

He was instrumental in raising funds to get a new DAV van to transport veterans to their doctor appointments at the VA Hospital, and he helped start a program to refurbish used scooters and wheelchairs to give to east Tennessee veterans who need them.

It is my honor to recognize Sergeant First Class Garrett Hanas as Tennessee's Second District's Veteran of the Month for his service to his country, his community, and his fellow veterans.

CREATING A BALANCED ECONOMY

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

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, when President Biden took office, we wasted no time getting to work to rebuild a devastated economy.

From the Build Back Better Act to the American Rescue Plan, we have taken bold steps to make possible the incredible economic progress we see today. Progress that made the United States the first major economy in the world to recover and exceed prepandemic levels of its GDP, and 2021 saw the most jobs created in American history, while keeping 3.7 million children out of poverty.

Whether it is more good-paying jobs or the cost of groceries and gas, our goal remains the same, to create a balanced economy so that Americans can thrive.

Together with President Biden, we are fighting every day to make it a reality.

NATIONAL HIRE A VETERAN DAY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, yesterday, we celebrated National Hire a Veteran Day. In 2017, the nonprofit Hire Our Heroes established the day to highlight the many talented men and women who served our country who are now seeking civilian employment.

Hire Our Heroes serves as a resource bank for veterans to seek professional advice, discover new training resources, and search for new job opportunities.

Veterans are an important part of our community. They sacrifice a great deal to ensure that we live in a Nation that is free and safe. While we may never be able to fully repay them for their sacrifice, the very least we can do is help ease the transition back into civilian life.

A big part of that transition is ensuring there are well-paying, family-sustaining jobs available for our men and women in uniform when they return home.

Our veterans are highly trained and highly skilled. They deserve our support while deployed and when they return home. One of the best ways to do that is to prepare them for the workforce outside of the military.

Madam Speaker, the best way to thank a veteran is to hire a veteran. The skills obtained during service are invaluable.

THE IMPACT OF INFLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) is recognized until 10 p.m. as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my 5 minutes for 1 hour under the House rules, which I don't believe is very helpful to my colleagues.

So let me begin that we are here to talk about inflation and the impact of inflation on our constituents.

I will start out briefly and talk about Melissa from Adona, Arkansas. She says: It is severely impacting us, with gas and grocery prices so high that we couldn't make our $300 car payment last month because my husband had four doctor visits to make. We have to do without air conditioning unless it gets above 97 degrees. Our grandkids come over and say: We thought y'all bought groceries. And we tell them we did, but that is all we could get. My husband is a disabled veteran, and we could barely make it before. With the rise in prices, we just have faith in the Lord that we can meet our needs.

Madam Speaker, that is Melissa from Adona, Arkansas.

All of our constituents are suffering.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) to talk about the impact of inflation in his district.

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, whether it is Putin's price hike, corporate greed, transitory—depending on the day, Madam Speaker, these are just some of the false narratives in the laundry list of excuses President Biden and Democrats have used to try to explain away the impact of their disastrous economic policies.

The truth is, Madam Speaker, that this historic inflation crisis, the fastest rate of inflation in 40 years, is the direct result of policy errors.

The latest excuse from the President comes in this tweet from yesterday: Can you believe it? At current prices, the average driver will spend less than they would if prices had stayed at their peak.

The problem is, Madam Speaker, the peak was under his policies.

Here is the real—here's the real tweet: At current prices, Americans will spend $1,200 more per person for gas and a whole lot more than they would have if Joe Biden had not been President of the United States.

The reality is, our country went from energy dominant to energy desperate, and gas prices have almost doubled in less than 2 years from $2.36 per gallon to $4.32 today.

Not only did that peak occur under President Biden's policy, but I think I

speak for all Americans when I say I never thought I would see the day when an American President would celebrate gas prices north of $4 nationwide.

My story is Charlie from Fleming County, Kentucky. He is a farmer, and he cannot afford these diesel prices. He told me: I don't know, Congressman, where you come up with these numbers in Washington, D.C., 9.1 percent inflation. To us in America, it feels two or three times that much.

This inflation is hurting Americans. Time to reverse course and end these disastrous policies of war against American energy.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Kentucky for his strong words.

While Mr. DONALDS is coming forward, I got a note from Ron in Little Rock. He is a 100 percent disabled veteran. He is not eating well. He is not able to go places because of the cost of gas in this country. He has to conserve his gas money in order to go to the VA for his primary care.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS), my friend from Florida's 19th Congressional District.

Mr. DONALDS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for yielding.

Energy prices are up over 35 percent. Groceries have surged more than 11.9 percent. The consumer price index is up 9.1 percent. The producer price index is up close to 12 percent.

None of this was happening before the American Rescue Plan was passed by Congressional Democrats and signed into law by Joe Biden. Before that time period, our inflation rate was holding steady between 2 and 3 percent.

What happened? What happened was the Congressional Democrats and the President of the United States, Joe Biden, unleashed a labor shortage on the United States. People did not have to go to work in order to continue to buy goods. So what happens when you take people out of the workforce is that they have money to spend, but there is not enough supply in the economy because enough people are not working to provide the products for enough goods. So if there are not enough goods, but everybody has money, prices go up. It happens every single time.

This is very simple. Even Lawrence Summers, who was an economic adviser to Bill Clinton, said that the American Rescue Plan was going to unleash a massive inflation in the United States. House Republicans said if you pass that bill, it is going to unleash a massive inflation the United States.

So the American people need to know and understand that it is the policies of Congressional Democrats and Joe Biden that have unleashed the worst inflation most Americans have ever seen in their lives.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), who will tell us how inflation is impacting her constituents.

□ 2200

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, FRENCH HILL, for yielding.

Families, workers, and small businesses are hurting from the highest inflation in over 40 years, and in Southern California where I am from, everything is more expensive.

Inflation doesn't discriminate. It impacts every American and hurts small businesses and workers with less income the most.

For example, Raul and Rosalina Davis, owners of Tlaquepaque Restaurant in Placentia, in my district, told my office: ''Higher gas prices and issues with our supply chain are leading to increasing costs from everything from beverages to meat for ingredients, to workforce shortages. As a restaurant, we run our small business with very tight revenue margins, and a small change in prices can really hurt our bottom line. If we have to pass on higher costs to our customers, it puts us in a tough place when we are competing against bigger restaurants that can absorb higher costs.''

While the Biden administration calls inflation temporary and seeks to redefine the long-established meaning of a recession, I have introduced bills to combat inflationary spending, lower taxes on Californians, and support job creators.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Policies from Congress should make life more affordable, not less.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is no longer recognized.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, Thank you, Congressman HILL for taking the time to put together this special order.

From Arkansas to South Florida, every hardworking American is facing the same dilemma under Biden's presidency.

Look, we all know the facts. Record high inflation, 9.1 percent, a shrinking economy.

But what we often overlook is just how devasting this Biden's inflation is on everyday people and the real-life, practical impact it has on hardworking families. Inflation is the worst tax on American workers.

Over the last week, my office has been hearing a lot about Biden's inflation. Many families desperate to make ends meet, having to choose between feeding their families and putting gas in their car.

Genevieve from Cutler Bay reached out to my office saying quote: "we were already living paycheck to paycheck with very little savings. Now we are dipping in our savings just to make ends meet. I am worried that I will not be able to pay for after school services for my children when the school year starts."

Marianela from Miami shared similar concerns, saying quote: "I have less money to save or spend. My groceries are to a minimum. Costs of gas are a consequence of Mr. Biden's executive orders which have a domino effect on everything we have to buy."

Maria from Key West also reached out to us saying quote: "Constantly negative in the bank because bills have doubled in price, had to use credit cards after being debt free because of how expensive everything is. I was a stay at home mom and will have to return to work sooner than planned."

When you go out and talk to people at the grocery store, at the gas pumps, parents at our schools, they all share the same stories. Biden's 9.1 percent inflation isn't just some fictional economics stat.

It means Americans are 9.1 percent poorer today than they were a year ago. Hardworking Americans are feeling the heat. It's time President Biden grow a backbone and do the work needed to increase our domestic energy, arrest the out-of-control spending, and get our economy working again for all Americans.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, Six hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

That's how much more—per month—Georgians are spending on everyday goods due to Biden's inflation crisis.

That's gas. Groceries. Retirement. That's money people need to live their lives.

Instead, they're using it to subsidize Biden's far-left agenda.

And unlike the President, the American people can't just change the definition of a word and watch their problems go away.

Regardless of what the White House's latest blog says, we are headed towards a recession. In fact, we may already be in one.

The single mom trying to feed her family and the trucker paying more for diesel are feeling the sting of this Administration's policies daily.

Recession isn't just a word to them—it's a lived reality that leads to lost income, jobs, opportunities, and even hope.

Where the White House sees the so-called "strength" of the economy, my constituents see weakness.

That weakness is emblematic of a failed President who is willing to look us in the eye and say that we are not in a recession, that the $4.30 you're paying for gas is a gift.

He's wrong.

Washington Democrats' one-party rule is robbing Americans blind.

We know how to fix this! Unleash American energy independence, rein in the runaway spending, and pass a budget, which was supposed to happen months ago, so that the American people know what their elected officials value and how their tax dollars are being spent.

It's time to put the American people first.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 144.—An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, to acquire private land to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

U.S. CONGRESS,
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL
WORKPLACE RIGHTS,
Washington, DC, July 26, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Section 210(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act (''CAA''), 2 U.S.C. §1331(e), requires the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (''the Board'') to issue regulations implementing Section 210 of the CAA, relating to the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodations established by sections 201 through 230, 302, 303, and 309 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§12131–12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189), made applicable to the legislative branch by the CAA. 2 U.S.C. §1331(a).

Section 304(b)(1) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1384(b)(1), requires that the Board issue a general notice of proposed rulemaking by transmitting ''such notice to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate for publication in the *Congressional Record* on the first day of which both Houses are in session following such transmittal.''

On behalf of the Board, I am hereby transmitting the attached notice of proposed rulemaking to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. I request that this notice be published in the House section of the Congressional Record on the first day on which both Houses are in session following receipt of this transmittal. In compliance with Section 304(b)(2) of the CAA, a comment period of 30 days after the publication of this notice of proposed rulemaking is being provided before adoption of the rules.

Any inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Teresa James, Acting Executive Director of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, 110 Second Street SE, Room LA–200, Washington, DC. 20540–1999; telephone: 202–724–9250.

Sincerely,

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

Attachment.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS

Modification of Regulations Under the Americans With Disabilities Act Relating to Public Services and Accommodations, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, as Required by 2 U.S.C. §1331, Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, As Amended.

Background:

The purpose of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (''Notice'') is to propose modifications to the pending legislative branch Americans with Disabilities Act (''ADA'') substantive regulations under Section 210 of the Congressional Accountability Act (''CAA'') (2 U.S.C. §1331 et seq.), which provides that the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodation under Titles II and III of the ADA shall apply to entities covered by the CAA.

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (''CAA''), PL 104–1, was enacted into law on January 23, 1995. The CAA, as amended, applies the rights and protections of 14 federal labor and employment statutes to covered employees and employing offices within the legislative branch of the federal government. Section 210 of the CAA provides that the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodations established by Titles II and III (sections 201 through 230, 302, 303, and 309) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§12131–12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189 (''ADA''), shall apply to legislative branch entities covered by the CAA. The above provisions of section 210 became effective on January 1, 1997. 2 U.S.C. §1331(h).

As set forth in detail below, the Board of Directors (''the Board'') of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (''OCWR'') adopted regulations implementing section 210 of the CAA in 2016. 162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016). These modified proposed regulations will bring OCWR's ADA regulations in line with recent changes to the Department of Justice's (''DOJ'') and Department of Transportation's (''DOT'') ADA regulations and with the CAA of 1995 Reform Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115–397. These and other proposed changes are set forth fully in this Notice. Deletions are marked with square [brackets] and added text is within angled <<brackets>>. Therefore, if these regulations are approved as proposed, the deletions within square brackets will be removed from the regulations and the added text within angled brackets will remain.

What is the authority under the CAA for these proposed substantive regulations?

Section 210(b) of the CAA provides that the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodations established by the provisions of Titles II and III (sections 201 through 230, 302, 303, and 309) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§12131 12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189, shall apply to the following entities: (1) each office of the Senate, including each office of a Senator and each committee; (2) each office of the House of Representatives, including each office of a Member of the House of Representatives and each committee; (3) each joint committee of the Congress; (4) the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services; (5) the Capitol Police; (6) the Congressional Budget Office; (7) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol (including the Botanic Garden); (8) the Office of the Attending Physician; (9) the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights; and (10) the Library of Congress. 2 U.S.C. §1331(a).

Section 210(e) of the CAA requires that the OCWR Board, pursuant to section 304 of the CAA, issue regulations implementing that section, and that such regulations ''shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (b) [of section 210 of the CAA] except to the extent that the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.'' 2 U.S.C. §1331(e).

Are there ADA public access regulations already in force under the CAA?

Yes. The first ADA regulations implementing section 210 of the CAA were adopted by the Board and published on January 7, 1997, 142 Cong. Rec. H10676–10711, S10984–11019 (daily ed. September 19, 1996) and 143 Cong. Rec. S30–61 (daily ed. January 7, 1997), after providing notice, and receiving and considering comments in accordance with section 304 of the CAA. No congressional action was taken and thus the 1997 regulations were not issued. Revised regulations were adopted by the Board and published on February 3, 2016, 160 Cong. Rec. H7363–7372, S5437–S5447 (daily ed. September 9, 2014) and 162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016), after providing notice, and receiving and considering comments in accordance with section 304 of the CAA. No congressional action was taken and thus the regulations were not issued.

The CAA provides that, while the CAA rulemaking procedure is underway, the corresponding executive branch regulations are to be applied. Section 411 of the CAA (2 U.S.C. §1411) provides:

''Effect of failure to issue regulations.

In any proceeding under section 1405, 1406, 1407, or 1408 of this title . . . if the Board has not issued a regulation on a matter for which this chapter requires a regulation to be issued, the hearing officer, Board, or court, as the case may be, shall apply, to the extent necessary and appropriate, the most relevant substantive executive agency regulation promulgated to implement the statutory provision at issue in the proceeding.''

This makes plain that ADA public access regulations are presently in force. ''[T]he most relevant substantive executive agency regulation[s]'' are the DOJ and DOT ADA public access regulations.

Why are these regulations being proposed at this time?

As set forth above, the CAA requires employing offices to comply with ADA public access regulations issued by the DOJ and DOT pursuant to the ADA. The CAA also requires the Board to issue its own regulations implementing the ADA public access provisions of the CAA. The statute obligates the Board's regulations to be the same as the DOJ and DOT regulations except to the extent that the Board may determine that a modification would be more effective in implementing ADA public access protections. 2 U.S.C. §1331(e)(2). These proposed regulations will clarify that covered entities must comply with the ADA public access provisions applied to public entities and public accommodations to implement Titles II and III of the ADA. Congressional approval and Board issuance of ADA public access regulations under the CAA will also eliminate any question as to the ADA public access protections that are applicable in the legislative branch.

As set forth above, the Board adopted ADA regulations in 1997 and 2016, but no congressional action was taken and therefore these regulations were not issued. The Board now proposes modifications to regulations adopted in 2016 to facilitate congressional consideration of the ADA regulations.

How do these regulations differ from those adopted by the Board on February 3, 2016?

This proposal consists of modifications to the regulations adopted by the Board in 2016. There are three significant types of changes:

1. Updates to DOJ and DOT regulations: The proposed regulations set forth herein incorporate by reference the pertinent DOJ and DOT regulations that are in effect as of the date of the publication of this Notice, and, as such, have been updated to incorporate the changes made in the DOJ and DOT regulations since 2014.

2. Modifications ''for good cause'': Section 210(e) of the CAA requires that the regulations issued by the OCWR Board to implement Titles II and III of the ADA as applied by the CAA be the same as those promulgated by DOJ and DOT to implement the ADA except where the Board determines, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of CAA rights and protections. 2 U.S.C. §1331(e).

3. Unlike the Board in 2016, the current Board has decided not to propose adoption of

regulations relating to the two unique statutory duties imposed by the CAA upon the General Counsel of the OCWR that are not imposed upon the DOJ and DOT: (1) the investigation and prosecution of charges of discrimination using the Office's mediation and hearing processes (section 210(d) of the CAA) and (2) the biennial ADA inspection and reporting obligations (section 210(f) of the CAA). The current Board has determined that rules relating to these duties are best implemented by adopting and publishing amendments to the OCWR's Procedural Rules.

Procedural Summary:

How are substantive regulations proposed and approved under the CAA?

Section 304 of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1384, sets forth the following procedure for proposing and approving such substantive regulations:

(1) the Board of Directors proposes substantive regulations and publishes a general notice of proposed rulemaking in the Congressional Record;

(2) there be a comment period of at least 30 days after the date of publication of the general notice of proposed rulemaking;

(3) after consideration of comments by the Board of Directors, the Board adopt regulations and transmit notice of such action (together with the regulations and a recommendation regarding the method for congressional approval of the regulations) to the Speaker of the House and President [P]ro [T]empore of the Senate for publication in the Congressional Record;

(4) there be committee referral and action on the proposed regulations by resolution in each House, concurrent resolution, or by joint resolution; and

(5) final publication of the approved regulations in the Congressional Record, with an effective date prescribed in the final publication.

For more detail, please reference the text of 2 U.S.C. §1384.

What is the approach taken by these proposed substantive regulations?

The Board will follow the procedures as enumerated above and as required by statute. This Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is step (1) of the outline set forth above. The Board will review any comments received under step (2) of the outline above, and respond to the comments and make any changes necessary to ensure that the regulations fully implement section 210 of the CAA and reflect the practices and policies particular to the legislative branch. Because the Board's 2016 revised regulations were adopted pursuant to the CAA's procedures for proposing and approving substantive regulations, including providing a comment period of 30 days after publication of the proposed amendments in the Congressional Record, the Board is not soliciting additional comments on those adopted amendments at this time.

Are there substantive differences in the proposed regulations for the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the other employing offices?

No. The Board of Directors has identified no good cause for proposing different regulations for these entities and accordingly has not done so. Therefore, if these regulations are approved as proposed, there will be one text applicable to all employing offices and covered employees.

Are these proposed regulations also recommended by the OCWR's Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director for the Senate, and the Deputy Executive Director for the House of Representatives?

As required by Section 304(b)(1) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1384(b)(1), the substance of these regulations is also recommended by the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director for the Senate, and the Deputy Executive Director for the House of Representatives.

Are these proposed substantive regulations available to persons with disabilities in an alternate format?

This Notice of Proposed Regulations is available on the OCWR's website, www.ocwr.gov, which is compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, 29 U.S.C. §794d. This Notice can also be made available in large print, Braille, or other alternative format. Requests for this Notice in an alternative format should be made to the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, 202–724–9250 (voice); 202–426–1913 (fax); or adaaccess@ocwr.gov (e-mail).

How long do I have to submit comments regarding the proposed regulations?

Comments regarding the proposed regulations of the OCWR set forth in this Notice are invited for a period of thirty (30) days following the date of the appearance of this Notice in the Congressional Record.

How do I submit comments?

Comments must be made in writing to the Acting Executive Director, Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, via e-mail at rule-comments@ocwr.gov.

Am I allowed to view copies of comments submitted by others?

Yes. Copies of submitted comments will be available for review on the Office's website at www.ocwr.gov.

Section-by-Section Discussion of Proposed Changes to the ADA Regulations

The following is a section-by-section discussion of the proposed revisions to the Board's substantive ADA regulations that it adopted and submitted for publication in the Congressional Record on February 3, 2016. 162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016).

As noted above, because Congress has not acted on the Board's request for approval of its 2016 amendments, the Board will resubmit them for congressional approval when it submits its request for approval of these amendments. Because the Board's 2016 amendments were adopted pursuant to the CAA's procedures for proposing and approving substantive regulations, the Board is not soliciting additional comments on those adopted amendments at this time.

Regulations proposed in Part 1.

Changes have been made to reflect the enactment of the CAA Reform Act and ADA Amendments Act. Section 1.101(a), Purpose and scope, includes an updated list of covered entities in accordance with the Reform Act, and the reference to 2 U.S.C. §1361(e)(1) reflects a reorganization of subsections by the Reform Act. Section 1.101(b) now references two parts to the regulations, instead of three, as set forth in more detail below. Section 1.102 contains updated references to the CAA Reform Act and ADA Amendments Act.

Regulations proposed in Part 2.

Unlike the Board in 2016, the current Board has decided not to propose adoption of regulations relating to the two unique statutory duties imposed by the CAA upon the General Counsel of the OCWR that are not imposed upon the DOJ and DOT: (1) the investigation and prosecution of charges of discrimination using the Office's mediation and hearing processes (section 210(d) of the CAA) and (2) the biennial inspection and reporting obligations (section 210(f) of the CAA). The current Board has determined that rules relating to these duties are best implemented by adopting and publishing amendments to the OCWR's Procedural Rules. In the 2016 adopted regulations, such regulations are designated as Parts 2 and 3. Part 1 of the 2016 regulations, ''Matters of General Applicability to All Regulations Promulgated Under Section 210 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995,'' includes a list of regulations incorporated by reference (designated §1.105). The Board now proposes to move the list of regulations incorporated by reference to their own part, where the former §1.105 subsections have been re-numbered as sections within the new Part 2.

In §2.103, the Board has listed the specific DOJ regulations incorporated by reference into the regulations being issued under section 210 of the CAA.

These proposed regulations reflect the pertinent DOJ regulations that are in effect as of the date of the publication of this Notice. As such, they incorporate changes in the DOJ regulations that have been made since the Board last proposed regulations in 2014. These changes are as follows:

1. On August 11, 2016, the DOJ published regulations incorporating the requirements of the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (''ADA Amendments Act'') into the ADA Title II and Title III regulations, which took effect on October 11, 2016. Amendment of Americans with Disabilities Act Title II and Title III Regulations to Implement ADA Amendments Act of 2008, 81 FR 53204–01 (August 11, 2016). Congress enacted the ADA Amendments Act to clarify the meaning and interpretation of the ADA definition of disability to ensure that the definition of disability would be broadly construed and applied without extensive analysis. Changes made by this final rule that the Board has incorporated include: amendment of §35.101, relating to the ADA's purpose and broad coverage; §35.108, relating to the definition of disability; appendices that provide explanation and guidance pertaining to the final rule.

2. A November 21, 2016 final rule revised the DOJ's Title III regulation to further clarify a public accommodation's obligation to provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services for people with disabilities. Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations—Movie Theaters; Movie Captioning and Audio Description, 81 FR 87348–01 (December 2, 2016). Effective on January 17, 2017, the final rule codified longstanding DOJ policies in this area, and includes provisions based on technological advances and breakthroughs in the area of auxiliary aids and services that have occurred since the 1991 Title III regulation was published. As set forth below, the Board proposes to adopt §36.303, relating to auxiliary aids and services, which was revised by this final rule.

The Board has adopted all of the DOJ regulations implementing Titles II and III of the ADA with the exceptions detailed in the 2016 Notice (162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016)), plus the following revisions:

1. Since the DOJ's regulations implementing Titles II and III of the ADA regulate public entities and public accommodations, respectively, several regulations are very similar across the titles, applying a similar or identical requirement to either a Title II- or a Title III-covered entity. Under the OCWR's proposed §1.102(c), ''Covered entity and public entity include any of the entities listed in §1.101(a) that provides public services, programs, or activities, or operates a place of public accommodation within the meaning of Section 210 of the CAA. In the regulations implementing Title III, private entity includes covered entities.'' Therefore, it is not necessary for the OCWR Board to adopt both a Title II and a Title III regulation that are identical (or similar to the

point of being duplicative) except for the entity they would apply to in a non-CAA context. The Board will exclude the following sections from its substantive regulations on that basis: 35.103 (relating to the regulations' relation to laws other than the ADA), 36.105 (relating to the definition of disability), 36.208 (relating to direct threat), 36.302(c) (relating to service animals), and 36.302(f) (relating to ticketing).

2. The Board finds good cause to modify §35.107(a) to list the House and Senate separately from other public entities and to reflect a slightly different requirement for them. In creating §35.107, the DOJ wanted to ensure that individuals dealing with large agencies would be able to easily find a responsible person who is familiar with the ADA's requirements and can communicate those requirements to other individuals in the agency who may be unaware of their responsibilities (often referred to as an ''ADA coordinator''). Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services, 56 Fed. Reg. 35694–01 (July 26, 1991).

For purposes of section 210 of the CAA, the House and Senate are composed of a large number of separate entities (including each office of a Member and each committee). 2 U.S.C. §1331(a). The Board's modification of §35.107 allows the House and the Senate to each designate one employee to coordinate ADA compliance responsibilities, helping to ensure that individuals can easily find and get assistance to effectuate their rights under the ADA as applied by the CAA with regard to the House and Senate. The House and Senate ADA coordinators may, under the regulation as modified, be employees of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, which already works to provide services for individuals with disabilities.

The Board finds good cause not to incorporate the requirement at §35.107(b) for entities to adopt their own grievance procedures, since the CAA specifies the available procedures for violations of the ADA as applied by the CAA at 2 U.S.C. §1331(d). Section 35.107 will thus read, in its entirety, as detailed below.

3. The Board proposes to adopt §36.206, relating to retaliation or coercion. While section 207 (2 U.S.C. §1317) of the CAA provides comprehensive retaliation protection for employees (including applicants and former employees) who may invoke their rights under section 210, section 207 does not apply to nonemployees who may enjoy rights and protections against discrimination under section 210. Additionally, §36.206 contains a list of illustrations of prohibited conduct, which may be helpful to the Board.

4. The Board finds good cause to modify §36.213, ''Relationship of subpart B to subparts C and D of this part.'' This section references subparts without specifying which regulations comprise those subparts—information which is not conveyed in all formats. For example, the DOJ's ADA website breaks the list of regulations into subparts, but a reader of the list of regulations incorporated by reference below does not see that same information. Therefore, the Board finds good cause to modify this provision by inserting references to the provisions contained within each subpart. Section 36.213 will thus read as detailed below.

5. The Board proposes to adopt §36.303, relating to auxiliary aids and services. Revised in a 2016 final rule, it now includes provisions based on technological advances and breakthroughs in the area of auxiliary aids and services that have occurred since the 1991 Title III regulation was published. Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations—Movie Theaters; Movie Captioning and Audio Description, 81 Fed. Reg. 87348 (December 2, 2016). These revisions were not made to the analogous Title II Regulation, §35.160 General (Communications), so the Board has decided it is appropriate to propose adoption of both regulations, even though they concern similar subject matter.

In section 2.104, the Board has listed the specific DOT regulations incorporated into the regulations being issued under section 210 of the CAA.

These regulations reflect the pertinent DOJ regulations that are in effect as of the date of the publication of this Notice. As such, they incorporate changes in the DOT regulations that have been made since the Board last proposed regulations in 2014. Specifically, a DOT final rule effective July 13, 2015 clarified that public transportation entities are required to make reasonable modifications to their policies, practices, and procedures to avoid discrimination and ensure that their programs are accessible to individuals with disabilities. Transportation for Individuals with Disabilities; Reasonable Modification of Policies and Practices, 80 FR 13253–01 (March 13, 2015). Changes made by this final rule that the Board has incorporated include: amendment to §37.5, relating to nondiscrimination; §37.169, relating to the process to be used by public entities providing designated public transportation service in considering requests for reasonable modification; Appendix E to Part 37, which explains DOT's interpretation of sections 37.5(i) and 37.169 concerning reasonable modification requests.

As noted earlier, the Board has adopted all of the DOT regulations implementing Titles II and III of the ADA with the exceptions detailed in the 2016 Notice (162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016)), plus the following revision. Unlike the Board in 2016, the current Board has decided not to propose adoption of subpart F (sections 37.121 through 37.159) of the DOT's regulations, relating to paratransit as a complement to fixed route service. The current Board has determined that these regulations are unnecessary for CAA-covered transportation. Under the ADA, public entities operating fixed route transportation systems must provide comparable transportation services to people whose disabilities prevent their use of the fixed route system. Such ''ADA complementary paratransit'' is subject to many requirements detailed in DOT's implementing regulations. DOT reasons, in Appendix D to Part 37, that some types of fixed route systems are exempt from the requirement to provide ADA complementary paratransit because of characteristics of these systems such as no attempt to comprehensively cover a service area, limited route structure, limited origins and destinations, interface with another mode of transportation, and limited purposes of travel. Transportation services subject to the CAA share many of these characteristics, and in any event must still comply with requirements governing accessible vehicles and accessible service, so the Board has determined that it is not necessary to adopt the ADA complementary paratransit regulations.

Proposed regulations:

PART 1—MATTERS OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY TO ALL REGULATIONS PROMULGATED UNDER SECTION 210 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995 AS AMENDED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995 REFORM ACT

§ 1.101 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
§ 1.102 DEFINITIONS
§ 1.103 AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD
§ 1.104 METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING THE ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECTING VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 210

§ 1.101 Purpose and scope.

(a) *CAA.* Enacted into law on January 23, 1995 and amended on December 21, 2018, the Congressional Accountability Act (''CAA'') in Section 210(b) provides that the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodations established by sections 201 through 230, 302, 303, and 309 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131 12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189 (''ADA''), shall apply to the following entities:

(1) each office of the Senate, including each office of a Senator and each committee;

(2) each office of the House of Representatives, including each office of a Member of the House of Representatives and each committee;

(3) each joint committee of the Congress;

(4) the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services;

(5) the United States Capitol Police;

(6) the Congressional Budget Office;

(7) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol (including the Botanic Garden);

(8) the Office of the Attending Physician;

(9) the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights; and

(10) the Library of Congress.

Title II of the ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of public services, programs, activities by any ''public entity.'' Section 210(b)(2) of the CAA provides that for the purpose of applying Title II of the ADA the term ''public entity'' means any entity listed above that provides public services, programs, or activities. Title III of the ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public accommodations and requires places of public accommodation and commercial facilities to be designed, constructed, and altered in compliance with accessibility standards. Section 225(e) of the CAA provides that, ''[e]xcept where inconsistent with definitions and exemptions provided in [this Act], the definitions and exemptions of the [ADA] shall apply under [this Act.]'' 2 U.S.C. §1361(e)(1).

(b) *Purpose and scope of regulations.* The regulations set forth herein (Parts 1 and 2) are the substantive regulations that the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights has promulgated pursuant to section 210(e) of the CAA. Part 1 contains the general provisions applicable to all regulations under section 210 and the method of identifying entities responsible for correcting a violation of section 210. Part 2 contains the list of executive branch regulations incorporated by reference which define and clarify the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of public services and accommodations.

§ 1.102 Definitions.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in these regulations, as used in these regulations:

(a) *Act* or *CAA* means the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104–1, amended by Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 Reform Act, Pub. L. No. 115–397.

(b) *ADA* or *Americans with Disabilities Act* means those sections of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 incorporated by reference into the CAA in section 210: 42 U.S.C. §§12131–12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189.

(c) *Covered entity* and *public entity* include any of the entities listed in §1.101(a) that provides public services, programs, or activities, or operates a place of public accommodation within the meaning of section 210 of the CAA. In the regulations implementing Title III, private entity includes covered entities.

(d) *Board* means the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

(e) *Office* means the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

(f) *General Counsel* means the General Counsel of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

§1.103 Authority of the Board.

Pursuant to sections 210 and 304 of the CAA, the Board is authorized to issue regulations to implement the rights and protections against discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of public services and accommodations under the ADA. Section 210(e) of the CAA directs the Board to promulgate regulations implementing section 210 that are ''the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (b) except to the extent that the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.'' 2 U.S.C. §1331(e). Specifically, it is the Board's considered judgment, based on the information available to it at the time of promulgation of these regulations, that, with the exception of the regulations adopted and set forth herein, there are no other ''substantive regulations promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (b) [of Section 210 of the CAA]'' that need be adopted.

In promulgating these regulations, the Board has made certain technical and nomenclature changes to the regulations as promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation. Such changes are intended to make the provisions adopted accord more naturally to situations in the legislative branch. However, by making these changes, the Board does not intend a substantive difference between these regulations and those of the Attorney General and/or the Secretary of Transportation from which they are derived. Moreover, such changes, in and of themselves, are not intended to constitute an interpretation of the regulations or of the statutory provisions of the CAA upon which they are based.

§1.104 Method for identifying the entity responsible for correction of violations of section 210.

(a) *Purpose and scope.* Section 210(e)(3) of the CAA provides that regulations under section 210(e) include a method of identifying, for purposes of section 210 of the CAA and for categories of violations of section 210(b), the entity responsible for correcting a particular violation. This section sets forth the method for identifying responsible entities for the purpose of allocating responsibility for correcting violations of section 210(b).

(b) *Violations.* A covered entity may violate section 210(b) if it discriminates against a qualified individual with a disability within the meaning of Title II or Title III of the ADA.

(c) *Entities Responsible for Correcting Violations.* Correction of a violation of the rights and protections against discrimination is the responsibility of the entities listed in subsection (a) of section 210 of the CAA that provide the specific public service, program, activity, or accommodation that forms the basis for the particular violation of Title II or Title III rights and protections and, when the violation involves a physical access barrier, the entities responsible for designing, maintaining, managing, altering, or constructing the facility in which the specific public service program, activity, or accommodation is conducted or provided.

(d) *Allocation of Responsibility for Correction of Title II and/or Title III Violations.* Where more than one covered entity is found to be an entity responsible for correction of a violation of Title II and/or Title III rights and protections under the method set forth in this section, as between those parties, allocation of responsibility for correcting the violations of the ADA may be determined by statute, contract, or other enforceable arrangement or relationship.

PART 2—REGULATIONS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

§2.101 TECHNICAL AND NOMENCLATURE CHANGES TO REGULATIONS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE.
§2.102 RULES OF INTERPRETATION.
§2.103 INCORPORATED REGULATIONS FROM 28 C.F.R. PARTS 35 AND 36.
§2.104 INCORPORATED REGULATIONS FROM 49 C.F.R. PARTS 37 AND 38.
§2.105 INCORPORATED STANDARD FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS ACT ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS ("ABAAS") (MAY 17, 2005).

§2.101 Technical and Nomenclature Changes to Regulations Incorporated by Reference.

The definitions in the regulations incorporated by reference (''incorporated regulations'') shall be used to interpret these regulations except: (1) when they differ from the definitions in §1.102 or the modifications listed below, in which case the definition in §1.102 or the modification listed below shall be used; or (2) when they define terms that are not used in the incorporated regulations. The incorporated regulations are hereby modified as follows:

(1) When the incorporated regulations refer to ''Assistant Attorney General,'' ''Department of Justice,'' ''FTA Administrator,'' ''FTA regional office,'' ''Administrator,'' ''Secretary,'' or any other executive branch office or officer, ''General Counsel'' is hereby substituted.

(2) When the incorporated regulations refer to the date ''January 26, 1992,'' the date ''January 1, 1997'' is hereby substituted.

(3) When the incorporated regulations otherwise specify a date by which some action must be completed, the date that is three years from the effective date of these regulations is hereby substituted.

(4) When the incorporated regulations contain an exception for an ''historic'' property, building, or facility, that exception shall also apply to properties, buildings, or facilities designated as an historic or heritage asset by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with its preservation policy and standards and where, in accordance with its preservation policy and standards, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol determines that compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, entrances, or toilet facilities (as defined in 28 C.F.R. Parts 35 and 36) would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the property, building, or facility, the exceptions for alterations to qualified historic property, buildings, or facilities for that element shall be permitted to apply.

§2.102 Rules of Interpretation.

When regulations in §2.103 conflict, the regulation providing the most access shall apply. The Board's Notice of Adoption shall be used to interpret these regulations and shall be made part of these Regulations as Appendix A.

§2.103 Incorporated Regulations from 28 C.F.R. Parts 35 and 36.

The Office shall publish on its website the full text of all regulations incorporated by reference. The following regulations from 28 C.F.R. Parts 35 and 36 that are published in the Code of Federal Regulations on the date of the Board's adoption of these regulations are hereby incorporated by reference as though stated in detail herein:

§35.101 Purpose and broad coverage.

§35.102 Application.

§35.104 Definitions.

§35.105 Self-evaluation.

§35.106 Notice.

§35.107 Designation of responsible employee.

But modify as follows:

<<The House of Representatives, the Senate, and any>> *[A]* public entity that employs 50 or more persons shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under this part, including <<cooperation with an investigation by the General Counsel of a charge alleging noncompliance with the ADA or alleging any actions that would be prohibited by the ADA>> [*any investigation of any complaint communicated to it alleging its noncompliance with this part or alleging any actions that would be prohibited by this part*]. The public entity shall make available to all interested individuals the name, office address, and telephone number of the employee or employees designated pursuant to this paragraph. <<The responsible employee designated by the House of Representatives and the Senate may be an employee of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, so long as that employee is responsible to carry out the duties in this section.>>

§ 35.108 Definition of disability.

§ 35.130 General prohibitions against discrimination.

§ 35.131 Illegal use of drugs.

§ 35.132 Smoking.

§ 35.133 Maintenance of accessible features.

§ 35.135 Personal devices and services.

§ 35.136 Service animals.

§ 35.137 Mobility devices.

§ 35.138 Ticketing.

§ 35.139 Direct threat.

§ 35.149 Discrimination prohibited.

§ 35.150 Existing facilities.

§ 35.151 New construction and alterations.

§ 35.152 Jails, detention and correctional facilities.

§ 35.160 General.

§ 35.161 Telecommunications.

§ 35.162 Telephone emergency services.

§ 35.163 Information and signage.

§ 35.164 Duties.

Appendix A to Part 35—Guidance to Revisions to ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services.

Appendix B to Part 35—Guidance on ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services Originally Published July 26, 1991.

APPENDIX C TO PART 35—GUIDANCE TO REVISIONS TO ADA TITLE II AND TITLE III REGULATIONS REVISING THE MEANING AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DEFINITION OF "DISABILITY" AND OTHER PROVISIONS IN ORDER TO INCORPORATE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ADA AMENDMENTS ACT

§ 36.101 Purpose and broad coverage.

§ 36.102 Application.

§ 36.103 Relationship to other laws.

§ 36.104 Definitions.

§ 36.201 General.

§ 36.202 Activities.

§ 36.203 Integrated settings.

§ 36.204 Administrative methods.

§ 36.205 Association.

§ 36.206 Retaliation or coercion.

§ 36.207 Places of public accommodations located in private residences.

§ 36.210 Smoking.

§ 36.213 Relationship of subpart B to subparts C and D of this part.

But modify as follows:

Subpart B of this part <<(§ 36.201 through § 36.213)>> sets forth the general principles of nondiscrimination applicable to all entities subject to this part. Subparts C <<(§ 36.301 through § 36.310)>> and D <<(§ 36.405 through § 36.406)>> of this part provide guidance on the application of the statute to specific situations. The specific provisions, including the limitations on those provisions, control over the general provisions in circumstances where both specific and general provisions apply.

§ 36.301 Eligibility criteria.

§ 36.302 Modifications in policies, practices, or procedures.

§ 36.303 Auxiliary aids and services.

§ 36.304 Removal of barriers.

§ 36.305 Alternatives to barrier removal.

§ 36.307 Accessible or special goods.

§ 36.308 Seating in assembly areas.

§ 36.309 Examinations and courses.

§ 36.310 Transportation provided by public accommodations.

§ 36.402 Alterations.

§ 36.403 Alterations: Path of travel.

§ 36.404 Alterations: Elevator exemption.

§ 36.405 Alterations: Historic preservation.

§ 36.406 Standards for new construction and alterations.

Appendix A to Part 36—Guidance on Revisions to ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities.

Appendix B to Part 36—Analysis and Commentary on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

Appendix C to Part 36—Guidance on ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities Originally Published on July 26, 1991.

Appendix D to Part 36—1991 Standards for Accessible Design as Originally Published on July 26, 1991.

Appendix E to Part 36—Guidance to Revisions to ADA Title II and Title III Regulations Revising the Meaning and Interpretation of the Definition of "Disability" and Other Provisions in Order to Incorporate the Requirements of the ADA Amendments Act.

Appendix F to Part 36—Guidance and Section-By-Section Analysis.

§ 2.104 Incorporated Regulations from 49 C.F.R. Parts 37 and 38.

The following regulations from 49 C.F.R. Parts 37 and 38 that are published in the Code of Federal Regulations on the effective date of these regulations are hereby incorporated by reference as though stated in detail herein:

§ 37.1 Purpose.

§ 37.3 Definitions.

§ 37.5 Nondiscrimination.

§ 37.7 Standards for accessible vehicles.

§ 37.9 Standards for accessible transportation facilities.

§ 37.13 Effective date for certain vehicle specifications.

§ 37.21 Applicability: General.

§ 37.23 Service under contract.

§ 37.27 Transportation for elementary and secondary education systems.

§ 37.31 Vanpools.

§ 37.37 Other applications.

§ 37.41 Construction of transportation facilities by public entities.

§ 37.43 Alteration of transportation facilities by public entities.

§ 37.45 Construction and alteration of transportation facilities by private entities.

§ 37.47 Key stations in light and rapid rail systems.

§ 37.61 Public transportation programs and activities in existing facilities.

§ 37.71 Purchase or lease of new non-rail vehicles by public entities operating fixed route systems.

§ 37.73 Purchase or lease of used non-rail vehicles by public entities operating fixed route systems.

§ 37.75 Remanufacture of non-rail vehicles and purchase or lease of remanufactured non-rail vehicles by public entities operating fixed route systems.

§ 37.77 Purchase or lease of new non-rail vehicles by public entities operating a demand responsive system for the general public.

§ 37.79 Purchase or lease of new rail vehicles by public entities operating rapid or light rail systems.

§ 37.81 Purchase or lease of used rail vehicles by public entities operating rapid or light rail systems.

§ 37.83 Remanufacture of rail vehicles and purchase or lease of remanufactured rail vehicles by public entities operating rapid or light rail systems.

§ 37.101 Purchase or lease of vehicles by private entities not primarily engaged in the business of transporting people.

§ 37.105 Equivalent service standard.

§ 37.161 Maintenance of accessible features: General.

§ 37.163 Keeping vehicle lifts in operative condition: Public entities.

§ 37.165 Lift and securement use.

§ 37.167 Other service requirements.

§ 37.169 Process to be used by public entities providing designated public transportation service in considering requests for reasonable modification.

§ 37.171 Equivalency requirement for demand responsive service operated by private entities not primarily engaged in the business of transporting people.

§ 37.173 Training requirements.

Appendix A to Part 37—Modifications to Standards for Accessible Transportation Facilities.

Appendix D to Part 37—Construction and Interpretation of Provisions of 49 CFR Part 37.

Appendix E to Part 37—Reasonable Modification Requests.

§ 38.1 Purpose.
§ 38.2 Equivalent facilitation.
§ 38.3 Definitions.
§ 38.4 Miscellaneous instructions.
§ 38.21 General.
§ 38.23 Mobility aid accessibility.
§ 38.25 Doors, steps and thresholds.
§ 38.27 Priority seating signs.
§ 38.29 Interior circulation, handrails and stanchions.
§ 38.31 Lighting.
§ 38.33 Fare box.
§ 38.35 Public information system.
§ 38.37 Stop request.
§ 38.39 Destination and route signs.
§ 38.51 General.
§ 38.53 Doorways.
§ 38.55 Priority seating signs.
§ 38.57 Interior circulation, handrails and stanchions.
§ 38.59 Floor surfaces.
§ 38.61 Public information system
§ 38.63 Between-car barriers.
§ 38.71 General.
§ 38.73 Doorways.
§ 38.75 Priority seating signs.
§ 38.77 Interior circulation, handrails and stanchions.
§ 38.79 Floors, steps and thresholds.
§ 38.81 Lighting.
§ 38.83 Mobility aid accessibility.
§ 38.85 Between-car barriers.
§ 38.87 Public information system.
§ 38.171 General.
§ 38.173 Automated guideway transit vehicles and systems.
§ 38.179 Trams, and similar vehicles, and systems.

Figures to Part 38.

Appendix to Part 38—Guidance Material.

§ 2.105 Incorporated Standard from the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards ("ABAAS") (May 17, 2005).

The following standard from the ABAAS is adopted as a standard and hereby incorporated as a regulation by reference as though stated in detail herein:

§ F202.6 Leases.

Recommended Method of Approval:

The Board recommends that (1) the version of the proposed regulations that shall apply to the Senate and entities and facilities of the Senate be approved by the Senate by resolution; (2) the version of the proposed regulations that shall apply to the House of Representatives and entities and facilities of the House of Representatives be approved by the House of Representatives by resolution; and (3) the version of the proposed regulations that shall apply to other covered entities and facilities be approved by the Congress by concurrent resolution.

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS ON 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. 310, 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, 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, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 4590, the Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECT FOR H.R. 4590

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2022–2027	2022–2032
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	−3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−1	−1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 7132, the Safe Connections Act of 2022, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATES OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 7132

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2022–2027	2022–2032
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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. 8454, the Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC–4860. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Maximizing the Use of American-Made Goods, Products, and Materials (DFARS Case 2019-D045) [Docket DARS-2021-0012] (RIN: 0750-AK85) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4861. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Housing, Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Streamlining Management and Occupancy Reviews for Section 8 Housing Assistance Programs [Docket No.: FR-5654-F-03] (RIN: 2502-AJ22) received July 11, 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–4862. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Proxy Voting Advice [Release Nos.: 34-95266; IA-6068; File No.: S7-17-21] (RIN: 3235-AM92) July 14, 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–4863. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Electronic Submission of Applications for Orders Under the Advisers Act and the Investment Company Act, Confidential Treatment Requests for Filings on Form 13F, and Form ADV-NR; Amendments to Form 13F [Release Nos.: 34-95148; IA-6056; IC-34635; File No.: S7-15-21] (RIN: 3235-AM97) received July 11, 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–4864. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's Major final rule — Special Financial Assistance by PBGC (RIN: 1212-AB53) received July 8, 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–4865. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Implementing Statutory Addition of Certain Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) to the Toxics Release Inventory Beginning with Reporting Years 2021 and 2022 [EPA-HQ-TRI-2022-0453; FRL-9427-01-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AL04) received July 14, 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–4866. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Vermont: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference [EPA-R01-UST-2022-0204; FRL-9581-02-R1] received July 14, 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–4867. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Delaware: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference [EPA-R03-UST-2021-0862 FRL-9625-02-R3] received July 14, 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–4868. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Delegation of Authority to Oklahoma [EPA-R06-OAR-2020-0086; FRL-8847-02-R6] received July 19, 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–4869. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Spiropidion; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0356; FRL-9839-01-OCSPP] received July 19, 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–4870. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Arizona; Maricopa County Air Quality Department [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0748; FRL-9217-02-R9] received July 11, 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–4871. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Delaware; Revision of Regulation for Sulfur Content of Fuel Oil [EPA-R03-OAR-2014-0204; FRL-9440-02-R3] received July 11, 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–4872. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Connecticut: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference [EPA-R01-UST-2022-0269; FRL-9580-02-R1] received July 11, 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–4873. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Tennessee: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R04-RCRA-2022-0395; FRL-9794-02-R4] received July 11, 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–4874. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Alabama; NOx SIP Call [EPA-R04-OAR-2022-0145; FRL-9844-02-R4] received July 11, 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–4875. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Various Fragrance Components; Exemptions from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0296; FRL-9924-01-OCSPP] received July 11, 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–4876. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Benoxacor; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0185; FRL-9925-01-OCSPP] received July 11, 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–4877. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Tribenuron Methyl; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0388; FRL-9952-01-OCSPP] received July 11, 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–4878. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Review of Rules and Requirements For Priority Services; National Security Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Service Priority System; NTIA Petition for Rulemaking to Revise the Rules for Wireless Priority Service; NTIA Petition for Rulemaking to Revise the Rules for the Telecommunications Service Priority System [PS Docket No.: 20-187] received June 13, 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–4879. A letter from the Chief, Review and Receivables, Financial Operations, Office of Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021 [MD Docket No.: 21-190]; Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2022 [MD Docket No.: 22-223] received July 11, 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–4880. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final report — Acceptable Standard Format and Content for the Fundamental Nuclear Material Control Plan Required for Special Nuclear Material of Moderate Strategic Significance [NRC-2021-0170] received July 11, 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–4881. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency declared with respect to the situation in Mali that was declared in Executive Order 13882 of July 26, 2019, is to continue in effect beyond July 26, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 117—134); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC–4882. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cuban Assets Control Regulations received June 13, 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–4883. A letter from the National Listing Coordinator, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removal of Johnson's Seagrass From the Federal List of Threatened and Endangered Species Including the Corresponding Designated Critical Habitat [Docket No.: 220408-0090; RTID 0648-XR119] received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–4884. A letter from the National Listing Coordinator, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Species; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Beringia Distinct Population Segment of the Bearded Seal [Docket No.: 220318-0073] (RIN: 0648-BJ65) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–4885. A letter from the National Listing Coordinator, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Species; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Arctic Subspecies of the Ringed Seal [Docket No.: 220318-0072] (RIN: 0648-BC56) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–4886. A letter from the Branch Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Conforming Amendments Related to Temporary Entry of Business Persons Under the Agreement Between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA) [CBP Dec. 22-10] (RIN: 1651-AB42) received July 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–4887. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1020; Project Identifier AD-2021-00864-T; Amendment 39-22055; AD 2022-11-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4888. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Inc. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0387; Project Identifier AD-2021-01225-R; Amendment 39-22069; AD 2022-11-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4889. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0517; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00356-R; Amendment 39-22047; AD 2022-10-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4890. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0844; Project Identifier AD-2021-00689-T; Amendment 39-22028; AD 2022-09-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4891. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (AHD) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0294; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00550-R; Amendment 39-22057; AD 2022-11-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4892. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; CFM International, S.A. Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0094; Project Identifier AD-2021-01251-E; Amendment 39-22052; AD 2022-11-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4893. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Yaborã Indústria Aeronáutica S.A.; Embraer S.A.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0597; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-00638-T; Amendment 39-22074; AD 2022-11-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4894. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0596; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-00150-T; Amendment 39-22073; AD 2022-12-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4895. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0593; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-00408-T; Amendment 39-22064; AD 2022-11-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4896. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc. and de Havilland, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0284; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01369-A; Amendment 39-22062; AD 2022-11-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4897. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG (Type Certificate Previously Held by Rolls-Royce plc) Turbofan Engines (Docket No.: FAA-2022-0150; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00839-E; Amendment 39-22065; AD 2022-11-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4898. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace (Operations) Limited and British Aerospace Regional Aircraft Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0285; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01448-A; Amendment 39-22066; AD 2022-11-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4899. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0381; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01314-R; Amendment 39-22068; AD 2022-11-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4900. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Robinson Helicopter Company Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0676; Project Identifier AD-2022-00533-R; Amendment 39-22080; AD 2022-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4901. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Costruzioni Aeronautiche Tecnam S.P.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0151; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00521-A; Amendment 39-22078; AD 2022-12-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4902. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0085; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00498-T; Amendment 39-22072; AD 2022-12-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4903. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class B Airspace; Miami, FL [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0490; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AWA-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4904. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.A. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0281; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01315-R; Amendment 39-22056; AD 2022-11-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4905. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace, and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Sitka Rocky Gutierrez Airport, AK; Correction [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0030; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AAL-54] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4906. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class E Airspace; Winfield, FL [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0267; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ASO-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4907. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Limon Municipal Airport, CO [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0041; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ANM-47] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4908. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Owatonna, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0161; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-12] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4909. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31435; Amdt. No. 566] received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4910. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Coeur D'Alene-Pappy Boyington Field, ID [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0253; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ANM-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4911. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class E Airspace; East Stroudsburg, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0332; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AEA-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4912. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class C Airspace and Revocation of Class E Airspace Extension; Fort Lauderdale, FL [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0988; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AWA-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4913. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Limon Municipal Airport, CO; Correction [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0041; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ANM-47] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4914. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Montpelier, VT [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0376; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ANE-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4915. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D and E Airspace, and Removal of Class E Airspace; King Salmon Airport, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0317; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AAL-63] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4916. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Baldwin, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0306; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4917. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Graham, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0311; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ASW-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4918. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Oakwood, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0310; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ASW-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4919. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Connellsville, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0309; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AEA-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4920. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace, and Class E Airspace, and Removal of Class E Airspace; Greenville, MS [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0433; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ASO-06] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4921. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Rifle Garfield County Airport, CO [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0465; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ANM-59] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4922. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Honesdale, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0403; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AEA-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4923. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0877; Project Identifier AD-2020-01316-T; Amendment 39-22049; AD 2022-10-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4924. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0143; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01401-T; Amendment 39-22061; AD 2022-11-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4925. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier Inc. and de Havilland, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1003; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-00962-A; Amendment 39-22059; AD 2022-11-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4926. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Division Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0589; Project Identifier AD-2022-00376-E; Amendment 39-22084; AD 2022-12-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4927. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace (Operations) Limited and British Aerospace Regional Aircraft Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0291; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01321-A; Amendment 39-22081; AD 2022-12-09] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4928. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Alexander Schleicher GmbH & Co. Segelflugzeugbau Gliders [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0293; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01125-G; Amendment 39-22079; AD 2022-12-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4929. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters [Docket

No.: FAA-2022-0282; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01208-R; Amendment 39-22087; AD 2022-13-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4930. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Cameron Balloons Ltd. Fuel Cylinders [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0683; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-00631-Q; Amendment 39-22089; AD 2022-13-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4931. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0832; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01550-T; Amendment 39-22067; AD 2022-11-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4932. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0380; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01178-T; Amendment 39-22076; AD 2022-12-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4933. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0283; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01285-R; Amendment 39-22070; AD 2022-11-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4934. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; AutoGyro Certification Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by RotorSport UK Ltd) Gyroplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0685; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-00243-R; Amendment 39-22093; AD 2022-13-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4935. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31434; Amdt. No. 4014] received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4936. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31433; Amdt. No. 4013] received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4937. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Milbank and South Dakota, SD [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0307; Airspace Docket No. 22-AGL-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4938. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; GE Aviation Czech s.r.o. (Type Certificate Previously held by WALTER Engines a.s., Walter a.s., and MOTORLET a.s.) Turboprop Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0459; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00266-E; Amendment 39-22102; AD 2022-13-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4939. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0800; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-00705-T; Amendment 39-22105; AD 2022-13-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 11, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4940. A letter from the Regulations Writer, Federal Register Liaison, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Extension of Expiration Dates for Three Body System Listings [Docket No.: SSA-2022-0025] (RIN: 0960-AI73) received July 21, 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–4941. A letter from the Chair of the Board of Directors, Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, transmitting a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the Congressional Accountability Act, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1384(b)(1); Public Law 104-1, Sec. 304(b)(1); (109 Stat. 29); jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Education and Labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. NEGUSE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1254. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3771) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and improvement of cardiovascular health among the South Asian population of the United States, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5118) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to prioritize the completion of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6929) to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rept. 117–432). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DEUTCH: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Judy Chu (Rept. 117–433). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5093. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer certain National Forest System land in the State of Washington to Skamania County, Washington (Rept. 117–434). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 7283. A bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to make certain activities eligible for grants from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–435). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2814. A bill to repeal the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, and provide for the discoverability and admissibility of gun trace information in civil proceedings; with an amendment (Rept. 117–436). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4990. A bill to codify the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences and to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to establish an initiative to support the development of emergency communication and tracking technologies, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–437). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 7132. A bill to preserve safe access to communications services for survivors of domestic violence and other crimes, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–438). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4551. A bill to amend the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 to provide for reporting with respect to cross-border complaints involving ransomware or other cyber-related attacks, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–439). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5313. A bill to protect children and other consumers against hazards associated with the accidental ingestion of button cell or coin batteries by requiring the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety standard to require child-resistant closures on consumer products that use such batteries, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–440). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5768. A bill to direct the Attorney General to establish a grant program to establish, create, and administer the violent incident clearance and technology investigative method, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 117–441). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1808. A bill to regulate assault weapons, to ensure that the right to keep and bear arms is not unlimited, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–442). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3962. A bill to authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the

notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–443 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mrs. TORRES of California: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1256. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 263) to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4040) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–444). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[Omitted from the Record of July 22, 2022]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Financial Services discharged from further consideration. H.R. 623 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3630 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Submitted July 26, 2022]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3962 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BERA, and Mr. BUCSHON):

H.R. 8487. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. SCALISE):

H.R. 8488. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 8489. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend certain telehealth services and requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. FLORES, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas):

H.R. 8490. A bill to direct the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to transfer the care and custody of an unaccompanied alien child to the Secretary of Health and Human Services or such child's parent or legal guardian, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 8491. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand eligible practitioners to furnish telehealth services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWNLEY (for herself and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 8492. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to States to provide safety measures to social workers, health workers, and human services professionals performing services placing such individuals in high-risk and potentially dangerous situations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mrs. STEEL):

H.R. 8493. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove geographic requirements and expand originating sites for telehealth services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 8494. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide criteria for use of Federal funds to support trauma-informed practices in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 8495. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to transition the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 8496. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General from cancelling student loans except as specifically authorized by law; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. HERN (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 8497. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove in-person requirements under Medicare for mental health services furnished through telehealth and telecommunications technology; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:

H.R. 8498. A bill to establish reporting requirements for persons who issue fiat currency-backed stablecoins, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 8499. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Transportation, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from considering, in taking any action, the social cost of carbon, the social cost of methane, the social cost of nitrous oxide, or the social cost of any other greenhouse gas, unless compliant with Office of Management and Budget guidance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BASS, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 8500. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the duration of active service of justices of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAMBORN (for himself, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 8501. A bill to prohibit abortion sanctuary States from receiving funds from the Department of Health and Human Services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Natural Resources, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. GALLEGO):

H.R. 8502. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve nutrition in tribal areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MANNING (for herself and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 8503. A bill to require the development of a strategy to promote the use of secure telecommunications infrastructure worldwide, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 8504. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the Deerfield River for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 8505. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit the use of telehealth for purposes of recertification of eligibility for hospice care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. BURGESS, and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 8506. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend telehealth services for federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ELLZEY, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 8507. A bill to provide that under the securities laws certain disclosures related to scope 3 greenhouse-gas emissions may not be required; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself and Mrs. HARSHBARGER):

H.R. 8508. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to support rural residency training funding that is equitable for all States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 8509. A bill to establish a National Advisory Council on Unpaid Meal Debt in Child Nutrition Programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 8510. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to the Office of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana):

H.R. 8511. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require certifications related to the intentional, accidental, or otherwise knowing disclosure of personally identifiable information of persons involved in transactions related to possession of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TRONE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DEUTCH, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 8512. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strengthen parity in mental health and substance use disorder benefits; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mr. NEHLS):

H.R. 8513. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to raise the retirement age for pilots engaged in commercial aviation operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 8514. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the taking, importation, exportation, and breeding of certain cetaceans for public display, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri (for himself and Mrs. FLORES):

H.R. 8515. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to allow for the furnishing of audio-only telehealth services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 8516. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to conduct a review of the benefit cost analysis criteria for mitigation projects under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. STEIL (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. LOUDERMILK):

H.R. 8517. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2022 to confirm the requirement that States allow access to designated Congressional election observers to observe the election administration procedures in elections for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas:

H.R. 8518. A bill to authorize the project for hurricane and storm damage reduction and ecosystem restoration, Texas; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 8519. A bill to promote competition in the area of digital energy management tools, enhance consumer access to electric energy and natural gas information, allow for the adoption of innovative products and services to help consumers manage their energy usage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 8520. A bill to establish certain reporting and other requirements relating to telecommunications equipment and services produced or provided by certain entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GUEST (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. MEIJER, Mrs. FLORES, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. PALAZZO):

H. Res. 1255. A resolution expressing continued support for all U.S. Border Patrol agents who carry out the important mission of securing our borders; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. BRADY):

H. Res. 1257. A resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide certain documents in the Secretary's possession to the House of Representatives relating to the establishment of an Emergency Intake Site in Erie, Pennsylvania, at the Pennsylvania International Academy, to house the influx of unaccompanied migrant children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNN:

H. Res. 1258. A resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide certain documentation to the House of Representatives relating to the calculation of certain expenditure limitations applicable to Federal funding of the Medicaid program in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BERA, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H. Res. 1259. A resolution condemning the assassination of former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and honoring his life and legacy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H. Res. 1260. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President, and directing the Secretary of Energy, to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information relating to plans to draw down and sell petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and plans to refill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H. Res. 1261. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to communications and directives with the Federal Trade Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself and Mr. BRADY):

H. Res. 1262. A resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide to the House of Representatives certain documents in the Secretary's possession regarding the reinterpretation of sections 36B(c)(2)(C)(i)(II) and 5000A(e)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, commonly known as the ''fix to the family glitch''; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H. Res. 1263. A resolution of inquiry directing the President to provide certain documents in the President's possession to the House of Representatives relating to COVID-19 funding; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H. Res. 1264. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President to transmit to the House of Representatives certain documents relating to misinformation and the preservation of free speech; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H. Res. 1265. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to plans to exploit the energy crisis to pursue a radical climate agenda; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H. Res. 1266. A resolution requesting the President to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to any initiative or negotiations regarding Iran's nuclear program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H. Res. 1267. A resolution of inquiry directing the President to provide certain documents in the President's possession to the House of Representatives relating to the oversight of the Wuhan Institute of Virology laboratory by the Director of the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H. Res. 1268. A resolution of inquiry directing the President to provide certain documents in the President's possession to the House of Representatives relating to actions taken by the Secretary of Health and Human Services related to the COVID-19 pandemic response; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HERN (for himself and Mr. BRADY):

H. Res. 1269. A resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide certain documents in the Secretary's possession to the House of Representatives relating to the impact of the OECD Pillar One agreement on the United States Treasury; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H. Res. 1270. A resolution recognizing the importance of independent living for individuals with disabilities made possible by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and calling for further action to strengthen home and community living for individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H. Res. 1271. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President transmit to the House of Representatives certain documents relating to activities of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration relating to broadband service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H. Res. 1272. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to plans to declare a ''climate emergency'' in order to invoke emergency authorities to impose regulations on industrial activity, or the supply and delivery of energy or electric power, in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 1273. A resolution of inquiry directing the President to provide certain documents in the President's possession to the House of Representatives relating to communication between the executive branch and the American Federation of Teachers regarding reopening schools and supporting safe, in-person learning; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself and Mr. DUNN):

H. Res. 1274. A resolution of inquiry directing the President to provide certain documents in the President's possession to the House of Representatives relating to communications by or among any of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the White House, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Department of Justice related to the executive branch's recommendations for a long-term, consensus approach to reduce the supply and availability of illicitly manufactured fentanyl-related substances in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H. Res. 1275. A resolution of inquiry directing the President to provide certain documents in the President's possession to the House of Representatives relating to communications by staff of the White House regarding the implications of revoking the public health orders commonly referred to as ''title 42''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H. Res. 1276. A resolution of inquiry directing the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the Community Navigator Pilot Program; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H. Res. 1277. A resolution of inquiry directing the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to actions by the Small Business Administration to address fraud related to certain COVID-19 programs of the Administration; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H. Res. 1278. A resolution of inquiry directing the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the assistance the Small Business Administration provides based on certain economic conditions; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H. Res. 1279. A resolution of inquiry directing the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to ending acceptance of applications and requests for COVID-19 economic injury disaster loans and advances; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H. Res. 1280. A resolution of inquiry directing the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the designation of the Small Business Administration as a voter registration agency; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. LUETKEMEYER:

H. Res. 1281. A resolution of inquiry directing the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the role of the Small Business Administration in determining taxes for small business concerns; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. DEAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARSON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. COOPER, and Ms. SCANLON):

H. Res. 1282. A resolution expressing support for July to be designated as ''Disability Pride Month''; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. BRADY):

H. Res. 1283. A resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide to the House of Representatives a copy of the Internal Revenue Service Small Business/Self Employed Division Decision Memorandum regarding the decision to destroy approximately 30,000,000 paper information returns around the time of March 2021, and any other memorandum related to the decision to destroy those information returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H. Res. 1284. A resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide certain documentation to the House of Representatives relating to the negotiation of prices for prescription drugs under the Medicare prescription drug program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. BRADY):

H. Res. 1285. A resolution requesting the President to transmit certain information to the House of Representatives relating to a waiver of intellectual property commitments under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. MENG, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BASS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. JONES, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H. Res. 1286. A resolution expressing the sentiment of Congress that the Department of Health and Human Services should declare the monkeypox outbreak a public health emergency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H. Res. 1287. A resolution of inquiry directing the President to provide certain documents in the President's possession to the House of Representatives relating to the recall of infant formula manufactured by Abbott Laboratories and potential impacts on the infant formula supply chain; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WALORSKI (for herself and Mr. BRADY):

H. Res. 1288. A resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of Labor to provide to the House of Representatives certain documents in the Secretary's possession relating to Unemployment Insurance fraud during the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. DELBENE:
H.R. 8487.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:
H.R. 8488.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:
H.R. 8489.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution: The Congress shall have the Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. BURGESS:
H.R. 8490.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution of the United States: To Establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization;
By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 8491.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, U.S. Constitution
By Ms. BROWNLEY:
H.R. 8492.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.R. 8493.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:
H.R. 8494.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:
H.R. 8495.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section I of the U.S. Constitution
''All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.''
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution
Congress shall have the power . . . ''To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution of the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.''
By Mr. GROTHMAN:
H.R. 8496.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section VIII
By Mr. HERN:
H.R. 8497.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8
By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH:
H.R. 8498.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. HUDSON:
H.R. 8499.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Executive 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. JOHNSON of Georgia:
H.R. 8500.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, section 8, clause 18 and Article III, section 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. LAMBORN:
H.R. 8501.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8
By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:
H.R. 8502.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. MANNING:
H.R. 8503.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution
By Mr. McGOVERN:
H.R. 8504.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:
H.R. 8505.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution
By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:
H.R. 8506.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 16 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof
By Mr. NEHLS:
H.R. 8507.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. O'HALLERAN:
H.R. 8508.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution
By Ms. OMAR:
H.R. 8509.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. PAPPAS:
H.R. 8510.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that ''Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''
By Mr. PERRY:
H.R. 8511.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. PORTER:
H.R. 8512.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Aritcle I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. ROY:
H.R. 8513.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. SCHIFF:
H.R. 8514.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:
H.R. 8515.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 16 of Section 8 of Article of the Constitution: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. STANTON:
H.R. 8516.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8
By Mr. STEIL:
H.R. 8517.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 5, Clause 1
By Mr. WEBER of Texas:
H.R. 8518.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8.
By Mr. WELCH:
H.R. 8519.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof..
By Ms. WILD:
H.R. 8520.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section VIII

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 18: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 72: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 218: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 259: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 288: Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 310: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 432: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MANN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 554: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 855: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 945: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1016: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 1057: Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 1080: Ms. CONWAY.

H.R. 1176: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1219: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1255: Mr. COSTA, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 1256: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1282: Mr. GUEST, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1368: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 1630: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 1661: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 1670: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 1755: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1829: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1909: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 1919: Ms. MENG and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1946: Mr. STANTON and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 2021: Ms. ROSS and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 2050: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 2161: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2163: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BOWMAN, and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 2168: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2193: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 2252: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. DUNN, and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 2256: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 2294: Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 2558: Mr. TIFFANY and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 2565: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 2639: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 2654: Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 2728: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 2734: Mr. WELCH, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 2814: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 2974: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 3022: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 3031: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3085: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 3183: Ms. BONAMICI and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 3187: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3281: Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 3287: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 3295: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 3339: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3353: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 3733: Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 3820: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 3921: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3962: Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3988: Mr. BERA and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4040: Mr. COHEN, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 4118: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 4146: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 4151: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 4268: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. BACON, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 4334: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 4353: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 4450: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 4471: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 4496: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 4497: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 4509: Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 4603: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. DEAN, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4612: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 4636: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 4688: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 4759: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 4766: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 4785: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 4828: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 4865: Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 4944: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 4951: Ms. TITUS and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4965: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. WELCH, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 4997: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 5026: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 5030: Mr. KAHELE, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 5089: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 5140: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 5232: Mr. WESTERMAN.
H.R. 5239: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 5244: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 5348: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 5371: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5436: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 5458: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 5500: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 5605: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 5606: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 5607: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 5611: Mr. KAHELE and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 5648: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 5684: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 5690: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 5799: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 5801: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 5819: Mr. JONES and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5984: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 6037: Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 6056: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 6251: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 6319: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 6375: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 6405: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6421: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. MEIJER, and Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 6448: Mr. MOONEY and Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 6455: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 6537: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 6556: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 6570: Mr. STEUBE and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 6587: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 6635: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 6642: Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 6670: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 6816: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 6849: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6852: Mr. RUIZ, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. KIND, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 6858: Ms. CONWAY, Ms. VAN DUYNE, and Mrs. FLORES.
H.R. 6889: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. CHU, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 6929: Mr. CHABOT, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 6934: Mr. JONES and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 6941: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 7078: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LYNCH, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 7082: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 7116: Mr. KAHELE and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 7122: Mr. TRONE, Mr. CASTEN, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 7147: Mr. García of Illinois.
H.R. 7151: Mr. FULCHER.
H.R. 7272: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 7382: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. MOORE of Utah.
H.R. 7433: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 7465: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 7477: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 7534: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 7585: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 7598: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 7627: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 7647: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 7716: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
H.R. 7773: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 7847: Ms. NORTON and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 7853: Ms. BASS, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 7867: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 7877: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. ROSS, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 7894: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 7912: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 7925: Ms. ESHOO and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 7946: Mr. JONES and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 7949: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 7961: Mr. MORELLE, Ms. MATSUI, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 7992: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 7993: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 7995: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BABIN, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 8000: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 8003: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. MRVAN, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 8006: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 8033: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 8069: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 8103: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 8105: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 8111: Mr. BROWN of Maryland and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 8136: Ms. CHENEY.
H.R. 8137: Mr. MOONEY and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 8143: Mrs. FLORES.
H.R. 8144: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 8151: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 8160: Mr. BANKS.
H.R. 8182: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 8185: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. DEAN, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 8188: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 8190: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 8206: Mr. HUDSON and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 8209: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 8219: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 8223: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 8227: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 8253: Ms. VAN DUYNE and Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 8264: Ms. DEAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 8274: Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 8327: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. Barragán, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 8337: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MANN, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 8349: Mr. CARSON and Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 8352: Mr. HUFFMAN and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 8353: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.

H.R. 8354: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 8364: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. BANKS.
H.R. 8393: Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CASE, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 8420: Mrs. FLORES, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 8433: Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. JONES, and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 8443: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 8445: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 8452: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 8463: Ms. BASS, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 8473: Ms. NORTON and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 8485: Mr. LYNCH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. García of Illinois, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 8486: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.J. Res. 68: Mr. CARBAJAL and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.J. Res. 87: Mr. FOSTER.
H.J. Res. 88: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. ROSE.
H. Con. Res. 89: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H. Res. 109: Mr. BACON and Mr. KHANNA.
H. Res. 114: Mr. KHANNA.
H. Res. 159: Mr. CROW.
H. Res. 404: Mr. ALLRED.
H. Res. 517: Mr. KILDEE.
H. Res. 558: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Mr. MCCAUL.
H. Res. 744: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. Cárdenas, and Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H. Res. 885: Mr. BACON.
H. Res. 922: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 1113: Mr. MCCAUL.
H. Res. 1156: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 1185: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H. Res. 1205: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 1217: Ms. CHU, Ms. MENG, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. Barragán.
H. Res. 1226: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BOWMAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. MCEACHIN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H. Res. 1228: Mr. BACON, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H. Res. 1233: Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. MCKINLEY.
H. Res. 1235: Mr. SOTO and Mr. AGUILAR.
H. Res. 1245: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. TORRES of New York.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 4040 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. NEAL

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 6929 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The provisions in H.R. 6929 that warranted a referral to the Committee on Education and Labor do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Scott Amendment #1, submitted to the Rules Committee for H.R. 6929, to be offered by myself or a designee to H.R. 6929 when it is brought to the House floor, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The amendment to be offered by Representative JARED HUFFMAN or a designee to H.R. 263, the Big Cat Public Safety Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

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. 8167: Mr. GROTHMAN.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

[Omitted from the Record of July 22, 2022]

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petition:

Petition 16 by Mr. GOOD of Virginia on House Resolution 1167: Mr. Kustoff, Mr. Ferguson, Ms. Tenney, Mr. Wenstrup, Mr. Van Drew, Mr. Reschenthaler, Mrs. Cammack, Ms. Granger, Mr. Baird, Mr. Fallon, Mr. Hern, Mr. Timmons, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Fitzgerald.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 2022 No. 124

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Holy God, all Your works do praise Your Name on the Earth, in the sky, and on the sea. Great is Your faithfulness.

Stir Your edifying spirit among our Senators, liberating them from shortsightedness as they work diligently for freedom and justice for all. Lord, make our Senators citizens of Your kingdom so that Your will may be done on Earth, even as it is done in Heaven. Help them to draw near to You with true hearts and full assurance that their times are in Your hands. May this confidence in Your prevailing providence inspire them to pay the price of eternal vigilance for freedom.

We pray in Your sovereign Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 26, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS HEATH ROBINSON HONORING OUR PROMISE TO ADDRESS COMPREHENSIVE TOXICS ACT OF 2022

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany S. 3373, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany S. 3373, a bill to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant.

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill.

Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 5148 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment), to add an effective date.

Schumer Amendment No. 5149 (to Schumer Amendment No. 5148), to modify the effective date.

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5150, to add an effective date.

Schumer Amendment No. 5151 (to the instructions (Schumer Amendment No. 5150) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date.

Schumer Amendment No. 5152 (to Amendment No. 5151), to modify the effective date.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this morning—this morning—the Senate will draw a clear line in the sand that America's chip crisis and America's dwindling commitment to science and innovation will not continue under our watch. Within the next hour, the Senate will vote, finally—finally—to move toward final passage of our CHIPS and Science bill. That is what we are calling it, the CHIPS and Science bill. That will put us in a position to finish the work on this bill before the end of the week. It is a major step for our economic security, our national security, our supply chains, and, in fact, for America's future—for America's future.

I want to be clear. The proposal we are passing this week contains the majority of key science and innovation measures that the Senate passed last summer. It will make historic investments to scientific research. It will take direct aim at our Nation's chip crisis. Alongside the infrastructure law and our recent gun safety bill, among others, it is one of the most consequential bipartisan achievements of this Congress. I thank all of my Senate colleagues on both sides of the aisle who are helping to make this happen.

I am confident that future generations will look back on the passage of this CHIPS and Science bill as a turning point for American leadership in the 21st century, but it didn't come together overnight. The legislation has been several years in the making.

In 2019, I approached my Republican colleague TODD YOUNG with a proposal

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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to work together on legislation to revive America's commitment to science and innovation. Together, we drafted the first iteration of many policies we are passing this week, the Endless Frontier Act.

A year later, I joined with my colleagues Senators CORNYN and WARNER to push for the authorization of new Federal chips initiatives as part of the NDAA to address our Nation's growing chip shortage.

We all knew that America faced a choice: We could keep underfunding science and innovation and continue to let America fall behind our global competitors, or we could wake up to the challenges of this century and empower the American people to unleash the next wave of discovery and scientific achievement. We knew that if we didn't get there first, our rivals—chief among them the Chinese Communist Party—would likely beat us to the punch and reshape the world in their authoritarian image.

In February of 2021, less than a month after I became majority leader, I directed the chairs and members of our relevant committees to start drafting a legislative package to outcompete China and create new American jobs, with the Endless Frontier Act serving as the core of this effort. I also instructed them to draft legislation to rebuild the capacity of the U.S. semiconductor industry. The pandemic made clear with unforgiving clarity how America's chip shortage was creating a crisis in our economy and national security.

So Members on both sides of the aisle—this has been a bipartisan effort from the get-go—got to work. We made a commitment last February that if both sides worked together, we would bring a bill to the floor for a vote in the spring. And that is what we did, and we passed the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act with overwhelming bipartisan support in June of 2021.

A year later, the legislation we are passing this week has many of the same important measures contained in the bill we worked on last summer. For example, last year's bill secured historic investments for science and innovation. This bill does too.

Last year's bill offered tens of billions to encourage American chip manufacturing and R&D. This bill does that too and even more with the investment tax credit provisions.

Last year's bill provided funding to help build a wireless communications supply chain to counter Huawei. This bill does too.

Last year's bill created the National Science Foundation tech directorate and provided funding to the Department of Energy National Labs to help compete with foreign rivals in key technologies like AI and quantum computing. This bill does too.

Last year's bill made major new investments in Manufacturing USA and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to strengthen domestic supply chains. This bill does too.

Last year's bill created the first-ever program to cultivate the tech hubs of tomorrow in regions around the United States that have enormous potential but have largely been overlooked—not the big megalopolises which have a lot of tech in them, like New York City and San Francisco, but smaller regions that have great talent but have been overlooked. They might be in Upstate New York. They might be in Indiana and many other parts of the country. This bill is making sure that happens.

Now, let me be clear. While this bill contains the two major components of the Science and CHIPS bill, there are other major proposals from both sides that are still being worked on in the conference committee. Make no mistake that there are many Democrats and Republicans who have provisions that will be contained in the conference report under Chair CANTWELL's leadership, and it is my intention to put the conference committee bill on the floor of the Senate.

As I said a moment ago, I firmly believe that passing this bill will be a turning point for American leadership in this century. The benefits of this legislation will reverberate across the country for years and decades to come.

For much of the 20th century, America was without peer in our commitment to scientific research, to innovation, and to new, cutting-edge manufacturing, and it led to tens of millions of good-paying jobs and made the United States the unquestioned economic leader of the world.

Today, the story is different. Nations around the world are spending tens of billions of dollars to secure this century, much like America secured the last one. Sadly, the Federal Government's commitment to science has waned in recent decades. In fact, as a percentage of GDP, we spend less than half as much as the Chinese Communist Party on basic research—less than half—which is even more devastating given China has spent decades stealing America's intellectual property.

With this bill, that is finally going to change. We will not only create the good-paying jobs of tomorrow; we will not only fix our supply chains and bring costs down for American families with this bill; with this bill, we will reawaken the spirit of discovery, innovation, invention, and optimism that made America the envy of the world.

We don't mean to let the days of American leadership end on our watch. We don't mean to see America become a middling nation in this century. We mean for America to lead this century. For that reason, I urge my colleagues to give a resounding vote ''yes'' on cloture at 11 a.m. today.

PACT ACT

Mr. President, now on the PACT Act, last night, I filed cloture to prepare the Senate to once again pass the PACT Act, the largest and most important expansion of veteran healthcare benefits in decades and a bipartisan issue to the core—another bipartisan issue.

As my colleagues already know, because of a technical error, the House of Representatives was unable to take up our version of the bill that we passed in the spring. The House has now fixed their error and returned the PACT Act back to the Senate. We want to finish our work on the PACT Act before the end of the week.

Our Nation's veterans have waited long enough to get the benefits they need to treat complications from toxic exposure in the line of duty. So we have every reason in the world to get this bill done quickly, with the same bipartisan support as the first time around.

The need for the PACT Act is beyond question. Burn pits have affected up to 3½ million veterans since 9/11. Yet the VA has rejected nearly 80 percent of all disability claims connected to burn pits. That is unacceptable and must change.

I hope Members work together to fast-track this bill as soon as possible because there is no reason to delay a measure that the vast majority of Senators from both parties agree is necessary. Our veterans, their families, and our veterans service organizations have been urging us to finish work on this bill. Let's keep our promise to those valiant servicemembers and send the PACT Act quickly to the President's desk.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 11 a.m. the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur with respect to H.R. 4346, the CHIPS and Science legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

INFLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, 93 percent of the American people are concerned about inflation; 42 percent say they are struggling just to stand

still financially; 63 percent say that gas prices, inflation, bills, or the economy are their biggest concerns. That is because 100 percent of the American people live in a country experiencing the worst inflation in more than 40 years, and 100 percent of the American people live in a country where things did not have to be this bad but for Democrats' deliberate policy choices.

Don't take it from me. Listen to Larry Summers, Treasury Secretary to President Clinton and NEC Director to President Obama. Here is what Larry Summers had to say:

> There wouldn't have been nearly the same kinds of supply chain problems . . . if we weren't giving people who were laid off unemployment insurance that was far more than the salaries they had been earning . . . if we weren't mailing checks willy-nilly . . . there would have been less spending, that would have meant less bottlenecks.

He continued:

> Printing money and distributing it well ahead of the supply of goods is a prescription for inflation—and that's what we did. We injected enough money into the economy to make total spending grow at an 11.6 percent rate last year. When you have 11.6 percent growth rate in spending, then on any reasonable theory of how much capacity there is, you're going to have a lot of inflation. And that's what we did.

That is a top Democrat talking, but he is intellectually honest. He tried to advise Washington Democrats not to dump nearly $2 trillion onto the economy, but, of course, they didn't listen. And now working families are stuck with skyrocketing costs and bills as a consequence.

You would think the worst inflation in 40 years would be enough to convince Democrats to stop running these painful experiments on American families. But, if you can believe it, almost every House and Senate Democrat would like to follow up this historic inflation with massive new tax hikes. The same people who spent us into inflation want to tax us all the way into recession.

So let's hope this small handful of Democrats who see the insanity of this approach continue to stand strong for our country.

UKRAINE

Mr. President, on an entirely different matter, this past Saturday brought yet another escalation in Russia's brutal war in Ukraine. The ink had barely dried on a deal securing safe passage for Ukrainian grain exports when Russian missiles hit the port city of Odesa.

Ukraine produces one-fifth of the world's high-grade wheat. Russia's Black Sea blockade and the destruction of Ukraine's crops have left vulnerable regions of the world literally on the verge of crisis. But Vladimir Putin only managed to resist the urge to commit senseless violence for about 24 hours.

Now, the fact that Putin was even compelled to negotiate was thanks to the introduction of HIMARS long-range rockets and Harpoon anti-ship missiles into Ukraine's arsenal. If Ukraine had had weapons like these earlier, the blockade of Odesa could have been prevented in the first place.

The Biden administration says its decision making throughout the process has been deliberate and nuanced. History will likely judge otherwise. The months before Putin's escalation clearly called for boldness and resolve, to say nothing of the months since. But, too often, the administration's first instincts have been to plot along slowly and vacillate.

The Ukrainians have fought bravely to stop Russia's advance despite being undermanned and outgunned. Just think what they could have accomplished if the West had acted boldly to support Ukraine as storm clouds were first gathering, or right away when the storm broke.

But, now, no one should need a reminder of the far-reaching impacts of the war in Ukraine. Our eastern flank allies certainly don't. They have been preparing to defend themselves literally for generations, and from the beginning of Russia's latest offensive, they have reached deep into their own inventories to help equip Ukraine.

Elsewhere in Europe, treaty allies have finally taken an important lesson about investing in deterrence and self-defense to heart. Countries like Germany have made historic commitments to increase military spending. The Germans, Swedes, and others have also broken historic precedent to share their stockpiles with Ukraine.

And, of course, Russia's war has led other major European states to announce their intention to join the ranks of the strongest alliance in world history. Last week, our colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee advanced the necessary protocols to ratify Sweden and Finland's accession to NATO. There is now nothing preventing the Democratic leader from calling these measures up for immediate consideration and passage by the full Senate. The legislatures of other NATO allies like Canada, Norway, Poland, and Germany have already ratified them.

The United States would be fortunate to have two new treaty allies as impressive and capable as Finland and Sweden. Both countries' high-tech economies and extensive American-made systems will improve the alliance's interoperability and instantly improve the state of burden-sharing the day they come in.

American leadership in the world has made possible the peace and security our country enjoys today. That leadership is helping encourage our allies to make sufficient investments in their own capabilities to face down the shared threats, but American leadership is only as strong as our willingness to make robust investments in our own capabilities.

President Biden has submitted a defense budget request that fails to keep pace with growing threats and fails to keep pace with Democrats' own inflation, and Senate Democrats are giving short shrift to the need for a strong, bipartisan Defense authorization bill.

Russian aggression isn't the only threat to American interests today. Rogue states like Iran and North Korea continue to march toward devastating weapons. China's provocative behavior in the Indo-Pacific continues to raise the stakes for long-term competition.

So there is no time—no time—to waste on either of these measures—neither the Sweden and Finland protocols nor a strong, bipartisan NDAA. We need to do all three as soon as possible.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 1892

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that if the Senate receives a message from the House that it has passed H.R. 1842, and if the text of that bill is identical to S. 697, that the bill be considered read three times and the Senate vote on passage of the bill without intervening action or debate, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, for months, our country has experienced a severe computer chip shortage, one that has impacted nearly every American industry and increased costs for nearly every American. From cell phones to cars to televisions, even our refrigerators and washing machines—products we use every day—well, they need computer chips to function.

They are also used in critically important technology like the medical equipment at our hospitals and the technology used by our military. This is why the computer chip shortage we are facing is a critical economic and national security issue. It has caused prices to rise, contributed to supply chain issues, and limited the availability of many products, something that anyone who has tried to buy or rent a car over the past couple of years knows all too well.

This shortage was directly impacting hard-working families and the businesses that support jobs across our Nation.

It has hurt companies that employ people in my State of Nevada, like Varian Medical Systems, which uses computer chips to manufacture cancer-fighting and other critical medical technologies. This shortage is impacting lives and likelihoods.

For decades, America was a global leader in manufacturing and innovation; but over the years, we outsourced the production of computer chips to countries like China, costing us millions of potential American jobs and increasing our reliance on foreign nations for technology that is critical—critical for our national security and

for our safety. All of this has been exacerbated by a global pandemic and the war in Ukraine.

We can't afford to wait any longer to bring manufacturing of computer chips back to the United States. The Senate will be voting on bipartisan legislation to bring computer chip manufacturing back to the U.S. and help existing manufacturers compete, creating thousands of new American jobs and enhancing both our economic and our national security.

We will also improve our supply chain, which will help businesses like Varian Medical Systems, and it will minimize the supply chain disruptions which will ultimately help lower prices for consumers. This bill will do so much more to spur innovation and invest in our American economy.

As the first and only former computer programmer to serve in the U.S. Senate, I am so excited about what this legislation will do for the future of American technology and innovation. It will establish a first-of-its-kind effort to accelerate our development of critical technologies, like artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and advanced manufacturing. We will invest heavily in STEM education and in our cybersecurity workforce. And it will help build regional technology hubs all across this country to spark innovation.

I am also so proud that this bill includes bipartisan provisions that I worked on in the committee that wrote the bulk of the legislation, which includes these: my bipartisan Rural STEM Education Act with Senator WICKER to increase access to quality STEM education for rural schools so it is accessible to all of our students no matter where they live. It also includes provisions I worked on with Senator BLACKBURN to support advanced manufacturing workforce development and a bipartisan amendment I introduced with Senator LUMMIS to develop a secure and reliable critical mineral supply chain.

This historic bipartisan legislation is just common sense. So let's build up our communities; let's strengthen America's competitiveness; let's invest in American innovation; let's lower prices for hard-working families; and let's bolster our domestic supply chain. Let's pass this critical piece of legislation now.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to speak for up to 15 minutes prior to the scheduled rollcall vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INFLATION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, ''our experts believe and the data shows that most of the price increases we've seen . . . [are] expected to be temporary''—that is what President Biden said 1 year ago this month, something his administration has repeatedly echoed.

Unfortunately, it long ago became clear that was wishful thinking on the President's part. Far from being temporary, inflation has become a fact of life in the Biden economy.

Last month, inflation hit its highest level yet under President Biden, climbing to 9.1 percent, the worst inflation in more than 40 years. The impact of inflation is being felt in every corner of our economy. Businesses of every size are dealing with the effects of inflation. Small businesses, of course, are being hit particularly hard. And 75 percent of small business owners report inflation has had a negative effect on the financial health of their business over the past 6 months. And 75 percent report that inflation pressures are getting worse.

It is not surprising. Everything from inputs to transportation to electricity has become more expensive in the Biden economy, and that has a huge impact on businesses' ability to pay their expenses and run their operations.

As one South Dakota business owner who wrote to me noted:

> It makes it hard for me to grow my USA-made business when I don't have the funds to pay my employees more, add more benefits, purchase more machinery, and buy more material in buck as inflation continues to rise.

Farmers and ranchers in my State are also struggling. As of March, the price of fertilizer had risen to an astounding 162 percent since January 2021. The prices of two common herbicides have risen more than 50 percent since last year. And the price of diesel, which powers a lot of farming and ranching equipment, has doubled since President Biden took office. Farming and ranching are tough jobs already, often with tight margins and a lot of weather-related risks. Inflation is making things exponentially hard.

The list of inflation's impacts goes on. For example, last week I talked about how inflation is affecting our military, which is able to do less with the funds appropriated for it, thanks to soaring prices across the economy. That, in turn, can affect troop readiness and the military's ability to keep up with needed programs and purchases from weapons to vehicles to aircraft, and ships.

Of course, I haven't even yet mentioned the most basic impact of inflation and that is the misery faced by hard-working Americans who confront sky-high prices at the grocery store and the gas pump and wonder how they are going to feed their family this month or whether they will be able to afford to get to work.

Bloomberg reported last week that nearly 6 in 10 American workers are concerned that their paychecks won't stretch far enough to support themselves and their families. Another recent poll reported that 70 percent of Americans have had to cut back on other spending to afford necessities.

Life in the Biden economy is grim. At this point, how we got here is well-established. One of the main reasons we are in the midst of this inflation crisis is Democrats' decision to pass a massive partisan $1.9 trillion spending bill last March under the guise of COVID relief, despite the fact that Congress had just passed a fifth bipartisan COVID bill that met essentially all current pressing COVID needs. Democrats were warned that their bill would cause inflation; and they proceeded anyway. The so-called American Rescue Plan flooded the economy with unnecessary government money, and the economy overheated as a result.

So here we are with Americans struggling under the weight of the worst inflation in 40 years, and Democrats want to double down on the spending strategy that helped get us into this mess in the first place. That is right. Despite the fact that even Democrat economists have stated that the American Rescue Plan helped create our current inflation crisis, Democrats want to pass another massive government spending bill filled with excessive spending and tax hikes—a trillion dollars in tax hikes in recent discussions.

Apparently, Democrats are not content with spending us into an inflation crisis, they would also like to tax us into a recession. There is already reason to worry about the negative economic impacts of new climate measures the President is contemplating imposing, but on top of that, Democrats want to spend even more government money and impose a trillion dollars in tax hikes, a substantial part of which would fall on small businesses.

At this rate, there is no telling when our inflation crisis will end. Democrats are so committed to big spending that even if their legislation fails this time around, they are already planning to run on their big spending agenda in November.

I am not sure I would want to try to convince voters to elect me by touting the same spending strategy that helped land our country in this inflation crisis in the first place. But Democrats' belief in big spending is so deeply ingrained that it apparently can't be swayed even when they see the negative consequences.

It is incomprehensible that Democrats are contemplating doubling down on the spending strategy that helped get us in this mess in the first place. The first spending spree has been a disaster for our country, and I can only imagine how much Americans would suffer from their next one.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the scheduled 11 o'clock vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair

lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, with amendment No. 5135.

Charles E. Schumer, Maria Cantwell, Ben Ray Luján, Jon Tester, Richard Blumenthal, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tina Smith, John W. Hickenlooper, Mazie K. Hirono, Mark R. Warner, Debbie Stabenow, Jack Reed, Tammy Baldwin, Jacky Rosen, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher Murphy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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 concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, with amendment No. 5135, offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER], 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 Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) would have voted ''nay.''

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 64, nays 32, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 268 Leg.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Graham	Reed
Bennet	Hagerty	Romney
Blumenthal	Hassan	Rosen
Blunt	Heinrich	Sasse
Booker	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Brown	Hirono	Schumer
Burr	Kaine	Shaheen
Cantwell	Kelly	Sinema
Capito	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Luján	Tester
Casey	Markey	Tillis
Cassidy	McConnell	Van Hollen
Collins	Menendez	Warner
Coons	Merkley	Warnock
Cornyn	Moran	Warren
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Whitehouse
Daines	Murray	Wicker
Duckworth	Ossoff	Wyden
Durbin	Padilla	Young
Feinstein	Peters	
Gillibrand	Portman	

NAYS—32

Barrasso	Cotton	Ernst
Blackburn	Cramer	Fischer
Boozman	Crapo	Grassley
Braun	Cruz	Hoeven
Hyde-Smith	Marshall	Scott (SC)
Inhofe	Paul	Shelby
Johnson	Risch	Sullivan
Kennedy	Rounds	Thune
Lankford	Rubio	Toomey
Lee	Sanders	Tuberville
Lummis	Scott (FL)	

NOT VOTING—4

Hawley	Manchin
Leahy	Murkowski

(Mr. PADILLA assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). On this vote, the yeas are 64, the nays are 32.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Cloture having been invoked, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 4346, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Schumer amendment No. 5135 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment), relating to the CHIPS Act of 2022.

Schumer amendment No. 5136 (to amendment No. 5135), to add an effective date.

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions, Schumer amendment No. 5137, to add an effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 5138 (to (the instructions) amendment No. 5137), to modify the effective date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Cloture having been invoked, the motion to refer and the amendments pending thereto fall.

The Senator from Wyoming.

ENERGY

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about the Biden energy crisis that is affecting our country.

Now, Joe Biden has been threatening to declare a climate emergency. Democrats from New England, Members of this body, have been practically begging him to do so. They actually went to Massachusetts with him last week to try to twist his arm.

Democrats say this would give Joe Biden even more legal authority to restrict American energy. So that is what the Democrats want these days: less American energy—more expensive American energy, less American energy, and more power for Joe Biden.

Well, I have got bad news for the Democrats. The Supreme Court has ruled very recently, less than a month ago, that energy regulation requires ''clear congressional authorization.''

Congress writes the laws. It is the President who is just supposed to carry out the laws that are written by Congress. The President doesn't have the authority to just do whatever he wants by saying we have a climate crisis and then calling it an emergency. But Democrats are far too eager to give more and more of the Senate's power to the least popular President in the last 70 years.

Democrats say we have a crisis right now. Well, they are right about the fact that we have a crisis. We have a lot of crises in this country, and they are crises because of Joe Biden and because of the Democrats and the policies of this administration. We have an energy crisis. We have an inflation crisis. We have a crisis at the southern border. We have a crisis of crime in the cities. And as we come to the end of another month, millions of families are facing a crisis at home trying to pay their bills. The result is that Democrats have a crisis too. It is a crisis in the White House and in the party, a crisis of competence and a crisis of credibility.

Two-thirds of Americans say that this President and the Democrats are focusing on the wrong things. There was a poll last week in the New York Times. It showed that only 1 percent of Americans—1 percent—say climate change is their No. 1 priority. Now, that is of all people. What about Democrats? Only 3 percent of Democrats say that the idea of what the President is focusing on and trying to declare an emergency on, a national emergency—only 3 percent of Democrats say it is their top priority. What about the young people, the people who the Democrats always say: We appeal to the young people? Only 3 percent of people under the age of 30, voters under the age of 30, say that climate is their No. 1 concern.

The numbers are astonishing, and the President continues to ignore it. Working families aren't thinking about what the White House is calling the liberal world order, which is why the President wants to declare a climate crisis. Working families are trying to balance their checkbooks, trying to make it to the end of the month with some money left over to pay the bills.

People say: What do families want? I know, in my home State of Wyoming, I talk to families at the grocery on Sunday, traveling the State Saturday. We had folks all around the State coming together for Frontier Days in Cheyenne. People want to be able to pay for a full tank of gas. They want to be able to go to the grocery store and buy groceries for a week. And they want to have money left over at the end of the month—and the end of the month is coming—to pay their bills. That is all they are asking. Under this administration, they have been falling further and further behind, and it is becoming almost impossible to do those three simple things.

A survey from Bloomberg last week found that 60 percent of workers say they are worried that they can't support their family. They were doing it beforehand, but they can't do it now.

You read stories of people losing sleep over the economy and their own financial well-being—or not-so-well-being.

People are putting off their dreams; they are giving up on their dreams and their hopes for themselves and their kids. The Joint Tax Committee has looked into this and said the average American family has already paid $1,500 extra for energy under Joe Biden as President. People are paying about $100 a week extra, more than they were when Joe Biden came into office, just to buy the things that they were buying last year.

So now here we are about halfway through this year, and it is really adding up. As a result, the savings rate is the lowest it has been since the great recession in 2009. No wonder consumer confidence has dropped again. The numbers are out this morning, and you look at the headlines. Here is one. It says, in July, consumer confidence slipped for the third month in a row, nearing pandemic lows. It goes on to say confidence is down 24 percent since last July. Inflation continues to bite. Inflation continues to bite.

That is why credit card debt is at a record high. This year, American people have opened millions of new credit card accounts just to pay for the daily issues of life struggles.

So my question is: Who are the 3 percent of Democrats who think climate change is their top priority? I know some are Members of this body. Well, they all seem to work here in Washington.

One of them is John Kerry, clearly. Last week, we found out that John Kerry—who I think is a climate czar or whatever his title is at the White House—has now taken 48 official trips on a private jet, his private jet as Joe Biden's climate czar. In total, those 48 trips have put 325 metric tons of carbon into the atmosphere.

Thank you, John Kerry. You know better than we do, though.

Now, this is what a vehicle would emit in 20 years. So John Kerry is flying around lecturing the rest of us from his position of smug superiority, and he emits more carbon and a lot more hot air than almost anyone on the face of the Earth.

If Democrats cared about our climate, they would tell John Kerry to park the plane and go home to one of your mansions. Even for Democrats, the hypocrisy is astonishing.

What about another one of these people who are focused on such a small amount of the 3 percent as well? How about Pete Buttigieg, Secretary of Transportation, Mayor Pete? Last week, he said this:

> The more pain that we are all experiencing from the high price of gas, the more benefit there is—

The more pain you are suffering, men and women and families all around America, the more benefit there is—

> for those who can access electric vehicles.

How tone deaf. And this guy wants to be President. I would remind Mayor Pete that the wealthy who can afford electric vehicles will be just fine; it is everybody else who is suffering right now. Mayor Pete seems to think pain at the pump is a good thing for America—not the America that I live in, not the America that the people of Wyoming live in. The great majority of the American people don't feel that pain at the pump is a good thing, but probably a number of Members of this Senate body do.

Mayor Pete seems to like these high prices. He testified before the House last week and was asked about the cost of electric vehicles. Well, the average cost of electric vehicles is about $55,000. Oh, the price of electric vehicles, you may have noted, Mr. President, is up 18 percent this year due to Joe Biden inflation. Inflation is hitting everything and everyone. Even the electric vehicles are much more expensive now.

Does Mayor Pete think people have that kind of money sitting around? Do Members of this body, the Democrats, think that people have that kind of money available? People can't afford to eat. They can't afford to drive their cars. They can't afford to buy a full tank of gasoline.

PBS ran a story last week about senior citizens moving in together. Why? Because they couldn't afford their rent expenses. That is what people are experiencing under Joe Biden's Presidency.

And where does Mayor Pete think electricity comes from? He was a mayor; he should know. Right now in Texas, people with electric vehicles are being told not to plug in their electric vehicles between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Don't plug them in. Well, why? To avoid overtaxing the grid, to avoid a brownout in communities.

This is at a point where you don't have that many electric vehicles in the economy and in the country. What if Biden got his way and more and more people were driving electric vehicles? We would have a blackout every day in the Joe Biden economy.

Now, electric vehicles can take hours and hours and hours to fully charge. Not everybody can wait that long. Not everybody has a job where they can email it in. A lot of people have to show up in person. They certainly have to in Wyoming. They have to work with their hands.

There is still a big gap in this country between renewable energy and reliable energy, and we need reliable energy. We need it all. Two-thirds of our energy grid still comes from traditional forms of energy.

Higher cost for energy? What does it mean? It means higher costs for everything else. And that is what people are seeing all around the country in Joe Biden's economy. For 15 months in a row now, prices have gone up faster than wages. So for 15 months in a row—that means for each of those months, people can afford less than they could the month before. Right now for the American people, as you saw from the consumer confidence numbers that are out today, there is no end in sight.

Later this week, we are going to find out a couple of things about the economy. Tomorrow, we are going to find out how much the Federal Reserve is going to raise rates. In the last 4 months, we have seen the largest increase in 40 years, and they are likely to go up again this week. Mortgage rates have doubled in the last 7 months.

Why is the Federal Reserve doing this? Well, they are taking desperate measures to try to fix the inflation that Joe Biden and the Democrats have forced onto the country. If there had been no inflation crisis, the Fed wouldn't be raising rates like this. So the blame for the rate increase is not on the Fed; it is on the Democrats. They are the ones whose policies—the Democrats in this body and the Democrats in the White House and the Democrats in the House—made the rate hikes necessary. The Federal Reserve is just trying to throw on the emergency brake because of inflation.

Joe Biden—and his spending, and he wants to spend more—is the guy who is fueling the inflation in a car that we just cannot afford to see crash. On Thursday, we are going to find out if maybe the car has already crashed because on Thursday, we will find out if we are officially in a recession. But it doesn't really matter if it is official or not because the American people can already feel the pain of a recession.

Two-thirds of the public has already made a decision in their own mind that we are in a recession right now. That is how they are feeling the impact on their lives. Four out of five Americans think that this country is on the wrong track under the Democrats and under Joe Biden. Yet the Democrats, with their desire to do more and more spending, and Joe Biden trying to do his Build Back Better routine—they want to keep us going right over the cliff. The Biden administration has to be the most out-of-touch administration since at least Herbert Hoover.

It is time to reverse course. Stop the attacks on American energy. We have some of the largest energy reserves in the world here in the United States. We have plenty of it in my home State of Wyoming. We ought to be using it. We have the best energy workers. We have the highest environmental standards of anywhere on planet Earth.

So the crisis facing our Nation right now is a crisis of choice: an energy crisis, an inflation crisis, a border crisis, a crime crisis—all chosen by the Democrats and their policies.

Elections are coming. Midterm elections are a report card of the President halfway through a 4-year term. People are going to send a message that they are eager to change direction from the many crises that have been brought upon this Nation by Joe Biden and his liberal Democrat enablers—a crisis that the President and the Democrats are unwilling and unable to correct.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I appreciate so much the comments of my colleague. I think this shows you that whether you are talking about Wyoming and the people who are there or Tennessee, my State, the economy is one of the top issues people are discussing.

Joe Biden addressed the Nation just over a year ago, and he had all of these bold claims about how he expected the economy to respond to his what I thought were reckless taxing-and-spending sprees. He made this statement, and I am going to quote him because he was trying to make the point that inflation was transitory, that it was going to be temporary. Here is what he said:

> I want to be clear: my administration understands that were we ever to experience unchecked inflation in the long term, that would pose a real challenge for our economy. While we're confident that isn't what we're seeing today, we're going to remain vigilant about any response that is needed.

Well, let's fast-forward a year from that very bold, brash statement, and we know that it was a falsehood that was meant to distract ''we the people'' while the President and the Democrats worked overtime to make things worse.

Now, this week, economists expect to confirm what we have known for a long time and, as Senator BARRASSO was saying, what people are feeling in their personal economy—that the U.S. economy isn't just struggling, it is shrinking. Buying power for households is shrinking. Options and choices are shrinking. If the numbers say what we think they will, we will see the second consecutive month of a shrinking GDP and another month of runaway inflation. Just a few hours ago, we learned that consumer confidence dropped again this month. Expectations are down again.

These are the warning signs of a recession. The White House doesn't want us to say it. The pundits don't want to say it. But that is the reality that Joe Biden has created. Do you know who is saying it? Thousands of Tennesseans because they are living it every day.

Now, I would suggest to my colleagues that if they find themselves questioning this reality, they should get out of the city and spend some time talking to people who live in their State—people who don't exist in the political bubble, the people who are having to make a choice between filling up the gas tank and filling up the grocery cart. Go talk to the farmers and the truckdrivers and the small business owners, and listen to them when they tell you how very difficult life is right now. Talk to the moms and the grandmoms in those smalltown grocery stores and listen to them when they tell you how hard it is to keep their household running.

One of the many reasons this is so frustrating for Tennesseans is that under President Trump, economic success was pretty much a given. The country was recovering from the pandemic. We had a plan to repair our supply chains. The American people were starting to have hope that the dystopian nightmare they had been living through was finally over.

But it is clear to them that if we ever find any sort of success under President Biden, it is going to come as a pleasant surprise because right now they are not seeing light at the end of the tunnel. Every week, it is harder, whether you are trying to find baby formula or you are trying to find basic staples or you are trying to make some of those pre-back-to-school purchases for your children.

I talk to people every day. They worry about what is coming next because they cannot believe how fast the change has come about under the Biden administration. One of the things they mention is that Joe Biden and the Democrats have eliminated predictability and replaced it with certainty that whatever this administration comes up with next is going to be something that makes their lives worse.

When I go home and I talk to my friends at church or at the store, people ask me: Why is this administration doing this? How could they possibly be making such terrible decisions?

The answer is really quite simple. They don't believe that the purpose of the Federal Government is to serve ''we the people''; they believe its purpose is to control our lives from the moment we get up in the morning until we put our head on the pillow at night, 24/7, 365. They have a long history of using their power to incentivize dependency on the government, but this administration has taken it even further.

What they perceive is happening is that they are being punished—punishing families, small businesses, and local governments that speak out by forcing them to pay for a socialist agenda that picks winners and losers. And who loses? Families. Small businesses. Local governments. They lose every single time.

At every stop so far on my 95-county tour, county mayors and other local leaders have described to me how this agenda has made planning for the future virtually impossible. Those are their words, not mine: It is impossible. A few years ago, they were focused on improving their communities, and now they are just praying that they will be able to keep providing basic services.

Fuel is too expensive. Construction supplies are too expensive. And if they are available, utilities are breaking the budget.

In McNairy County, a 3-year supply chain delay on a new firetruck has frozen the flow of much needed grant funding. Local leaders were counting on that money to finish a few projects, get more first responders on the road, and lower the cost of living for the 30,000 people they are responsible for, but now they are stuck.

It is the same story for hundreds of small businesses and farms all across the State. We have farmers who decided not to put their crops in the ground this year because the cost of diesel, fertilizer, chemicals, and pesticides is just too high. Now think about that. The people responsible for maintaining our food supply are no longer able to supply food because this administration had other priorities. Retailers and other small business owners aren't faring any better. Because things are more expensive for them, they are more expensive for each and every one of us.

More and more often, Tennessee families are finding too much month left at the end of their paycheck rather than paycheck that is left at the end of the month. This has led to some hard choices, not just about the little luxuries they once enjoyed but about the essentials. Will they cook a balanced meal or will they pay the electric bill? Will they put gas in the car or do they need to send that money to school for their kids' lunch? No one should have to make these choices, but this is the reality for millions of families.

But President Biden and the Democrats aren't worried about that. It doesn't appear they have ever been. Once they took control of the Federal Government, they immediately started spending money on things that sounded great to their base but that the American people did not vote for and still simply do not want. They knew this would sabotage our economic recovery, it would drive inflation, but still they found plenty of money to start chipping away at their wish list.

They couldn't bring themselves to let America stay energy independent, so they canceled the Keystone Pipeline, and they sent the regulatory state after domestic energy producers. Indeed, 42 of the 69 regulations that this President has put in place have been focused on the energy sector.

Time and time again, President Biden and the Democrats have made it clear that their priorities do not align with the wants and needs of this country.

They gave a green light to the Green New Deal, to critical race theory in public schools, to an open border, and to force decimating vaccine mandates on the National Guard and the Reserves.

Meanwhile, the American economy has stopped dead in its tracks. This has to end. We are not just losing money; we are running out of time. The American people are beginning to feel this administration has abandoned them, that they are being punished. But they also want you to know that in spite of all that, they are not ready to submit to this agenda. They are concerned about their families and their communities. It is time to move away from this reckless, destructive agenda and choose the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I am able to speak and followed by Senator CORTEZ MASTO to be able to speak before the Senate adjourns for the weekly caucus lunches.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

H.R. 4346

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, today we took another giant step on something that has been a lot harder than it should have been and could have been because it actually started last June when I rose before this body—June of 2021—to speak about the critical need to pass the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, as it was known back then, USICA, in order to shore up U.S. investment in research and development and manufacturing of critical technologies.

On this bill—a few name changes later, and, unfortunately, more than a year later—I rise again before this body to express my strong support for this revised CHIPS+ legislation—that we just cleared an important hurdle for over the last hour—and urge my colleagues to pass this bill as quickly as possible so we can get it out of the Senate, get it over to the House, and get it to the President's desk.

We cannot afford to waste any more time because this funding sends a message that the United States is putting a strong down payment on maintaining our edge in the global technology race and preventing global supply chains from being weaponized against the United States or, for that matter, against our allies.

Over the past few years, China has continued to increase investments in its domestic industries and, particularly, in areas that confer long-term strategic influence. This includes the semiconductor industry, which I have been particularly focused on over the past few years.

Now, let me be clear. When I talk about China—let me be clear—my beef is with the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping, and their approach. It is not with the Chinese people; it is not with the Chinese diaspora. As a matter of fact, when people don't make that distinction, you may play exactly into the CCP's agenda that somehow these are all simply anti-Chinese activists. These are not. These are activities against the Government of China and, particularly, the Communist Party of China.

Coming back to semiconductors: Semiconductors, often called chips, are the backbone of our modern lives. They can be found in literally everything with an on-and-off switch: from cars and trucks to washers and dryers to smartphones and laptops. Chips are an essential component in so many of the devices we use today.

The growth in chips is going to be exponential. Many have fought and talked about the whole notion of the internet of things. The internet of things require devices that are connected to the internet. Obviously, autonomous driving would be one example. For every connection, there needs to be a center, most of those requiring a semiconductor chip.

Unfortunately, looking backwards, for many years, American semiconductor companies led the world in both design and manufacturing of this critical technology. But the truth is, our leadership has languished. In recent years, we continue to lose ground, particularly not just to China but to East Asian markets in total.

As a country, we have gone—from 1990, when we produced literally 37 percent of all the chips in the world, to today—in the whole field of microelectronics, we are down to about 12 percent.

On the other hand, China has ramped up its investment in chips, providing an estimated $200 billion in financial support between just 2015 and going forward projection up to 2025. Chinese orders for semiconductor manufacturing equipment rose 58 percent in 2021 in the midst of the COVID crisis. China has a goal to produce at least 70 percent of its use of semiconductors in the country by 2030.

The truth is, it is not just China. This is global competition. Japan recently passed a $6.8 billion investment package that will fund innovative chip manufacturing, as well as research and development. South Korea, which has also been one of the great leaders in this movement for it, has similar-type investments.

Unfortunately, one of the challenges we face is the country or the entity that has evolved some of the fastest has been Taiwan, where, unfortunately, we now rely on many of the most cutting-edge, leading-edge chips coming out of the Taiwan.

As we have seen with President Xi's aggressive—at least indications, about trying to subjugate Taiwan—when we think of it in the context of the Russian-Ukraine battle, the notion that could take place beyond what it would do to the democracy that exists in Taiwan, what it would do in terms of that critical semiconductor production—it would cause not only a recession but depression around the world.

It is not just South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. India has recently passed legislation investing $30 billion in their domestic electronics manufacturing industry, with $10 billion of that dedicated to chips manufacturing and display manufacturing.

The truth is—and this is one of the things I think was the great irony—is that when I spoke about this bill 13 months ago, then, obviously, the Senate, with the leadership of the Presiding Officer and others, we actually passed this bill back in July of last year. Our passage of that bill and raising the expectation that America was going to really get in the game, set off alarm bells, not only in terms of what is coming out of Asia but from some of our allies in Europe.

The truth is, European bureaucrats, particularly coming out of Brussels, are not normally viewed as moving with a great deal of speed. But because we have taken now 12 months to actually get our act together and get this bill to this stage of passage, we have seen European countries—Germany, for example, has already selected 32 semiconductor projects and put $12 billion in draft investments. And even our friends in France recently announced a major U.S. global foundry investment in France.

This has proven out—the lack of investment by the U.S. has had a huge impact. From 2010 to 2020, only 17 major semiconductor plants—they call them fabs, manufacturing fabs—were built in the United States. Over that same time, we have seen 122 built elsewhere around the world. And the handful of major projects announced in the last year as a direct result of our efforts a year ago to say we are going to put our money where our mouth is in terms of these kind of investments—major facilities in Ohio, Arizona, and elsewhere, candidly, are very much at risk at this point, unless we can get this legislation to the President's desk.

Right now, the truth is: The cost of new fabs is 25 percent to 50 percent higher in the United States; and that is partially due to the enormous financial incentives offered by our competitive ventures.

The truth is, in a perfect world, we wouldn't want governments subsidizing some of these investments. We don't live in a perfect world. We live in a real world where competitors like China and even our allies around the world are making investments, candidly, that on a per capita basis even make this investment by the United States seem relatively small.

Many ask, so why is it so important for the United States to maintain investment in semiconductor production when on a lot of accounts, the PRC—China—is several generations behind? Because the truth is, U.S. semiconductor firms—and firms in the adjacent areas of lithography, packaging, and metrology—still lead the world.

I can tell you, as chairman of the Intelligence Committee, I can tell you unequivocally that the Communist Party of China and the PRC is acutely aware of that gap and aggressively are working, not just to close it, but to eventually leapfrog the United States and our allies to lead in chip production.

As a matter of fact, just over this past week, there was an extraordinary story coming out of Bloomberg that indicated that the Chinese may have already moved dramatically forward in terms of 7-nanometer production. For those aware, if that is true, that could have a huge, huge effect. We should expect that because last year, President Xi announced a $1.4 trillion commitment through 2025 to develop advanced

technologies, not only in chips, but in next-generation wireless networks and artificial intelligence—technologies that will candidly determine who is not only the economic but the security winner of the 21st century.

I firmly believe that this is the time of technology competition across the series of domains, and China has a plan they articulated in their China 2025 document. We, in this country, are still trying to determine what are those domains.

The truth is, semiconductors—which enable advancements in artificial intelligence or high-performance computing, hypersonics, and everything else, again, with an on-off switch—is arguably the centerpiece of President Xi's effort to ultimately control innovation system development.

Meanwhile, many of the key ingredients to U.S. historical success, including Federal support for R&D, investment in basic research and support for advanced manufacturing, have declined over the last 20 years. Why? I am focusing on chips and the 5G and beyond. Here, there is a whole series of components in this legislation we have advanced today that includes beefing up R&D, advanced manufacturing, and other critical areas.

It brings me down to my closing comments before I turn it over to the Senator from Nevada. That is why the $52 billion in funding for CHIPS for America Act—a bipartisan effort my friend, Senator CORNYN and I, along with Senator SCHUMER and Senator COTTON—we have been working on this, literally, for years, way beyond the 13 months, when I rose on this topic 13 months ago—is so important and why a parallel effort also in this bill to catalyze U.S. and allied innovation in a more diverse and resilient telecommunications ecosystem is so virtually important.

I would also note this simply isn't an economic competitiveness or security issue. We know, as we see it play out right now in terms of supply chains—vis-a-vis Russia and Ukraine, the notion of cutting off advanced semiconductors to Russia will have a huge effect on Russia's military capacity. We also know, as well, this will be a jobs bill in terms of these fabrication facilities and research all across America. And, candidly, as we know, there are literally thousands of cars that already have been produced by American auto manufacturers that are sitting, not getting into the market because they don't have the chips to make the cars actually operate. Over the long haul, bringing that supply chain back here will ultimately deal with inflation issues, as well.

We cannot be held hostage on this critical issue. Most of the focus has been on chips, as appropriate. But this bill also makes important investments in the future of wireless telecommunications. In many ways, this issue first came to the forefront, not on chips, but a few years back—I say this as a former wireless telecom guy—when a Chinese company, Huawei, suddenly started to dominate the market. We raised concerns about Huawei. Many of our allies and others said: That is fine; what is your alternative? What is the Western alternative?

I think we were a little bit slow on making the case; although, now, virtually every nation that invested in Huawei equipment has realized national security concerns that are literally in the process of ripping and replacing that equipment.

We have still got more to do. Huawei penetrated some of our markets in the United States. So this bill that has been called CHIPS also includes funding for the bipartisan Utilizing Strategic Allied Telecommunications Act, or the USA Act, which fosters U.S. innovation in the race for 5G by providing $1.5 billion to invest in Western-backed alternatives to, again, Chinese equipment providers, like Huawei but also ZTE.

This is a bill that, again, I was proud to work on with many of my Intel colleagues, Senator BURR and Senator RUBIO. It will also stand up a new Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund to spur movements toward open-architecture software. That would allow us to fund innovative, ''leap ahead'' technologies in the domestic mobile broadband market.

That approach plays to U.S. strengths, like software and network virtualization, and it means that we will have a wider set of firms, including American, with healthier balance sheets competing against these state-sponsored Chinese vendors, because one thing that has been clear over the past two administrations, our anti-Huawei message, or the things that finally moved, would have moved a lot quicker if we had had other U.S. and Western alternatives.

Again, I will close now. As the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, I see examples every day of how China is doubling down on its pursuit of advanced technologies that I think will define the 21st century, and in many ways, the United States has started to fall behind.

Fortunately, it is not too late to change that narrative or to change that result. With the right investments, like the ones that have been provided in this legislation, we can unleash the ingenuity of the American people. We can reinvigorate American innovation and improve our national security while setting the country up to lead the way on technologies that will define our future.

We need to get this passed as quickly as possible, and then I strongly, strongly urge our colleagues in the House to pass it as well and get it to the President's desk.

With that, I yield the floor.

I do want to thank my colleague from Nevada, who has been a leader on this legislation, as well, and knows the importance of getting this done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I do, I have to thank my friend and colleague Senator WARNER from Virginia. He has been a leading voice on this issue and the importance of passing this legislation, not just because it addresses our national security. It gives us an economic advantage in this country. But he also realizes the jobs it creates, and it positions not just Nevada but every State—this country—to lean into the future and be prepared for the challenges of the 21st century.

So I thank you because I know that you have been at the forefront of this, and you have not relented. Thank you, thank you for everything that you have done.

MEDICARE

Mr. President, there is another issue that is important for Nevada that I want to talk about. It is not just Nevada but for so many across the country.

You know, I was elected to the Senate, and ever since then, in 2017, I have stood up for Medicare and Nevada seniors. I have fought against the Trump administration's cruel proposals to cut Medicare funding, and I championed provisions to expand Medicare funding and services.

That is why I was shocked when, last week, hundreds of Nevadans began calling my office. They were anxious and alarmed over a deliberately misleading ad that is running on TV, on Facebook, and via a text campaign.

In Reno, this past weekend, Nevadans came up to me because they were concerned about these false accusations. This ad incorrectly claims that I support a bill that would strip $300 billion from Medicare. This couldn't be further from the truth.

What I do know is that the ad is a deliberate lie, and what they are being funded by, unfortunately—these ads—is a dark money group. They are being funded by American Prosperity Alliance. This is exactly the kind of group I have been raising the alarm about for years, because here is the truth, here are the facts: I am standing up for Medicare, just like I always have. I am pushing legislation, just like many of our colleagues, just like the Presiding Officer is, as well, to lower prescription drug costs for Nevadans and save Medicare and so many other seniors across the country really almost $300 billion.

It saves the government. What we are doing, our legislation, in total, saves dollars—almost $300 billion—for the government and, ultimately, the taxpayers.

The bill would not cut anything but Big Pharma's profits, and seniors in Nevada and across the country can expect even stronger benefits under the legislation that I am working on, that the Presiding Officer is working on, as so many of us are. So why would the ads lie about something so important to the American public when we are working to lower their costs and give them access to affordable healthcare in this country?

Here is why: Because powerful interest groups out there don't want this legislation to succeed. So they are pouring dark money into efforts to stop it.

Now, we don't know who really funded this ad, and the organization that wrote the check doesn't have to disclose that information. So nobody can be held accountable, and that is part of the problem. And that is why I have been calling for this accountability and this transparency about who is funding all of these ads.

That is what we know—that the dark money is out there, and the only one that is going to benefit from these ads at the end of the day is Big Pharma, because they don't want their profits cut. So they are trying to frighten Nevadans and pressure me to vote against a bill that would help my very constituents.

Well, let me just say this: It won't work. I stand up to bullies, and when I was attorney general, I was very proud that not only did I take on the big banks during the foreclosure crisis, but, during my tenure and continuing now, I stood up to Big Pharma, suing Pfizer for millions after the company misled Nevada consumers about the safety of its drugs.

So I am not going to be intimidated by advertisements spouting false information to my constituents.

So I am here today to set the record straight and make sure that Nevadans understand what is really going on, because here is what is happening: The very legislation that I am working on, that the Presiding Officer is working on for New Mexico, and so many of us are, would dramatically lower prescription drug costs and strengthen Medicare. It would do this by capping out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs. It would punish drug companies that try to raise the prices of their drugs faster than the rate of inflation. And, oh, yes, it would allow the government to negotiate fair prices for drugs from pharmaceutical companies.

Our legislation will save the government almost $300 billion. Now, that is not a cut; that is a savings. Every household in the country knows the difference between the two. Under this plan, Nevadans will be getting more benefits for less money, period. That is the truth.

Here is my question to Big Pharma: Why do you go out and scare individuals, put ads out there that you are paying for that are lies, when in actuality you could be working with us?

Because here is what I know, at the end of the day, from my constituents: Nobody in this country, whether you live in the State of Nevada or in any other State, should have to make a tough decision of whether you can afford your healthcare, your prescription drugs, or put food on the table or pay your electric bill. That is not what this country is about.

So to Big Pharma, I will call you out. You want to really be a part of the solution? Then come support this legislation. Help us in this country lower costs for so many families who literally need access to medications that they cannot afford. That is not what this country stands for.

So that is the truth, and to anyone—anyone—who wants to come out and challenge that, I am ready to debate you any time of the day.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:54 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m., and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

CHIPS ACT OF 2022—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Mr. REED. Madam President, among the many financial worries for average Americans, particularly young families just starting out, is finding a safe, affordable place to live. The simple fact is that we don't have the supply of housing to meet demand. Indeed, we have a shortfall of 7 million affordable housing units according to the National Low-Income Housing Coalition.

Certainly, the COVID–19 pandemic reduced housing production and created kinks in the supply chain for important raw materials like lumber, but the truth is that we were lagging when it came to building and maintaining affordable housing long before COVID–19.

Back in 2020, a Rhode Island family earning the State's median income could not afford to buy a home at the median price anywhere in the State. It has only gotten worse since then. Across the country, home prices have risen 13.4 percent from last year, with the national median price now at $416,000.

In my State, the Rhode Island Association of Realtors reports that the median price of homes sold in June 2022 reached an alltime high of $430,000. That is 11.7 percent higher than a year earlier.

A large reason that home ownership is out of reach for many Americans is the inventory levels are so low. In recent months, sales have dropped as interest rates have increased, but we are still nowhere near a balanced market. In a healthy housing market, there is usually a 6-month supply of homes available for sale at any given time. Right now, our country has less than a 3-month supply of homes, and Rhode Island has less than a 2-month supply.

As potential home buyers are priced out of the housing market, they remain in the rental market, adding additional pressure to rental prices. According to apartmentlist.com, rent has grown 14.1 percent nationally from last summer. In Providence, RI, rents have jumped 23.8 percent from last year.

When supply is tight and rents go up, it is harder for our more vulnerable community members to afford housing. That is our seniors, people with disabilities, and the unhoused. People who have been a part of the fabric of our communities for decades are no longer able to afford staying. It is a scary prospect that is facing too many Americans.

This didn't happen overnight. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, the number of homes with low monthly rents declined by 4 million between 1991 and 2017.

And the underbuilding of starter homes for decades has caught up to us, creating a major housing supply crunch that has led to soaring rents and home prices. Developers have more incentives to build six-bedroom ''McMansions'' and luxury apartments. That doesn't help folks who just need a safe, affordable place to live in their community, and it doesn't meet the needs of young families who just want about 1,800 square feet, four walls, and a roof. We now have a housing market where police officers, firefighters, teachers, and nurses cannot afford to live in the communities that they serve. Simply put, our current housing stock does not have homes to match what families want and what families need.

Also contributing to the problem, our housing market has been flooded with speculators, private equity firms, and large institutional investors who are starting to come in looking for big profits. This is why Chairman BROWN, Senator WARREN, and I have called on HUD to stem the flow of single-family homes to institutional investors and help level the playing field between families and large investors.

In this kind of market, it is hard for everyone, especially first-time buyers.

Over the last 2 years, the Federal Government has made substantial investments in affordable housing, helping people experiencing homelessness, and keeping people stably housed. Without the measures we adopted, the housing situation for millions of Americans would be even worse.

I was part of the bipartisan working group that negotiated the CARES Act, which was a step toward keeping people safe, protecting public health, and preventing an affordable housing crisis from becoming an eviction disaster.

But, clearly, the CARES Act wasn't enough. That is why I introduced a bill to provide rental assistance and homeowner assistance to families. That legislative initiative led to the influx of more than $46 billion in emergency rental assistance to help renters who have struggled to pay their rent and utilities during the pandemic. Those funds have also been used to help with housing stability, particularly for unhoused individuals. In total, emergency rental assistance has helped over 34,000 families in Rhode Island alone.

And I also worked with colleagues to deliver nearly $10 billion under the Homeowner Assistance Fund to help homeowners who experienced COVID–19 hardships keep up with house payments and stay in their homes. Over $50 million in this fund is helping homeowners in my State.

Rhode Island and other States are also committing their American Rescue Plan dollars toward building new affordable housing. It is hard to overstate the impact that this cushion of support has had for families in our State and across the country.

Putting a historic emphasis on housing support helped eliminate a major potential economic hardship that could have been catastrophic for millions of Americans. Without the worry of how to make rent or mortgage payments, families didn't need to scramble to find shelter and uproot themselves from their support systems. Kids had safe homes and could stay in the same school. It helped parents keep their jobs, helped seniors stay connected to their communities, and kept all of us healthier and safer. We need more of this kind of support for families, not less.

Measures like the Emergency Rental Assistance Program and the Homeowner Assistance Fund were temporary, and those programs are going to be wrapping up in the next few months. As we look ahead to the future, it is time for us to think, What have we learned? What are the acute needs of housing today?

There is no question we need to build more affordable housing. We need to invest in rehabilitating old homes but also in building new homes, specifically for low-income families.

We need to fortify the Federal programs that incentivize private investment in affordable housing, like the National Housing Trust Fund, the Capital Magnet Fund, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and HOME Investment Partnerships. That includes extending available low-income housing tax credits by reinstating the 12.5-percent boost that expired at the end of 2021. It also means passing the bipartisan LIFELINE Act introduced by Senators LEAHY, COLLINS, WYDEN, myself, and many others so that we can maximize the impact of the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds from the American Rescue Plan when States put those funds toward building and maintaining affordable housing.

We need to invest in apprenticeships and training programs to create a more skilled construction workforce with a focus on attracting more diverse workers.

We need more innovation, with quicker building techniques and high-tech materials. This is not a pipedream. Rhode Island has already shown the world how to get innovative in the housing space with ONE Neighborhood Builders' Sheridan Small Homes and Bowdoin Street Rowhouse. These are innovative construction projects—small homes with many energy-saving aspects. They are the future, and we have to invest in that future.

And as I said, we have to build to focus on a green future that includes the effects of climate change. That means we need to pass the Green Retrofits Act, which I introduced with Senator COLLINS. This bill would boost energy efficiency in thousands of multifamily residential homes nationwide by bolstering public-private partnerships to make healthy home upgrades and creating a new program to distribute energy efficiency grants and loans.

We need to increase our assistance and our commitment to homeless assistance grants. That includes funding for the Continuum of Care Program, which serves over 750,000 people experiencing homelessness each year, and for emergency solution grants, which support over 350,000 who are in emergency shelter each year.

We need to fully fund housing choice vouchers, make them easier to use in communities, and incentivize landlords to take these vouchers, which is being done presently in Rhode Island.

Investing in housing will not fuel the fire of inflation; it will tackle one of the key contributors to rising costs and help stabilize family budgets.

On many of these fronts, State and local action is also needed to move the ball forward. State and local governments must address the issue of exclusionary zoning. In far too many places, there are barriers to building multifamily homes or townhouse and too-high minimums for lot sizes, making it very challenging to build affordably.

It should be easier for people to convert their garage into living space for a family member, such as an in-law suite above a detached garage. And that is just one example.

Some of these challenges can be traced back to ''not in my backyard'' attitudes, which we must all do our part to overcome.

Every family should have a decent, affordable place to live, and we need to commit ourselves to making the investments and adopting policies to make that possible.

And emphasizing, once again, investment in housing will lower costs to families, which will be an effective way to help overall—not immediately—but overall to lower inflationary pressures on our working families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, joining me today on the floor are Mr. James Shea, Mr. Woody Daigle, and Ms. Bernadette Breslin—three very able members of my staff.

ENERGY POLICIES

Madam President, I want to talk for a few minutes today about electricity and, more specifically, about how to pay for it.

My people are really struggling right now. Folks in my home State of Louisiana—and I know this is true in your State, Madam President, and across the country—are facing some of the largest energy bills, electricity bills, in the history of ever.

In the past month, I have learned about a woman in Shreveport in my State whose electricity bill went from $182 to $243, a Baton Rouge resident whose bill went from $65 to $353, a citizen from my city of New Orleans whose bill went from $140 to $280 in 1 month.

As one of my people put it, ''Your electricity bill should not be one-third of your paycheck.''

Now, I realize that to some Americans who are fortunate enough to be wealthier, these increases may seem insignificant, but many of my people in Louisiana live from paycheck to paycheck. And put very simply, many of the people in my State and many of their fellow Americans simply cannot afford this.

Now, look, I understand it is hot. I understand it is hot in Louisiana. Here is a news flash: In the summer, it is always hot in Louisiana. Some days, I think that God gave Louisiana a choice between good food and good weather, and we chose good food. I get that.

But heat is not the main reason that these electricity bills are soaring. It is not. The main reason that electricity bills are soaring is because of President Biden's profoundly foolish energy policies which have depleted America's natural gas inventories.

Because of this, natural gas prices have increased 75 percent from 2020—not 9.1 percent that you read in the newspaper or attributed to inflation in general, not 20 percent—75 percent, and they continue to climb.

Entergy is one of the largest electricity providers in my State, particularly in South Louisiana—actually, all over my State. Entergy just sent a letter to its customers, and I want to quote from it. This is what Entergy told its ratepayers and my people:

> [T]he cost of natural gas, which we use to operate numerous power generation facilities, continues to rise. Natural gas prices in April of 2022 were more than double those in April of 2021 and three times higher than April 2020. As a result, these higher-than normal costs will be seen on customer bills.

That is why my people are so scared. That is why the American people are so scared.

Louisianans are not alone in this. A recent survey—and this is a very reputable research firm called HelpAdvisor—just found that 24 percent—a quarter—of all Americans have reduced or gone without paying basic expenses so they can pay their energy bills, pay their electricity bills.

What country are we living in?

Now, the current energy crisis—and that is what this is—is a sucking chest wound for Louisianans and for Americans. Yet President Biden refuses to budge from his war on affordable energy that got us here.

I will say this: President Biden has been true to his word. On day 1 of his

campaign, he said he would destroy America's energy independence. By God, he has done it. He said that. By God, he has been successful. He killed the Keystone Pipeline. He has canceled our country's mineral leases. He stalled our country's pipelines. He has told his banking regulators to dry up capital and loans for energy production. He has put the full force and weight of the U.S. Government behind this effort to destroy oil and gas. In doing so, he has intentionally forfeited America's energy independence, and that is why electricity bills are so high.

I will give you one example, but I am not going to beat this to death. Earlier this month—I guess just before July 4—President Biden's Department of the Interior released its 5-year Federal leasing plan. That plan contains a maximum—it doesn't even mean they will do this amount—of 11 lease sales for oil and gas producers. Do you know what the last plan proposed was under the prior administration? Forty-seven.

It is clear. I mean, I get it. President Biden does not want the United States of America to produce its own fossil fuels. He just doesn't. His new plan is we are going to forfeit our energy independence.

We have to have oil and gas to run the greatest economy in all of human history. Where are we going to get it if we forfeit our energy independence? Well, we are going to buy up natural gas and oil from countries—foreign countries—that hate us. So those foreign countries will have more money to buy weapons to try to kill us. That is what we are doing.

Now, what is the answer? How do we fix this? Well, the answer—duh—is to have the American people produce their own oil and gas. We can do it, and we have done it before. We were energy independent. My people in Louisiana know how to produce clean, affordable energy and so do other people in other States.

This is what else my people would tell President Biden if they could speak to him directly. They would say: Mr. President, with all due respect, we can produce natural gas; we can produce oil.

They would go further. They would say: Mr. President, we want you to understand that we don't hate wind, and we don't hate solar. We, the people of Louisiana, want to explore all alternative forms of energy: wind, solar, nuclear, clean hydrogen, hydroelectric.

But they would go further and say: Mr. President, we want a balanced energy policy. Ours is the greatest economy in all of human history, and it uses a lot of energy, and 80 percent of our energy comes from fossil fuels. Do we work every day to make those fossil fuels cleaner? Yes, but we can't do without them. When we try, this is what happens in terms of electricity bills.

There are ways that people can get help. They are struggling right now in my State. For example, for customers in New Orleans, Entergy has created a program called Energy Smart Program. Entergy, the electric power company, will send an employee out to your residence for free and make suggestions about how you can lower your bills.

There are other entities that are trying to help. There is a group called Share the Light and another group called SMILE. These are local nonprofits in Lafayette that will try to help people in their areas who are having trouble paying their electricity bills.

SLEMCO is also offering a terrific utility assistance program that would provide a one-time $300 grant payment for people who can't pay their electricity bills.

Of course, there are also programs under my State's Louisiana Housing Corporation, such as LIHEAP and the Weatherization Assistance Program, that can help folks reduce their electricity bills.

Let me close in this way. Two years ago, I was on this same floor and in this very same spot—right here. I was able to talk about how our economy was soaring. Two years ago, I was able to proudly say that we in America were energy independent, that unemployment was at record lows, and that Americans had more money in their pockets. We can have that again. The American people deserve it. We can have it again but not if President Biden continues to double down on what, in my judgment, is his bone-deep, down-to-the-marrow, foolish energy policy, which, when you scrub away all the rhetoric, amounts to this: wind, solar, and wishful thinking.

You can't produce electricity with wishful thinking. My people's bills are way too high, and they don't have to be that high if President Biden would just listen.

I yield to Senator MARSHALL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

HONORING AMELIA EARHART

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, this week, after waiting more than 20 years, Amelia Earhart's statue will replace fellow Atchison, KS, native and former U.S. Senator John Ingalls in the National Statuary Hall Collection.

Amelia will join President Dwight D. Eisenhower, our Nation's 34th President and Abilene, KS, native, as one of Kansas's two tribute statues in the Capitol Building. President Eisenhower's statue was placed in the Capitol Rotunda in 2003, but Amelia's journey to our Nation's Capitol has taken much longer. Kansans, and especially the people of Atchison, persevered, just as Amelia did in her pursuit of flight, to coordinate and create a bronze statue and limestone base—an appropriate nod to our State's signature natural stone.

It was 85 years ago this month that Amelia Earhart vanished over the vast Pacific Ocean. She had already completed more than three-fourths of her trip, which would have made her the first pilot ever to circle the Earth at its equator. Amelia had already made history before this flight. She was the first person to fly solo from Hawaii to the U.S. mainland, the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic, and the first woman to fly nonstop across the United States. In defying odds and expectations with each new accomplishment, she became a global superstar and one of the most accomplished pilots in history.

While Amelia was a pioneer for aviators everywhere, she is still today a role model for every person but especially for women and young girls who strive to break barriers and achieve their dreams despite the odds being against them.

In my home State of Kansas, Amelia's legacy lives on and continues to know no limits. Kansas is home to the Air Capital of the World for good reason. Our State has been home to many aviation manufacturers over the course of a century, and on any given summer's day, with eyes to the sky, you can see crop dusters flying low, dodging trees and power lines, diving upon acres and acres of cropland. Looking farther upward, you might see hobby pilots or executive jets, and often, you will hear screeching fighter bombers and giant jet refuelers, but to see them, you have to strain your eyes forward of the booming sound. Indeed, our spacious land is well fitted for spacious runways, and our faraway horizons that provide endless visibility go on for miles on end, signaling Kansas will remain the Nation's leader in aerospace and drone development.

I want to go back for a moment to a young Amelia being brought up in the heartland. Yes, Kansas is where 9-year-old Amelia first took to flight. Listen to this story.

Inspired by an exhibit she saw at the 1904 World's Fair, she built by herself a makeshift roller coaster. Recall again she is 9 years of age in this story. She launched her coaster off the roof of her house. After tipping over the edge of the roofline, she said: ''It felt like I was flying.'' Sixteen years later, she purchased her own plane and flew to new heights.

Today, I also want to honor the people of Atchison, who have taken great lengths to preserve and tell Amelia's story for all Americans to hear. My wife and I not too long ago enjoyed a great day visiting her perfectly preserved birth home, but the star of the show for our visit—a ''must go see'' for everybody but especially for American history buffs—was the new Amelia Earhart Hangar Museum, which honors Amelia's aviation legacy and inspires all generations in the pursuit of flight. The centerpiece is Muriel, the world's last remaining Lockheed Electra 10–E, an aircraft identical to the plane Amelia flew on her final flight. Muriel is named for Amelia's younger sister, Grace Muriel Earhart Morrissey.

What I am really excited about at the museum is the immersive STEM exhibits, which take visitors through Earhart's adventurous life, from growing up in Atchison, KS, to the height of her worldwide fame as the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. Every school within busing distance has to plan a field trip to Atchison in the coming year. Parents should be fighting for the chance to chaperone.

Finally, I want to salute Atchison's annual festival in honor of Amelia, which I attended just a couple of weekends ago, celebrating her life and achievements with history lessons, concerts, downtown arts and crafts, a world-class fireworks extravaganza, and a luncheon honoring the Amelia Earhart Pioneering Achievement Award recipient. It was there for the first time that I connected with the legend of Amelia and why the hometown folks, nearly 130 years after her birth, fight to preserve her legacy and especially how much she means to the ladies of the community.

Amelia flew to new heights and traveled longer distances than ever before, and today, Americans everywhere are joining Atchisonians and Kansans as we all honor Amelia this week out of a shared admiration for her innovative, pioneering spirit.

Her fellow Atchison native and statuary predecessor, John Ingalls, coined the motto for our State, ''Ad Astra per Aspera,'' which means ''to the stars through difficulties.'' Amelia Earhart personified that motto by pushing against social boundaries set for women and breaking new records in flight not just for a woman but for all aviators.

For generations to come, her spirit and her likeness in Statuary Hall will inspire not only Kansans but also visitors from around the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, this week, the U.S. Capitol will welcome a bronze statue of a determined young woman with short-cut hair, a curious smile, and a bomber hat in hand. For almost everyone around the country, this young woman is easily recognizable as the adventurer and aviator Amelia Earhart.

Amelia Earhart, the most famous woman in aviation, soared into the history books, setting flight records and breaking barriers. But before she became known worldwide as the Queen of the Air, she was the daughter of a small town in Kansas, Atchison.

Amelia Earhart was born in 1897 in Atchison, KS, a rural community that had a population then of about 500 people. As a young girl, Amelia kept busy with her sister Muriel. The girls were constantly exploring their own neighborhood, climbing trees, and playing with animals. During her high school years, Amelia excelled in chemistry, which inspired her to go to medical school—a goal unthinkable for woman at the time. Her independence and ambition were evident from a very young age.

Amelia's go-getter attitude propelled her to become an innovative entrepreneur—working as a stenographer, an author, a social worker, a truck-driver, and even a fashion designer.

Later in life, when Amelia was asked how she maintained such a fervent work ethic, she stated:

> The most effective way to do it is to do it.

This can-do spirit was the catalyst for Earhart's daring and fast-paced career as an aviator. Amelia fell in love with flight when she took a plane ride at a California airshow in 1920, and it wasn't long after that experience before Amelia started her first pilot lessons.

She completed her aviation courses in 1921, making her only the 16th woman in the world with a license to fly. Earhart quickly purchased her own plane and wasted no time in becoming one of the world's most notable aviators.

Following Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic, interest grew to see a woman fly across the Atlantic. On June 17, 1928, Earhart took off but only as a passenger. After landing in Wales some 20 hours later, she recalled how she felt like she was ''just baggage, like a sack of potatoes,'' and added, ''Maybe someday, I'll try it alone.''

Shortly after that trip, Amelia announced she would fly the same path that she did in 1928 but this time on her own, solo. When the pilot was asked what prompted her to reattempt this flight, she stated:

> There's more to life than just being a passenger.

In 1932, Earhart became the first woman to complete a solo transatlantic flight in a record time of 14 hours 56 minutes, despite being faced with a number of challenges during the trip.

Earhart continued to break records by completing the first-ever solo flight from Hawaii to California, from Los Angeles to Mexico City, and reaching the highest altitude a female pilot had ever reached at the time.

Her spirit of adventure led her to attempt the greatest feat: a flight around the world. Amelia would be the first person to attempt this by taking the equatorial route, starting in the west and making her way east. This was an astonishing 29,000-mile route, with the last 7,000 miles occurring over the Pacific Ocean.

She left with her navigator, Fred Noonan, on June 1, 1937, making stops in South America, Africa, India, and Southeast Asia. Every stop on her journey, she came closer and closer and closer to achieving her goal.

On July 2, 1937, the day of the longest leg of her journey, her quest ended too soon in radio silence somewhere over the Pacific. Intensive searches continue to this day, most recently by the renowned oceanographer and Kansan Dr. Bob Ballard, but have left the world continuing to wonder what ever happened to Amelia.

She captivated the hearts and the minds of many and inspired the next generation of pilots to love the sky in the same way she did.

Undeniably, the State of Kansas has a long history steeped in the aviation industry, but without pioneers like Amelia Earhart, our State would not be the epicenter of aviation that it is today.

Now, in celebration of her accomplishments and legacy, Amelia Earhart will join President Dwight D. Eisenhower as bronze beacons representing Kansas in our Nation's Capitol as part of the National Statuary Hall Collection. Tomorrow, this Wednesday, we will unveil Amelia's statue to the world, just 3 days after what would have been her 125th birthday.

This week would not have been possible without the efforts of Jacque Pregont, Karen Seaberg, and Reed Berger, all with the Atchison Amelia Earhart Foundation.

Thank you for your extensive and determined efforts. This partnership has made so much progress to get us to the day that we now arrive at.

I look forward to the dedication ceremony on Wednesday and seeing Kansans fill Statuary Hall to honor and preserve Amelia Earhart's legacy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

NATIONAL WHISTLEBLOWER APPRECIATION DAY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I don't know how many years in a row I have been doing this, but this week in July, I always come to the Senate floor to honor whistleblowers.

I expect this week that the Senate will unanimously pass my resolution designating this Saturday, July 30, as National Whistleblower Appreciation Day. This year the resolution has 21 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle, more cosponsors than this resolution has had ever before. Now, that should serve as a very important reminder that protecting and celebrating whistleblowers is not a partisan issue. It is just as simple as it being good government.

This Congress, I have been working on several pieces of whistleblower legislation that also have bipartisan support. One of those bills, which I introduced last December along with Senators WARREN and WARNOCK, relates to money laundering. In 2020, Congress established the first-ever anti-money-laundering whistleblower program. Under this reward-based program, whistleblowers who provide actionable information to the government that exposes money laundering may receive a percentage of the funds recovered as a result of their disclosure.

While that is an important step forward, the current program has its issues. First, there is no minimum award amount, so the government isn't

obligated to pay a whistleblower anything at all, even if the information that the whistleblower provides leads to a successful enforcement action. Second, the program doesn't provide the Treasury Department with a mechanism to pay whistleblowers and, instead, relies on yearly congressional appropriations.

My bill addresses these issues. It raises the cap on whistleblower rewards from 25 to 30 percent, and it sets a 10-percent base minimum on rewards to ensure that if the government collects as a result of the whistleblower's disclosure, the whistleblower isn't left holding the short end of the stick. It also establishes a funding mechanism to ensure that the Treasury Department has funds readily available to pay whistleblowers independent of congressional appropriations.

These improvements will ensure that whistleblowers have the confidence to come forward and assist law enforcement in cracking down on money laundering.

The bill also expands the whistleblower disclosures that are eligible for the award. Current whistleblower laws don't offer anything to whistleblowers who report violations of sanctions against individuals. That would include sanctions placed on Russian oligarchs following Putin's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine. That is a missed opportunity. I have it on good authority that there are some whistleblowers who might have come forward to report sanction violations associated with the Russians if only the reward system were in place to cover their disclosure. My bill fills the gap by expanding the list of covered disclosures to include sanctions violations.

Another bill which I am introducing this week strengthens the FBI whistleblower protections. For years, the FBI has argued that the FBI and the Justice Department should retain tight control over FBI whistleblower-retaliation cases. The FBI has its own separate whistleblower law that leaves authority for settling FBI whistleblower-retaliation complaints to the FBI and to the Department of Justice.

The bill that I introduce will allow FBI employees to appeal their whistleblower retaliation cases to the Merit Systems Protection Board. This bill gives them outside review by a neutral third party. The bill also includes a kickout provision. That will mean that, if the FBI doesn't act in a timely manner, the whistleblower can take their cases straight to the Merit Systems Protection Board.

This bipartisan bill is cosponsored by Senators DURBIN, HAWLEY, WHITEHOUSE, and BLACKBURN. I want to thank each of those cosponsors for their support.

Those are just two of several legislative initiatives before Congress that will ensure whistleblowers remain protected. I urge Congress to consider and pass this legislation before the end of the year. Support for whistleblowers is something that we can all get behind. It can and should unite every Member of the Congress who believes government needs to remain transparent and accountable to people. This week, I encourage my fellow Senators to remember that important fact.

Let's renew our shared commitment to strengthening the Nation's whistleblower laws by taking up and passing this important whistleblower legislation.

H.R. 4346

Madam President, now on another subject—and it is the subject that is before the Senate right now that I assume will be brought up for final action yet this week—which is the vote on a stripped-down China competition package.

Now, gone is language combating China's unfair trade practices. Gone are provisions preventing fentanyl and narcotics from entering the country. Gone is my proposal to stop subsidizing China through the low-cost World Bank loans. Gone are provisions that I championed preventing the flood of counterfeit Chinese merchandise. And gone are condemnations of the Chinese Communist Party for the ongoing genocide of the Uighur minority.

Last year, I supported an earlier version of this bill, in large part because it included these very tough-on-China policies that I just mentioned are missing from this piece of legislation that the Senate will soon be voting on. But now these policies are out, and more spending is in.

It includes more than $76 billion of subsidies earmarked for a single industry: the semiconductor manufacturers. Semiconductors, or chips, are important, but that doesn't mean that we should write these companies a blank check. If incentives to encourage more semiconductor investment in the United States are necessary, they should be targeted.

I understand the national security concerns, but simply mentioning the words ''national security'' isn't the end of the discussion.

Proponents must show how these subsidies will accomplish their objectives. These subsidies are not targeted at domestic production of the advanced chips produced almost exclusively by our allies in Asia. Furthermore, these subsidies fail to include adequate safeguards to prevent companies receiving subsidies from turning around and—you know what?—possibly investing in China.

A lot has changed since Congress began talking about these subsidies more than a year ago, and the Senate passed this bill a long, long time ago. According to a recent Wall Street Journal editorial, the semiconductor industry has already announced $80 billion of U.S. investment by 2025. Moreover, there is growing evidence that a chip glut is down the road, coming along.

Yet, instead of looking to trim back or better target the subsidies, this bill actually doubles down on corporate welfare. This bill now includes an expansive tax credit that will subsidize semiconductor manufacturers to the tune of about $24 billion.

In total, American taxpayers will pay up to 40 percent of the cost of a semiconductor facility. That means individual companies are in line to receive billions in taxpayer funds. For example, Intel has announced plans for a $20 billion facility. Taxpayers will write a check from a low of $4 billion to possibly a high of an $8 billion check for this one facility.

I am dumbfounded that my Democratic colleagues can justify this, and I say that because President Biden and his allies in Congress rant and rave about profitable corporations paying little or no tax. And yet, under this bill, some of the largest and most profitable companies in the world are poised to pay zero tax.

In fact, unlike typical tax credits that reduce a company's tax bill, this one will allow a company to receive the credit as a cash payment, exceeding any taxes that that company might pay.

Outside of Senator SANDERS, Senate Democrats seem very unconcerned with making these large profitable corporations—as you hear them say all the time—''pay their fair share.''

I hope that they keep this in mind when liberal groups inevitably point to more profitable multinationals not paying taxes. Don't try then and blame Republicans or the 2017 tax bill, which has resulted in record revenues coming into the Federal Treasury. In fact, the 2017 tax bill should be the model for how we should be competing with China. Instead of targeting specific industries for lavish subsidies, we reformed our Tax Code to eliminate special interest loopholes while helping all industries compete on a global scale, including against China.

A competitive tax code, pro-growth policies, and rule of law allow Americans to do what Americans do best, and that is innovate. That is how we will outcompete China.

In contrast, onshoring wasteful and inefficient Chinese industrial policies will only stifle innovation and weaken our dynamic economy, which is our great advantage.

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. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I thought that the Republicans wanted to cut taxes, but when it comes to American families' health insurance, they want to raise taxes. Now, why?

Well, there is one simple explanation: Barack Obama. You see, it was Barack

Obama who came up with the ACA—the Affordable Care Act—where millions of Americans have access to health insurance—affordable health insurance—35 million, 1 out of 10 Americans.

But in the efforts of the Republicans to end the Affordable Care Act, they are basically trying everything. There was a time when there was this historic, tension-filled moment on the floor when three Republican Senators saved the Affordable Care Act. Senators MURKOWSKI, COLLINS, and John McCain—and I will still remember that image as long as I am alive—walked on the floor and saved the Affordable Care Act.

But ever since then, the Republicans have been trying to do away with it every way they can think of. There are millions of Americans who have better health insurance because of the Affordable Care Act. They cannot be denied coverage because of a preexisting condition. They don't have annual or lifetime limits on coverage. They have free preventive healthcare, and young adults can stay on their parents' plans until they have reached the age of 26—all positive things, wildly popular. Still the Republicans resist the idea that this is going to be the law of the land, if they have anything to say about it.

There is no disputing that ACA is one of the greatest public policy accomplishments of a lifetime. But as I mentioned, this lifesaving policy is once again under threat from the Republicans. Why?

Last year, Congress passed and President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan, which, among other things, made ACA health plans more widely available and more affordable for millions of Americans.

That package increased the size of ACA's tax credit, which eliminated or reduced out-of-pocket premiums for millions of people.

It also expanded eligibility, so that more lower- and middle-income Americans are now eligible for tax credits.

As a result of these improvements, a record 14-and-a-half million people signed up for the ACA plans during the 2022 open enrollment period. And I understand nearly one-third of these enrollees found a plan that costs $10 per month or less.

Millions of enrollees selected a plan that didn't cost anything. In the midst of this once-in-a-century pandemic, the American Rescue Plan provided families across the Nation with peace of mind that they have continued access to health insurance.

Here is the problem: If Congress doesn't do something—and soon—these enhancements lowering the cost of premiums for American families will end. That causes millions of people to lose their health insurance or to have to pay more.

If you are in a time of inflation, where the cost of living is going up, wouldn't you want to be on the train that says ''lower health insurance premiums''? The Democrats are. The Republicans are not.

Millions of people will either lose their insurance or pay more if we don't do something. Not one single Republican Senator will join in our efforts, but those families in every State are going to be benefited by this.

Let's not forget how hard Republican Senators have fought to come down on the side of insurance companies and take away health insurance for Americans. It has been their top priority for decades.

So it falls on Democrats, once again, to fix this problem. And fix it we must. It is my understanding that all 50 Democratic Senators are on board with providing a multiyear extension of these ACA tax credits. I know that House Democrats are with us.

Let us get it done soon by August when insurers start notifying customers of their 2023 premiums. People nationwide have a lot on their plates these days, from rising costs to fears of gun violence to increasing COVID cases to new restrictions on women's rights.

Let us not add to the burden of taxpaying families by hiking their health insurance premiums next year. The Democrats want to fix it. We invite the Republicans, who give many speeches on the cost of living for families, to join us.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. PAUL. Over 6 million people died worldwide from COVID; over a million Americans died from COVID.

Last year, we passed unanimously an amendment I had to ban any U.S. tax dollars from going to Wuhan, China, to the lab. There was a great deal of evidence that this pandemic arose out of the lab.

Gain-of-function research enhances the severity of transmissibility of existing viruses that may infect humans. The dangers are so acute that, from 2014 to 2017, the National Institutes of Health suspended funding for all gain-of-function projects.

The emergence of COVID serves as a reminder that this dangerous research, conducted in a secretive and totalitarian country, is simply too risky to fund.

I, therefore, ask my colleagues to restore this crucial provision that would prohibit the funding of gain-of-function research in China.

I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up my amendment No. 5159. I further ask that there be 30 minutes of debate, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; and, finally, that upon the use or yielding back of that time, the Senate vote on adoption of my amendment with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, reserving the right to object, no one could be more disappointed than myself in the fact that we don't have a conference report before us at this point in time.

With so many different committees and the four corners working to resolve so many issues, I had hoped that we would get over the goal line and be here with that conference report.

Unfortunately, events overtook us and objectives of the calendar and a variety of issues that narrowed the discussion we have before us today to two focus points: one, the Science Committee's work with the Commerce Committee in the Senate and language that basically would incent the semiconductor industry.

And our colleagues voted to proceed on those two measures, and there was a lot of discussion on what the definition of a ''skinny bill'' was. Not sure, exactly—I mean, I know a lot of the events that got us to that discussion.

But I will say to my colleague that he is correct. When USICA left the U.S. Senate, it included this language, and this language was very much debated in conference, and it was part of the jurisdiction of several committees, but primarily the HELP Committee, whose content is now not part of the legislation we are considering.

So I am hopeful that we will get those committees that have jurisdiction over this language to rectify their differences between the House and the Senate, but that is what four corners is. It is rectifying these issues between the House and the Senate, and I hope that my colleague will work with me on a conference that will continue after this point.

I hope that we get this legislation done, and then I hope that we literally return to finish up the rest of the conference work because there are so many important issues, like this, that we should include in the legislation.

So I hope my colleague will continue to work with us, knowing that these are not all of the issues that had been discussed, but a more narrow issue.

So, therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). Objection is heard.

The Senator from Ohio.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I am coming to the floor today to offer a very straightforward, commonsense amendment that is noncontroversial, that has met all of the requirements set out by the Democratic leadership—by the majority leader—by the chair of the conference, and by the ranking member of the conference to be accepted. This is language that must accompany the research dollars that are part of the CHIPS+ legislation that we are considering right now.

When you add it all up, when you add up CHIPS and the CHIPS+ language, which includes research dollars to NSF, NIH, Department of Energy, and so on, we are talking about $200 billion of taxpayer money.

As part of this process, when we passed the underlying bill, USICA, here

in the U.S. Senate, we included language that said: You know what, we ought to protect that language. We ought to protect that research.

It is like we are buying a really expensive new car, and if we don't protect it, it means we are not buying the insurance that goes with it. The insurance is needed for a very simple reason: We know that for the past two decades, that U.S. taxpayer-paid research—just like the research that we are about to both appropriate and authorize in this legislation—has been subject to being taken by our adversaries, particularly China. So that is why we need to protect it.

We worked painstakingly over the last 4 years on a bipartisan basis to come up with this legislation. Again, it has been fully vetted.

There was discussion a moment ago about the four corners. What does that mean? That means that the chair and ranking members of the committees of jurisdiction—the four corners—are asked to approve anything that goes into this legislation.

Well, everything I am going to talk about today is approved by the four corners.

By the way, everything that is in the underlying legislation—some of the plus in the CHIPS+ Act—has not gone through the four corners process. This has.

To my colleagues who say: Well, if we put this amendment in, how about these other amendments? Look, I have five or six things in the USICA bill I would love to have be part of this final agreement. I have wonderful trade legislation that should be part of this. It is not. That is with Senator BROWN, by the way. I have wonderful legislation that deals with worker retraining that is absolutely related to competitiveness. That is with Senator KAINE. It should absolutely be part of this final agreement. It is not. I get that. There are a lot of things that had to be left out when this conference did not succeed, even though I, like others, worked very hard to get that conference to come to agreement—not just in my areas. I am the ranking member on the Homeland Security Committee. We cleared all of ours but also worked with other committees and other Members, Republican and Democrat alike.

But I said from the start that we have to have this research security language in place if we are going to put out billions of dollars of new taxpayer dollars in terms of research; otherwise, it is irresponsible.

So the amendment I am offering today is a skinnied-down version of what passed in USICA already. It is a skinnied-down version of what I was proposing because some people thought there were some concerns in the House—actually among Republicans, interestingly—about some of these aspects, so we have just taken those out. We have made this totally noncontroversial. Four corners. Fits like a glove with what we are talking about, which is the new research dollars. That is what this is all about.

It should not be surprising that there is a lot of bipartisan support for this. There has been from the start. Why? Because everybody knows this is a grave threat to our national security if we do not protect American research.

The Director of the FBI, Christopher Wray, recently warned:

> The greatest long-term threat to our nation's information and intellectual property, and to our economic vitality, is the counterintelligence and economic espionage threat from China. It's a threat to our economic security—and by extension, to our national security.

He characterized China as the largest threat to ''our ideas, our innovation, and our economic security.'' He noted that the FBI now has over 2,000 open cases focused on China, with a new case being opened approximately every 12 hours. This is reality. This is what is happening right now.

After our bipartisan investigation, we had a hearing. The FBI showed up, and we said: Do you know what? We have learned in our investigation the shocking news that for two decades China has been systematically targeting the best American researchers and the best American research to be able to take that research, leapfrog us, and it has helped to create an ascended China—the rise of their military and their economic progress—by taking our research, taxpayer-paid.

The FBI, testifying, said: Do you know what? You are right. We have kind of been asleep at the switch, and we are going to change that. And they have, and that is why you have seen many, many arrests being made. But they said to us: We need some legislation. We need a cause of action that actually fits what is going on here because there is not one now. We have to come up with other ways, like mail fraud or other—tax evasion or other ways to bring people to justice. That is what this legislation does.

We also heard from the State Department, and this was career people at the State Department, including now in the Biden State Department. They desperately want new authority to be able to avoid people coming into our country to steal our technology. They desperately want it, and that is part of this legislation today.

We found out that China uses these so-called talent recruitment programs—the most prominent one, you have heard of, probably; it is the Thousand Talents Plan—to target science and technology sectors just like the ones we are funding. They target academics, scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, and finance experts. The plans provide monetary benefits and other incentives to lure experts into providing proprietary information or research to China, in violation of our laws and conflict of interest rules.

Again, the cases go on and on.

China, in turn, exploits American research, intellectual property, and open collaboration for their own benefit—again, often U.S. taxpayer-funded.

In just one of many, many cases, a chemist was sentenced recently by a Federal judge in Tennessee after being convicted of conspiracy to commit trade secret theft, possession of stolen trade secrets, economic espionage, and wire fraud. The chemist received millions of dollars in Chinese Government grants, including a Thousand Talents Plan award, to steal American innovation to fund the rise of China's economy.

This is just one of the researchers we have been able to stop. Think of how many have slipped through the cracks since we have not yet implemented the grant and visa reforms included in this amendment I am offering today.

In fact, the Department of Health and Human Services' IG recently released a report that found that more than two-thirds of the National Institutes of Health's grant recipients failed to meet the Federal requirements regarding foreign financial interests, including instances of U.S. taxpayer-funded researchers failing to disclose ties to the Chinese Government. That is NIH. We are funding NIH through this—some of this money is going to go to the NIH. Yet we are not providing the protection to keep this from happening.

The skinnied-down version of the amendment today goes directly to the root of the problem. It is the minimum we have to do.

First, the amendment makes it punishable by law to knowingly fail to disclose foreign funding on Federal grant applications.

Researchers should not be able to lie to grant-making Agencies about the money they receive from our adversaries. Pretty simple. Who could be against that?

Second, it allows the State Department to deny visas to foreign researchers coming to the United States to exploit the openness of our research enterprise.

Currently, the State Department can deny a visa to a foreign researcher they know is coming here to steal export-controlled technology, but what if that technology someone is coming to steal is not export-controlled? How about artificial intelligence? How about quantum computing? Well, if you can believe it, in that case, the State Department's hands are tied even though they know it is happening.

This amendment gives the Biden State Department the authority they have sought from Congress to deny visas to those seeking to come to the United States expressly to steal our emerging technology. Sometimes they are members of the Chinese Communist Party. Sometimes they are members of the Chinese military. Yet they cannot stop them.

As we know, there are more provisions in the full Safeguarding American Innovation Act, but again, after talking to my colleagues, I agreed to

scale back the amendment. Doing so will ensure our research is protected and guarantee its passage in the House.

These provisions reached four corners agreement in the conference, as I said, and include additional changes beyond that made at the request of everybody who had any objection, including the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus. We solved their issues.

This skinny version of the Securing American Innovation Act is a significant concession, and I urge my colleagues to respect the fact that we spent years going through this and, more recently, hours to deal with everybody's issues to meet them more than halfway.

I will remind many of my colleagues in this Chamber, they voted to begin consideration of the CHIPS package last week because they believed this language was in the bipartisan proposal. I know that because Democrats and Republicans alike have come up to me and said that. I thought your language was in there, they said. Why wouldn't we want to protect this research, they said.

One reason they think it is in there is because all Republican offices, at least, were told that it was in there. In fact, the email sent right after the vote late on Tuesday afternoon reiterated that these provisions were included. So the whip that we sent out—the whip information on what was in this legislation included the Safeguarding American Innovation Act. That is how we got the necessary Republican votes.

Now, I support the underlying bill, and I have restrained myself and shown respect for the process by helping to get us to the point we are today. But my understanding was that people would work with me to ensure that we were able, if it was four corners, to be sure that, again, this insurance on this new car that we are buying would be there.

It fits like a glove. This is where the legislation must be included. If not, we find ourselves irresponsibly spending taxpayer dollars that are not protected. So we are going to invest about 200 to 250 billion hard-working American-taxpayer dollars in research and innovation.

Again, I support the underlying bill, but we have got to protect that intellectual property, that taxpayer-funded research, from being stolen by our competitors and used against us. Without these protections, I believe this legislative package, with significant levels of Federal funding, is a giveaway to some of our adversaries, including Beijing. It is not like there is any secret out there. China has made no secret of its goal to supplant the United States as the global economic leader and to do it by getting the best research and the best researchers.

Today, we released a report on how China has also targeted the U.S. Federal Reserve in addition to our science and innovation. Our economic policies are in China's crosshairs now, and this body cannot stand idly by and allow it to continue. We must act, and that means including, at a minimum, this skinny version of the Safeguarding American Innovation Act's provisions. Failure to do so will harm our national security and our economic strength in the face of an ascendant China.

To my colleagues, please do not block this very simple request. We have done everything right. We have gone through the process of a bipartisan investigation, of bipartisan hearings, bipartisan legislation, and four corners agreements—working with everybody to address their concerns—and this is where this legislation must be.

Again, I have four or five other very important bills in USICA that I am not asking for today because they don't fit perfectly with this new research money; but this does, and it has to be there. So I ask unanimous consent. That is all I need. With unanimous consent, the Senate can do anything, to include what everybody says they want, what everybody says is important.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up my amendment No. 5158. I ask further that there be 30 minutes of debate, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, and finally, upon the use or yielding back of that time, that the Senate vote on the adoption of my amendment with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, I say to my colleague from Ohio that I know how hard he and Senator PETERS from the Homeland Security Committee have worked on this language. I know because I have consulted with them many times over the last month and a half, wondering about its progress and wondering about various issues involving people on both sides of the aisle to resolve what they were concerned about in definitions. I, too, felt like the Senators' hard work and language had gotten to a point where it could be included in a package of legislation.

We were very, very hopeful that the various committees' work—that of the Finance Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, the HELP Committee—the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee—the Intel Committee work, and the work that we just discussed from the Homeland Security Committee—could all be included in a conference report. So the words ''pins down'' did not come from my side of the aisle. The words ''pins down'' did not happen. For me, I have been doing nothing but diligently working with all of my colleagues—most of the time when they don't agree—in trying to get them to agree.

I very much appreciate the subject at the heart of what Senator PORTMAN's work is. He is trying to say to us that we have to understand the reality of the world that we live in now and make sure that we are protecting all of our research dollars as we move forward.

Again, it wasn't my decision to decide the narrowness of this bill. It wasn't my decision to say that these are the two subject areas that people are going to include. I know because I thanked the Senator for his help in getting the Science Committee's legislation included in this package. But you could see that even that was a very tough lift in that there were a lot of people around here who didn't want to do that.

So I say to my colleague from Ohio that I am going to work with him in whatever capacity to get this language accepted.

Now he is saying that he has streamlined this language from, probably, what the four corners has agreed to. I do know that the Senator worked very hard trying to get a four-corner agreement from the Science Committee, which we didn't have, to include this language. And why? Because there had been a big fight in the House between the Science Committee and their Homeland Security Committee about what this language said. Then you had the Judiciary Committee weighing in in both the House and the Senate as to what this language said. Since all of those people have been part of that discussion, that part of the four corners did not happen.

My colleague is earnest, and his work is real. The reports that he is referring to in the Homeland Security Committee are real, and we should honor them and honor that work. I am committed to getting that legislation passed, and we will confer with the Senator from Ohio about where that goes and if it goes in the conference report because I am committed to finishing the conference report, because as I said, the Finance Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, the HELP Committee, the Judiciary Committee, and your Homeland Security Committee—five committees—would still all like to have language as part of this conference report.

While we aren't able to cover every aspect of this jurisdiction, I am very hopeful that our colleagues will take the impetus of this legislation's passing and double down on getting the rest of the conference report done and signed and on the President's desk. Then we will have a robust policy, not just the incentives, not just the R&D but a variety of issues addressed as they relate to our competitiveness.

So I will continue to work with my colleague from Ohio on this important language and with all of my colleagues on those various committees who have asserted their interest on this subject, but at this time, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Washington.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that if Senator

SCOTT of Florida makes a budget point of order and a motion is made to waive, at 4:55 p.m. today, the Senate vote on a motion to waive the budget point of order; further, that if Senator SANDERS raises a budget point of order and a motion to waive is made, that at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, July 27, all postcloture time expire and any remaining amendments except Senate amendment No. 5135 be withdrawn and the Senate vote on the motion to waive the Sanders point of order and the motion to concur with respect to H.R. 4346, with an amendment; further, that following the vote, the Senate resume consideration of the message to accompany S. 3373, the PACT Act, and notwithstanding rule XXII, at 4:30 p.m., the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur, all without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Florida.

H.R. 4346

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, Florida families hear a lot of talk up here in Washington about inflation. Right now, inflation is raging over 9 percent across America.

I was warning about the coming inflation crisis back in February of last year, but now basically everyone in the Senate—Republicans and Democrats alike—have joined me in talking about just how horrific this is for families in each of our States.

In Florida, inflation is costing families nearly $800 more every month. Imagine being a family on a fixed income and having to pay double rent each month or adding a luxury car payment to your monthly expenses. That is essentially what families in my State are dealing with since Joe Biden took office.

It is a new tax on families at every income level, a tax created by the sheer incompetence of Joe Biden. It hurts our poorest families—like mine growing up—the very most.

Now, we know what causes this inflation. It is reckless government spending. On this side of the political aisle, we aren't afraid to tell this truth, but our Democratic colleagues, with the exception of one or two, won't do it.

It is fine. You would probably imagine that, in a 50–50 Senate, we would still be able to hold the line and stop reckless spending in its tracks. Nope, not in broken Washington. Here in Washington, the only thing we can seem to get bipartisan consensus on is digging America deeper and deeper into debt. It happens again and again. And with each dollar of debt and each new round of reckless spending, we throw gasoline on the raging inflation fire burning across America.

As I speak here now, it is about to happen again. This week, the Senate will very likely pass the so-called China bill that spends $280 billion we don't have. We are not burning our savings here; we are borrowing $280 billion to do this.

This is why the American people hate Congress. They see politicians stand up in their neighborhoods and pledge to fight the waste in Washington and then watch as those same politicians become the very problem they vowed to fix. It is disgusting, and it is happening up here all the time.

So let's talk about this bill that we are set to vote on this week. Democrats and some Republicans will suggest that it will help combat the threats we face from Beijing. There is just one problem. This bill doesn't help us combat communist China at all.

On Monday of last week, this bill cost $76 billion and was 73 pages long. Two days later, Senator SCHUMER turned it into a $250 billion version. Now it is more than 1,000 pages, a $280 billion monster chock-full of reckless spending and bad policy that gives Joe Biden a wide-open door to push his radical policies.

The bill ballooned in size and price because CHUCK SCHUMER—Senator SCHUMER—inserted massive slush funds for the National Science Foundation. This same entity has burned billions of taxpayer dollars on insane projects like creating a towel-folding robot or studying how shrimp run on treadmills. I wish I was making this up, but I am not.

This bill doubles the National Science Foundation's budget over the next 5 years and gives millions to universities that already have a problem with spies from communist China stealing intellectual property and data. Does the bill increase protections to stop this or better protect tax dollars? No.

No wonder the debt is surging over $30 trillion and inflation is over 9 percent. Washington is broken. It just can't stop wasting your money.

So what else does this bill do? A huge part of it is a massive giveaway to chipmakers like Intel. You know Intel, the world's largest semiconductor maker that saw $20 billion in profit last year and paid its CEO $180 million. They are not exactly struggling these days, but politicians in Washington want to give them billions of your money with no strings attached.

There are no requirements to see a return on investment. There are no provisions to claw back dollars if they don't do what they are supposed to do. There is nothing for accountability.

What is worse, these large chipmakers have lobbied hard to weaken the bill so they can keep doing business in communist China. And—guess what—Washington caved, and they got exactly what they wanted. Massive, multibillion-dollar corporations like Intel will get Americans' hard-earned tax dollars to build manufacturing plants, get tax writeoffs for those plants, and get a tax credit. These chipmakers are getting paid three ways with your tax money, and they will still be allowed to work and expand in communist China.

There is nothing stopping them from moving funds around to increase their business in communist China or any other market, for that matter. There is no requirement for them to build a certain number of plants here in the United States. There are no quotas that they need to hit so Americans can be sure we never have to rely on risky supply chains.

And even if communist China invades Taiwan, which supplies nearly two-thirds of all the world's semiconductors, the companies that get your tax dollars in this bill will still be allowed to operate in communist China while receiving your money.

This bill isn't anti-China; it is pro-China. It is going to cause more inflation, more debt, and create more deficits. There is absolutely no accountability. It doesn't make any sense.

Now, there is a heck of a lot we can do to reshore our supply chains and ensure Chinese spies don't steal our technology, all things this bill purports to do but doesn't.

For more than a year now, I have been fighting this bloated bill while at the same time introducing other legislation with my colleagues to economically decouple from communist China, strengthen our defense networks, and stand up to Xi Jinping's abuses.

We all want to solve problems. I want to solve problems. I am open to good investments. They have to be done with accountability to the American people. That is why I introduced an amendment to this bill to ensure that no tax dollars are going to go to benefit communist China.

My amendment would do four things. First, my amendment would eliminate all the exemptions that are currently in the bill that allow semiconductor companies who take U.S. taxpayer dollars to expand and continue their operations in communist China. Money is fungible, and we should make perfectly clear that these American tax dollars should only be benefiting Americans.

Some have called this a national security investment. If that is true, then we should make sure it builds up American security, not communist China's.

Second, my amendment will require the Secretary of Commerce to certify to Congress that the Department has completed a return-on-investment analysis of a proposed grant. That announcement must show the grant will be a net positive for taxpayers and prevent distribution of that grant until the Secretary certifies the analysis and makes it public.

In business and in government, I have made countless deals. I never want to make an investing deal when I am unsure whether I am getting a return on my money. Americans understand this. If we are going to be investing taxpayers' dollars, we need to make smart investments that will get a real return.

Third, my amendment will require companies receiving funds disbursed from the CHIPS Act to enter into a

three-part agreement with the Commerce Secretary specifying that they will, one, not engage in any transaction involving the expansion of chip manufacturing capacity in communist China; two, refuse to cooperate with the Communist Chinese Government moving forward; three, commit to immediately ceasing all operations in communist China if it invades Taiwan.

As I mentioned before, the bill in its current form does nothing to stop chipmakers from expanding operations in communist China and has loads of exceptions specifically allowing these companies to keep working there. That is insane. We should not allow it.

If people want to call this an anti-China bill, then let's make it an anti-China bill and stop doing business in communist China.

Fourth, my amendment will ensure that all U.S. tax dollars are clawed back if any company breaks that three-part agreement with the Commerce Secretary, and it would require the Commerce Secretary to ensure that the company will repay the money if they break the agreement. If you break a contract, there are consequences. Everyone knows this, and it is crazy that this bill doesn't already have those provisions in it.

If we don't change this bill, a vote for this bill is a vote for higher inflation. It is a vote to help communist China and a vote to add to our already $30 trillion debt.

My amendment isn't controversial. This is commonsense stuff. It will improve the bill and add the kinds of safeguards Americans should expect from legislators handling their hard-earned tax dollars. We are a fiduciary for the American taxpayer.

Unfortunately, it doesn't seem like the Democratic majority leader is interested in having a vote on my commonsense amendment, but that shouldn't surprise the American public. They have come to expect this sort of dysfunction under Democratic leadership.

The Democrats love to pretend that they are fighting against corporate special interests, but what the majority leader is pushing forward right now is one of the grossest gifts to corporate America I have ever seen. The families in each of our States deserve and expect better than what this delivers.

Our Nation is in the midst of a historic inflation crisis that is destroying the dreams and hard-earned savings of millions of families across our country. Our answer to that crisis cannot be to throw gasoline on the fire and walk away. We can and must do more to combat the threats posed by communist China.

Members of this body, on both sides of the aisle, have great ideas that can do that, but this bill isn't one of them. I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill or, at a minimum, join me in demanding that my amendment be adopted so we can better protect the massive amount of tax dollars being spent here.

I also urge my colleagues not to turn a blind eye to the new debt this bill creates. As I said earlier, this bill borrows $280 billion we don't have. We have to stop this.

That is why I am raising a budget point of order. When we keep borrowing and spending money we don't have, it is terrible for our country and our families. A vote to waive my point of order is a vote to approve more debt, which means more inflation.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. President, the pending measure, Senate amendment No. 5135, violates section 404(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 of the 111th Congress, the fiscal year 2010 budget resolution, as amended by S. Con. Res. 11 of the 114th Congress, because it would increase the short-term debt by more than $10 billion in one or more of the fiscal years that comprise the current budget window.

Therefore, I raise a point of order against this measure pursuant to section 404(a) of Sen. Con. Res. 13, the fiscal year 2010 concurrent resolution on the budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, pursuant to section 404(b) of the fiscal year 2010 budget resolution, S. Con. Res. 13 of the 111th Congress, as amended by S. Con. Res. 11 of the 114th Congress, I move to waive section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 for purposes of the pending measure and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY), and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 63, nays 32, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 269 Leg.]

YEAS—63

Baldwin	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Hagerty	Portman
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Blunt	Heinrich	Romney
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Brown	Hirono	Sasse
Burr	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Capito	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Cassidy	McConnell	Sullivan
Collins	Menendez	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Tillis
Cornyn	Moran	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Durbin	Murray	
Feinstein	Ossoff	
Gillibrand	Padilla	
Warnock	Whitehouse	Wyden
Warren	Wicker	Young

NAYS—32

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hoeven	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sanders
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Shelby
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Toomey
Ernst	Marshall	Tuberville
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—5

Duckworth	Leahy	Murkowski
Hawley	Manchin	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). On this vote, the yeas are 63, the nays are 32. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to and the point of order falls.

The Senator from Michigan.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL JOSEPH M. MARTIN

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the service, accomplishments, and retirement of Michigan native GEN Joseph M. Martin.

Joe will pass on the mantle of leadership after 36 years of service and completes his highly decorated career as the Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

Joe is a proud son of Michigan. Born and raised in Royal Oak and Dearborn, his family is deeply rooted in the area, with strong ties to the Ford Motor Company. Joe's grandfather, Leonard Martin, worked there for 43 years. Joe's father, Leonard Martin Jr., worked there for 42 years.

It was from his father and grandfather that General Martin learned the Michigan values of honesty, hard work, and service to his community. And it is these values that General Martin has carried with him throughout his 36 years in the U.S. Army.

As a child, Joe attended Henry Ford Elementary and Woodworth Junior High. Before high school, the Martin family moved to the west side of Dearborn, where Joe attended Clare Bryant Junior High and Dearborn High before college.

And although Joe's family has a tradition steeped in naval aviation, Joe took a different path and chose to attend West Point and join the Army.

General Martin graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1986 and was commissioned as an armor officer. Throughout the next 30 years, General Martin would serve in support of America's most significant large-scale operations and fight in some of the Army's most storied divisions.

He deployed in support of Operation Desert Storm, twice for Operation Iraqi Freedom, and as the Combined Joint Force Land Component Commander for Operation Inherent Resolve.

Among other assignments, Joe served with the 1st Armored Division, the 4th Infantry Division, U.S. Army Operational Test Command, and served as the commanding general of the National Training Center and the commander of the 1st Infantry Division.

Following his command of the Big Red One, General Martin was appointed as the Director of Army Staff and later confirmed as the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

Joe credits his success to his wife, Leann; and the Martins have two children, Joey and Kylie.

To General Martin and to his family: On behalf of a grateful Nation, thank you for your incredible service and sacrifice over the last three-and-a-half decades. We are glad to welcome you back to your home State of Michigan as you begin your next chapter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

AMERICAN INNOVATION AND CHOICE ONLINE ACT

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today to address my colleagues on the topic of competition policy, just as I did last week, and I will continue to do until we take action.

Now, I want to start out speaking briefly about one part of competition policy that is very important, and that has to do with prescription drugs.

As we all know, brand-name prescription drugs in the U.S. are more than 250 percent of those in other industrialized countries. In many cases, Americans pay the highest prices in the world for these drugs. Yet it is our country, our taxpayers, that have put in the money for the research.

The high price of prescription drugs has put treatments out of reach for many Americans, even those with insurance, and driven up the tab for taxpayers.

Examples: One of my constituents, Ramae, from Bemidji, was diagnosed in 2018 with an incurable blood cancer, multiple myeloma. She relies on a drug called Revlimid that costs about 15,000 a year. Ramae depleted her life savings, cashed out her 401(k), and sold her house in order to afford this drug she needs to survive.

Actually, nearly 20 percent of older adults have reported not taking their medicines as prescribed because of the cost.

The good news—and this gets to competition. Years and years ago, as you know, Mr. President, the pharmaceutical industry installed in law a provision that said Medicare was banned from negotiating less expensive prices for drugs—banned from negotiating.

Yet, we know from the VA, which is allowed to negotiate on behalf of our Nation's patriotic veterans, that we can get much less expensive but as high quality drugs for our veterans. Our 46 million seniors deserve the same kind of deal.

That is what we are coming into in this next week, finally. And I have led the bill that has over 30 cosponsors in the Senate to allow for negotiation of prescription drugs for a long, long time. Finally, we are going to get this done.

It is not going to cover all the drugs as I would, but it is a big beginning. We have enough votes in the Senate to pass a bill to fix that. Democratic votes—all Democratic votes. But it is the fight worth fighting. You see the Pharma ads running against this bill. They have got every incentive to stop this. Why?

Well, it is going to save taxpayers 288 billion over 10 years. Taxpayers are going to be able to get that money, instead of the prescription drug companies. That is why this is so important. It is going to allow Medicare to finally negotiate prices under Medicare Part D.

In addition to that, it will stop drug companies from price gouging drugs that are already on the market, stop price hikes, and make sure the price of your drugs doesn't increase more than the rate of inflation.

As I said, we have the votes in the Senate—all Democratic votes—to make life easier for so many people. We stand with AARP. We stand with the seniors of this country to finally allow Medicare to negotiate less expensive drugs for our seniors.

So that is one part of competition policy. That means allowing negotiation. That is part of what competition is. But there is something else we need to do, and last week I talked about what is happening with the tech companies. I talked about the fact that for years and years, in the beginning of this Nation's inception, our country has always believed in capitalism and in a free market, and we have always understood that you have got to have antitrust laws in place, which I explained the history last week. Antitrust laws, at the time, it got that name because it was about breaking up trusts. Trusts—steel trusts, copper trusts—trusts that controlled the economy, brought up prices, made it hard for individual small businesses to compete.

And over time, this Senate, this Chamber right here, the Senators—they finally stopped just doing everything these trusts want. They stopped just giving in to the Big Money, and they actually did something to protect capitalism. That is when they passed the Sherman Act. Senator Sherman was a Republican from Ohio. They passed the Clayton Act. Through history, rose to the occasion.

We are at another moment in history right now, and that is a moment focused on too much consolidation in our economy. What is at stake is the very idea that drives our economy forward—competitive markets.

Today, too many areas of our economy are highly concentrated and controlled by a few corporations. These are the corporations of old. These are the trusts of old, but we have our modern-day ones as well.

So when this happens, you have a lot of problems, and one of them is corporations stop competitors from moving ahead and from innovating and finding better ways to serve customers because they have all the customers, so they don't have the incentive.

We have seen consolidation in everything from cat food to caskets. Our digital markets are now controlled by a few Big Tech titans that have grown into the largest corporations the world has ever known.

It is well past time to put some rules of the road in place to make sure that these dominant digital platforms work for consumers and allow American small businesses to innovate and compete.

That is why I have been working across the aisle with Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, the Republican lead of this bill, and a bipartisan group of Senators that Samantha Bee once called an ''Oceans 11 of cosponsors,'' including Senators DICK DURBIN, LINDSEY GRAHAM, RICHARD BLUMENTHAL, JOHN KENNEDY, CORY BOOKER, CYNTHIA LUMMIS, MAZIE HIRONO, MARK WARNER, JOSH HAWLEY, STEVE DAINES, and SHELDON WHITEHOUSE—are all cosponsors of this bill. There are many, many other Senators who are going to support it as well.

It is why, as the chair of the Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights, I have held a series of hearings with Senator LEE about online markets and abuses of power by the largest digital platform. Senator LEE and I have a number of other bills together on this subject.

We have heard about how the small number of extraordinarily large digital platforms—based on the 18 months of House hearings—18 months of House hearings—still, we have passed nothing in this Congress, not one bill since the dawn of the internet involving internet competition and competition policy.

What we have learned is they act as gatekeepers that control how smaller companies reach their customers. As a result, online marketplaces lack the hallmarks of robust competition, fierce price competition, game-changing new products, and customers switching back and forth among products.

Instead, we have what started as exciting when everyone started accessing Amazon, Google; but the market is becoming increasingly calcified, one where the biggest gatekeepers have little or even no fear of competitive threats, one where they feel no pressure, where they can put themselves at the top of the search results regardless of quality or price. That is what we have right now—no rules in place.

So when you look at Amazon, you see all these Amazon products at the top. You look at Google when this all started out, they didn't have their own products. Well, now they do—Google products at the top. Apple products at the top.

They can extract monopoly profits from consumers, and the small businesses rely on them because there is really no other way to access their own market.

If we don't act now, we will entrench those companies further, making it even more difficult for innovators to bring new products to market and for

small and medium-size companies across America to grow online.

Let me be clear. We have monopoly problems that go far beyond digital giants like Facebook and Google, and there is more that we need to do to restore competition to markets throughout the economy. We have a big task in front of us to rein in unchecked power and bring the benefits of consumer competition to all.

Last Tuesday, I talked about the cost of inaction, how other countries are attacking this problem way before us, how the European Parliament has just passed a major bill that is much more aggressive than anything that we are looking at here.

Great Britain, what they are doing. Australia, what they just did. There are many examples throughout history, of course, where Congress stepped in and didn't bow to the bloated monopolies but actually did something to further competition and rejuvenate the competitive market.

When I talk about the dominant digital platforms, I am talking about some of the most powerful companies in the world, with armies of lobbyists and lawyers, with thousands of lawyers and lobbyists. They are everywhere—in every corner of this town, at every cocktail party, and all over this building. I tell my colleagues that they don't even know, sometimes, when someone is trying to influence them because they think they are just talking to a friend because they have hired everyone they can see.

But once they start talking about antitrust and Big Tech, I tell them they should at least ask the person if they are being paid by the tech company or if they are on one of the boards of one of the groups that supports the tech companies because, time and time again, they have been surprised to find the answer is yes.

The tech companies aren't just lobbying my colleagues; they are also lobbying the American people with ''astroturf'' campaigning and dishonest PR tactics. At the same time that I have been working with my colleagues in good faith on commonsense solutions to our online competition problems, these companies have been telling anyone who will listen that acting to protect competition in our digital markets will somehow cede our national security or outlaw Amazon Prime—something for which Senator GRASSLEY and I came to the floor of the Senate because it was such a lie. Together, we noted that their own lobbyists had said that it wasn't true. Their own lobbyists for Google had said, Yes, the bill wouldn't really get rid of Amazon Prime. But that is what they are running ads for.

Then, of course, is the money. I think this is actually the best evidence of just how big and dominant and bullying these companies are, running ads in the States where people are in tough races. That is what they are doing. How obvious can it be? Message received: We are out here. We can hurt you. We may not be putting your name in these ads right now, but we can do it. We have got the money to do it because we are the dominant monopolies.

By the way, they wouldn't be spending millions and millions and millions of dollars to stop us if we didn't have some momentum. Let me give you some numbers.

In 2021, Big Tech companies spent more than $70 million combined lobbying Congress.

In the first quarter of this year, Facebook—now known as Meta—Amazon, Alphabet—which is Google—and Apple spent more than $16 million lobbying Congress.

In just 1 recent week in May—1 week—one industry group, the Computer and Communications Industry Association, spent $22 million in 1 week on TV ads against this bill. That is $22 million against one bill in 1 week, and the numbers keep getting worse.

Since I last took to the floor to discuss this issue, it was reported that Amazon reached an alltime high in lobbying spending in the last quarter, and that is only what the company spent directly. It doesn't include what Big Tech directed others to spend, using contributions to spread misinformation about the bill.

So that is what we are up against. And there is me, and there is this poster. There is our lawyer—one lawyer, Keagan. We have another lawyer, Avery. We have a third person. That is it. That is our team. Of course, Senator GRASSLEY and the other Senators involved in this have great attorneys. We have the endorsement of the Justice Department. That is a whole lot of lawyers. We have support from Secretary Raimondo over in Commerce and their team in doing this bill because they get that this is about competition moving forward.

I would like to share two examples of the misinformation campaign against this bill.

Just a few months ago, you may have read a letter from people outside of the Senate who were criticizing the bipartisan bill that Senator GRASSLEY and I had worked on. It was signed on by a little-known group—actually, it was not that little-known if you watch TV because it is in the disclaimers on the ads—called American Edge. Here is what the Washington Post wrote about American Edge:

> Backed by millions from Facebook-parent company Meta, American Edge has launched a full-throated campaign to combat antitrust legislation in Washington, placing op-eds in regional papers throughout the country, commissioning studies, and collaborating with a surprising array of partners, including minority business associations, conservative think tanks, and former national security officials.

This is The Washington Post talking.

> It's a political playbook more common to other industries, including pharmaceuticals [and] tobacco. . . .

This is the playbook we have seen time and time again: Distort the truth, and distract people from the key issues by raising sideline potential concerns that aren't even in the bill's scope. Look over here, not at the real problems we face with real solutions to address them.

Amazon tried something similar, but they didn't get away with it because small business owners are too savvy to fall for silly tricks. As CNBC wrote in an article last month, Amazon is so worried that Congress will finally do something, not to get rid of Amazon and not to stop Amazon Prime, but to simply say, when you do your searches on Amazon, at least you should have a fair shake at getting whatever are the most affordable or best products in what you are looking for at the top and not just what Amazon wants you to see because that is what they own.

They placed a senior executive in charge, we now know, to recruit third-party sellers to oppose the bill, the small businesses. The Amazon executive posted to a forum used by sellers and directed them to a website that included a form to contact their Senators with a prewritten email opposing the legislation. But get this: They weren't fooled. These sellers knew the power that Amazon had to affect their businesses. They are monopolies, right? According to the CNBC report, hundreds of sellers replied to the post and actually expressed their support for the legislation.

I am not sure this would have happened 10 years ago, honestly, but now they have realized what the game is, what the rig is, what is really happening. Here are some examples of what the small businesses posted. This is after the request from the Amazon executive to write letters to people like me and the Presiding Officer opposing the bill.

Here is what someone wrote:

> Any informed seller is going to support massive action taken against Amazon in the antitrust arena. I am personally sick of the condescending posts by Amazon management directed at us. We are not morons and know how to read and think for ourselves.

That one got more than 100 likes in the forum.

Here is another one:

> Yes, I'm going to oppose that Amazon will be prohibited from undercutting, manipulating the Buy Box, and instituting restrictions on certain listings that unfairly bar me from selling an item. Yup, writing to my senator right now.

We will call that a sarcastic post.

Others got straight to the point:

> Thanks for the reminder!

One seller wrote:

> I've asked my senators to support the bill.

Another wrote:

> If Amazon is against the Bill, it must be good!

And my favorite:

> I'm highly allergic to corporate propaganda and fear mongering. Therefore, for the sake of my health, I will be encouraging my senators to fully support this legislation.

I think these are pretty good examples of how resilient and clever our

American small businesses actually are.

Since I am a Senator and not a tech-based industry group, I don't get to spread my message with a multi-million-dollar ad campaign, but Big Tech lobbyists can't stop me from standing here right now on the Senate floor and telling you the truth—the people who are watching at home—since there are actually no other Senators out here right now except the Presiding Officer.

We cannot let these companies use their monopoly profits to scare the Congress from doing its job. Some have said that this is the biggest political fight that Big Tech has ever fought. The truth is that they are not fighting on terms that anyone would think are fair. They are not fighting with truthful representations or factually grounded arguments. They are spending millions and millions of dollars on ads that distort the truth because they are scared. They are scared about what is going to happen if we have honest, robust, American style competition.

''It's better to buy than compete.'' ''It's better to buy than compete.'' Do you know who said those words? That is what Facebook's CEO Mark Zuckerberg wrote in a 2008 email around the time of the Instagram and WhatsApp acquisitions. Facing competition from new upstarts, Facebook decided to take them out—to stop them from innovating in ways that might win over users from Facebook. It makes sense, right? Who knows what Instagram would have developed for their bells and whistles in terms of privacy and other things if they had been able to fairly compete?

When the FTC sued Facebook, it wrote on—by the way, that was under the Trump administration and now continues on through the Biden administration. It wrote on page one of its antitrust complaint:

> Facebook has maintained its monopoly position by buying up companies that present competitive threats and by imposing restrictive policies that unjustifiably hinder actual or potential rivals that Facebook does not or cannot acquire.

As another Facebook employee wrote, quoted in the FTC's complaint:

> We're scared that we can't compete on our own merits.

As of last week, we have new evidence showing the same from other companies from documents that were obtained by Chairman DAVID CICILLINE and Ranking Member KEN BUCK, over in the House, during their bipartisan investigation into Big Tech.

One of the documents quotes an Amazon executive discussing the potential threat from Ring, a video doorbell company it later bought for $1 billion.

The executive said:

> I'm supportive of Ring. I don't know how we can get big fast without acquiring someone.

In the same email chain from another Amazon executive:

> There's a lot of overlap with what we want to do . . . and very little that we don't want to do.

There it is in black and white. They wanted to enter the market, but they couldn't innovate fast enough, so they just bought up the competition. That is what they have been doing. The dominant platforms will stop at nothing to protect their profits, even if it means stifling the innovation and ingenuity that has made our Nation's economy second to none. We see the campaign to try to torpedo this bill for what it is: an obvious effort to protect their market power and monopoly profits.

Adam Smith—the godfather of capitalism, the guy who talked about the invisible hand—loved capitalism, but he always said this:

> Always watch out for the standing army of monopolies.

And that is why, over time, we have developed law that allows us to ensure that the big guys don't always control the marketplace—so that you can have new forms of competition developed.

I want to be clear on this point. These are highly successful companies that have given us incredible innovations. I don't want these companies or their innovations or their beneficial products or services they offer to go away, and they won't go away with this bill. What we will do is make sure that they are creating the conditions on their dominant platforms—because that is what we are dealing with, four different ones—for the next new thing to be developed and to thrive. That is why we have antitrust laws.

As Senator Sherman—a Republican from Ohio and for whom our central antitrust law, the Sherman Act, was named—famously said:

> If we will not endure a king as a political power, we should not endure a king over production, transportation, and sale of any of the necessaries of life.

Let me speak specifically about antitrust and innovation. There is a persistent myth out there that antitrust law is about prices and nothing else. That is not true. Although prices are, of course, an extraordinarily important component of competition policy and analysis—and by the way, you are seeing more and more small businesses so concerned about what is going on—and big businesses because these platforms are charging them more and more and more just for the pleasure of being on the platform or for getting their names up at the top or for using their services, but it isn't all about pricing; it is also about innovation.

Through competition and innovation, there are new products, services, apps, and ideas that are hard for us to even fathom that will be developed by clever engineers, smart business people, and thoughtful marketers. Innovation is part of the American spirit. Innovation generates new opportunities and new hopes for businesses. Breakthroughs in science and technology have given us the vaccines that are getting us through this pandemic and driving the development of clean energy solutions. Emerging technologies like artificial intelligence are driving innovation across our country.

I think the Presiding Officer from the great State of Michigan knows a little bit about innovation there with what we have seen as its emergent. When everyone was writing off the American car companies, they innovated and moved ahead.

Of course, some of our economy's largest companies began as startups with new innovation, and some of these companies—now small and large—are starting to say: Wait a minute. These four Big Tech companies can buy anything they want. There are no rules of the road. They can put their stuff at the top. Yet this is where customers go and buy things. We just need an even playing field in the marketplace.

Innovation that is vital to our American economy cannot thrive without open, competitive markets. It is competition that pressures manufacturers to invest in research and development and to constantly innovate to improve their products and introduce new products. It is competition that provides opportunities for entrepreneurs to develop new ideas and to start new businesses.

This topic is so important that I held a hearing with Senator LEE last December on innovation. In his opening remarks, Senator LEE shared his thoughts about this important topic, noting that when competition suffers, so does innovation. One might say that competition is itself the mother of innovation. Competition really can't occur without a lot of innovation.

As one of our witnesses at the hearing, Dr. Diana Moss, president of the American Antitrust Institute, testified, dominant firms face fewer economic incentives to innovate. It is one thing to create new products that can win over customers from a rival. It is another to create new products that might undermine your existing business.

When you have got all of the customers, let's say, in the App Store—all Apple phones have one kind of app, and all other phones have another kind of app, Google—they are a duopoly. There you go. So they can do what they want. That is why they are charging 30 percent to Spotify—just for the pleasure of competing against Apple Music. That is what is happening.

The path to future innovations is through the crucible of competition. What makes companies innovate is not just a desire to please their customers but also the healthy fear that others might please them instead and win customers in the competitive landscape.

If the largest digital gatekeepers do not face any meaningful competition, they will continue to extract monopoly profits from customers and the small businesses that depend on them to reach their customers. If the largest digital gatekeepers have the power to avoid competition, we should expect

that they will not innovate at the same pace as when they face stiff competition.

So to my colleagues I say, as I did last week: Yes, you can love the products. You can love the CEOs, if you want. You can love the companies. But you also have to love competition and understand the unique place of the U.S. Senate to take on what has happened time and time again in history: the bloated monopolies that sometimes come up. You don't get rid of steel or copper. Of course, we didn't. We created a more competitive marketplace.

That former chairman of AT&T said himself, after the breakup of AT&T, when we saw long distance rates go down through Democratic and Republican leadership, when we saw the cell phone industry, which had been nothing, when cell phones were the weight of bricks and this big in your briefcase—we saw all that changed, and he actually said we are a stronger company because of what happened.

Here are the facts today. Here are our new bloated situations: Google—pretend that is now Google—has a 90-percent market share in search engines. In Australia, when the Australian Government was taking them on and said you have got to charge a fair rate for media links, Google—and Facebook, by the way—literally said: OK, we are going to leave your country. We are going to leave an industrialized nation.

Then, there was so much pressure on the world that they backed down and negotiated rates.

A 90-percent market share—that is what you get to do. Great product, OK. If we are going to tolerate that, I guess the Justice Department will look at it.

That is not what our bill does. It doesn't break them up. It doesn't do anything. It is just that when we have a 90-percent gatekeeper, at least we have some rules of the road for what they put on there.

Apple controls 100 percent of app distribution for iPhones. Together, Apple and Google, as I noted, have a duopoly on app distribution on all smartphones. Three out of every four social media users—there are 4 billion of them—are active Facebook users. Amazon is expected to seize half of the entire e-commerce retail market this year.

What do they do with that power? As the New York Times reported a few years ago, back in 2018, if you opened up the App Store on an iPhone in May of 2018 and typed the word ''podcast'' in the search box, the first result, after an ad, would have been an app made by Apple: Apple Podcasts. The next result would have been Apple's Compass app, then Apple's Find My Friends app.

Amazon does the same thing.

ProPublica reported:

> We looked at 250 frequently purchased products over several weeks to see which ones were selected for the most prominent placement on Amazon's virtual shelves—the so-called ''buy box'' that pops up first. . . .

And so many of us have had that experience, right? You are in a hurry. You want to buy something. What pops up first?

> About three-quarters of the time, Amazon placed its own products and those of companies that pay for its services in that position, even when there were substantially cheaper offers available from others.

This obviously puts small businesses in a bind. The need for action is clear. All they have to do is treat people fairly, have a reason to put people up first, and treat the people who are advertising on their sites fairly.

The way our bill works, if they do that, they stay out of trouble. If they don't do it, the Justice Department, the FTC, and the State AG can look into doing something about it. They are, obviously, not going to bring some big case over one mistake. We are talking about a consistent effort here, which is exactly what they have been doing to make more money by putting their stuff at the top.

Since the founding of this country, people across the country and across the political spectrum have recognized and taken on the issue of monopoly power. That is why we have worked across the aisle—Senator GRASSLEY and myself—to build bipartisan support for this bill, the bipartisan solution to the problem of anti-competitive self-preferencing by dominant digital gatekeepers. That is how we found our common ground. That is how KEN BUCK, a conservative Republican out of Colorado, found common ground with Representative CICILLINE, a liberal progressive Congressman from Rhode Island.

Our bill creates the rules of the road for these platforms so they can't abuse their gatekeeper power by favoring their own products or services and disadvantaging rivals in ways that harm competition.

In other words, examples are that Amazon won't be able to misuse small business data in order to copy their products. The best example of that is the Wall Street Journal reporting about a four-person luggage company out of Brooklyn, NY, advertising innocently, giving them the data they need to advertise, and, bam, a few months later, Amazon has the identical product in Amazon Basics.

Apple won't be able to stifle competition by blocking other companies' services from interoperating with their platforms, and Google won't be able to bias their platform search results in favor of their own products and services without merit. These platforms will no longer be able to put their own products and services automatically first. That is what we are talking about. Amazon should rank products based on price and quality, not based on their own profit margins.

In those new House Judiciary documents that I mentioned earlier, there is one from a Google executive that illustrates this point as well. It is an email about Amazon saying:

> Amazon has a built-in incentive to partner with Alexa, since they will pull you from their store if you don't support it.

Again, that is an amazingly honest statement of the situation where rampant self-preferencing is allowed: A product might be great for consumers, but if it doesn't ''partner with Alexa''—forget it. They will pull it from the store to solidify their emerging power in voice assistants.

Second, the world's largest and most powerful platform shouldn't be allowed to copy small businesses' private data that they get from their sellers, as I just mentioned, to create knock-off products.

Third, in the bill, platforms shouldn't require companies, especially small companies, to buy a bunch of stuff from the monopolies, like ads or distribution services, in order to be listed at the top. They can offer those services. They can sell those services. But the only way you get to the top, so that when our pages here, sitting in the Chamber, are trying to look at the best deal for a fan, if they don't have air conditioning in their room—it was really hot in Washington, DC. Well, the best product should come up or the least expensive product. That is what should come up, not just something that Amazon Basics can make money off of. That is what the bill does.

It is not a breakup bill. It is not a ban on mergers, but it would put some commonsense rules of the road in place. If we can get these reforms in place, we will ensure a fairer, more competitive marketplace for small and medium businesses. This bill gives them more options, more flexibility, and more access to the markets.

Just today, the National Federation of Independence Businesses wrote to Senator GRASSLEY and me to say that 84 percent of their members support Congress taking action—that is about the kind of numbers I would like to see around here, 84 percent—''to control unfair and anticompetitive practices of large tech companies.'' That is why they are formally endorsing the bill, writing:

> Most small businesses have no choice but to rely in some capacity on these large technology companies for a variety of business needs, ranging from driving business traffic through search to online advertising to accessing key digital marketplaces.
>
> For small business sellers using marketplace platforms, competition between the operator's own products and third-party sellers creates conflicts of interest and has been shown to lead to unfair business practices.

By the way, it is not just small business. There are a whole bunch of big businesses supporting it, too, only because they are not going to compete against the big titans. A lot of them don't want to say it out loud because they don't want to be punished. They just call us and tell us. That is what you deal with when you deal with monopolies. You are not going to out people who don't want it out there. But the truth is, there are a whole bunch of businesses that support this bill, in addition to a whole bunch of working people, in addition to my colleagues from all sides of the political spectrum.

What did the Justice Department say? They said:

Vesting the power to pick winners and losers across markets in a small number of corporations contravenes the foundations of our capitalist system, and given the increasing importance of these markets—

And that is very key here—

the power of such platforms is likely to continue to grow. . . .

That is what we are seeing right now with the small business rebellion.

This puts at risk the nation's economic progress and prosperity, ultimately threatening the economic liberty that undergirds our democracy.

That is the business group. Now, I will go to the consumer group. The Justice Department you just heard.

The Consumer Federation of America wrote:

We need to incentivize more competition and more innovation.

A group of legal scholars said:

It is an appropriate expression of democracy for Congress to enact pro-competitive statutes to maintain the vibrancy of the online economy.

Monopoly power, consumer choice, reduced innovation—these aren't topics that came up for the first time when we marked up and passed the bill. In fact, we got it out of committee 16 to 6, the first time since the advent of the internet, in a highly polarized, at times, Senate Judiciary Committee, for anyone who watched the Supreme Court hearings. We got that bill out 16 to 6, the first bill to advance to the Senate floor—the competition bill—since the advent of the internet.

We cannot stand by and do nothing while digital giants entrench their power to gobble up more businesses, gobble up bigger and bigger slices of the economy. I guess we can. I guess we can turn into this situation. But even these Senators, way back—they were all in here, unlike what I see right now. But they were all here, and they actually got something done. And this is our moment right now.

I urge my colleagues to bring this bill to the floor. I have gotten the commitment to get a vote on this bill. We have got to get this bill on a vote.

I appreciate Senator GRASSLEY's patience and bipartisan support, but we know that we are up against a lot. But if they think that I am going to get scared by that, think again. I am ready to roll.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The Senator from Pennsylvania.

PACT ACT OF 2022

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I rise because I want to express concerns that I have about a particular provision in the PACT Act. It is my understanding that the Senate is considering this later this week. We could be voting on cloture as early as tomorrow afternoon.

My concerns with the provision of the bill as drafted are—well, I and many of my colleagues share this concern. What we want to do is ensure that the PACT Act is not used as a vehicle to dramatically increase spending outside of the objective of the bill, which is to cover specific healthcare and benefits for veterans.

As it is written, as we are currently considering it, the PACT Act includes a budget gimmick that is designed to do exactly that. This gimmick was not in the House bill, but some Senators found it necessary to add this. This gimmick is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the legislation. The purpose of the legislation is to expand VA healthcare benefits and certain other benefits for veterans.

I have a very simple proposed fix for this problem that will not reduce veteran benefits by a single dollar. It would allow the bill to fully achieve its original intent.

To explain this a little bit, I have to explain a little bit about how the Federal Government spends money around here.

As you know, Mr. President, we have two big categories of Federal spending. We have what we call discretionary spending, and that is the spending that is appropriated annually by Congress. That spending is limited every year. There is a cap on how much can be spent in that category. That is the first category.

The second category of Federal spending, we call mandatory spending. This is different from discretionary spending in the sense that it is kind of automatic spending. It occurs not by appropriation; it is driven by eligibility for various programs. People are eligible; so they get the payment. And it does not depend on a congressional appropriation. Those are the two big categories of spending.

Now, the PACT Act, as I said, addresses veterans' healthcare. Now, of course, as we all know, current law already obligates the VA to spend a great deal of money on veterans' healthcare and benefits, as it should. In particular, there is about $400 billion over the next 10 years that the VA will spend on veterans' toxic exposure care and benefits—about $400 billion. That is existing law. That is going to happen no matter what we do with this bill. That $400 billion has always been categorized in the discretionary spending category of Federal spending, and, therefore, it is subject to caps, limits.

Now, what the PACT Act does is it expands this obligation on the part of the VA. And it expands it a lot, by about $280 billion over the next 10 years. And it takes all of that new spending, the $280 billion of new spending that the VA will spend under the PACT Act, and it puts it in the mandatory spending category—not the discretionary but the mandatory spending category.

Now, we can argue about whether or not that was a good idea, but that is not my issue on the floor this evening. I have no quarrels with the $280 billion being in the mandatory category. That is not the issue at hand.

Here is the problem with this bill. Here is the budgetary gimmick. This is what is outrageous. The bill takes the $400 billion that I mentioned earlier, the $400 billion that is obligated to be spent by the Veterans' Administration, by legislation passed many years ago, money that is going to be spent; it enables that spending to be shifted from the discretionary category to the mandatory category of spending.

You could say: Well, so what; the government is still going to spend the money either way. That is true. It is going to go for the same purpose, to the same people who need it. That is all true.

So why does it matter? Why did the Senate authors of this bill, unlike the House, decide it is necessary to take this big category of spending that is already in existing law and move it from the discretionary spending category to the mandatory category?

Well, here is the reason. As I said earlier, there are caps on how much discretionary spending can occur in any given year. By moving this big category of spending, this $400 billion, out of the discretionary category and putting it into mandatory, you create this big hole under the cap. That is what is going on here. Now, when you create that big hole, guess what happens with that big hole? It gets filled with spending on who knows what. That is what is going on here. This is unbelievable.

Now, again, I want to stress that my quarrel here is not with the underlying purpose of the bill or the substance. And, sure, we could talk about ways it could be improved, but that is not what this is about. It is about a budget gimmick that is designed to allow hundreds of billions of dollars in additional, unrelated spending having nothing to do with veterans. It could be anything. It is this big, gaping hole that some folks around here created by design in our discretionary spending category.

You know what it really comes down to. It is about Congress hiding behind an important veterans' care bill a massive, unrelated spending binge. That is what this amounts to. Now, that would be objectionable at any time, under any circumstances, as far as I am concerned, but it is unbelievable that this provision is snuck into this bill at a time like this.

What I am referring to is the obvious fact that our entire economy—American families, virtually all of them, are being racked by out-of-control inflation. Inflation is at a 40-year high—40 years. I mean, roughly half of all Americans have never been alive with inflation this high. And there is no avoiding it. It is at the gas pump. It is at the grocery store. It is at the rent. It is everywhere.

Well, how does inflation come about? Well, a big part of it came from too much government spending and lax, easy-money monetary policy. That is

always a very dangerous combination. And sure enough, it gave us this out-of-control inflation. Well, this gimmick is going to make it worse. It is going to add $400 billion over 10 years in totally unrelated, unnecessary spending.

Again, we are not talking about veterans' healthcare. That is not what I am here to talk about. We are talking about the other $400 billion that we haven't seen exactly what that is going to consist of. Who knows. But you can be sure that a big hole under the spending caps is not going to left as a big hole.

So this is terrible policy. So, here, I have got a simple suggestion. Here is all we need to do. We leave the $280 billion, the new spending for veterans' healthcare that the bill contemplates—leave that in mandatory spending. That is fine. But we simply would modify the bill to keep the $400 billion that we are going to spend anyway in the category where it has always been, the discretionary spending category. This doesn't cut a dime in veterans' spending, but it would avoid creating this huge hole for all kinds of new and unrelated spending.

So, again, I will stress one more time for the people who might choose to listen, this doesn't reduce spending on veterans' healthcare or benefits of any kind by a single penny. And the change that I am looking for would not in any way impede the ability of veterans to get the healthcare that they are going to get under this bill as a result of toxic exposure. It is not about any of that. It is only about preventing this excessive, unrelated spending in we don't even know yet what categories, which was inserted in this bill.

So I think this is a simple fix. Unfortunately, it appears we are still not in the business of contemplating amendments in this Chamber. We were promised there would be amendments at the beginning of this process. Amendments have always historically been a fundamental way that we litigate our differences and iterate our way to solutions, but we are not allowed to do this. I have not been allowed to offer an amendment. Nobody has.

So I intend to vote against cloture, which, as you know, Mr. President, is the procedural vote that ends debate and ends the amendments and allows the body to get on to final passage. I am not going to vote for cloture because we haven't had this debate yet. We haven't had this vote on this outrageous budget gimmick that has nothing to do with the underlying purpose of the bill.

So I am going to urge my colleagues to join me in voting against cloture. And what will happen if we deny cloture? What if we succeed, and the Chamber, the body, is unable to achieve cloture? Well, then I think I know what happens. Our Democratic colleagues would work with us to fix the gimmick. That is what would happen. Then the bill would move forward with all the same benefits for veterans that it has and that it has always had as a bill, and we would do this without introducing this massive, unrelated spending.

Now, why am I confident that that is what the outcome would be? Because I think our Democratic colleagues are very unlikely to forgo passing a really important veterans health bill for the sake of their unrelated spending blitz. I think, as much as they want to go on that spending binge, they would take a pass on that if that is what they have to do to get this veterans bill done. So that is how this would end.

That is why, Mr. President, once again, I urge my colleagues, join me in a simple fix for a terrible budget gimmick, and let's do this quickly. And if we are not allowed to do this any other way, then let's deny cloture tomorrow on the cloture vote, and then we will be able to fix it promptly thereafter.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

H.R. 4346

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, as the Presiding Officer knows, the United States of America has long been at the vanguard of global scientific and technological innovation, and that leadership has helped power our economy and strengthen our leadership position in the world.

That competitive edge is now at risk. It is at risk because we have failed to renew our national commitment to one of the key tools that has brought us that success in the past: making robust Federal investments in scientific research and development.

The bill before the Senate, called the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022, aims to stop this downward drift and propel us forward again in the area of discovery, in areas of innovation and manufacturing. It honors a long, long tradition of American excellence in research and invention.

If you look back over our history, America has always been on the leading edge of science, of technology, of engineering, and mathematics. That spirit has been with us since our founding, but it truly flourished in the decades following the Second World War, with new inventions springing from American minds every year and moving us forward at an accelerated pace.

American astronauts took humanity to the Moon for the first time. American computer scientists invented the internet and changed the world. In fact, it was during this explosion of discovery that an American engineer created the first integrated circuit in 1958, and that invention would pave the way for the microchips we use today and which are a big part of the legislation before us.

In the 20th century, the United States was the innovation capital of the world. In 1960, America generated 69 percent of all research and development on the entire planet. This golden age flowed from the ingenuity of American visionaries, and it was fueled by our system of free enterprise and private investment.

But we cannot ignore another key ingredient in the success of that period, and that is the very large investment in cutting-edge research and development made by the Federal Government on behalf of the American people. Federal funds accounted for two-thirds of all American research and development investment in 1968—two-thirds from the Federal Government. In fact, all three of the American-made inventions and innovations I just mentioned—from building the rocket and the systems to land a man on the Moon and return him safely to Earth to inventing the internet, to creating that first microchip—those were fueled, in large part, by Federal Government investment, taxpayer investment, to strengthen the entire country.

For example, if you look at the history of the microchip, you will see that between 1987 and 1997—that decade—the R&D arm of the Department of Defense, what we call DARPA, disbursed around $870 million in Federal funding to 14 ship manufacturers across the country, which, in turn, made the American ship industry more competitive than ever.

That was then. Today, we see a changing story. We are still a leader in innovation, but we are at risk of falling behind and falling behind quickly. And, in doing so, we are ceding ground to our global competitors and adversaries. This is a time where standing still means going backward and going backward fast.

The U.S. share of global research and development has dropped by half, by a full 50 percent, in the last six decades, and the most recent figures available reveal that the Federal investment in R&D as a share of our gross domestic product has dropped by one-third over the last 40 years.

While we have been slipping, other countries are dramatically boosting their investments in these critical areas, fueling huge resources toward innovation. China's most recent 5-year plan calls for ramping up investments in research and development by more than 7 percent every year. China has made no secret of its desire to corner the market in AI, in quantum computing, in clean energy tech, and much more. And the Chinese Communist Party is putting resources where their plan is, mobilizing the investments needed to try to achieve that goal.

This is not only an issue of falling behind in the areas of innovation and discovery because, even if Americans are inventing new technologies, the benefit to the American worker of leading in the invention of new technologies is much diminished if the manufacturing of essential products that use those technologies simply goes offshore.

We spend a lot of time inventing new technologies here, but over the last many decades we have seen the offshoring of those technologies and the manufacturing of products with

those technologies to other parts of the world, at the expense of the American worker. We have seen that dramatic offshoring of jobs for decades, including in many areas that are critical to the success of our entire economy and to the needs of our national security.

An American may have invented the microchip, but today we produce only 12 percent of the world's microchips. And that is at a time when these chips are absolutely essential to almost every aspect of modern life, from running our washing machines to powering our military. At the same time, competitors like China are pairing their rising R&D investments with major funding for manufacturing, putting the money in for invention and putting the money in to make sure those inventions stay and are manufactured in China. China has put $150 billion toward manufacturing microchips over the last 8 years. And today, 19 of the world's 20 fastest growing microchip firms are in China.

So you can see how this creates an enormous challenge for America's competitiveness, for our economic strength, and for our national security. The technology we need today for our cars, our homes, our businesses, and our military is, in large part, produced overseas.

We have already fallen way behind in the manufacturing of strategically important technologies, and now we are also at risk of losing our edge in developing the critical technologies of the future.

This has got to change. In the face of these challenges, we have to ask ourselves two fundamental questions: One, how can we ensure that we continue to invent the key technologies of the future; and, second, how can we make and manufacture key products using those technologies right here in America?

That is why it is time for us to take a page out of our own history and reignite a golden age in American research, development, and manufacturing through robust Federal investments. And the bill before the Senate begins to take us down that road.

First and foremost, it includes $53 billion to supercharge microchip manufacturing in America. That will bolster our economic security and our national security.

For American families, more American-made microchips means we will be able to ease some of the strain on our supply chains that are leading to increased wait times for everything from cars to smartphones, to dishwashers. And in the long term, boosting our domestic production of chips will help spur homegrown manufacturing jobs and lower the prices of a wide range of goods and services.

More American-made chips also means we will be less reliant on foreign manufacturers to meet our military needs. Today, 90 percent of the high-end microchips—the most sophisticated microchips—are made in Taiwan. These are advanced chips on the market that power everything from consumer electronics to sophisticated military software and hardware. These microchips are in our jets. They are in our radar systems and much more.

So with this additional funding, America will have increased capacity to produce these high-end microchips right here at home so we are not relying on foreign countries to power the things our communities and our country rely on every day.

But while supporting the manufacturing of chips here at home is important, it is not enough to keep us competitive on other key fronts. As I said earlier, we need America to get back on the leading edge of research and development in a whole range of areas on technology's frontier.

Now is the time for us to boost innovation and to sharpen our edges across every technological front, from quantum competing to artificial intelligence, to so much more. And that is why this legislation calls for significant new investments in major scientific institutions. It would authorize an increase of $36 billion for the National Science Foundation, an increase of $5 billion for the National Institute of Standards and Technology in my home State of Maryland, and an increase of $12.9 billion for the Department of Energy's Office of Science. These increases represent roughly a doubling—a doubling—of the Federal resources dedicated to these important Agencies. It also includes an increase of $11 billion for the Department of Commerce over 5 years to develop regional technology hubs around the country so that every part of the United States and communities in every corner of the country can benefit from these investments.

These are major increases. These are authorized increases—these parts with respect to future technologies as opposed to the chips portion of the bill. So, No. 1, we need to make sure these funds are actually appropriated; and, second, we need to ensure that these funds are deployed in the most strategic and effective way. That is why our bill includes a bipartisan provision that I authored with Senator BLUNT of Missouri to ensure that the United States has the tools it needs to monitor and address new frontiers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

This portion of the bill includes two elements: First, it directs the National Academy of Sciences to identify the critical emerging technologies before us; and, second, it directs the National Academies to assess how well the United States is meeting those science and technology challenges through our global leadership and through the investments we are making here at home. I think we all recognize that we can't determine the path that we should chart as a country without getting a good look at the terrain and the horizon and even try to peer over the horizon. And charting that course is only helpful if we monitor our progress along the way to see if we are meeting our goals.

That is about developing a national early warning system for technologies in which our country's best minds are focused on the technologies of the future so that we don't get caught flat-footed in the face of emerging opportunities.

We have seen in the case of 5G technology what can happen when we are not tracking the possibilities, and we get blindsided. The reality is China beat us in the transition from 4G to 5G networks, and it wasn't because we lacked the talent or the skill or the resources or the drive to win the 5G race. We failed to build a comprehensive system for 5G deployment fast enough because we did not have a national strategy. We had blind spots. The market didn't fill them. It requires a national plan of action. That provision in the legislation will address that shortcoming.

And as we revitalize innovation here at home, we have got to get all of our talent on the field. We need to deploy all of our brainpower in order to fuel this renaissance in American technological leadership. This bill will provide major investments in our 21st century workforce to create jobs and inspire the next generation of our innovators.

I am pleased that a bipartisan provision is included in here that was authored by our colleague Senator WARNOCK, which will direct additional Federal funds toward emerging research institutions of higher education, including our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities and our minority-serving institutions.

On top of that provision, I am pleased that this bill includes a bipartisan measure that I wrote with Senator TILLIS of North Carolina. Our provision would help advance the research classification of HBCUs around the country that already have strong research programs and make them competitive among the highest caliber of research universities for more Federal funding—to take them from R2s to R1s. This will open the doors of opportunity for more students, faculty, and staff across the country. In my State of Maryland, we have two HBCUs that would directly benefit from this provision: Morgan State University and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore. This is an investment in our future.

These are just some of the elements in this bill that will help foster a sustained American leadership in emerging technologies into the future. But even when this bill is passed—and I urge all my colleagues to vote for it—our work is not over. The Senate and the House have spent the last 2 years working on a package to sharpen America's competitive edge on the world stage. The bill before us does not include many of the other important measures that also enjoy bipartisan

support and are still part of the conference committee. So we need to get to the remainder of those provisions and get them over the finish line.

For example, one of the pieces of that larger bill that is not included in the measure before us would help protect American intellectual property and protect our technology secrets against theft by foreign companies or other countries. We know that in today's high-speed, fast-paced economy, where information zips around the world at the speed of light, it is easier than ever to steal someone else's technology for your own purposes. At a summit in London earlier this month, FBI Director Chris Wray warned companies from across Europe that Beijing is developing more advanced strategies to ''ransack'' Western companies, pillaging intellectual property, and stealing inventions from Americans and others around the world in the high-tech sector. We have to do everything we can to protect ourselves against that malign conduct.

For example, if you are an American company and a foreign company in China steals your intellectual property, the only recourse you currently have at your disposal is to file a lawsuit—file a lawsuit and go to court. It is like taking a peashooter to a knife fight, especially when you are dealing with a foreign government, like the Government of China. That is why I introduced a bipartisan bill with Senator SASSE to arm the U.S. Government with the authority to impose tough sanctions on companies that systematically plunder U.S. technology secrets and intellectual property.

That measure, as I said, is part of a larger package, and we need to get that done by the end of the year. For now, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill that is before us this week. It is a key step forward to ensure that America remains the world's leading developer of key technologies and will help bring that important high-tech microchip manufacturing back here to the United States.

We have the brainpower. We have the institutions. We have a system that can fuel tech entrepreneurs. We need to match those very important assets with a willpower for national success and progress.

History tells us that a key ingredient in America's innovation success story has been Federal investment in R&D—much of the R&D that companies will not invest in because it is sometimes too risky. It is an investment that we make on behalf of the American people to ensure our national success and our global leadership. We are today witnessing the efforts of our competitors and, in many cases, our adversaries to overtake us in these key areas. And we should not and we must not surrender our leadership in those places that shape our economy and shape our world.

We must harness the full power of American innovation, as we have done in the past, to meet the challenges of our time. And this bill is an important part of that effort. And I urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The Senator from Michigan.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the notice of proposed rulemaking from the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF RADIO FREE ASIA AND ITS MISSION TO PROVIDE AN INDEPENDENT SOURCE OF NEWS TO CLOSED SOCIETIES IN ASIA

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 418, S. Res. 394.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 394) recognizing the 25th anniversary of Radio Free Asia and its mission to provide an independent source of news to closed societies in Asia.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Whereas, after the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre, a bipartisan group of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, led by then-Senators Joseph R. Biden and Jesse Helms, came together and sponsored legislation to create Radio Free Asia, a news outlet with a congressionally mandated mission to provide unbiased, independent, and domestic journalism for audiences in China, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Tibet, and Vietnam, whose people do not fully enjoy freedom of expression;

Whereas Radio Free Asia—

(1) was established by United States law as part of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.);

(2) was incorporated as a private, nonprofit corporation on March 11, 1996; and

(3) made its inaugural broadcast in Mandarin to the Chinese people on September 29, 1996;

Whereas Burma, Vietnam, China, and North Korea rank amongst the world's 10 worst countries for media freedom in Reporters Without Borders' 2022 World Press Freedom Index, as based on an evaluation of pluralism, independence of the media, quality of legislative framework, and safety of journalists;

Whereas Radio Free Asia delivers programming and content using many media platforms, including radio, television, and the internet, in the languages of Mandarin, Korean, Burmese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Khmer (Cambodian), Cantonese, Lao, and Vietnamese, and through English translations and content on the website and social media of Radio Free Asia;

Whereas Radio Free Asia launched BenarNews in 2015, an online news affiliate that publishes news and content for audiences in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines that is focused on the consequences of extremism and contributes to coverage by Radio Free Asia of the influence of the People's Republic of China in Southeast Asia and the expanded military presence of the People's Republic of China in the South China Sea;

Whereas Radio Free Asia in 2020 launched online brand, WHYNOT/WAINAO, engaging younger Chinese Mandarin-speaking audiences around the world, who are often skeptical of pervasive Chinese government narratives, fostering an open dialogue on banned or undercovered topics through probing independent-thinking journalism, features, and content;

Whereas Radio Free Asia, consistent with its congressional mandate of editorial independence, works to ensure that its journalists and services adhere to the highest journalistic standards and ethics, without influence or interference by the United States Government or any administration;

Whereas the Uyghur Service of Radio Free Asia has served a vital role by providing an independent source of information on the repression and mass detention of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, helping inform the policies of Congress and the executive branch, including a determination by the State Department that the Chinese government, under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party, is engaged in genocide against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has documented the rapid deterioration of autonomy and democratic freedoms in Hong Kong by the Chinese central government, including restrictions on freedom of speech and the press and crackdowns on activists, journalists, and protesters;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has been a primary source of information on Tibetan regions in the People's Republic of China, including on the March 2008 Lhasa Uprising and ensuing security crackdown, the spate of Tibetan self-immolations, and restrictions on Tibetan language, education, religious practice, and the display of images of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, in March 2020, Radio Free Asia reported that the Chinese government was underreporting the number of coronavirus fatalities in Wuhan province, which was later verified by leaked internal Chinese documents obtained by other news outlets;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has provided the Burmese people with continuous coverage of the 2021 military-led coup that deposed the elected government and ended 10 years of democratic reforms and growth of civil society;

Whereas, in 2017, Radio Free Asia documented the human rights abuses against and expulsion of Rohingya from Burma, whose plight Radio Free Asia affiliate BenarNews has continued to cover in refugee camps in Bangladesh;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has done in-depth reporting on the behavior of the North Korean government, including the use of forced labor, political prisoner camps, activities at nuclear testing sites, and internal acknowledgments of the presence of COVID–19 in the country;

Whereas high-level defectors and refugees from North Korea have credited reports by Radio Free Asia as a factor in their decision to leave the country and seek their future beyond the North Korean borders;

Whereas the Lao, Khmer (Cambodian), and Vietnamese services of Radio Free Asia have reported on high-level corruption of officials and leaders, silencing of independent voices and journalists, and the struggles of civil society, as well as activities by China that affect the flow of the Mekong River;

Whereas the journalism by Radio Free Asia has earned recognition among its peers, is cited by respected international and regional media outlets, and has won numerous awards for its

investigative reporting and exclusive features from journalistic and human rights groups;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has been unjustly targeted by repressive regimes, with its websites blocked, its radio signals jammed, and its journalists put at risk;

Whereas Nguyen Tuong Thuy, Truong Duy Nhat, and Nguyen Van Hoa, contributors to the Vietnamese Service of Radio Free Asia, have been unjustly jailed and detained;

Whereas Uon Chhin and Yeang Sothearin, who have both worked as journalists for the Khmer (Cambodian) Service of Radio Free Asia, continue to face unsubstantiated charges; and

Whereas Chinese authorities have detained and harassed family members of the Uyghur Service of Radio Free Asia in a campaign of intimidation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of Radio Free Asia on its 25th anniversary year as an independent news organization chartered and funded by Congress with a mission to bring uncensored, accurate news to people living in closed societies in Asia;

(2) honors the dedication and courage of the former and current journalists of Radio Free Asia in the face of threats and adversity from foreign governments and rising risks for press freedom in Asia and across the globe; and

(3) commends the continued effectiveness and success of Radio Free Asia in its pursuit of independence and credible journalism.

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the resolution be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

Mr. PETERS. I know of no further debate on the resolution, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on adopting the resolution, as amended.

The amendment (S. Res. 394), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions introduced earlier today: S. Res. 720, S. Res. 721, S. Res. 722, and S. Res. 723.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The resolutions (S. Res. 720, S. Res. 721, S. Res. 722, and S. Res. 723) were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

MORNING BUSINESS

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise to express my support for the substitute amendment to the House message accompanying H.R. 4346, which is the vehicle for the so-called CHIPS Act.

Semiconductors are crucial to nearly every sector of our economy. They are in our cars and trucks, medical devices, and 5G telecommunications equipment. America created the semiconductor industry in the 1960s. We ceded global leadership in the 1970s. We regained it, to an extent, in the 1990s but have lost it again. In 1990, the U.S. share of semiconductor manufacturing was 37 percent. By 2020, that share had declined to 12 percent. As Mark Muro and Robert Maxim of the Brookings Institution recently reported:

> While the 1990s saw a significant expansion in U.S. innovation capacity in semiconductors, the nation's production capacity continued to decline. In some cases, this owed to foreign countries out-competing the U.S. on labor costs. But more can be attributed to the significant subsidies foreign governments have been providing to build and maintain fabrication plans—a level of support that the U.S. hasn't matched.

The Senate is poised, with strong bipartisan support, to get the United States back on track with respect to domestic semiconductor manufacturing, which is critical for our national and economic security. The substitute amendment provides $54 billion in grants to domestic manufacturers and another $24 billion in tax credits through the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors—CHIPS—for America Fund. The substitute amendment also authorizes $102 billion over the next 5 years for the National Science Foundation—NSF—the Department of Commerce, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology—NIST—a $52 billion increase over the Congressional Budget Office—CBO—baseline.

These funds will be a ''shot in the arm'' for domestic manufacturing; here is a list of some firms that plan to use funding to expand or establish manufacturing facilities: Intel and TSMC plan to build factories in Ohio and Arizona; GlobalFoundries wants to expand a facility in upstate New York; SkyWater Technology and Purdue University want to collaborate on a new $1.8 billion factory and research facility West Lafayette, IN; and IBM and the State University of New York at Albany want to establish a semiconductor research center in Albany.

While the substitute amendment is necessary, it is not sufficient. It does not extend the Trade Adjustment Assistance—TAA—Small Business Innovation Research—SBIR—or Small Business Technology Transfer—STTR—Programs, for instance.

Fortunately, conferees are still working on those and other provisions from the Senate-passed United States Innovation and Competition Act—USICA—and the House-passed America Creating Opportunities for Manufacturing, Pre-Eminence in Technology, and Economic Strength—America COMPETES Act. I hope the Senate will have the opportunity to vote on a conference report that covers many issues the substitute amendment does not address.

Many Senators have spoken on the floor about the importance of the semiconductor incentives in division A of the substitute amendment, and I have just added my voice to that chorus. But I would also like to highlight the science provisions included in division B, which are also important. division B authorizes: $20 billion for the first-of-its-kind NSF Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships, which will accelerate domestic development of critical national and economic security technologies such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, advanced manufacturing, 6G communications, energy, and material science; $9 billion—$4 billion over the CBO baseline—for several NIST initiatives and programs, including a tripling of funding for the Manufacturing Extension Program—MEP—and leverages the MEP to create a national supply chain database, which will assist businesses with supplier scouting and minimize supply chain disruptions; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's—NASA—Artemis Program to return Americans to the Moon as a prelude to sending humans to Mars.

Division B also extends the International Space Station through 2030 and supports a balanced science portfolio, including Earth science observations and continued development of the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope.

Division B codifies the Planetary Defense Coordination Office and requires NASA to continue efforts to protect Earth from asteroids and comets. Just 2 months from now, the Double Asteroid Redirection Test—DART—will deliberately crash a probe into the minor-planet moon Dimorphos of the double asteroid Didymos to shift Dimorphos's orbit. The asteroid poses no actual threat to Earth; it was merely selected for the test to assess our ability to deflect an asteroid on a collision course with Earth through kinetic energy.

I introduced the Cleaner, Quieter Airplanes Act in the previous Congress and again this year and am pleased

that division B directs NASA to continue research in aeronautics, including the use of experimental aircraft, to advance aircraft efficiency and supersonic flight.

Finally, division B requires the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy—OSTP—to promulgate guidance to all Federal research Agencies that would: prohibit Federal research Agency personnel from participating in foreign talent recruitment programs; require covered individuals on applications, e.g., principal investigators, to disclose participation in foreign talent recruitment programs; and prohibit awards in cases where covered individuals are participating in malign foreign talent recruitment programs.

In the aggregate, the substitute amendment will help the United States recapture and maintain its technological preeminence in so many sectors. I want to thank and congratulate Leaders SCHUMER and MCCONNELL and Senators CANTWELL and CORNYN and so many others who have been instrumental in bringing the Senate to this point. As I said a moment ago, however, our work does not end here. I entreat the USICA/America COMPETES Act conferees to reach an agreement so that the Senate may consider the myriad provisions not contained in the substitute amendment—provisions that are equally important to our economic and national security.

As with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, we are demonstrating that the Senate can work in a bipartisan fashion to pass bills that make life better for all Americans.

HONORING DEPUTY SHERIFF BRANDON SHIRLEY

Mr. PAUL. Madam President, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office has lost one of its own. Deputy Sheriff Brandon Shirley, 26, of Louisville, was fatally shot by two suspects. It is painful whenever we lose an officer, but it is especially horrendous when that loss is for no apparent reason.

Deputy Sheriff Shirley was working as a security officer at Rockford Lane Auto Sales when he was shot at approximately 2:30 a.m. Brandon was able to report the shooting on his radio and was transported to the University of Louisville Hospital, where he ultimately succumbed to his wounds.

In a particularly agonizing moment for our country, Deputy Sheriff Shirley was the 25,000th law enforcement officer killed in our Nation's history, according to the Officer Down Memorial Page, a nonprofit organization that reports U.S. law enforcement deaths.

Deputy Sheriff Shirley was well-liked and respected by his colleagues and supervisors. Jefferson County Sheriff John Aubrey shared these kind words, ''He loved being a deputy sheriff, and he was a good one.'' He was equally praised by Lt. Col. Carl Yates of the sheriff's office as being ''very active, proactive, courageous, a good Deputy, and well-liked.''

Deputy Sheriff Brandon Shirley was an asset to the residents of Louisville and a testament to the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office. I am proud to salute Brandon and mourn alongside the entire Shirley family.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING TOM POBEREZNY

• Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, today, I would like to recognize and honor the life of my friend and fellow aviator, Tom Poberezny, after his passing earlier this week. It is no coincidence that this week is the annual Experimental Aircraft Association—EAA—AirVenture air show in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, an event that Tom was monumental in propelling to a world-level aviation event.

Tom and I got to know each other at this event, and I am grateful for the fellowship we built over a shared love of aviation. Like his father, the founder of EAA Paul Poberezny, Tom was first appointed chairman to EAA AirVenture in 1977. At the time, it was simply a national gathering of small plane enthusiasts. Under his leadership, it grew into an international event with hundreds of thousands of visitors every year.

Like me, Tom was a lifelong aviation enthusiast. There is no doubt that Tom had a long-lasting impact on the aviation community, from his involvement with the U.S. National Unlimited Aerobatic Team to his presidency of EAA. As president of EAA, Tom had a leadership role advocating for sport pilots and light-sport category aircraft, and he spearheaded the construction of the current EAA Aviation Center headquarters and museum complex in Oshkosh, WI.

Tom recognized the importance of growing the next generation of aviators. In 1992, he led the creation of the Young Eagles program designed to give young kids an opportunity to experience flight in a general aviation airplane while educating them about aviation. In 2003, Tom played a pivotal leadership role as a member of the Centennial of Flight Commission to commemorate the Wright Brothers' historic first flight.

When Tom retired from EAA, his work wasn't finished. He served on the boards of several organizations including Angel Flight West, which provides free air transportation for passengers in need of medical treatment far from home.

Throughout the years, Tom was recognized for his notable contributions to the aviation community. In 1996, he was inducted into the Wisconsin Aviation Hall of Fame, and 20 years later, he was inducted into the National Aviation Hall of Fame. Tom's dedication to aviation serves as an example for us all, and his legacy will stand the test of time.

Most aviators know Tom's history, but what they may not be aware of was his close relationship with individuals in the aviation community. I was with Tom at Oshkosh since 1979, the very first year I went with my two young aviator sons. We didn't miss a single Oshkosh in 43 years, and each reunion was one of my happiest moments. We are part of the Tom Poberezny family, and for that reason, the relationship is very special.

Kay and I join his family in their grief and in celebrating the life of Tom Poberezny, a remarkable champion of aviation.•

RECOGNIZING FC WICHITA

• Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, I rise today to honor and recognize FC Wichita's 12-year-old youth girls' soccer team.

FC Wichita's 12-year-old youth girls' soccer team recently took the first place title at the U.S. Cup Championship in Blaine, MN. This win is one of the most prestigious victories a youth team can attain, making their team the first in the history of the FC Wichita program to win a U.S. Cup Championship title. FC Wichita went undefeated in five games, which included a 2–1 victory over JaHbat FC in the semifinals and a 3–2 victory in penalty kicks over Minnesota's Manitou FC in Saturday's championship game. The U.S. Cup title was the cherry on top of an outstanding summer for the FC Wichita girls' team in which they also won the Real Colorado Cup.

It is my honor to congratulate FC Wichita on such a wonderful season, and I would like to recognize both the players and the coaches for their hard work in this season. Their numerous accomplishments have made the great State of Kansas proud.

I now ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the FC Wichita's 12-year-old youth girls' soccer team for their outstanding athletic accomplishments and the determination displayed during their U.S. Cup Championship victory.•

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE WETHERTON

• Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, every Member of Congress vividly remembers his or her path toward engagement in our government. Some have been more circuitous than others, but we all remember how that spark was ignited and how action ensued.

Katherine Wetherton, a freshman at the University of Louisville, hopes to kindle that passion for civic engagement in young women. In doing so, Katherine wrote a book for middle and high school students entitled ''She Rocks the Vote.'' She distributes it at seminars, workshops, and the Little Free Library, which she built and installed in her hometown in Oldham County.

A results-focused young woman, Kate was active in Girl Scouts for 13 years

and completed her Girl Scout Gold Award, which is achieved by only about 5 percent of Girl Scouts. And while she has big plans for her education, including graduate school, she doesn't intend to stop connecting young women with the information and skills they need to become involved at every level of government.

I am proud to recognize Kate for her accomplishments and leadership and have no doubt she will continue to play an integral role in bettering the Commonwealth.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:15 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 8294. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 144. An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, to acquire private land to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. WARNOCK).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 8294. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–4684. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Proxy Voting Advice'' (RIN3235–AM92) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 19, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4685. A communication from the Staff Director, U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the compliance of federal district courts with documentation submission requirements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4686. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pacific Island Fisheries; Mariana Archipelago Bottomfish Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures'' (RIN0648–BJ82) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4687. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeaster United States; Atlantic Herring; Framework Adjustment 8'' (RIN0648–BK11) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4688. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2021–2022 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Correction'' (RIN0648–BJ74) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4689. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Salmon Bycatch Minimization'' (RIN0648–BJ50) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4690. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2021 Harvest Specifications for Pacific Whiting, and 2021 Pacific Whiting Tribal Allocation'' (RIN0648–BK25) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4691. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area'' (RIN0648–XA291) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4692. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; 'Other Rockfish' in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area'' (RIN0648–XA326) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4693. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; IFQ Program; Modify Temporary Transfer Provisions'' (RIN0648–BK41) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4694. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Recreational Management Measures for the Summer Flounder Fishery; Fishing Year 2021'' (RIN0648–BK32) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–165. A resolution adopted by the Senate of Louisiana urging and requesting the Federal Reserve Board, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration, and the office of financial institutions to refrain from enacting or adopting laws, rules, regulations, or guidance that restricts the ability of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions, trust companies, or payment processors from offering products or services to the fossil fuel industry; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 203

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry contributes to the economy of the state and to the prosperity of its citizens; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry produces consumer-ready resources, continues to create thousands of jobs for our workforce, and remains committed to the safety of our communities and the preservation of the environment; and

Whereas, in recent years the fossil fuel industry has been unfairly denied financing by large lenders; and

Whereas, four of the six largest United States banks, Citigroup Inc., Goldman Sachs Group Inc., Morgan Stanley, and Wells Fargo and Company, have pledged over the past year to end funding for new drilling and exploration projects; and

Whereas, in order to be successful in the fossil fuel industry, businesses rely on banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions for funding. Therefore, be it.

Resolved that the Senate of the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States and urges and requests the Federal Reserve Board, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration, and the office of financial institutions to refrain from enacting rules or regulations that restrict the ability of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions, trust companies, or payment processors from offering products or services to the fossil fuel industry; and be it further.

Resolved that a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the

United States House of Representatives, each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the acting comptroller of the currency of the office of the comptroller of the currency, the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration Board, and the commissioner of the office of financial institutions.

POM–166. A resolution adopted by the Senate of Louisiana urging and requesting the Federal Reserve Board, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration, and the office of financial institutions to refrain from enacting or adopting laws, rules, regulations, or guidance that restricts the ability of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions, trust companies, or payment processors from offering products or services to the fossil fuel industry; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 223

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry contributes to the economy of the state and to the prosperity of its citizens; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry produces consumer-ready resources, continues to create thousands of jobs for our workforce, and remains committed to the safety of our communities and the preservation of the environment; and

Whereas, in recent years the fossil fuel industry has been unfairly denied financing by large lenders; and

Whereas, several of the largest United States banks, Citigroup Inc., Goldman Sachs Group Inc., and Morgan Stanley, have pledged over the past year to end funding for new drilling and exploration projects; and

Whereas, in order to be successful in the fossil fuel industry, businesses rely on banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions for funding. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States and urges and requests the Federal Reserve Board, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration, and the office of financial institutions to refrain from enacting rules or regulations that restrict the ability of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions, trust companies, or payment processors to offer products or services to the fossil fuel industry. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the acting comptroller of the currency, the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration Board, and the commissioner of the office of financial institutions.

POM–167. A resolution from the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico supporting the congressional bill H.R. 7409, known as the ''Territorial Relief Under Sustainable Transitions for Puerto Rico Act of 2022'' (Trust for Puerto Rico Act of 2022), introduced by Congressman Ritchie Torres, that would amend the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) in order to facilitate the termination of the Financial Oversight Board after certification of a balanced budget for two consecutive fiscal years; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 764

Over the past decades, Puerto Rico's economic growth has experienced a deceleration that has resulted in the loss of competition in the private sector and a severe financial crisis in the governmental sector.

The Island's economic recession began in 2006. However, it should be noted that the financial crisis precedes it, because previous government administrations issued debt amounting to billions of dollars to finance budget deficits, thus presenting to the Island the illusion of a balanced budget, as provided by our Constitution. It is worth noting that a $45 billion debt was issued between 2000 and 2012. Approximately half of the money was used to finance budget deficits and to defray the government's payroll expense and spending.

We must remember that the financial crisis broke that started during the first decade of the 21st century led to the subsequent enactment of the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) and the creation of the Financial Oversight Board, hereinafter the ''Board,'' for the purpose of managing Puerto Rico's finances.

Ever since PROMESA and the Board became effective in 2016, the government of Puerto Rico has maneuvered to meet the financial requirements imposed within this new reality. Under PROMESA, the territorial government must approve a balanced budget for four (4) consecutive fiscal years in order to require the termination of the Board. Given this scenario, it must be noted that, since the Board began operations, the first balanced budget was approved by the current Legislative Assembly for fiscal year 2021–2022.

In view of this context, and given the imposition of an antidemocratic body such as the Financial Oversight Board, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES started this initiative to amend PROMESA in order to reduce the required number of balanced budgets to four (4) to just two (2). Furthermore, this measures establishes that the Board shall be terminated 90 days after the certification of the second balanced budget. Thus, any ambiguity within the statute in effect regarding the Board's termination is eliminated.

This House of Representatives believes that the bill introduced by Congressman RITCHIE TORRES (H.R. 7409, better known as ''Trust for Puerto Rico Act of 2022'') provides a mechanism to restore power to the people of Puerto Rico, and consequently, to its democratically elected officials. Liberty and democracy are two pillars of our government and our goal must be to strengthen them; therefore, we are duty-bound to promote and support policies aimed at its attainment. It is time to raise our voices and join in any effort that seeks to restore the people of Puerto Rico's control and power over its finances as soon as possible.

For all of the foregoing, this House of Representatives expresses its firm support to congressional bill H.R. 7409, known as the ''Territorial Relief Under Sustainable Transitions for Puerto Rico Act of 2022'' (Trust for Puerto Rico Act of 2022), introduced by Congressman RITCHIE TORRES. This bill would amend the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) in order to facilitate the termination of the Financial Oversight Board after the certification of a balanced budget for two consecutive fiscal years.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico:

Section 1.—The House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico hereby expresses its firm support to congressional bill H.R. 7409, known as the ''Territorial Relief Under Sustainable Transitions for Puerto Rico Act of 2022'' (Trust for Puerto Rico Act of 2022), introduced by Congressman RITCHIE TORRES, that would amend the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) in order to facilitate the termination of the Financial Oversight Board after the certification of a balanced budget for two consecutive fiscal years.

Section 2.—A copy of this Resolution shall be translated into the English language and delivered to the President of the United States of America, Joseph R. Biden and the leadership of the United States Congress.

Section 3.—This Resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

POM–168. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the United States Congress and Hawaii's congressional delegation to support legislation establishing medicare for all; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 201

Whereas, Hawaii's residents deserve high quality health care; and

Whereas, the economic vitality of Hawaii is closely linked to the physical well-being of its residents; and

Whereas, the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic led to record levels of unemployment and the loss of employer-sponsored health insurance for hundreds of thousands of Hawaii's workers; and

Whereas, according to a University of Michigan study published in 2010, Native Hawaiians are far more likely to suffer an early death in comparison to Caucasians; and

Whereas, people often delay needed medical treatments due to an inability to pay for health care costs, which further jeopardizes the health of those individuals; and

Whereas, these individuals are significantly more likely to develop serious illness if they contract COVID–19; and

Whereas, managed care and other market-based reforms have failed to contain health care costs, resulting in medical problems and cost burdens for working families; and

Whereas, under a single-payer health care system, nonmedical expenses nationwide could be reduced to approximately six to eight percent of total health care costs, saving more than one trillion dollars; and

Whereas, Medicare for All would provide national health insurance without copayments and deductibles for every person in the United States for all necessary medical care, including prescription drugs, hospital visits, surgical and outpatient services, primary and preventive care, emergency services, reproductive care, dental and vision services, and long-term care; now, therefore, Be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that the United States Congress and Hawaii's congressional delegation are urged to support legislation establishing Medicare for All; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President of the United States Senate, and members of the Hawaii congressional delegation.

POM–169. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii affirming Hawaii's

ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 95

Whereas, the scientific consensus is clear that human activities are primarily responsible for accelerating global climate change, and that the climate crisis now represents one of the preeminent threats to global civilization; and

Whereas, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported in 2018 that we must achieve net zero in greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) by the middle of this century in order to have a reasonable chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius; and

Whereas, the IPCC released its Sixth Assessment Report from Working Group II, which was approved by one hundred ninety-five member states, in February 2022, and the summary for policy makers notes that there is high confidence that ''the rise in weather and climate extremes has led to some irreversible impacts as natural and human systems are pushed beyond their ability to adapt''; and

Whereas, the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Antonio Guteres, responded, ''The IPCC is an atlas of human suffering . . . according to current commitment, global emissions are set to increase almost 14 percent . . . . It will destroy any chance of keeping 1.5 alive . . . coal and other fossil fuels are choking humanity''; and

Whereas, the UN Human Rights Council in 2021 adopted landmark legislation, Resolution 48/13, recognizing a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right; and

Whereas, changes in Hawaii's climate are already being felt, as evidenced by rising sea levels, coastal inundation, ocean warming as well as coral bleaching, heightened risk of wild fires, and increasing severe storms; and

Whereas, the entire community is impacted by the health and safety risks of fossil fuel expansion, particularly those who also face socioeconomic and health inequities, including low-income families, those experiencing homelessness, people of color and indigenous peoples, youth, seniors, those experiencing mental and physical disabilities, and people with health conditions; and

Whereas, youth and future generations have the most to lose from a lack of immediate action to stop fossil fuel expansion as they face major and lifelong health, ecological, social, and economic impacts from prolonged and cumulative effects of climate change, including food and water shortages, infectious diseases, and natural disasters; and

Whereas, the Paris Climate Agreement is silent on coal, oil, and gas, an omission with respect to the supply and production of fossil fuels (the largest source of GHGs) that needs to be collectively addressed by other means; and

Whereas, the Glasgow Climate Pact improved incrementally only calling for a phase down not a phase out of coal; and

Whereas, global governments and the fossil fuel industry are currently planning to produce about one hundred twenty percent more emissions by 2030 than what is needed to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and avert catastrophic climate disruption, and such plans risk undoing the work of the State to reduce GHG emissions; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry is currently claiming over fifty percent of coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic recovery funding from senior levels of government in the G20, thereby siphoning away recovery funding badly needed by cities and other industries; and

Whereas, the construction of new fossil fuel infrastructure and expanded reliance on fossil fuels exposes communities to untenable risks to public health and safety at the local and global levels; and

Whereas, the economic opportunities presented by a clean energy transition far outweigh the opportunities presented by an economy supported by expanding fossil fuel use and extraction; and

Whereas, the community is committed, as part of the climate emergency response, to a just energy transition and to ambitious investments in the green infrastructure and industries that will create jobs and rapidly decarbonize the economy; and

Whereas, Hawaii recognizes that it is the urgent responsibility and moral obligation of wealthy fossil fuel producers to lead in putting an end to fossil fuel development and to manage the decline of existing production; and

Whereas, a new global initiative is underway calling for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty that would end new fossil fuel exploration and expansion, phase out existing production in line with the global commitment to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and accelerate equitable transition plans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that this body affirms the State's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the GHG reduction targets as called for by the IPCC, and pledges to meet its proportionate greenhouse gas reductions under the Paris Climate Agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the State and each county are requested to formally endorse the call for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That the U.S. government is urged to support the initiative for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayor of each county.

POM–170. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the President of the United States to issue a presidential directive ordering federal agencies to report disaggregated Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget Statistical Directive No. 15; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 82

Whereas, racial and ethnic data play a critical role in identifying disparities, monitoring programs for civil rights compliance, informing public policy development, and guiding funding priorities; and

Whereas, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs has adopted over thirty resolutions since 2005 that either cited disaggregated data in support of Native Hawaiian issues, honored Native Hawaiian-serving institutions and community members that contributed or safeguarded Native Hawaiian data, or urged government agencies at the federal, state, and local levels to provide data disaggregating Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, including Resolutions 2020–42, 2019–46, 2013–16, 2012–12, 2010–20, and 2008–35; and

Whereas, the federal Office of Management and Budget revised Statistical Policy Directive No. 15 in 1997, separating the ''Asian and Pacific Islander'' category into the ''Asian'' and ''Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander'' categories; and

Whereas, numerous data reports at the local, state, and federal level continue to fail to report disaggregated Native Hawaiian data as detailed in ''Data Justice: About Us, By Us, For Us,'' issued by the Hawai'i Budget and Policy Center and Papa Ola Lokahi on March 5, 2021; and

Whereas, the importance of urging government agencies to improve data collection and reporting practices and access to disaggregated Native Hawaiian data has been recognized by the Legislature through the resolution titled, ''Recognizing the importance of 21st Century Data Governance and Fact-Based Policymaking'', and by the City and County of Honolulu through the resolution titled, ''Urging the State of Hawaii and the City and County of Honolulu to Disaggregate Racial Data Collection and Reporting Beyond Federal Minimum Standards''; and

Whereas, California Government Codes 8310.5 and 8310.7, explicitly require California state agencies to collect data for each major Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander group, including ''Hawaiians'', separate from ''Samoans'', ''Tongans'', ''Fijians'', and ''Chamorros''; and

Whereas, Hawaii and California have released disaggregated Native Hawaiian COVID–19 case and death data that identified disparities between Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islander groups, which has contributed to the justification of more culturally tailored and effective services; and

Whereas, numerous federal agencies fail to utilize a ''Native Hawaiian & Pacific lslander'' category when reporting data from critical surveys, such as the United States Department of Education's Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey and the United States Department of Health and Human Services' National Health Interview Survey, among others; and

Whereas, article II, section 1, clause 1, of the United States Constitution vests in the President the discretion to issue federal directives for the purpose of managing executive branch resources; and

Whereas, the Office of Management and Budget is an office within the Executive Office of the President of the United States; now, therefore, be it,

Resolved, by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that the President of the United States is urged to issue a presidential directive ordering federal agencies to report disaggregated Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive No. 15; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States is urged to issue a presidential directive ordering federal agencies to take all appropriate steps to fully comply with Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive No. 15; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the Unites States; Director of Management and Budget; Deputy Assistant to the President and Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Senior Liaison; Secretary of Health and Human Services; Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Asian Americans, Native

Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders; Governor; Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; and Office of the Mayor for each county.

POM–171. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the State and each county to adopt the Global Pact for the environment to achieve the United Nations Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, and to specifically adopt the United Nations sustainable development goals, numbers 13 through 17; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 94

Whereas, the State is recognized as a global partner and local leader in promotion of human rights and protection of the earth through its consistent acceptance of global standards that better serve our islands and the world; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is guided by traditional Kanaka Maoli values and emerging international human rights principles to generate positive policy encouraging prevention and precaution regarding the planet; and

Whereas, in September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the historic ''Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'' (2030 Development Agenda), which is a comprehensive, compassionate, creative, and courageous plan of action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity; and

Whereas, the 2030 Development Agenda includes seventeen sustainable development goals, one hundred sixty-nine targets, and two hundred thirty indicators upon which general agreement has been reached to measure, monitor, and mobilize to achieve these goals and targets; and

Whereas, goals 13 through 17 of the United Nations sustainable development goals are vital to protecting the State's land and people and should be adopted as local policy and governing principles for local government entities and other organizations; and

Whereas, goals 13 through 17 of the United Nations sustainable development goals are the following, respectively:

(1) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

(2) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development;

(3) Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

(4) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

(5) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development; and

Whereas, in December 2015, parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also known as Conference of the Parties, adopted the Paris Agreement that further limited the allowable temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius to protect our Pacific neighbors; and

Whereas, Hawai'i continues to partner with other states, territories, and nation-states with the ''We Are Still In'' movement; and

Whereas, the Pacific islands in the Pacific Islands Forum for Oceania have undertaken creative campaigns to partner with the United Nations' specialized agency programs and funding, as well as participating in the United Nations' major forums, including the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, which focuses on the United Nations sustainable development goals; and

Whereas, the Global Pact for the Environment (Global Pact) is an initiative led by the hosts of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris to address the fragmented nature and inconsistent implementation of international environmental law by enumerating fundamental climate change principles in one legally binding framework for current and future generations for equity and equality; and

Whereas, the Global Pact will serve as a cornerstone in international human rights and environmental law and create a more coherent global environmental governance; and

Whereas, the Global Pact addresses the challenges posed by environmental degradation in the context of sustainable development and induces a greater degree of uniformity for environmental laws in all states; and

Whereas, the Global Pact consists of over two dozen articles that cover a variety of topics and ideas to consider for implementation, including:

(1) The right to an ecologically sound environment;

(2) The duty to take care of the environment;

(3) Integration and sustainable development;

(4) Intergenerational equity;

(5) Prevention;

(6) Precaution;

(7) Environmental damages;

(8) Polluter-pays;

(9) Access to information;

(10) Public participation;

(11) Access to environmental justice;

(12) Education and training;

(13) Research and innovation;

(14) The role of non-state actors and subnational entities;

(15) The effectiveness of environmental norms;

(16) Resilience;

(17) Environmental non-regression;

(18) Cooperation;

(19) Armed conflicts;

(20) The diversity of national situations;

(21) Monitoring implementation of the Pact; and

(22) Other topics focusing on the Secretariat, signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, entry into force, denunciation, and depositary; and

Whereas, the Global Pact provides an agenda based upon the articles for grassroots and global action to generate the political will to protect the planet today and tomorrow; and

Whereas, the State desires to promote sustainable development where each generation can satisfy its needs without compromising the capability of future generations to meet their needs to respect the balance and integrity of the Earth's and Hawai'i's fragile ecosystem; and

Whereas, Hawai'i emphasizes the vital role of women to achieve the United Nations sustainable development goals and the necessity to promote gender equality and empowerment of wahine for global general well-being; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is already involved in international initiatives to protect the planet and the Oceania region by actively participating in many United Nations annual sessions and meetings and by partnering with United Nations specialized agencies, programs, and funds, including partnering with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and participating in the United Nations Environment Programme; and

Whereas, in Hawai'i, college, community, and capitol dialogues on the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, among other climate change topics, continue to generate genuine insight that contributes to Voluntary Local Reviews, which are voluntary reports to the United Nations on local progress on implementing the United Nations sustainable development goals; and

Whereas, local opportunities for the State's youth to learn about and participate in climate change initiatives include opportunities at colleges and universities that provide input on achieving the Global Pact, with a focus on research and innovation, and participation in a Hawai'i human rights and resilience process; now, therefore, *Resolved*, By the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that the State and each county are urged to adopt the Global Pact to achieve the United Nations Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, and to specifically adopt the United Nations sustainable development goals, numbers 13 through 17; and be it further

Resolved, That the Global Pact should be embraced and that protection of nature should be the centerpiece of the State's policies and practices; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, each member of Hawai'i's congressional delegation, Governor, and mayors of each county of Hawai'i.

POM–172. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to enactment of federal legislation allowing the general public 96 hours to examine bills or resolutions; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

*Army nomination of Lt. Gen. Bryan P. Fenton, to be General.

*Marine Corps nomination of Lt. Gen. Michael E. Langley, to be General.

*Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Dagvin R. M. Anderson, to be Lieutenant General.

*Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. John P. Healy, to be Lieutenant General.

*Marine Corps nomination of Lt. Gen. David A. Ottignon, to be Lieutenant General.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Army nomination of Juan D. Magri, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Justin T. Wright, to be Major.

Army nomination of Benjamin R. Stone, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Dena R. Goble and ending with Jason P. Nageli,

which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 18, 2022.

Army nomination of Aaron L. Bert, to be Colonel.

Navy nomination of Christopher E. Bowman, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Christopher L. Caudill, to be Captain.

Navy nomination of Rosa M. Allen, to be Lieutenant Commander.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. TOOMEY:

S. 4608. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income de minimis gains from certain sales or exchanges of virtual currency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 4609. A bill to authorize the project for hurricane and storm damage reduction and ecosystem restoration, Texas; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 4610. A bill to provide reliable and evidence-based food and energy security; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 4611. A bill to improve services for trafficking victims by establishing, in Homeland Security Investigations, the Investigators Maintain Purposeful Awareness to Combat Trafficking Trauma Program and the Victim Assistance Program; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BENNET, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 4612. A bill to protect a person's ability to access contraceptives and to engage in contraception, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 4613. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the fiduciary duty of plan administrators to select and maintain investments based solely on pecuniary factors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SMITH:

S. 4614. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide criteria for use of Federal funds to support trauma-informed practices in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 4615. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to seek to engage with the Ministry of Defence of the Kingdom of Jordan for the purpose of expanding cooperation of military cybersecurity activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 4616. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strengthen parity in mental health and substance use disorder benefits; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 4617. A bill to authorize contributions to international financial institutions to help build the resilience of member countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 4618. A bill to improve access to opioid use disorder treatment services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 4619. A bill to provide that all persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations of financial institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 4620. A bill to amend the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 to impose sanctions with respect to the shipment or transshipment of petroleum products or liquefied natural gas products from the Russian Federation to the Peoples' Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ERNST, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4621. A bill to promote low-carbon, high-octane fuels, to protect public health, and to improve vehicle efficiency and performance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 4622. A bill to establish protections for radio and television stations that provide advertising services to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 4623. A bill to advance Government innovation through leading-edge procurement capability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4624. A bill to amend the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 to support multijurisdictional task forces that investigate and disrupt illegal firearm trafficking and straw purchasing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 4625. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve nutrition in tribal areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. Res. 719. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 2022 as ''Disability Pride Month''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. Res. 720. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 2022 as ''American Grown Flower and Foliage Month''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. Res. 721. A resolution celebrating the 50th anniversary of the inaugural launch of the Landsat series of Earth Observation satellites, a joint mission of the United States Geological Survey and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. PETERS):

S. Res. 722. A resolution recognizing the importance of the blueberry industry to the United States and designating July 2022 as ''National Blueberry Month''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ERNST, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WICKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. Res. 723. A resolution designating July 30, 2022, as ''National Whistleblower Appreciation Day'' ; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 129

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 129, a bill to permit disabled law enforcement officers, customs and border protection officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear material couriers, members of the Capitol Police, members of the Supreme Court

Police, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency performing intelligence activities abroad or having specialized security requirements, and diplomatic security special agents of the Department of State to receive retirement benefits in the same manner as if they had not been disabled.

S. 464

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 464, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a group health plan or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan to provide an exceptions process for any medication step therapy protocol, and for other purposes.

S. 618

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 618, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify and extend the deduction for charitable contributions for individuals not itemizing deductions.

S. 1157

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1157, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow workers an above-the-line deduction for union dues and expenses and to allow a miscellaneous itemized deduction for workers for all unreimbursed expenses incurred in the trade or business of being an employee.

S. 2568

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2568, a bill to establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Program.

S. 2683

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2683, a bill to amend title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act with respect to flexibility and funding for the World Trade Center Health Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2723

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2723, a bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 by requiring a distribution analysis of a bill or resolution under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 2798

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2798, a bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes.

S. 2950

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2950, a bill to combat illegal deforestation by prohibiting the importation of products made wholly or in part of certain commodities produced on land undergoing illegal deforestation, and for other purposes.

S. 3111

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) 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. 3304

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3304, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of health care services by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

S. 3335

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3335, a bill to provide liability protection for the sharing of information regarding suspected fraudulent, abusive, or unlawful robocalls, illegally spoofed calls, and other illegal calls by or with the registered consortium that conducts private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls, and for the receipt of such information by the registered consortium, and for other purposes.

S. 3635

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3635, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and for other purposes.

S. 3864

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3864, a bill to improve the pediatric mental health care access grant program.

S. 3909

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3909, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 4069

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4069, a bill to amend the National Firearms Act to provide an exception for stabilizing braces, and for other purposes.

S. 4271

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4271, a bill to reauthorize the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4416

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4416, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against tax for charitable donations to nonprofit organizations providing education scholarships to qualified elementary and secondary students.

S. 4419

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4419, a bill to require small, medium, and large hub airports to certify that airport service workers are paid the prevailing wage and provided fringe benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 4458

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4458, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the process by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines whether an educational institution meets requirements relating to the percentage of students who receive educational assistance furnished by the Secretary, and for other purposes.

S. 4500

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4500, a bill to expand youth access to voting, and for other purposes.

S. 4504

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4504, a bill to protect freedom of travel and reproductive rights.

S. 4550

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 4550, a bill to provide enhanced funding for family planning services.

S. CON. RES. 10

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 10, a concurrent resolution

expressing the sense of Congress that tax-exempt fraternal benefit societies have historically provided and continue to provide critical benefits to the people and communities of the United States.

S. RES. 419

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 419, a resolution acknowledging and commemorating the World War II women in the Navy who served in the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (''WAVES'').

S. RES. 713

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 713, a resolution recognizing Russian actions in Ukraine as a genocide.

AMENDMENT NO. 5153

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5153 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 4610. A bill to provide reliable and evidence-based food and energy security; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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. 4610

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 ''Food and Energy Security Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGRICULTURE OR CLOSELY RELATED BUSINESS.—The term ''agriculture or closely related business'' means a for-profit or not-for-profit entity that is involved in the production of agriculture products or livestock or involved in the supply chain of an entity involved in the production of agriculture products or livestock.

(2) ENERGY OR CLOSELY RELATED BUSINESS.—The term ''energy or closely related business'' means a for-profit or not-for-profit entity that is involved in the production, development, or marketing of electricity, fuel (including biofuels), or other related products or involved in the supply chain of an entity involved in the production, development, or marketing of electricity, fuel (including biofuels), or other related products.

(3) FEDERAL REGULATOR.—The term ''Federal regulator'' means—

(A) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

(B) the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency;

(C) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(D) the Financial Stability Oversight Council;

(E) the National Credit Union Administration;

(F) the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection;

(G) the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; and

(H) the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SEC. 3. REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of any public notice of a proposed regulation or guidance and final regulation or guidance that could affect the extension of capital to or investments in an agriculture or closely related business or an energy or closely related business, a Federal regulator shall provide a detailed analysis of the estimated impact the regulation or guidance would have on food prices, electricity prices, and fuel prices, as applicable, including a description of the methodology and variables used to arrive at the estimates.

(b) CONTENTS.—The estimated impacts required under subsection (a) shall include how the proposed regulation or guidance or final regulation or guidance of the Federal regulator would, as applicable, affect—

(1) food prices (broken down by subcategories as listed in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as relevant) over 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, and 10 years;

(2) electricity prices (broken down by subcategories as listed in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as relevant) over 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, and 10 years; and

(3) fuel prices (broken down by subcategories as listed in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as relevant) over 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, and 10 years.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION.

A Federal regulator shall not implement any regulation or guidance that could affect, directly or indirectly, the extension of capital to or investments in an agriculture or closely related business or an energy or closely related business if—

(1) the analysis of estimated impacts under section 3 estimate that implementation of the regulation or guidance would result in an increase in food prices, electricity prices, or fuel prices; and

(2) the annualized rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers most recently published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is 4.5 percent or greater.

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act may be construed as affecting any regulation or guidance of a Federal regulator that was implemented before January 1, 2022.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 4618. A bill to improve access to opioid use disorder treatment services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, the opioid epidemic continues to claim the lives of far too many people, with record numbers of both Mainers and Americans lost in 2021. While many perceive the face of opioid addiction as young, the epidemic harms older adults as well. In Maine, more than 10 percent of drug overdose deaths last year were among residents 60 and older.

Each and every opioid death is preventable, but we must ensure the unique needs of seniors struggling with addiction are not forgotten. That is why I rise today with my colleague from Maryland, Senator CARDIN, to introduce legislation to improve seniors' awareness of, and access to, opioid use disorder, OUD, treatment covered by the Medicare Program. Our bill, the Supporting Seniors with Opioid Use Disorder Act of 2022, is in response to recent findings from the inspector general that confirm the urgent need to increase the number of Medicare beneficiaries receiving treatment for opioid use disorder.

The challenges of the COVID–19 pandemic, combined with the increased prevalence of fentanyl, have aggravated this national crisis. Even before COVID–19, however, the number of people age 55 or older treated in emergency rooms for nonfatal opioid overdoses was increasing, with a shocking 32 percent jump in E.R. visits from 2016 to 2017. In 2018, as chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, I chaired a hearing on this very topic in attempt to shed light on this often-overlooked population. One expert witness told the Aging Committee, ''Medicare beneficiaries are the fastest growing population of diagnosed opioid use disorders.''

Compounding these disturbing statistics is a December 2021 Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, OIG, report exploring whether Medicare beneficiaries with opioid use disorder receive medication and behavioral therapy. It found more than 1 million Medicare beneficiaries were diagnosed with OUD in 2020, yet fewer than 16 percent of those patients received medication to treat their OUD. The report also concluded older beneficiaries were three times less likely to receive medication to treat their OUD than younger beneficiaries. Even fewer beneficiaries received both medication and behavioral therapy. The conclusion is clear: Medicare beneficiaries are not receiving the OUD treatment they need.

Our bill, the Supporting Seniors with Opioid Use Disorder Act of 2022, would codify the recommendations made by the HHS OIG regarding how to improve beneficiaries' awareness of Medicare coverage for OUD treatment and how to identify current gaps and opportunities to better meet the needs of this unique population. Specifically, our legislation would require CMS to conduct additional outreach to beneficiaries to increase awareness about Medicare coverage for the treatment of OUD, such as by revising outreach and enrollment materials, making State and national contact information for healthcare providers publicly available in an easily accessible manner, and developing or improving continuing education programs on opioid medications

and substance use disorder treatment programs. Our bill would also improve data sharing within Agencies at HHS with the goal of obtaining a better understanding of current treatment gaps.

Lastly, the bill would require HHS to convene a stakeholder meeting to share best practices on the use of behavioral therapy among beneficiaries receiving medication to treat opioid use disorder. Emerging research points to evidence that patients receiving medication to treat opioid use disorder may also benefit from behavioral therapy, so this opportunity for collaboration on strategies to support better treatment engagement and continuity could be beneficial to both patients and healthcare professionals.

The overdose crisis continues to ravage the country, and it is critical that people who are suffering from opioid use disorder have access to the treatment they need to survive and thrive—including our seniors. Challenges in treatment and recovery undoubtedly persist, but the actions taken in this legislation can help guide our continued response. I urge my colleagues to support the adoption of this important legislation that will support seniors' access to opioid use disorder services and our understanding of potential disparities in treatment.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4624. A bill to amend the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 to support multijurisdictional task forces that investigate and disrupt illegal firearm trafficking and straw purchasing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4624

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 ''Officer Ella Grace French Task Force Support Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT.

Section 4(b) of the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 (34 U.S.C. 60703(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) support for multijurisdictional task forces that coordinate efforts between Federal, State, Tribal, territorial, and local agencies to investigate and disrupt illegal firearms trafficking and straw purchasing.''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 719—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JULY 2022 AS ''DISABILITY PRIDE MONTH''

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 719

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 61,000,000 adults in the United States have disabilities;

Whereas the United States Census Bureau reports that more than 3,000,000 children in the United States have disabilities;

Whereas the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) was signed into law on July 26, 1990;

Whereas individuals with a disability remain at an increased risk of experiencing discrimination, isolation, and inequities;

Whereas individuals with disabilities are vital and make meaningful contributions to the arts, science, health care, technology, sports, education, law, and many more sectors; and

Whereas ''Disability Pride Month'' is celebrated in July by people across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of July 2022 as ''Disability Pride Month''; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected people to—

(A) observe ''Disability Pride Month'' with appropriate celebrations and activities; and

(B) take an active role in preventing the exclusion of, and discrimination against, individuals with disabilities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 720—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JULY 2022 AS ''AMERICAN GROWN FLOWER AND FOLIAGE MONTH''

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 720

Whereas cut flower and foliage growers in the United States are hard-working, dedicated individuals who bring beauty, economic stimulus, and pride to their communities and the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States have a long history of using flowers and foliage grown in the United States to bring beauty to important events and express affection for loved ones;

Whereas consumers spend over $38,300,000,000 each year on floral products, including cut flowers, garden plants, bedding, and indoor plants;

Whereas, each year, an increasing number of households in the United States purchase fresh cut flowers and foliage from more than 12,000 florists and floral establishments;

Whereas the annual per capita spending on floral products by consumers in the United States is more than $170;

Whereas the people of the United States increasingly want to support domestically produced foods and agricultural products and would prefer to buy locally grown flowers and foliage whenever possible, yet a majority of domestic consumers do not know where the flowers and foliage they purchase are grown;

Whereas, in response to increased demand, the ''Certified American Grown'' logo was created in July 2014 in order to educate and empower consumers to purchase flowers and foliage from domestic producers;

Whereas millions of stems of domestically grown flowers and foliage are now ''Certified American Grown'';

Whereas domestic flower and foliage farmers produce thousands of varieties of flowers and foliage across the United States, such as peonies in Alaska, Gerbera daisies in California, lupines in Maine, tulips in Washington, lilies in Oregon, larkspur in Texas, and leatherleaf in Florida;

Whereas the flower and foliage varieties with the highest production in the United States are tulips, Gerbera daisies, lilies, gladiolas, roses, and leatherleaf;

Whereas people in every State have access to domestically grown flowers and foliage, yet only 22 percent of flowers and foliage sold in the United States are domestically grown;

Whereas the domestic cut flower and foliage industry—

(1) creates a substantial economic impact daily; and

(2) supports hundreds of growers, thousands of small businesses, and tens of thousands of jobs in the United States;

Whereas most domestic cut flowers and foliage are sold in the United States within 24 to 48 hours after harvest and last longer than flowers shipped longer distances;

Whereas flowers and foliage grown domestically enhance the ability of the people of the United States to festively celebrate weddings and births and honor those who have passed;

Whereas flower and foliage giving has been a holiday tradition in the United States for generations;

Whereas flowers and foliage speak to the beauty of motherhood on Mother's Day and to the spirit of love on Valentine's Day;

Whereas flowers and foliage are an essential part of other holidays such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, Hanukkah, and Kwanzaa;

Whereas flowers and foliage help commemorate the service and sacrifice of members of the Armed Forces on Memorial Day and Veterans Day; and

Whereas the Senate encourages the cultivation of flowers and foliage in the United States by domestic flower and foliage farmers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of July 2022 as ''American Grown Flower and Foliage Month'';

(2) recognizes that purchasing flowers and foliage grown in the United States supports the farmers, small businesses, jobs, and economy of the United States;

(3) recognizes that growing flowers and foliage in the United States is a vital part of the agricultural industry of the United States;

(4) recognizes that cultivating flowers and foliage domestically enhances the ability of the people of the United States to festively celebrate holidays and special occasions; and

(5) urges all people of the United States to proactively showcase flowers and foliage grown in the United States in order to show support for—

(A) the flower and foliage farmers, processors, and distributors in the United States; and

(B) the agricultural industry of the United States overall.

SENATE RESOLUTION 721—CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INAUGURAL LAUNCH OF THE LANDSAT SERIES OF EARTH OBSERVATION SATELLITES, A JOINT MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 721

Whereas, on July 23, 2022, the United States Geological Survey (referred to in this preamble as ''USGS'') and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as ''NASA'') celebrate the 50th anniversary of the launch of the Landsat series of Earth Observation satellites (commonly known as the ''Landsat program'');

Whereas, through satellite remote sensing, which in 1972 constituted a new scientific instrument, the Landsat program introduced a powerful tool for humankind to observe the resources of Earth and the long-term changes in the condition of the land surfaces of Earth;

Whereas, as the first civilian program in the United States for the systematic observation of the land surfaces of Earth, the Landsat program has exemplified the highest ideals of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, while helping to position the United States as a global leader in the field of satellite remote sensing;

Whereas data and imagery of Earth produced by the Landsat program have been used for 50 years in the United States and around the world—

(1) to analyze crop conditions, soil moisture, and global crop production;

(2) to forecast the needs of the world to ensure food security;

(3) to monitor water consumption;

(4) to facilitate emergency responses to and post-event analyses of natural disasters, including earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, tsunamis, hurricanes, and wildfires;

(5) to monitor forests and changing land-use patterns;

(6) to track receding glaciers and changes in sea-ice extent; and

(7) to survey urban growth;7

Whereas data and imagery produced by the Landsat program have been applied by—

(1) many Federal, State, and local agencies, particularly agencies within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture; and

(2) the governing bodies of Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives to solve difficult and expensive problems for their members at minimum cost to the taxpayers of the United States;

Whereas, since 2008, calibrated on-board data and imagery produced by the Landsat program have been made globally available at no cost to the public, greatly amplifying the use of such data and imagery, expanding growing markets for commercial remote sensing data and analysis, providing the foundation for commercial innovations in land remote sensing, and serving as a trusted reference for the calibration of instruments and improvement of commercial data products;

Whereas data produced by the Landsat program has been estimated to provide billions of dollars in value to the economy of the United States each year;

Whereas 50 years of continuous Landsat observations—

(1) supply the world with impartial, fundamental evidence to support a scientific understanding of a changing global climate; and

(2) form the basis for thousands of peer-reviewed, scientific publications that have documented changes in the land surface of Earth;

Whereas data produced by the Landsat program provide an invaluable common vocabulary and a shared set of references for the state of Earth that can inform international, Federal, and local efforts to address difficult environmental and public policy issues;

Whereas USGS and NASA are currently developing mission concepts for Landsat Next, the follow-on mission to Landsat 9;

Whereas Landsat 9 and the Sustainable Land Imaging program will build on and strengthen this key resource of the United States to provide a sustainable, space-based system to extend and improve the 50-year series of science-quality, global land imaging measurements produced by the Landsat program—the longest time series of the land surface of Earth; and

Whereas, during July 2022, USGS, NASA, scientists, engineers, land managers, and the people of the United States will celebrate 50 years since the launch of the first Earth-observing satellite of the Landsat program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the 50th anniversary of the inaugural launch of the Landsat series of Earth Observation satellites (commonly known as the ''Landsat program'');

(2) recognizes the scientific, engineering, and analytical expertise of the United States Geological Survey (referred to in this resolution as ''USGS''), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this resolution as ''NASA''), and the advisory Landsat Science Team;

(3) recognizes the important contributions that data produced by the Landsat program provides to decision-makers worldwide and the desire to continue the Landsat program into the next 50 years through Landsat Next;

(4) designates July 23, 2022, as ''Landsat 50th Anniversary Day'', or ''Landsaturday''; and

(5) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Director of USGS and the Administrator of NASA.

SENATE RESOLUTION 722—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BLUEBERRY INDUSTRY TO THE UNITED STATES AND DESIGNATING JULY 2022 AS ''NATIONAL BLUEBERRY MONTH''

Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 722

Whereas blueberries are a native North American fruit, first managed and harvested as wild blueberries by the native Wabanaki;

Whereas wild blueberries continue to be managed and harvested in Maine by farmers, including the Wabanaki, as a native, naturally occurring crop;

Whereas the pioneering work conducted in New Jersey in the early 1900s by Elizabeth White and Dr. Frederick Coville, a botanist at the Department of Agriculture, to domesticate wild lowbush blueberries resulted in the development of the hybrid variety of cultivated highbush blueberries;

Whereas because of these early efforts, highbush blueberries are large, sweet, juicy berries that can be commercially produced and shipped;

Whereas wild blueberries—

(1) are small and sweet; and

(2) are not planted, but still grow and are harvested where they have naturally occurred for thousands of years;

Whereas the blueberry industry in the United States is an important sector of United States agriculture with an annual economic impact of $4,700,000,000;

Whereas highbush and wild blueberries have a total harvested area estimated at more than 140,000 acres and are produced in 48 States by nearly 13,185 farms;

Whereas blueberry production in the United States has continually increased, with particular growth in the first 2 decades of the 21st century, to reach a harvest of 760,000,000 pounds in 2021;

Whereas blueberries are low in fat and a source of fiber, vitamins, and minerals;

Whereas blueberries are being studied to examine the role the berries may play in promoting good health in areas such as cardiovascular health, brain health, exercise, insulin response, and gut health; and

Whereas blueberries are harvested in the United States from March through early September, with the harvest reaching its peak in July: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 2022 as ''National Blueberry Month'';

(2) recognizes the contributions of blueberry growers in the United States and their families; and

(3) recognizes that purchasing blueberries grown in the United States supports farmers, jobs, communities, and the economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 723—DESIGNATING JULY 30, 2022, AS ''NATIONAL WHISTLEBLOWER APPRECIATION DAY''

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ERNST, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WICKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 723

Whereas, in 1777, before the passage of the Bill of Rights, 10 sailors and Marines blew the whistle on fraud and misconduct that was harmful to the United States;

Whereas the Founding Fathers unanimously supported the whistleblowers in words and deeds, including by releasing government records and providing monetary assistance for the reasonable legal expenses necessary to prevent retaliation against the whistleblowers;

Whereas, on July 30, 1778, in demonstration of their full support for whistleblowers, the members of the Continental Congress unanimously passed the first whistleblower legislation in the United States that read: ''*Resolved,* That it is the duty of all persons in the service of the United States, as well as all other the inhabitants thereof, to give the earliest information to Congress or other proper authority of any misconduct, frauds or misdemeanors committed by any officers

or persons in the service of these states, which may come to their knowledge'' (legislation of July 30, 1778, reprinted in Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789, ed. Worthington C. Ford et al. (Washington, DC, 1904–37), 11:732);

Whereas whistleblowers risk their careers, jobs, and reputations by reporting waste, fraud, and abuse to the proper authorities;

Whereas, in providing the proper authorities with lawful disclosures, whistleblowers save the taxpayers of the United States billions of dollars each year and serve the public interest by ensuring that the United States remains an ethical and safe place; and

Whereas it is the public policy of the United States to encourage, in accordance with Federal law (including the Constitution of the United States, rules, and regulations) and consistent with the protection of classified information (including sources and methods of detection of classified information), honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, and other crimes to the appropriate authority at the earliest time possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 30, 2022, as ''National Whistleblower Appreciation Day''; and

(2) ensures that the Federal Government implements the intent of the Founding Fathers, as reflected in the legislation passed on July 30, 1778 (relating to whistleblowers), by encouraging each executive agency to recognize National Whistleblower Appreciation Day by—

(A) informing employees, contractors working on behalf of the taxpayers of the United States, and members of the public about the legal right of a United States citizen to ''blow the whistle'' to the appropriate authority by honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, or other crimes; and

(B) acknowledging the contributions of whistleblowers to combating waste, fraud, abuse, and violations of laws and regulations of the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5183. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5184. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5185. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3373, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5183. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ENFORCEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROVISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

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

(1) the Agreement includes significant mandates for the People's Republic of China related to its domestic intellectual property regime, including with respect to copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, and patents;

(2) the changes included in the Agreement, if implemented effectively, should improve the domestic intellectual property framework of the People's Republic of China, which has historically proven to harm the innovation and creative communities in the United States;

(3) despite commitments made by the Government of the People's Republic of China under the Agreement, ongoing market access barriers, uneven enforcement, measures requiring forced technology transfer, and serious deficiencies in the rule of law continue to make the business environment in the People's Republic of China highly challenging for rights holders in the United States;

(4) as reflected in the 2021 report by the United States Trade Representative required under section 182(h) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242(h)) (commonly referred to as the ''Special 301 Report''), the People's Republic of China has consistently been listed in that annual report since 1989 as a trading partner of the United States that ''fails to provide adequate and effective IP protection and enforcement for U.S. inventors, creators, brands, manufacturers, and service providers, which, in turn, harm American workers''; and

(5) Congress encourages the United States Trade Representative, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office—

(A) to use all available tools to ensure that the People's Republic of China fully implements its commitments under the Agreement; and

(B) to actively consider additional means to require the People's Republic of China to address unfair market access barriers, forced technology transfer requirements, and broader intellectual property theft concerns, including through future trade agreements and working with partners in multilateral organizations, such as the Group of 7 (G7), the Group of 20 (G20), and the World Trade Organization.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF AGREEMENT.—The President, acting through the United States Trade Representative, shall coordinate with the heads of such Federal agencies as the President considers appropriate to enforce the actions related to intellectual property laid out in the Agreement including—

(1) the civil, administrative, and criminal procedures and deterrent-level civil and criminal penalties provided in the Agreement; and

(2) by using the full enforcement authority of the President, including any enforcement authority in connection with the identification and reporting process under section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242).

(c) REPORT ON STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the United States Trade Representative shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the status of the implementation by the People's Republic of China of its obligations under Chapter 1 of the Agreement.

(2) INFORMATION IN REPORT.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall contain information sufficient to enable the appropriate committees of Congress to assess the extent of the compliance by the People's Republic of China with the Agreement, including appropriate quantitative metrics.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term ''Agreement'' means the Economic and Trade Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of China, dated January 15, 2020.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

SA 5184. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. OFFSET THROUGH TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

During the 10-year period beginning on October 1, 2022, no Federal funds may be expended by the United States Agency for International Development other than funds that have been appropriated for Israel.

SA 5185. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

SEC. 105. REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE CARE UNDER VETERANS COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAM FOR TOXIC-EXPOSED VETERANS.

Section 1703(d)(1) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) the covered veteran is a toxic-exposed veteran.''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I have seven requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND COUNTERTERRORISM

The Subcommittee on Criminal Justice and Counterterrorism of the Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

U.S. CONGRESS,
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS,
Washington, DC, July 26, 2022.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Section 210(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act (''CAA''), 2 U.S.C. §1331(e), requires the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (''the Board'') to issue regulations implementing Section 210 of the CAA, relating to the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodations established by sections 201 through 230, 302, 303, and 309 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§12131–12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189), made applicable to the legislative branch by the CAA. 2 U.S.C. §1331(a).

Section 304(b)(1) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. 1384(b)(1), requires that the Board issue a general notice of proposed rulemaking by transmitting ''such notice to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate for publication in the *Congressional Record* on the first day of which both Houses are in session following such transmittal.''

On behalf of the Board, I am hereby transmitting the attached notice of proposed rulemaking to the President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate. I request that this notice be published in the Senate section of the Congressional Record on the first day on which both Houses are in session following receipt of this transmittal. In compliance with Section 304(b)(2) of the CAA, a comment period of 30 days after the publication of this notice of proposed rulemaking is being provided before adoption of the rules.

Any inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Teresa James, Acting Executive Director of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, 110 Second Street, SE, Room LA–200, Washington, DC 20540–1999; telephone: 202–724–9250.

Sincerely,
BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

Attachment.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS

Modification of Regulations Under the Americans with Disabilities Act Relating to Public Services and Accommodations, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, as Required by 2 U.S.C. §1331, Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, as Amended.

Background:

The purpose of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (''Notice'') is to propose modifications to the pending legislative branch Americans with Disabilities Act (''ADA'') substantive regulations under Section 210 of the Congressional Accountability Act (''CAA'') (2 U.S.C. §1331 et seq.), which provides that the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodation under Titles II and III of the ADA shall apply to entities covered by the CAA.

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (''CAA''), PL 104–1, was enacted into law on January 23, 1995. The CAA, as amended, applies the rights and protections of 14 federal labor and employment statutes to covered employees and employing offices within the legislative branch of the federal government. Section 210 of the CAA provides that the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodations established by Titles II and III (sections 201 through 230, 302, 303, and 309) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§12131–12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189 (''ADA''), shall apply to legislative branch entities covered by the CAA. The above provisions of section 210 became effective on January 1, 1997. 2 U.S.C. §1331(h).

As set forth in detail below, the Board of Directors (''the Board'') of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (''OCWR'') adopted regulations implementing section 210 of the CAA in 2016. 162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016). These modified proposed regulations will bring OCWR's ADA regulations in line with recent changes to the Department of Justice's (''DOJ'') and Department of Transportation's (''DOT'') ADA regulations and with the CAA of 1995 Reform Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115–397. These and other proposed changes are set forth fully in this Notice. Deletions are marked with square [brackets] and added text is within angled <<brackets>>. Therefore, if these regulations are approved as proposed, the deletions within square brackets will be removed from the regulations and the added text within angled brackets will remain.

What is the authority under the CAA for these proposed substantive regulations?

Section 210(b) of the CAA provides that the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodations established by the provisions of Titles II and III (sections 201 through 230, 302, 303, and 309) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§12131–12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189, shall apply to the following entities: (1) each office of the Senate, including each office of a Senator and each committee; (2) each office of the House of Representatives, including each office of a Member of the House of Representatives and each committee; (3) each joint committee of the Congress; (4) the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services; (5) the Capitol Police; (6) the Congressional Budget Office; (7) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol (including the Botanic Garden); (8) the Office of the Attending Physician; (9) the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights; and (10) the Library of Congress. 2 U.S.C. §1331(a).

Section 210(e) of the CAA requires that the OCWR Board, pursuant to section 304 of the CAA, issue regulations implementing that section, and that such regulations ''shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (b) [of section 210 of the CAA] except to the extent that the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.'' 2 U.S.C. §1331(e).

Are there ADA public access regulations already in force under the CAA?

Yes. The first ADA regulations implementing section 210 of the CAA were adopted by the Board and published on January 7, 1997, 142 Cong. Rec. H10676–10711, S10984–11019 (daily ed. September 19, 1996) and 143 Cong. Rec. S30–61 (daily ed. January 7, 1997), after providing notice, and receiving and considering comments in accordance with section 304 of the CAA. No congressional action was taken and thus the 1997 regulations were not issued. Revised regulations were adopted by the Board and published on February 3, 2016, 160 Cong. Rec. H7363–7372, S5437–S5447 (daily ed. September 9, 2014) and 162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016), after providing notice, and receiving and considering comments in accordance with section 304 of the CAA. No congressional action was taken and thus the regulations were not issued.

The CAA provides that, while the CAA rulemaking procedure is underway, the corresponding executive branch regulations are to be applied. Section 411 of the CAA (2 U.S.C §1411) provides:

''Effect of failure to issue regulations.

In any proceeding under section 1405, 1406, 1407, or 1408 of this title . . . if the Board has not issued a regulation on a matter for which this chapter requires a regulation to be issued, the hearing officer, Board, or court, as the case may be, shall apply, to the extent necessary and appropriate, the most relevant substantive executive agency regulation promulgated to implement the statutory provision at issue in the proceeding.''

This makes plain that ADA public access regulations are presently in force. ''[T]he most relevant substantive executive agency regulation[s]'' are the DOJ and DOT ADA public access regulations.

Why are these regulations being proposed at this time?

As set forth above, the CAA requires employing offices to comply with ADA public access regulations issued by the DOJ and DOT pursuant to the ADA. The CAA also requires the Board to issue its own regulations implementing the ADA public access provisions of the CAA. The statute obligates the Board's regulations to be the same as the DOJ and DOT regulations except to the extent that the Board may determine that a modification would be more effective in implementing ADA public access protections. 2 U.S.C. §1331(e)(2). These proposed regulations will clarify that covered entities must comply with the ADA public access provisions applied to public entities and public accommodations to implement Titles II and III of

the ADA. Congressional approval and Board issuance of ADA public access regulations under the CAA will also eliminate any question as to the ADA public access protections that are applicable in the legislative branch.

As set forth above, the Board adopted ADA regulations in 1997 and 2016, but no congressional action was taken and therefore these regulations were not issued. The Board now proposes modifications to regulations adopted in 2016 to facilitate congressional consideration of the ADA regulations.

How do these regulations differ from those adopted by the Board on February 3, 2016?

This proposal consists of modifications to the regulations adopted by the Board in 2016. There are three significant types of changes:

1. Updates to DOJ and DOT regulations: The proposed regulations set forth herein incorporate by reference the pertinent DOJ and DOT regulations that are in effect as of the date of the publication of this Notice, and, as such, have been updated to incorporate the changes made in the DOJ and DOT regulations since 2014.

2. Modifications ''for good cause'': Section 210(e) of the CAA requires that the regulations issued by the OCWR Board to implement Titles II and III of the ADA as applied by the CAA be the same as those promulgated by DOJ and DOT to implement the ADA except where the Board determines, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of CAA rights and protections. 2 U.S.C. §1331(e).

3. Unlike the Board in 2016, the current Board has decided not to propose adoption of regulations relating to the two unique statutory duties imposed by the CAA upon the General Counsel of the OCWR that are not imposed upon the DOJ and DOT: (1) the investigation and prosecution of charges of discrimination using the Office's mediation and hearing processes (section 210(d) of the CAA) and (2) the biennial ADA inspection and reporting obligations (section 210(f) of the CAA). The current Board has determined that rules relating to these duties are best implemented by adopting and publishing amendments to the OCWR's Procedural Rules.

Procedural Summary:

How are substantive regulations proposed and approved under the CAA?

Section 304 of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1384, sets forth the following procedure for proposing and approving such substantive regulations:

(1) the Board of Directors proposes substantive regulations and publishes a general notice of proposed rulemaking in the Congressional Record;

(2) there be a comment period of at least 30 days after the date of publication of the general notice of proposed rulemaking;

(3) after consideration of comments by the Board of Directors, the Board adopt regulations and transmit notice of such action (together with the regulations and a recommendation regarding the method for congressional approval of the regulations) to the Speaker of the House and President [P]ro [T]empore of the Senate for publication in the Congressional Record;

(4) there be committee referral and action on the proposed regulations by resolution in each House, concurrent resolution, or by joint resolution; and

(5) final publication of the approved regulations in the Congressional Record, with an effective date prescribed in the final publication.

For more detail, please reference the text of 2 U.S.C. §1384.

What is the approach taken by these proposed substantive regulations?

The Board will follow the procedures as enumerated above and as required by statute. This Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is step (1) of the outline set forth above. The Board will review any comments received under step (2) of the outline above, and respond to the comments and make any changes necessary to ensure that the regulations fully implement section 210 of the CAA and reflect the practices and policies particular to the legislative branch. Because the Board's 2016 revised regulations were adopted pursuant to the CAA's procedures for proposing and approving substantive regulations, including providing a comment period of 30 days after publication of the proposed amendments in the Congressional Record, the Board is not soliciting additional comments on those adopted amendments at this time.

Are there substantive differences in the proposed regulations for the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the other employing offices?

No. The Board of Directors has identified no good cause for proposing different regulations for these entities and accordingly has not done so. Therefore, if these regulations are approved as proposed, there will be one text applicable to all employing offices and covered employees.

Are these proposed regulations also recommended by the OCWR's Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director for the Senate, and the Deputy Executive Director for the House of Representatives?

As required by Section 304(b)(1) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1384(b)(1), the substance of these regulations is also recommended by the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director for the Senate, and the Deputy Executive Director for the House of Representatives.

Are these proposed substantive regulations available to persons with disabilities in an alternate format?

This Notice of Proposed Regulations is available on the OCWR's website, www.ocwr.gov, which is compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, 29 U.S.C. §794d. This Notice can also be made available in large print, Braille, or other alternative format. Requests for this Notice in an alternative format should be made to the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, 202-724-9250 (voice); 202-426-1913 (fax); or adaaccess@ocwr.gov (e-mail).

How long do I have to submit comments regarding the proposed regulations?

Comments regarding the proposed regulations of the OCWR set forth in this Notice are invited for a period of thirty (30) days following the date of the appearance of this Notice in the Congressional Record.

How do I submit comments?

Comments must be made in writing to the Acting Executive Director, Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, via e-mail at rule-comments@ocwr.gov.

Am I allowed to view copies of comments submitted by others?

Yes. Copies of submitted comments will be available for review on the Office's website at www.ocwr.gov.

Section-by-Section Discussion of Proposed Changes to the ADA Regulations

The following is a section-by-section discussion of the proposed revisions to the Board's substantive ADA regulations that it adopted and submitted for publication in the Congressional Record on February 3, 2016. 162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016).

As noted above, because Congress has not acted on the Board's request for approval of its 2016 amendments, the Board will resubmit them for congressional approval when it submits its request for approval of these amendments. Because the Board's 2016 amendments were adopted pursuant to the CAA's procedures for proposing and approving substantive regulations, the Board is not soliciting additional comments on those adopted amendments at this time.

Regulations proposed in Part 1.

Changes have been made to reflect the enactment of the CAA Reform Act and ADA Amendments Act. Section 1.101(a), Purpose and scope, includes an updated list of covered entities in accordance with the Reform Act, and the reference to 2 U.S.C. §1361(e)(1) reflects a reorganization of subsections by the Reform Act. Section 1.101(b) now references two parts to the regulations, instead of three, as set forth in more detail below. Section 1.102 contains updated references to the CAA Reform Act and ADA Amendments Act.

Regulations proposed in Part 2.

Unlike the Board in 2016, the current Board has decided not to propose adoption of regulations relating to the two unique statutory duties imposed by the CAA upon the General Counsel of the OCWR that are not imposed upon the DOJ and DOT: (1) the investigation and prosecution of charges of discrimination using the Office's mediation and hearing processes (section 210(d) of the CAA) and (2) the biennial inspection and reporting obligations (section 210(f) of the CAA). The current Board has determined that rules relating to these duties are best implemented by adopting and publishing amendments to the OCWR's Procedural Rules. In the 2016 adopted regulations, such regulations are designated as Parts 2 and 3. Part 1 of the 2016 regulations, ''Matters of General Applicability to All Regulations Promulgated Under Section 210 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995,'' includes a list of regulations incorporated by reference (designated §1.105). The Board now proposes to move the list of regulations incorporated by reference to their own part, where the former §1.105 subsections have been re-numbered as sections within the new Part 2.

In §2.103, the Board has listed the specific DOJ regulations incorporated by reference into the regulations being issued under section 210 of the CAA.

These proposed regulations reflect the pertinent DOJ regulations that are in effect as of the date of the publication of this Notice. As such, they incorporate changes in the DOJ regulations that have been made since the Board last proposed regulations in 2014. These changes are as follows:

1. On August 11, 2016, the DOJ published regulations incorporating the requirements of the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (''ADA Amendments Act'') into the ADA Title II and Title III regulations, which took effect on October 11, 2016. Amendment of Americans with Disabilities Act Title II and Title III Regulations to Implement ADA Amendments Act of 2008, 81 FR 53204 01 (August 11, 2016). Congress enacted the ADA Amendments Act to clarify the meaning and interpretation of the ADA definition of disability to ensure that the definition of disability would be broadly construed and applied without extensive analysis. Changes made by this final rule that the Board has incorporated include: amendment of §35.101, relating to the ADA's purpose and broad coverage; §35.108, relating to the definition of disability; appendices that provide explanation and guidance pertaining to the final rule.

2. A November 21, 2016 final rule revised the DOJ's Title III regulation to further

clarify a public accommodation's obligation to provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services for people with disabilities. Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations—Movie Theaters; Movie Captioning and Audio Description, 81 FR 87348–01 (December 2, 2016). Effective on January 17, 2017, the final rule codified longstanding DOJ policies in this area, and includes provisions based on technological advances and breakthroughs in the area of auxiliary aids and services that have occurred since the 1991 Title III regulation was published. As set forth below, the Board proposes to adopt §36.303, relating to auxiliary aids and services, which was revised by this final rule.

The Board has adopted all of the DOJ regulations implementing Titles II and III of the ADA with the exceptions detailed in the 2016 Notice (162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016)), plus the following revisions:

1. Since the DOJ's regulations implementing Titles II and III of the ADA regulate public entities and public accommodations, respectively, several regulations are very similar across the titles, applying a similar or identical requirement to either a Title II- or a Title III-covered entity. Under the OCWR's proposed §1.102(c), ''Covered entity and public entity include any of the entities listed in §1.101(a) that provides public services, programs, or activities, or operates a place of public accommodation within the meaning of Section 210 of the CAA. In the regulations implementing Title III, private entity includes covered entities.'' Therefore, it is not necessary for the OCWR Board to adopt both a Title II and a Title III regulation that are identical (or similar to the point of being duplicative) except for the entity they would apply to in a non-CAA context. The Board will exclude the following sections from its substantive regulations on that basis: 35.103 (relating to the regulations' relation to laws other than the ADA), 36.105 (relating to the definition of disability), 36.208 (relating to direct threat), 36.302(c) (relating to service animals), and 36.302(f) (relating to ticketing).

2. The Board finds good cause to modify §35.107(a) to list the House and Senate separately from other public entities and to reflect a slightly different requirement for them. In creating §35.107, the DOJ wanted to ensure that individuals dealing with large agencies would be able to easily find a responsible person who is familiar with the ADA's requirements and can communicate those requirements to other individuals in the agency who may be unaware of their responsibilities (often referred to as an ''ADA coordinator''). Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services, 56 Fed. Reg. 35694–01 (July 26, 1991).

For purposes of section 210 of the CAA, the House and Senate are composed of a large number of separate entities (including each office of a Member and each committee). 2 U.S.C. §1331(a). The Board's modification of §35.107 allows the House and the Senate to each designate one employee to coordinate ADA compliance responsibilities, helping to ensure that individuals can easily find and get assistance to effectuate their rights under the ADA as applied by the CAA with regard to the House and Senate. The House and Senate ADA coordinators may, under the regulation as modified, be employees of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, which already works to provide services for individuals with disabilities.

The Board finds good cause not to incorporate the requirement at §35.107(b) for entities to adopt their own grievance procedures, since the CAA specifies the available procedures for violations of the ADA as applied by the CAA at 2 U.S.C. §1331(d). Section 35.107 will thus read, in its entirety, as detailed below.

3. The Board proposes to adopt §36.206, relating to retaliation or coercion. While section 207 (2 U.S.C. §1317) of the CAA provides comprehensive retaliation protection for employees (including applicants and former employees) who may invoke their rights under section 210, section 207 does not apply to nonemployees who may enjoy rights and protections against discrimination under section 210. Additionally, §36.206 contains a list of illustrations of prohibited conduct, which may be helpful to the Board.

4. The Board finds good cause to modify §36.213, ''Relationship of subpart B to subparts C and D of this part.'' This section references subparts without specifying which regulations comprise those subparts—information which is not conveyed in all formats. For example, the DOJ's ADA website breaks the list of regulations into subparts, but a reader of the list of regulations incorporated by reference below does not see that same information. Therefore, the Board finds good cause to modify this provision by inserting references to the provisions contained within each subpart. Section 36.213 will thus read as detailed below.

5. The Board proposes to adopt §36.303, relating to auxiliary aids and services. Revised in a 2016 final rule, it now includes provisions based on technological advances and breakthroughs in the area of auxiliary aids and services that have occurred since the 1991 Title III regulation was published. Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations—Movie Theaters; Movie Captioning and Audio Description, 81 Fed. Reg. 87348 (December 2, 2016). These revisions were not made to the analogous Title II Regulation, §35.160 General (Communications), so the Board has decided it is appropriate to propose adoption of both regulations, even though they concern similar subject matter.

In section 2.104, the Board has listed the specific DOT regulations incorporated into the regulations being issued under section 210 of the CAA.

These regulations reflect the pertinent DOJ regulations that are in effect as of the date of the publication of this Notice. As such, they incorporate changes in the DOT regulations that have been made since the Board last proposed regulations in 2014. Specifically, a DOT final rule effective July 13, 2015 clarified that public transportation entities are required to make reasonable modifications to their policies, practices, and procedures to avoid discrimination and ensure that their programs are accessible to individuals with disabilities. Transportation for Individuals with Disabilities; Reasonable Modification of Policies and Practices, 80 FR 13253–01 (March 13, 2015). Changes made by this final rule that the Board has incorporated include: amendment to §37.5, relating to nondiscrimination; §37.169, relating to the process to be used by public entities providing designated public transportation service in considering requests for reasonable modification; Appendix E to Part 37, which explains DOT's interpretation of sections 37.5(i) and 37.169 concerning reasonable modification requests.

As noted earlier, the Board has adopted all of the DOT regulations implementing Titles II and III of the ADA with the exceptions detailed in the 2016 Notice (162 Cong. Rec. H557–565, S624–632 (daily ed. February 3, 2016)), plus the following revision. Unlike the Board in 2016, the current Board has decided not to propose adoption of subpart F (sections 37.121 through 37.159) of the DOT's regulations, relating to paratransit as a complement to fixed route service. The current Board has determined that these regulations are unnecessary for CAA-covered transportation. Under the ADA, public entities operating fixed route transportation systems must provide comparable transportation services to people whose disabilities prevent their use of the fixed route system. Such ''ADA complementary paratransit'' is subject to many requirements detailed in DOT's implementing regulations. DOT reasons, in Appendix D to Part 37, that some types of fixed route systems are exempt from the requirement to provide ADA complementary paratransit because of characteristics of these systems such as no attempt to comprehensively cover a service area, limited route structure, limited origins and destinations, interface with another mode of transportation, and limited purposes of travel. Transportation services subject to the CAA share many of these characteristics, and in any event must still comply with requirements governing accessible vehicles and accessible service, so the Board has determined that it is not necessary to adopt the ADA complementary paratransit regulations.

Proposed regulations:

PART 1—MATTERS OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY TO ALL REGULATIONS PROMULGATED UNDER SECTION 210 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995 AS AMENDED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995 REFORM ACT

§ 1.101 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
§ 1.102 DEFINITIONS
§ 1.103 AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD
§ 1.104 METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING THE ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECTING VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 210

§ 1.101 Purpose and scope.

(a) *CAA.* Enacted into law on January 23, 1995 and amended on December 21, 2018, the Congressional Accountability Act (''CAA'') in Section 210(b) provides that the rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodations established by sections 201 through 230, 302, 303, and 309 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131–12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189 (''ADA''), shall apply to the following entities:

(1) each office of the Senate, including each office of a Senator and each committee;

(2) each office of the House of Representatives, including each office of a Member of the House of Representatives and each committee;

(3) each joint committee of the Congress;

(4) the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services;

(5) the United States Capitol Police;

(6) the Congressional Budget Office;

(7) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol (including the Botanic Garden);

(8) the Office of the Attending Physician;

(9) the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights; and

(10) the Library of Congress.

Title II of the ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of public services, programs, activities by any ''public entity.'' Section 210(b)(2) of the CAA provides that for the purpose of applying Title II of the ADA the term ''public entity'' means any entity listed above that provides public services, programs, or activities. Title III of the ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public accommodations and requires places of public accommodation and commercial facilities to be designed, constructed, and altered in compliance with accessibility standards. Section 225(e) of the CAA provides that, ''[e]xcept where inconsistent with definitions and exemptions provided in [this Act], the definitions and exemptions of the [ADA] shall apply under [this Act.]'' 2 U.S.C. §1361(e)(1).

(b) *Purpose and scope of regulations*. The regulations set forth herein (Parts 1 and 2) are the substantive regulations that the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights has promulgated pursuant to section 210(e) of the CAA. Part 1 contains the general provisions applicable to all regulations under section 210 and the method of identifying entities responsible for correcting a violation of section 210. Part 2 contains the list of executive branch regulations incorporated by reference which define and clarify the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of public services and accommodations.

§ 1.102 Definitions.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in these regulations, as used in these regulations:

(a) *Act* or *CAA* means the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104–1, amended by Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 Reform Act, Pub. L. No. 115–397.

(b) *ADA* or *Americans with Disabilities Act* means those sections of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 incorporated by reference into the CAA in section 210: 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131–12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189.

(c) *Covered entity* and *public entity* include any of the entities listed in §1.101(a) that provides public services, programs, or activities, or operates a place of public accommodation within the meaning of section 210 of the CAA. In the regulations implementing Title III, private entity includes covered entities.

(d) *Board* means the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

(e) *Office* means the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

(f) *General Counsel* means the General Counsel of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

§ 1.103 Authority of the Board.

Pursuant to sections 210 and 304 of the CAA, the Board is authorized to issue regulations to implement the rights and protections against discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of public services and accommodations under the ADA. Section 210(e) of the CAA directs the Board to promulgate regulations implementing section 210 that are ''the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (b) except to the extent that the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.'' 2 U.S.C. §1331(e). Specifically, it is the Board's considered judgment, based on the information available to it at the time of promulgation of these regulations, that, with the exception of the regulations adopted and set forth herein, there are no other ''substantive regulations promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (b) [of Section 210 of the CAA]'' that need be adopted.

In promulgating these regulations, the Board has made certain technical and nomenclature changes to the regulations as promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation. Such changes are intended to make the provisions adopted accord more naturally to situations in the legislative branch. However, by making these changes, the Board does not intend a substantive difference between these regulations and those of the Attorney General and/or the Secretary of Transportation from which they are derived. Moreover, such changes, in and of themselves, are not intended to constitute an interpretation of the regulations or of the statutory provisions of the CAA upon which they are based.

§ 1.104 Method for identifying the entity responsible for correction of violations of section 210.

(a) *Purpose and scope*. Section 210(e)(3) of the CAA provides that regulations under section 210(e) include a method of identifying, for purposes of section 210 of the CAA and for categories of violations of section 210(b), the entity responsible for correcting a particular violation. This section sets forth the method for identifying responsible entities for the purpose of allocating responsibility for correcting violations of section 210(b).

(b) *Violations*. A covered entity may violate section 210(b) if it discriminates against a qualified individual with a disability within the meaning of Title II or Title III of the ADA.

(c) *Entities Responsible for Correcting Violations*. Correction of a violation of the rights and protections against discrimination is the responsibility of the entities listed in subsection (a) of section 210 of the CAA that provide the specific public service, program, activity, or accommodation that forms the basis for the particular violation of Title II or Title III rights and protections and, when the violation involves a physical access barrier, the entities responsible for designing, maintaining, managing, altering, or constructing the facility in which the specific public service program, activity, or accommodation is conducted or provided.

(d) *Allocation of Responsibility for Correction of Title II and/or Title III Violations*. Where more than one covered entity is found to be an entity responsible for correction of a violation of Title II and/or Title III rights and protections under the method set forth in this section, as between those parties, allocation of responsibility for correcting the violations of the ADA may be determined by statute, contract, or other enforceable arrangement or relationship.

PART 2—REGULATIONS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

§ 2.101 TECHNICAL AND NOMENCLATURE CHANGES TO REGULATIONS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE.

§ 2.102 RULES OF INTERPRETATION.

§ 2.103 INCORPORATED REGULATIONS FROM 28 C.F.R. PARTS 35 AND 36.

§ 2.104 INCORPORATED REGULATIONS FROM 49 C.F.R. PARTS 37 AND 38.

§ 2.105 INCORPORATED STANDARD FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS ACT ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS ("ABAAS") (MAY 17, 2005).

§ 2.101 Technical and Nomenclature Changes to Regulations Incorporated by Reference.

The definitions in the regulations incorporated by reference (''incorporated regulations'') shall be used to interpret these regulations except: (1) when they differ from the definitions in §1.102 or the modifications listed below, in which case the definition in §1.102 or the modification listed below shall be used; or (2) when they define terms that are not used in the incorporated regulations. The incorporated regulations are hereby modified as follows:

(1) When the incorporated regulations refer to ''Assistant Attorney General,'' ''Department of Justice,'' ''FTA Administrator,'' ''FTA regional office,'' ''Administrator,'' ''Secretary,'' or any other executive branch office or officer, ''General Counsel'' is hereby substituted.

(2) When the incorporated regulations refer to the date ''January 26, 1992,'' the date ''January 1, 1997'' is hereby substituted.

(3) When the incorporated regulations otherwise specify a date by which some action must be completed, the date that is three years from the effective date of these regulations is hereby substituted.

(4) When the incorporated regulations contain an exception for an ''historic'' property, building, or facility, that exception shall also apply to properties, buildings, or facilities designated as an historic or heritage asset by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with its preservation policy and standards and where, in accordance with its preservation policy and standards, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol determines that compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, entrances, or toilet facilities (as defined in 28 C.F.R. Parts 35 and 36) would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the property, building, or facility, the exceptions for alterations to qualified historic property, buildings, or facilities for that element shall be permitted to apply.

§ 2.102 Rules of Interpretation.

When regulations in §2.103 conflict, the regulation providing the most access shall apply. The Board's Notice of Adoption shall be used to interpret these regulations and shall be made part of these Regulations as Appendix A.

§ 2.103 Incorporated Regulations from 28 C.F.R. Parts 35 and 36.

The Office shall publish on its website the full text of all regulations incorporated by reference. The following regulations from 28 C.F.R. Parts 35 and 36 that are published in the Code of Federal Regulations on the date of the Board's adoption of these regulations are hereby incorporated by reference as though stated in detail herein:

§ 35.101 Purpose and broad coverage.

§ 35.102 Application.

§ 35.104 Definitions.

§ 35.105 Self-evaluation.

§ 35.106 Notice.

§ 35.107 Designation of responsible employee.

But modify as follows:

<<The House of Representatives, the Senate, and any>> [*A*] public entity that employs 50 or more persons shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under this part, including <<cooperation with an investigation by the General Counsel of a charge alleging noncompliance with the ADA or alleging any actions that would be prohibited by the ADA>> [*any investigation of any complaint communicated to it alleging its noncompliance with this part or alleging any actions that would be prohibited by this part*]. The public entity shall make available to all interested individuals the name, office address, and telephone number of the employee or employees designated pursuant to this paragraph. <<The responsible employee designated by the House of Representatives and the Senate may be an employee of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, so long as that employee is responsible to carry out the duties in this section.>>

§ 35.108 Definition of disability.

§ 35.130 General prohibitions against discrimination.

§ 35.131 Illegal use of drugs.

§ 35.132 Smoking.

§ 35.133 Maintenance of accessible features.

§ 35.135 Personal devices and services.

§ 35.136 Service animals.

§ 35.137 Mobility devices.

§ 35.138 Ticketing.

§ 35.139 Direct threat.

§ 35.149 Discrimination prohibited.

§ 35.150 Existing facilities.

§ 35.151 New construction and alterations.

§ 35.152 Jails, detention and correctional facilities.

§ 35.160 General.

§ 35.161 Telecommunications.

§ 35.162 Telephone emergency services.

§ 35.163 Information and signage.

§ 35.164 Duties.

Appendix A to Part 35—Guidance to Revisions to ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services.

Appendix B to Part 35—Guidance on ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services Originally Published July 26, 1991.

APPENDIX C TO PART 35—GUIDANCE TO REVISIONS TO ADA TITLE II AND TITLE III REGULATIONS REVISING THE MEANING AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DEFINITION OF "DISABILITY" AND OTHER PROVISIONS IN ORDER TO INCORPORATE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ADA AMENDMENTS ACT

§ 36.101 Purpose and broad coverage.

§ 36.102 Application.

§ 36.103 Relationship to other laws.

§ 36.104 Definitions.

§ 36.201 General.

§ 36.202 Activities.

§ 36.203 Integrated settings.

§ 36.204 Administrative methods.

§ 36.205 Association.

§ 36.206 Retaliation or coercion.

§ 36.207 Places of public accommodations located in private residences.

§ 36.210 Smoking.

§ 36.213 Relationship of subpart B to subparts C and D of this part.

But modify as follows:

Subpart B of this part <<(§ 36.201 through § 36.213)>> sets forth the general principles of nondiscrimination applicable to all entities subject to this part. Subparts C <<(§ 36.301 through § 36.310)>> and D <<(§ 36.405 through § 36.406)>> of this part provide guidance on the application of the statute to specific situations. The specific provisions, including the limitations on those provisions, control over the general provisions in circumstances where both specific and general provisions apply.

§ 36.301 Eligibility criteria.

§ 36.302 Modifications in policies, practices, or procedures.

§ 36.303 Auxiliary aids and services.

§ 36.304 Removal of barriers.

§ 36.305 Alternatives to barrier removal.

§ 36.307 Accessible or special goods.

§ 36.308 Seating in assembly areas.

§ 36.309 Examinations and courses.

§ 36.310 Transportation provided by public accommodations.

§ 36.402 Alterations.

§ 36.403 Alterations: Path of travel.

§ 36.404 Alterations: Elevator exemption.

§ 36.405 Alterations: Historic preservation.

§ 36.406 Standards for new construction and alterations.

Appendix A to Part 36—Guidance on Revisions to ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities.

Appendix B to Part 36—Analysis and Commentary on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

Appendix C to Part 36—Guidance on ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities Originally Published on July 26, 1991.

Appendix D to Part 36—1991 Standards for Accessible Design as Originally Published on July 26, 1991.

Appendix E to Part 36—Guidance to Revisions to ADA Title II and Title III Regulations Revising the Meaning and Interpretation of the Definition of "Disability" and Other Provisions in Order to Incorporate the Requirements of the ADA Amendments Act.

Appendix F to Part 36—Guidance and Section-By-Section Analysis.

§ 2.104 Incorporated Regulations from 49 C.F.R. Parts 37 and 38.

The following regulations from 49 C.F.R. Parts 37 and 38 that are published in the Code of Federal Regulations on the effective date of these regulations are hereby incorporated by reference as though stated in detail herein:

§ 37.1 Purpose.

§ 37.3 Definitions.

§ 37.5 Nondiscrimination.

§ 37.7 Standards for accessible vehicles.

§ 37.9 Standards for accessible transportation facilities.

§ 37.13 Effective date for certain vehicle specifications.

§ 37.21 Applicability: General.

§ 37.23 Service under contract.

§ 37.27 Transportation for elementary and secondary education systems.

§ 37.31 Vanpools.

§ 37.37 Other applications.

§ 37.41 Construction of transportation facilities by public entities.

§ 37.43 Alteration of transportation facilities by public entities.

§ 37.45 Construction and alteration of transportation facilities by private entities.

§ 37.47 Key stations in light and rapid rail systems.

§ 37.61 Public transportation programs and activities in existing facilities.

§ 37.71 Purchase or lease of new non-rail vehicles by public entities operating fixed route systems.

§ 37.73 Purchase or lease of used non-rail vehicles by public entities operating fixed route systems.

§ 37.75 Remanufacture of non-rail vehicles and purchase or lease of remanufactured non-rail vehicles by public entities operating fixed route systems.

§ 37.77 Purchase or lease of new non-rail vehicles by public entities operating a demand responsive system for the general public.

§ 37.79 Purchase or lease of new rail vehicles by public entities operating rapid or light rail systems.

§ 37.81 Purchase or lease of used rail vehicles by public entities operating rapid or light rail systems.

§ 37.83 Remanufacture of rail vehicles and purchase or lease of remanufactured rail vehicles by public entities operating rapid or light rail systems.

§ 37.101 Purchase or lease of vehicles by private entities not primarily engaged in the business of transporting people.

§ 37.105 Equivalent service standard.

§ 37.161 Maintenance of accessible features: General.

§ 37.163 Keeping vehicle lifts in operative condition: Public entities.

§ 37.165 Lift and securement use.

§ 37.167 Other service requirements.

§ 37.169 Process to be used by public entities providing designated public transportation service in considering requests for reasonable modification.

§ 37.171 Equivalency requirement for demand responsive service operated by private entities not primarily engaged in the business of transporting people.

§ 37.173 Training requirements.

Appendix A to Part 37—Modifications to Standards for Accessible Transportation Facilities.

Appendix D to Part 37—Construction and Interpretation of Provisions of 49 CFR Part 37.

Appendix E to Part 37—Reasonable Modification Requests.

§ 38.1 Purpose.

§ 38.2 Equivalent facilitation.

§ 38.3 Definitions.

§ 38.4 Miscellaneous instructions.

§ 38.21 General.

§ 38.23 Mobility aid accessibility.

§ 38.25 Doors, steps and thresholds.

§ 38.27 Priority seating signs.

§ 38.29 Interior circulation, handrails and stanchions.

§ 38.31 Lighting.

§ 38.33 Fare box.

§ 38.35 Public information system.

§ 38.37 Stop request.

§ 38.39 Destination and route signs.

§ 38.51 General.

§ 38.53 Doorways.

§ 38.55 Priority seating signs.

§ 38.57 Interior circulation, handrails and stanchions.

§ 38.59 Floor surfaces.

§ 38.61 Public information system

§ 38.63 Between-car barriers.

§ 38.71 General.

§ 38.73 Doorways.

§ 38.75 Priority seating signs.

§ 38.77 Interior circulation, handrails and stanchions.

§ 38.79 Floors, steps and thresholds.

§ 38.81 Lighting.

§ 38.83 Mobility aid accessibility.

§ 38.85 Between-car barriers.

§ 38.87 Public information system.

§ 38.171 General.

§ 38.173 Automated guideway transit vehicles and systems.

§ 38.179 Trams, and similar vehicles, and systems.

Figures to Part 38.

Appendix to Part 38—Guidance Material.

§ 2.105 Incorporated Standard from the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards ("ABAAS") (May 17, 2005).

The following standard from the ABAAS is adopted as a standard and hereby incorporated as a regulation by reference as though stated in detail herein:

§ F202.6 Leases.

Recommended Method of Approval:

The Board recommends that (1) the version of the proposed regulations that shall apply to the Senate and entities and facilities of the Senate be approved by the Senate by resolution; (2) the version of the proposed regulations that shall apply to the House of Representatives and entities and facilities of the House of Representatives be approved by the House of Representatives by resolution; and (3) the version of the proposed regulations that shall apply to other covered entities and facilities be approved by the Congress by concurrent resolution.

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 2022

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, July 27; 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 House message to accompany H.R. 4346; further, that following disposition of the House message to accompany H.R. 4346, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany S. 3373.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PETERS. For the information of the Senate, there will be two rollcall votes in relation to the CHIPS and Science legislation at approximately 11:30 a.m. and a cloture vote at approximately 4:30 p.m. in relation to the PACT Act.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:03 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 10 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMENDING CHIEF GARY PONTHIEUX, JR. UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the distinguished service of Chief Gary Ponthieux, who will retire this year after 28 years of service to South Mississippi.

Chief Ponthieux, from Bay St. Louis, MS, currently resides in Pass Christian, MS, where he lives with his wife, the former Kacey Edwards of Bay St. Louis and their children, Luci (12) and Max (9). Chief Ponthieux obtained his bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice with a double minor in Forensic Science and Psychology from the University of Southern Mississippi. In 1994, Chief Ponthieux attended the Hattiesburg Police Department Law Enforcement Academy and received the highest academic award.

Chief Ponthieux began his public service career in 1994 with the Gulfport Police Department as a police officer. Within a short period, he worked his way up to Narcotics Detective and served from April 1995 to January 2003. In January 2003, he was promoted to Criminal Investigations Detective Sergeant. He continued to serve the Gulfport community in this role until November 2017. Following his time as Criminal Investigations Detective Sergeant, he left the Gulfport Police Department to serve as Chief of Police of Bay St. Louis. Concluding his time in Gulfport, he spent a little over 23 years serving the Gulfport community and nearly five years serving the Bay St. Louis community. Chief Ponthieux has spent 28 years serving the people of South Mississippi.

For his service, Chief Ponthieux has been awarded numerous prestigious awards, such as the top academic award as a graduate of the Hattiesburg Police Academy, being named outstanding officer by the Gulfport Rotary Club, Gulfport Chamber of Commerce, and many more. Upon his retirement, Gary took a position with the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, HIDTA, a DEA task force that targets high-intensity drug trafficking and money laundering organizations.

Chief Ponthieux has continuously gone above and beyond to answer the call of public service. I am grateful for his service and dedication to South Mississippi. Most importantly, he embodies the virtues of integrity, hard work, and selflessness that South Mississippians expect from their government officials. Chief Ponthieux leaves the City of Bay St. Louis better than he found it. On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi, I congratulate Chief Ponthieux on his retirement, and may God watch over him and his family as he continues to serve and protect.

TRIBUTE TO VAN DO-REYNOSO, PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTOR, COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

HON. SALUD O. CARBAJAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Van Do-Reynoso, Public Health Director, County of Santa Barbara for her impeccable 5 years of service. Van served as Public Health Director since 2017, leading the Department through countless events and disasters, such as the Thomas Fire, the January 9, 2018, Montecito Debris Flow, and the COVID–19 pandemic. During each one of these events, Van always ensured that protecting the public health of the community was first and foremost.

On January 21, 2020, when the first case of COVID–19 was reported in the United States, the spotlight was thrust towards Van and her dedicated team, and as always, Van did not let us down. Van's enduring passion to serve the residents and ensure equity for all in Santa Barbara County, led the Board of Supervisors to declare racism a public health emergency and found the Office of Health and Equity.

Van is especially known for her ability to develop and mobilize partnerships to further the Public Health's mission, building deep collaborative relationships with community members and organizations across the County. Importantly, Van has worked tirelessly to have health care centers provide access to services beyond primary care, including telehealth, behavioral health, and pharmacy services. Van is also a strong advocate for Animal Services and ensuring the safety of animals in our community.

As Van understands the calming effects and health benefits animals provide, Van introduced a Pet Policy for Public Health to allow pets in the workplace. Van's tireless energy, enthusiasm, empathy, and efforts to improve the lives and health status of all Santa Barbara County residents will always have the respect of her colleagues.

Madam Speaker, Van Do-Reynoso leaves the Public Health Department, County of Santa Barbara in a strong place, well prepared to continue its mission to improve the health of our communities by preventing disease, promoting wellness and health equity, while ensuring access to needed health care, and maintaining a safe a healthy environment. I respectfully ask that you join me in expressing immense gratitude to Van Do-Reynoso for her 5 years of distinguished and dedicated public service.

HONORING COLTON HARRIS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Colton Harris. Colton is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1376, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Colton has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Colton has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned 33 merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Colton has achieved much as a scout, having achieved the ranks of Patrol Leader, Assistant Senior Patrol Leader, Troop Guide, Quartermaster, and Librarian. Colton has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Colton's project entailed 200 hours of extensive landscaping to enhance the area in which he worked.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Colton Harris for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America, and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF BERNARD J. MAHONEY

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the life of Bernard J. Mahoney, a dedicated and longtime public servant, a gifted attorney and businessman, and a devoted and loving husband and father who passed away on July 19, 2022.

Bernie was a beloved member of the Central New York community and served in the Syracuse Common Council and in the New York State Assembly. He attended Saint Anthony's School, Christian Brothers Academy, and graduated from Le Moyne College. He attended Syracuse University College of Law and practiced law at the Mackenzie Law Firm. He also was employed by IBM and used that experience to start Niagara Computer Sales, Inc. Bernie also served his country in the U.S. Army at Ladd Army Airfield in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Bernie won his bid to serve in the Syracuse Common Council as Councilor-at-large in 1977 and served ten years in that seat. He returned to the Council in 1990 as a Representative for the 3rd District. Bernie won a seat in the New York State Assembly in 1994 and served two terms. His daughter, Joanie Mahoney, followed in his footsteps and served

on the Syracuse Common Council and as County Executive for Onondaga County.

Bernie Mahoney was a fixture in Central New York politics, a friend to all who knew him, and a public servant in the truest sense. He instilled these values in his daughter, as they both cared deeply for the community they served and were both trusted confidants and dear friends of my family.

Outside of his work, Bernie was a devoted father, grandfather, and active member of Most Holy Rosary Church. In celebration of his proud Irish heritage, Bernie and his daughter, Joanie served as co-Grand Marshalls of the 2019 Syracuse Saint Patrick's Day Parade. He is survived by his wife of 63 years, Joanne, their 9 children, and 17 grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House join me in remembering Bernard J. Mahoney, honoring his many years of selfless public service, and to keep him and his family in mind as we remember his many contributions to the Central New York community.

TRIBUTE TO THE KIWANIS CLUB OF GLENDALE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Kiwanis Club of Glendale, California upon its 100th anniversary.

The club was chartered on April 28, 1922, and at the charter night celebration on July 22, of that same year, 61 charter members were present. Sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Pasadena, California, the Kiwanis Club of Glendale in turn, sponsored other clubs in 1922 including in Burbank, Santa Barbara, North Hollywood and Alhambra and several other clubs over the years.

Dedicated to selfless service to the community's youth with the goal of creating responsible citizens of tomorrow and following Kiwanis International's mission of ''improving the world one child and one community at a time,'' the club has supported a plethora of community programs, youth groups and projects over the last century.

In 1932, the renowned Glendale Kiwanis Chorus was formed. The chorus, which was active for decades, gave generously of their talent and time, performing at retirement homes, schools, other service clubs and international Kiwanis conventions, and participated in television and radio broadcasts. In 1940, the Boy Builders project, which operated for over 20 years, provided club and after-school athletic activities for at-risk boys, and was created in partnership with the Glendale YMCA. Other notable projects included providing facilities and camp buildings for Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and Boy Scouts, and in 1944, a Vocational Guidance and Veterans' Welfare Center was established which served over 9,500 veterans in 1945 and became a model for similar centers in other communities. In the 1950's, the club formed Key Clubs at Hoover High School and Glendale High School, sponsored foreign exchange students, organized a Circle K Club at Glendale Community College, and held an annual basketball tournament for community college teams that changed in 1971 to an annual tournament for high school teams, and which provided income for the club's youth activities.

Current programs include the distribution of scholarships to local students, the Kiwanis Read Aloud project which supports the Glendale Public Library, the Reading is Fundamental program where books are distributed to local elementary schools, and The Blanket Project where members make blankets and distribute them to local charities such as the Salvation Army and the YWCA. In addition, the club partners with numerous local food pantries to feed local children and families, including the Glendale Community College Food for Thought Pantry for college students experiencing food insecurity.

To support their many worthwhile programs, the Kiwanis Club of Glendale's creative endeavors include the Kiwanis Incredible Duck Splash (KIDS), an annual holiday gala and ice socials.

I ask all Members to join me in congratulating the Kiwanis Club of Glendale and thanking its members for a century of outstanding service to the Glendale community, particularly to our children.

HONORING MRS. BOBBYE MAGGIO

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the outstanding work and dedication of Mrs. Bobbye Maggio. Bobbye Maggio was born and raised in Batesville, Mississippi. She graduated from Saint Joseph Catholic School in Madison, Mississippi, and then attended the Providence School of Nursing in Mobile, Alabama.

In her senior year of nursing school, she met the late Dr. Henry A. Maggio, whom she married upon her graduation. They were married for 58 years, and together they raised their four children—Shannon, Melissa, Stephen, and Michael—in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Today, Bobbye is the proud grandmother to 16 grandchildren and the great-grandmother to 4 great-grandchildren.

Bobbye was instrumental in founding Our Lady Academy Catholic School in 1971, the only all-girls private school in the state of Mississippi. She deeply believed in the importance of Catholic education for girls so that they may learn Catholic Christian morals and values and achieve their full academic and personal potential.

Bobbye has a long history of public and community service to the Mississippi Gulf Coast. She was a founder of the Junior Auxiliary of Hancock County and is involved in local Bible studies, church groups, and youth retreats. Additionally, Bobbye is a member of the all-women Krewe of Nereids, which has grown into one of the largest Carnival organizations on the Mississippi Gulf Coast today.

Bobbye is a longtime Republican activist. She has campaigned for local Republican government officials and participated in local elections.

Today, we recognize Mrs. Bobbye Maggio for her outstanding service to the Republican Party, Hancock County, and the State of Mississippi.

HONORING WILLIAM THOMSEN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize William Thomsen. William is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1214, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

William has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years William has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned 38 merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. William has achieved much as a scout, having achieved the ranks of Patrol Leader, Assistant Senior Patrol Leader, and Senior Patrol Leader. William has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. William's project saw him plant trees in a neighborhood park, an excellent way to provide upkeep for his community.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending William Thomsen for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America, and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING VIRGINIA BELL

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor an incredible woman, Virginia Bell. Mrs. Bell lives in Lexington, Kentucky and turned 100 years old on June 30, 2022.

Mrs. Bell was born and raised on a farm outside of Cynthiana, KY. She attended Transylvania University, graduating in 1944 with degrees in mathematics and biology. After raising five children with her husband Wayne, she went back to school and earned a master's degree in social work in 1982 at the age of 60. She became the first family counselor at the University of Kentucky's Sanders Brown Center on Aging. Mrs. Bell developed the revolutionary Best Friends Approach for the care of people with Alzheimer's and other dementias. She created the Best Friends Adult Day Program, one of the first dementia specific adult day care centers in the country. Her ideas have been replicated world-wide.

Mrs. Bell is internationally known in the field of dementia care, having lectured in over 30 countries.

She has co-authored 5 books and been widely published in professional journals. She was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from Transylvania University in 1992. The National Council on Aging presented her with the prestigious Ruth Von Behren Award in 1994. She was the first inductee in the University of Kentucky College of Social Work Hall of Fame in 2004.

Mrs. Bell is a true pioneer. Her work leaves a lasting legacy and her advocacy for people with dementia has impacted countless lives. It is my honor to lift up the accomplishments of

this remarkable woman and to honor her 100th birthday before the House of Representatives.

CONGRATULATING DR. ROBERT J. DILGER

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate Congressional Research Service Senior Specialist, Dr. Robert Jay Dilger on his retirement, and to thank him for his years of outstanding and dedicated service to Congress. For more than a dozen years, Dr. Dilger has been CRS's expert on small business. During that time, he has provided the House Small Business Committee and its staff—and numerous other congressional offices—with an unparalleled level of information and independent research on federal policies that affect small businesses. His work at CRS is the gold standard for legislative support and policy analysis for Congress.

Prior to CRS, Dr. Dilger had a distinguished career in academia. He became a recognized national authority on federalism, authoring nine books and numerous articles. Bob graduated from Johns Hopkins University with a bachelor's degree in political science and holds a Ph.D. from the Department of Politics at Brandeis University. Early in his career, he held positions with the National League of Cities, the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and the Brookings Institution before joining the faculty at the University of Redlands in California. There he served as professor and chair of the Department of Political Science.

He then moved to West Virginia University where he was the founding Director of the Institute for Public Affairs. In addition, Bob taught undergraduate and graduate courses and chaired graduate student M.A. and Ph.D. committees.

Bob arrived at CRS in 2004 to manage the Government & Finance division. Since 2008, he has devoted himself to research and analysis, generating an impressive portfolio of carefully curated and maintained written products, and providing support to congressional offices on the Small Business Administration's programs and a broad range of issues and policies affecting small businesses.

Through the caliber of his research, and the sheer volume of his consultations with congressional staff, Bob set a high bar for his CRS colleagues. He should be proud of his assistance on major legislation such as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the Small Business Jobs Act, and, more recently, the CARES Act and related COVID bills, but also the long-term professional and personal relationships he has built with staff on the Small Business Committees and in other congressional offices.

Madam Speaker, this body and the Nation are all the wiser and better informed because of Dr. Dilger's public service both as an academic and as a CRS analyst. I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing Bob a long, healthy, and happy retirement with his wife, Gloria, and his 2 children and 7 grandchildren, as he begins a new chapter of his life.

TRIBUTE TO LINDA TYLER-RYLES—CALIFORNIA'S 24TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. SALUD O. CARBAJAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, each year, through the Women of the Year Award, my office extends' special recognition to women on the Central Coast who have made a difference in our community. I would like to recognize one outstanding Women of the Year Award recipient, Linda Tyler-Ryles of Buellton, California.

Linda is a retired Santa Barbara Research Center and Raytheon Business Manager who loves to mentor young children and college students. She has been previously recognized as a Girl Scouts ''Woman of Distinction'' by Raytheon for paving the way for future girl leaders. Linda's commitment to service dates back to her membership in the first Black sorority—Alpha Kappa Alpha—since her undergraduate college days at CSU, Los Angeles, and subsequent graduate studies at USC. The sorority focuses on service to the community, a mission Linda has embraced and helped instill in her sisters. She has held positions of President, Vice President, and many committee chairmanship roles throughout her years of service and still serves as the Graduate Advisor of undergraduate members of the sorority at University of California at Santa Barbara.

Organizations that provide educational support and scholarship assistance to students—especially the underserved—are at the heart of most of Linda's volunteer work. She is a former Presidentand Recording Secretary of Endowment for Youth Community and a member and Treasurer of George Washington Carver Scholarship Club for over thirty years. Prior to the pandemic Linda volunteered at the Buellton Library with the ''Tail Waggers,'' an elementary student reading program, and was part of the Adult Literacy Program assisting adult English language learners.

Linda is a devoted advocate for the Black community in Santa Barbara County, who promotes voting and civic engagement among BIPOC residents of Santa Barbara County. She is a member of the Santa Maria NAACP and an Advisory Board member of Santa Barbara's Martin Luther King Jr. Committee, recruiting Santa Ynez Valley students to participate in the Poetry and Essay Contest for the past four years. Most recently, Linda joined the Non-Profit Board of Madi's Treasure Box, an organization started by an eight-year-old girl whose mission is to provide multicultural tools promoting literacy and inclusion to schools and libraries across the U.S.

Linda has served as Recording Secretary for Santa Ynez Valley Woman's Club and is a member of True Vine Bible Fellowship Church, where she volunteers in the nursery, as a church usher, and Hospitality Committee member.

I am honored to recognize Linda for her continued commitment to Santa Barbara County. I ask all Members to join me today in honoring a dedicated woman of California's 24th Congressional District, Linda Tyler-Ryles, for her incredible service to her community.

RECOGNIZING DR. MARK H, JOHNSTON

HON. JASON CROW

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Dr. Mark Johnston, and to congratulate him on his membership to the National Academy of Sciences.

A trailblazer in the field of Biochemistry and Molecular Genetics, Dr. Johnston's lab has been a leader shedding light on how cells respond to glucose. He has played a vital role in the sequencing of the yeast genome, and is a pioneer in the field of comparative genomics.

In addition to his research, Dr. Johnston has been a professor since 1983. He began his teaching journey at the Washington University School of Medicine, until 2009, when he relocated to the University of Colorado Denver. He currently serves as Professor Emeritus at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus in Aurora, Colorado. Additionally, he worked as Editor-in-Chief at the journal, GENETICS, for 12 years—a journal that has existed at the forefront of the field for the past century. He has published more than 100 papers and articles, as well as a popular science book, the Genetic Twists of Fate.

Dr. Johnston has no small collection of accolades. In 2008, he received the George W. Beadle Award from the Genetics Society of America, and in 2012, was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has received a series of fellowships among other field-related recognitions.

In 2022, Dr. Johnston was elected as a member of the National Academy of Sciences. There is no application process to become a member—rather membership is singularly achieved through an election process, and only 120 members may be elected annually. Membership is considered and accepted as a mark of excellence in science, and is considered one of the highest honors a scientist can receive.

Dr. Johnston's contributions to the scientific community, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, and those around him have been enormous. I congratulate him for his membership to the National Academy of Sciences, as well as an incredible career in the field of genetics.

HONORING MR. MARVIN LACOSTE

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the lifetime achievements of Mr. Marvin LaCoste.

Marvin is a lifelong resident of Kiln, Mississippi. He comes from a family with a long history of military service, beginning with a father who served in the Navy during World War I. Three of his brothers served in the Navy during World War II, three more brothers served in the Army, and one in the National Guard. Marvin's son followed in his footsteps and served in the Navy.

At the young age of 17, Marvin continued that legacy of military service, joining the U.S. Navy, and was named a chartered member of the Hancock County Mississippi National Guard in 1954. Upon returning home from the U.S. Navy, Marvin worked for the Chevron Oil Company and the Global Marine Drilling Company as an electrician and in automation on offshore oil fields. In 1978, Mr. Lacoste founded Marvin Lacoste Repair Service, which has provided heating and air conditioning services to Hancock County for the last four decades.

Marvin was one of the founding members of the Hancock County Republican Party. He contributed to the successful campaigns of many local, State, and Federal government officials.

Marvin is an astute business owner, but he is also known for his tireless public service and commitment to the betterment of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. For decades, Marvin has participated in local chapters of Shriners Hospitals for Children, the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and several other community service-focused endeavors.

Today, we recognize Mr. Marvin LaCoste for his outstanding service to the Republican Party, Hancock County, and the State of Mississippi.

CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT OF BOB ARNOULD

HON. PETE AGUILAR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor one of California's favorite adopted Iowans. Bob Arnould, a former Speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives and fierce advocate for not-for-profit credit unions, has officially retired from his role as a Chief Advocate for his industry. I've had the pleasure of working with Bob and rise to honor both a good friend and a visionary leader.

Bob started at the California and Nevada Credit Union Leagues as the Director of State Government Affairs. His team was responsible for all credit union advocacy measures in the world's fifth-largest economy at a time when the state was shifting politically, and the financial services sector was under the microscope for every act of lending. Credit union advocacy was still new to the Legislature and Bob made it his mission to develop long lasting relationships with the state's leaders.

This is where Bob grew the advocacy program from an organizational standpoint, which has changed California and Nevada credit unions, as well as the lives of their leaders and members. As he advanced to Vice President and eventually Senior Vice President of Advocacy, Bob expanded the three-person office to a full team devoted to advocacy's ''three-legged stool'' as he calls it: lobbying, political action and grassroots engagement. He developed and fostered a team that would go on to become a force in Sacramento and Carson City. Legislators, some of them my colleagues now, knew that when credit unions walked in the door, they could not be an afterthought.

Before coming to the Leagues, Bob was the Speaker of the Iowa State Assembly. For 20 years before that, he worked his way up from rank-and-file Assemblyman, through committee chairs and party leaders, to a political career eventually culminating in the Speakership. He worked in the Iowa Caucuses and ran campaigns from his young 20's, until he came to California and the Leagues in the late '90s. To earn this level of trust among the Iowa community, he had to demonstrate a level of community devotion and something else rarely found in politicians: humility. Those who know and work with Bob to this day know that he embodies this.

Encapsulating Bob's leadership throughout the California and Nevada Credit Union Leagues is not an easy task. He is a visionary leader, honest and decent person, but I'm proud to know him most as a good friend. His entire career has been dedicated to one mission statement, it's less about you, and all about them: the community, the people, everyone. Bob makes it 100 percent about you.

Rarely has there been a leader with such humility who recognizes that all great leaders give away their credit to allow others to rise. That is how he has accomplished so much.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring Speaker Bob Arnould.

HONORING LUKE MALLON

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Luke Mallon. Luke is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1214, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Luke has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities, such as the Mile Swim. Over the many years Luke has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned 29 merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Luke has achieved much as a scout, having achieved the ranks of Patrol Leader, and Den Chief. Luke has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Luke's project saw him build and install birdhouses and a bird feeder at a local bird sanctuary.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Luke Mallon for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America, and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

CONGRATULATING ELI VAZQUEZ ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE NAFCU BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Eli on his recent selection to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Federally-Insured Credit Unions (NAFCU).

Mr. Vazquez currently serves as the President and CEO of Bank-Fund Staff Federal Credit Union, which is comprised of approximately 90,000 members and headquartered in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Vazquez previously served on the American Airlines Federal Credit Union board for eight years and later in senior leadership roles for seven years. He was a board member of the SW Regional Payments Association for three years and chair of the NAFCU Share Insurance Committee. He is active on advisory panels for CUNA Mutual, engageFI and Visa and is a supporter of various philanthropic organizations.

Mr. Vazquez has a wealth of financial services and leadership knowledge. His vision and decision-making skills will be a valuable addition to the NAFCU board and credit unions for years to come.

Mr. Vazquez holds an MBA in Finance and a BS in Chemical Engineering. He is an experienced, active and passionate supporter of credit unions and their mission.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Eli Vazquez and wishing him the very best in his new role on the NAFCU Board of Directors.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF WAYNE C. BECKMAN

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the life of servicemen Wayne C. Beckman, who recently passed away on July 1, 2022, at the age of 88. A proud U.S. Navy Veteran and a lifelong member of the American Legion, Wayne was an indispensable part of Michigan's First District.

Wayne, a lifelong Yooper and native of Ironwood, enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1951 and served in the Korean War aboard the USS *Moale* as a Radarman. Throughout his service, he was awarded the National Defense, Korean Service, United Nations, and Navy Occupation Medals. One of his most prized accomplishments was sailing around the world before turning 18 years old. After nearly three years, Wayne was honorably discharged in 1954. After his service to our Nation, he returned home where he met his wife, Bonita Beckman. They were married in 1958 and raised four children together. Wayne was also a proud grandfather and great-grandfather. He was known as a ''pillar of the community,'' and enjoyed attending his kids' and grandkids' extracurricular activities.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of Michigan's First District, I ask you to join me in honoring the life and service of Wayne C. Beckman. His dedication to his country, community; and family will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND CAROLINE HALL—CALIFORNIA'S 24TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. SALUD O. CARBAJAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, each year, through the Women of the Year Award,

my office extends special recognition to women on the Central Coast who have made a difference in our community. I would like to recognize one outstanding Women of the Year Award recipient, Reverend Caroline Hall of Los Osos, California.

The Reverend Doctor Caroline J. Addington Hall is a tireless advocate for the homeless, for the LGBTQ+ community, for the environment, for social justice, for children, and for our furry and feathered friends. She doesn't just talk; she DOES.

Caroline Hall was the Executive Director of Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) for San Luis Obispo County before being called to the ministry. She now serves as Rector at St. Benedict's Episcopal Church, a vibrant and welcoming faith community with deep roots in social and environmental justice and community organizing in Los Osos. She ministers to the members of St. Benedict's with her usual dedication as the Rector, as well as to individuals in the community who are unhoused or struggling with major life challenges. People know her kind and loving dedication, making St. Benedict's the place for anyone in trouble, needing a motel, gas for their car, or just a ride.

An advocate for the unhoused and underserviced, Rev. Hall is vocal about the need for increased homeless services. She served as Executive Director and later President of People of Faith for Justice (PFJ) within San Luis Obispo County, which advocates for social justice for the underserved and marginalized, as well as for peace and nonviolence. She currently serves on the County's Homeless Services Oversight Council. Rev. Hall has spent many nights at the local warming shelter for unhoused people during cold and rainy weather and developed a pilot safe parking program. She has taken many unhoused to doctor appointments, vet appointments for their animals, and bought them food and clothing. As Chair of the nonprofit Los Osos Cares, she oversees the assistance programs for vulnerable residents in Los Osos, Cayucos, and Morro Bay.

Rev. Hall has served on the GALA board, was a founding member of the Coalition of Welcoming Congregations, advocating for the LGBTQ+ community—especially in faith communities—and for social justice. She has served as a board member and president of Integrity USA, the national Episcopal ministry for LGBTQ+ persons, helping to pass national resolutions supporting the Employment Non-Discrimination Act, same-gender marriage, and addressing gender identity and advocating for legislation protecting transgender individuals. She is also the author of A Thorn in the Flesh, presenting the history of LGBTQ inclusion in the Episcopal Church.

Rev. Hall encourages others to be good stewards of our earth through her work with the Social Justice team of the Episcopal diocese of El Camino Real, as a member of the Earth Care Team at St. Benedict's, and has given innumerable volunteer hours to organizations dedicated to the preserving our environment and helping animals.

Rev. Hall is tireless, fearless, an incredible communicator, and even a published author. She truly is a woman that believes being part of the solution is required for all of us to make our community, country, and world a better place for everyone. Her positive impact on the community is beyond measure.

I am honored to recognize Reverend Caroline Hall for her continued commitment to San Luis Obispo County. I ask all Members to join me today in honoring an exceptional woman of California's 24th Congressional District, Reverend Caroline Hall, for her incredible service to her community.

HONORING QUINLAN-HAMMOND HALL OF HONOR

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, today, we celebrate the dedication and ribbon cutting ceremony for the Quinlan-Hammond Hall of Honor at the University of Southern Mississippi.

The Quinlan-Hammond Hall of Honor is a state-of-the-art facility that represents the University of Southern Mississippi's commitment to honor our nation's heroes. The dedication ceremony will honor Joe Quinlan, USM alumnus and lead benefactor for the Hall of Honor, as well as U.S. Army Major General (Retired) Jeff Hammond, USM alumnus and former Golden Eagles Football Team Captain and Quarterback. These two gentlemen have earned this recognition for their service to the Golden Eagle community.

The University's Center for Military Veterans, Service Members and Families provides guidance and support to Student-Veterans in their academic and professional pursuits. Major General Jeff Hammond, who serves as the Center's Director, has led the University of Southern Mississippi to earn numerous prestigious recognitions, including the top Military Caring University across the State of Mississippi, designation as a Purple Heart Institution, and ranking No. 1 in the Southeast by Military Times in its "Best for Vets: Colleges 2021 Rankings."

The new Quinlan-Hammond Hall of Honor will provide more than 1,700 USM Military Students and Student-Veterans with a home of their own that is commensurate with the honor of which they are deserving.

Today is a special day. The dedication and ribbon cutting ceremony for the Quinlan-Hammond Hall of Honor symbolizes the University of Southern Mississippi's continued commitment and gratitude to our nation's heroes for their unwavering dedication to our country. As a Marine veteran and USM alumnus, I want to thank the University's Administration, the USM Foundation, and the more than 150 USM alumni donors who made the construction of the new Quinlan-Hammond Hall of Honor possible for their commitment to honor those who serve.

CONGRATULATING MEMPHIS BROADCAST JOURNALIST MEARL PURVIS

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a television reporter and anchor Mearl Purvis, revered throughout the Memphis area. After more than 30 years on television and 18 years on the Fox 13 news desk, Mearl Purvis will anchor her final newscasts on July 29. I first met Mearl as a state senator, and I found her thoughtful and tenacious reporting useful to the public's understanding of important issues. Mearl graduated from Jackson State University and worked as a reporter and anchor in Charlotte, North Carolina; New Haven, Connecticut; Jackson, Mississippi, and Nashville before moving to Memphis in 1992. On her first day at WMC, she was thoughtfully covering a proposed state income tax and major improvements to Memphis International Airport. In 2004, Mearl moved across town to the Fox 13 anchor desk, where she has been involved in major local news. As a reporter and speaker, she has shared a stage with world leaders including Desmond Tutu, Mikhail Gorbachev, and U.S. presidents Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton. Mearl has won eight Regional Emmy Awards, the prestigious Edward R. Murrow Award, the equally prestigious George Foster Peabody Award and J.C. Penney Missouri Award. A standout supporter in private life for her community, Mearl is an active volunteer for the Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Memphis, a supporter of Porter Leath and Bridges USA. She is also a Board of Visitors member of the University of Tennessee Health Science Center. As a mother, Mearl also has invested quality time in Memphis elementary schools reading to children, a cause about which she is passionate. I commend my friend Mearl for her service to our community and wish her all the best in retirement.

HONORING HENRY CHAPMAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Henry Chapman. Henry is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 120, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Henry has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities, such as camping for a total of 58 nights, hiking more than 24 miles, and serving 35 hours of community service. Over the many years Henry has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned 59 merit badges and 7 Eagle Palms, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Henry has achieved much as a scout, having achieved the ranks of Quartermaster, Troop Guide, and Den Chief. He also earned his Totin' Chip, Den Chief Service Award, Emergency Preparedness BSA Award, and the National Achievement Award for Camping. Henry has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Henry's project saw him build an outdoor deposit box that allows the public to honorably retire flags that are a symbol to our country. There is also a donation bin on the box where people can donate to a veteran's charity.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Henry Chapman for his

accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America, and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING HERMAN MACK WOODEN

HON. DWIGHT EVANS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an influential member of the Philadelphia community, a leader and staunch advocate for employee rights. In 1989, Mr. Herman Wooden was elected to the position of Secretary Treasurer of Local 1776, making him the first African American constitutional officer and the chief financial officer of the union. Mr. Wooden held that position for 17 years, until his retirement in 2006. Mr. Wooden dedicated his life and career to improving the lives of working families.

Mr. Herman Mack Wooden was born on ay 31, 1945, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was the son of the late James Wooden and Josephine Pierce. Herman was educated in the Philadelphia public school system. He graduated from Simon Gratz High School and completed some college courses. Herman enlisted in the Army in September 1963. He was honorably discharged as a Sergeant in January 1966.

Mr. Wooden began his career with United Food Workers (UFCW) 1357, now Local 1776, in 1966 working as a clerk at the Wine & Spirit Shoppes, formerly known as the State Liquor Stores in Philadelphia, PA. While working as a clerk, he became heavily involved in the organizing effort to unionize the State store employees across the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In addition to working as a clerk, Mr. Wooden worked at the Philadelphia Parking Authority which ultimately led to him serving as Chair of the Philadelphia Parking Authority. Focusing on his passion, in 1971, Herman's effort to unionize state liquor store, pharmacy and supermarket employees was successful. He was very instrumental to the success of these industry workers campaigning to join Local 1357.

In 1975, Mr. Wooden was hired as a full-time staff member of Local 1357 as an organizer/representative. During his long career with the union, he held numerous positions that included Organizer, Representative, Political Representative and Lobbyist, Lead Representative, Servicing Director, and Executive Assistant to the President just to name a few. Furthermore, with all those positions, Herman continued to advocate for the rights of all working people and championed more diversity and inclusion in the labor movement. As noted above, in 1989, Mr. Wooden was elected to the position of Secretary Treasurer of Local 1776. In appreciation of his years of service and contribution to laborers' rights, Mr. Wooden was recognized by the Senate of Pennsylvania.

In retirement, Mr. Wooden continued his work as a board member for the UFCW Minority Coalition, United Latinos, and Women's Network. These are all constituency groups, with the UFCW, that advocate for more diversity and inclusion in the labor movement; which are two areas that were very important to Herman throughout his entire life. He continued to assist in the efforts to protect the jobs of those same liquor store union members, that he originally helped organize over 50 years ago, right up until his last days. Herman Wooden was a real-life example of what it meant to be a trade unionist.

Today, we mourn the passing of Mr. Herman Wooden which occurred on July 22, 2022.

HONORING THE LIFE AND WORK OF MRS. MATTIE McALISTER

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a one-of-a-kind woman in Toledo, Mrs. Mattie McAlister, who passed from this life at the age of 98 years on July 7, 2022. Mattie McAlister was a giant in the education of the young people of Toledo.

Mattie McAlister was born in Benton, South Carolina, the youngest of eleven children born to Pearl and Arthur Garrison, he a teacher and she a midwife. Her father started a school for Black children in their rural county and taught adults in the evening in the Garrison home. Mattie graduated high school at age fourteen, obtained her bachelor's degree and began teaching high school math and science. She went on to study at Detroit's Wayne State University, the former Mary Manse College in Toledo, and earned her master's degree from the University of Toledo.

Upon her arrival in Toledo in 1960, Mattie McAlister took employment with Toledo Public Schools, teaching at several elementary schools until her retirement from Fulton School in 1991. After that, she worked with children at Grace Community Center and developed a curriculum there. She researched and developed methods to address the uniqueness of "Summer's Child," a term she coined for those children born in the summer who were often the youngest of their peers in school.

Her obituary in the Toledo Blade makes clear the influence Mrs. McAlister had on her young charges and the educational system:

"Mrs. McAlister retired in 2014 from Grace Community Center, where she developed a curriculum and worked with children, from kindergarten through eighth grade. She also shared pearls of wisdom that have become part of Grace's culture. Her sayings "had to do with how you treat one another in this world," said Elaine Taite Page, Grace executive director since 2012.

"She told students, 'Nurture your mind with great thoughts, for you will never go higher than you think,' and 'The nicest words I know are, 'Excuse me,' 'Thank you,' 'If you please,'" Ms. Page said, Students energetically chanted, "Good, better, best. Never let it rest. Your good becomes better, and your better becomes best."

"Those sayings are on display at the Center.

"There was never a student she could not reach," Ms. Page said. "She made people understand, I see you, I value you, and you are somebody."

"The one word that epitomizes what was driving her is a four-letter word. Love. Love supreme," Ms. Page said.

"In the Center's after-school programs, she arranged children in a circle. Sitting on an African-style chair of carved wood, she opened with, 'How was your day?'" Ms. Page said.

"She could glean needs that had to be heard, to be recognized. She had a positive affirmation to leave with every child," Ms. Page said.

"Mrs. McAlister worked to reinforce reading and math skills during the Center's summer program and guided high schoolers who had returned to be youth leaders.

"In one of several autobiographical sketches, Mrs. McAlister wrote that at Grace, "my greatest joy was creating learning games, successfully teaching language arts and math, along with character-building exercises. I enjoyed sharing parenting tips for parents who had precocious children who challenged authority."

"My greatest pride," Mrs. McAlister wrote, "was teaching children to read and managing my children's behavior in a kind and caring way. I did not send them to the principal to be controlled. I dearly loved my students. Each one of them was my pet!"

Mattie McAlister's lessons for life for anyone who struggled; indeed for everyone, showed that what you lived, how you contributed, is what matters. She never lost patience. She had a teacher's cadence when she spoke, and people listened. Her lessons on life should be on billboards for all to learn.

Spiritual, poet, teacher, mentor, matriarch, activist, all are words which describe Mattie McAlister, and her legacy is writ large. Yet, as profound as her impact has been for the near century of her life, Mattie McAlister's greatest achievement is her family. To her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, we pray for peace in the memory of the priceless gift of Mattie Garrison McAlister's life well lived.

HONORING CITY OF DIAMONDHEAD, MISSISSIPPI ON THEIR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the city of Diamondhead, Mississippi on the 10th anniversary of its incorporation.

Diamondhead received its charter as the 111th city in Mississippi by Secretary of State Delbert Hosemann on February 6, 2012. Much of the land that would ultimately become Diamondhead was purchased by Walter Gex Sr., in 1937 from the Gulf State Paper Company and the Easy Opener Bag Company. In the late 1960s, the Diamondhead Corporation, with interests in resort developments, developed Diamondhead on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, with Diamondhead as its first project because the land is the highest point of elevation in the area. Therefore, the project was named "Diamondhead" after an iconic volcanic cone on the Hawaiian island of Oahu.

On October 25, 1961, NASA announced the formation of the Mississippi Test Facility, now the John C. Stennis Space Center. The center would border the Pearl River in Hancock County. Along with the center's construction an influx of government workers and contractors moved into the area. The community experienced additional growth as other enterprises arrived including the Naval Oceanographic Office at Stennis Space Center and

the Michaud Assembly Facility in New Orleans East.

Diamondhead was initially organized as a property owners association (POA) but on January 1, 1985, the Purcell Company (formerly the Diamondhead Corporation) turned over the POA to a homeowners board of directors. Following Hurricane Katrina, the POA experienced hardships that led to the need for added federal and state financial resources. Therefore in 2009, a vote for Diamondhead to become a city was filed with the Hancock Chancery Court, and an election approved the incorporation.

Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize the visionaries and homeowners of Diamondhead who worked tirelessly to bring Diamondhead to what it is today, ''a Community Where the Living is Easy''.

HONORING THE TRADITION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SOUL CHILDREN OF CHICAGO

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, today, I wish to honor The Soul Children of Chicago headed by Dr. Walt Whitman, Jr. This organization, created in 1981, is the Nation's oldest internationally-acclaimed, Grammy-award-winning, youth, gospel choir.

The choir has performed internationally in Sweden, Italy, Holland, Israel, and Switzerland, and across the United States, even performing for nearly 1.7 billion people on the opening day of the 2010 World Cup in South Africa as well as at the White House for Presidents George H. W. Bush, Richard Nixon, and Ronald Reagan. The Soul Children of Chicago has recorded with Stevie Wonder, Mariah Carey, Neil Diamond, Yolanda Adams, and many other notables. The list of accomplishments goes on.

However, The Soul Children of Chicago is much more than the prestigious awards and accolades it has garnered. The organization is a living testament to the promise of Psalm 37:3, ''Take delight in the LORD, and He will give you the desires of your heart.''

Under the direction and passion-filled guidance of Dr. Walt Whitman, Jr., The Soul Children of Chicago serves as a catalyst for the education, elevation, and illumination of Chicago's youth.

Although it has garnered many awards and international recognitions, these accomplishments have never been the goal. The goal has always focused on utilizing music as the motivator to inspire young people worldwide to have faith in themselves, each other, and God. This dedication to youth uplift is rooted in the principle of ''taking delight in the LORD'' and has marked Dr. Whitman and The Soul Children of Chicago as household names both in the United States and overseas.

Please make no mistake; the journey of The Soul Children of Chicago has been challenging. But it has been worth it.

The Soul Children of Chicago is bigger than rehearsals. Bigger than a choir. Bigger than an organization. It is family. Further, this family has spawned graduates, artists, pastors, business owners, community leaders, professionals, doctors, lawyers, and entrepreneurs. This family presents students with the tools and accountability to excel in any task they undertake, whether succeeding in school, staying out of gangs and drug culture, or cultivating a spirit of excellence.

The Soul Children of Chicago is a family that takes delight in the LORD, and, for that reason, I believe that He will continue to give them all the desires of their hearts. Dr. Walt Whitman, Jr., the head of this family, began a good work in 1981, and, by the grace of God, he will carry it on to completion until the day of Christ Jesus.

I await their continued success an excellence in the years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM BURCHETT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I was unable to attend votes because I was under medical care. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 373, NAY on Roll Call No. 383, and NAY on Roll Call No. 385.

HONORING EVAN SPIWAK

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Evan Spiwak. Evan is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1214, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Evan has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Evan has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned 31 merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Evan has achieved much as a scout, having achieved the ranks of Patrol Leader, Assistant Senior Patrol Leader, and Senior Patrol Leader. Evan has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Evan's project saw him repaint fire hydrants throughout his city, performing a needed service to the community.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Evan Spiwak for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America, and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

CELEBRATING MARION F. SMITH'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. A. DONALD McEACHIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. MCEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life and accomplishments of Marion F. Smith, a constituent of Virginia's 4th Congressional District. This July 20th, Ms. Smith will reach the milestone of her 100th birthday.

Marion F. Smith was born on July 20, 1922 in Chesapeake, Virginia, to Isaiah and Laura Ferebee. Laura, a mid-wife, and Isaiah, a farmer, raised their 7 children through the Great Depression and encouraged each of them to chase opportunities and live their lives to the fullest.

Ms. Smith learned about perseverance early on. In elementary and middle school she walked five miles each way to and from school. In 1939, she graduated from Providence High School and was married in 1943. While this marriage ended in 1960, it provided her with 3 beloved children: Roderick, John, and Rita.

A lifelong learner, Ms. Smith sought education at every level. She was initially able to take classes at Women's College in Greensboro and Norfolk State University. She earned enough credits to enter the Teacher Corps Program in 1971 and graduated from Norfolk State University in 1973 with her B.S. in Elementary Education. She also found time to serve her community by working for the Southeastern Tidewater Opportunity Project (STOP) in Norfolk, helping to alleviate poverty in low-income communities.

After graduation, with her degree in hand, Marion returned to Chesapeake and became a teacher in Chesapeake Public Schools. The lifelong learner she was, Marion continued her education and graduated from Old Dominion University with her master's degree in education in 1987. She retired from Chesapeake Public Schools in 1989. Ms. Smith is also a member of Phi Delta Kappa, a professional organization for Educators, in the Alpha Lambda Chapter.

In addition to her passion for education, she is also a woman of faith. She grew up in a Christian family and is currently a member at Covenant Fellowship. She is also a Past Matron of The Order of the Eastern Star of Virginia.

While Marion has centered her life around education, service, and spirituality, she also loves to bake and cook, she loves cars and houses, and especially loves to bowl. After retiring, Marion decided to take up bowling and continued her bowling career until she turned 97. She still notes how much she enjoys the sport.

Marion has lived a life of faith, love, and grace.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Marion F. Smith a happy 100th birthday.

COMMENDING CLAY JONES UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the distinguished service of Clay Jones who will retire this year after over 29 years as a first responder and public servant in South Mississippi.

Jones hails from D'Iberville, MS, where he lives with his wife, the former Tonia Bryant of Biloxi, and their children, Clayton II, and Connor. Jones received his Bachelor's Degree in

Administration of Justice from the University of Southern Mississippi and graduated from the University of Louisville's Southern Police Institute 129th Administrative Officers Course, the Law Enforcement Command College at the University of Mississippi, Leadership Gulf Coast, and Gulf Coast Business Council-Masters Leadership Class.

Jones began his public service career in 1993 with the Biloxi Police Department as a reserve police officer and progressed to a full-time officer in 1995. During his tenure at Biloxi Police Department, Jones worked as a part-time instructor at the Harrison County Law Enforcement Training Academy. In June 2000, Jones left the Biloxi Police Department to become a full-time instructor for the Harrison County Sheriffs Department's Law Enforcement Training Academy where he was promoted to the Director of the Southern Regional Public Safety Institute and secured $1 million federally earmarked for the Mississippi Rural Law Enforcement Mobile Training Program. In the latter part of his career, Jones joined the D'Iberville Police Department and served as a narcotics investigator, promoted to the rank of Captain, Operations Commander, Deputy Chief of Police, and City Manager.

For his service, Jones has been awarded numerous prestigious awards including a two-time recipient of the Medal of Valor, the City of Biloxi Mayor's Commendation, Deputy of the Year, Officer of the Year, a two-time recipient of the Southern Regional Public Safety Institute's Outstanding Instructor Award, and a two-time recipient of the Police Star Award.

Jones has continuously gone above and beyond to answer the call of public service. I am grateful for his service and dedication to South Mississippi. Most importantly, he embodies the virtues of integrity, hard work, and selflessness that South Mississippians expect from their government officials. Clay leaves the City of D'Iberville better than he found it. On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi, I congratulate Clay Jones on his retirement.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3661–S3705

Measures Introduced: Eighteen bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4608–4625, and S. Res. 719–723. **Page S3694**

Measures Passed:

Radio Free Asia 25th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 394, recognizing the 25th anniversary of Radio Free Asia and its mission to provide an independent source of news to closed societies in Asia, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S3687–88**

American Grown Flower and Foliage Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 720, expressing support for the designation of July 2022 as ''American Grown Flower and Foliage Month''. **Page S3688**

Landsat Satellites 50th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 721, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the inaugural launch of the Landsat series of Earth Observation satellites, a joint mission of the United States Geological Survey and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. **Page S3688**

National Blueberry Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 722, recognizing the importance of the blueberry industry to the United States and designating July 2022 as ''National Blueberry Month''. **Page S3688**

National Whistleblower Appreciation Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 723, designating July 30, 2022, as ''National Whistleblower Appreciation Day''. **Page S3688**

House Messages:

Protecting Our Gold Star Families Education Act: Senate continued consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S3661–87**

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill. **Pages S3661**

Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 5148 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment), to add an effective date. **Page S3661**

Schumer Amendment No. 5149 (to Schumer Amendment No. 5148), to modify the effective date. **Page S3661**

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5150, to add an effective date. **Page S3661**

Schumer Amendment No. 5151 (to the instructions (Schumer Amendment No. 5150) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date. **Page S3661**

Schumer Amendment No. 5152 (to Amendment No. 5151), to modify the effective date. **Page S3661**

Legislative Branch Appropriations Act—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S3664–70**

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 5135 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment), relating to the CHIPS Act of 2022. **Page S3665**

Schumer Amendment No. 5136 (to Amendment No. 5135), to add an effective date. **Page S3665**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 64 yeas to 32 nays (Vote No. 268), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 5135 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment) (listed above). **Page S3665**

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,

with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5137, to add an effective date, fell when cloture was invoked on Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 5135 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment). **Page S3665**

Schumer Amendment No. 5138 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 5137), to modify the effective date, fell when Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5137 (listed above), fell. **Page S3665**

By 63 yeas to 32 nays (Vote No. 269), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to waive section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (of the 111th Congress), concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, for purposes of the pending measure. Subsequently, the point of order that Schumer Amendment No. 5135 (listed above) was in violation of section 404(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (of the 111th Congress), as amended by S. Con. Res. 11 (of the 114th Congress), concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, was not sustained, and thus the point of order fell. **Page S3679**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that if Senator Sanders raises a Budget point of order and a motion to waive is made, that at 11:30 a.m., on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, all post-cloture time expire, any remaining amendments except for Schumer Amendment No. 5135 (listed above) be withdrawn, and Senate vote on the motion to waive the Sanders point of order and the motion to concur with respect to H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, with an amendment; provided further that following the vote, Senate continue consideration of the House message to accompany S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant, and that notwithstanding Rule XXII, at 4:30 p.m., Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill, all without further intervening action or debate. **Page S3705**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 4346 at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, July 27, 2022; that following disposition of the House message to accompany H.R. 4346, Senate continue consideration of the House message to accompany S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant. **Page S3705**

Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act–Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that if the Senate receives a message from the House that it has passed H.R. 1842, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth, and if the text of that bill is identical to S. 697; that the bill be considered read three times and Senate vote on passage of the bill without intervening action or debate.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Printing–Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the notice of proposed rulemaking from the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights be printed in the *Record*. **Page S3700**

Messages from the House: **Page S3690**

Measures Referred: **Page S3690**

Executive Communications: **Page S3690**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S3690–93**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S3693–94**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3694–96**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S3696–99**

Additional Statements: **Pages S3689–90**

Amendments Submitted: **Page S3699**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S3699–S3700**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—269) **Pages S3665, S3679**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:03 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, July 27, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3705.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Lieutenant General Bryan P. Fenton, USA, to be general and Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, and Lieutenant General Michael E. Langley, USMC, to be general and Commander, U.S. Africa Command, both of the Department of Defense, and 12 nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

INDO-PACIFIC POLICY AND OPERATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: Committee receive a closed briefing on Indo-Pacific policy and operations from Ely S. Ratner, Assistant Secretary for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs, and Major General Brett G. Sylvia, USA, Vice Director for Strategy, Plans and Policy, Joint Staff J–5, both of the Department of Defense; and Daniel J. Kritenbrink, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

DIVERSITY IN U.S. DIPLOMACY

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in U.S. diplomacy and development, after receiving testimony from Gina K. Abercrombie-Winstanley, Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer, Department of State; and Neneh Diallo, Chief Diversity Equity Inclusion and Access Officer, U.S. Agency for International Development.

U.S. PENITENTIARY ATLANTA

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations concluded a hearing to examine corruption, abuse, and misconduct at United States Penitentiary Atlanta, after receiving testimony from Michael D. Carvajal, Director, and Erika Ramirez, former Chief Psychologist, and Terri Whitehead, retired Senior Manager, both of the United States Penitentiary Atlanta, all of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice; and Rebecca Shepard, Federal Defender Program, Inc. of the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta.

FIGHTING FENTANYL

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine fighting fentanyl, focusing on the Federal response to a growing crisis, after receiving testimony from Miriam E. Delphin-Rittmon, Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Carole Johnson, Administrator, Health Resources and Services Administration, and Christopher Jones, Acting Director, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, all of the Department of Health and Human Services, and Kemp Chester, Senior Advisor, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SAFETY

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine law enforcement officer safety, focusing on protecting those who protect and serve, after receiving testimony from Angel Novalez, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois; Michael Harrison, Baltimore Police Department, Baltimore, Maryland; Dwight E. Henninger, Vail Police Department, Vail, Colorado, on behalf of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Zachary Allen Andersen, City of Cedar Falls, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Michael J. Bouchard, Oakland County Sheriff, Oakland County, Michigan, on behalf of the Major County Sheriffs of America; and Tre Pennie, National Fallen Officer Foundation, Washington, D.C.

DECRIMINALIZING CANNABIS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Criminal Justice and Counterterrorism concluded a hearing to examine decriminalizing cannabis at the Federal level, focusing on necessary steps to address past harms, after receiving testimony from Steven H. Cook, retired Associate Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice; Malik Burnett, Maryland Department of Health's Center for Harm Reduction Services, Baltimore; Edward Jackson, Annapolis Police Department, Annapolis, Maryland, on behalf of the Law Enforcement Action Partnership; Weldon Angelos, The Weldon Project, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Alex Berenson, *Tell Your Children*, Hudson Valley, New York.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 34 public bills, H.R. 8487–8520; and 33 resolutions, H. Res. 1255, 1257–1288 were introduced.

Pages H7168–70

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H7171–73

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 1254, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3771) to amend the Public Health Service

Act to provide for research and improvement of cardiovascular health among the South Asian population of the United States, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5118) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to prioritize the completion of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6929) to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–432);

Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Judy Chu (H. Rept. 117–433);

H.R. 5093, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer certain National Forest System land in the State of Washington to Skamania County, Washington (H. Rept. 117–434);

H.R. 7283, to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to make certain activities eligible for grants from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–435);

H.R. 2814, to repeal the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, and provide for the discoverability and admissibility of gun trace information in civil proceedings, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–436);

H.R. 4990, to codify the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences and to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to establish an initiative to support the development of emergency communication and tracking technologies, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–437);

H.R. 7132, to preserve safe access to communications services for survivors of domestic violence and other crimes, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–438);

H.R. 4551, to amend the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 to provide for reporting with respect to cross-border complaints involving ransomware or other cyber-related attacks, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–439);

H.R. 5313, to protect children and other consumers against hazards associated with the accidental ingestion of button cell or coin batteries by requiring the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety standard to require child-resistant closures on consumer products that use such batteries, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–440);

H.R. 5768, to direct the Attorney General to establish a grant program to establish, create, and administer the violent incident clearance and technology investigative method, and for other purposes, with amendments (H. Rept. 117–441);

H.R. 1808, to regulate assault weapons, to ensure that the right to keep and bear arms is not unlimited, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–442);

H.R. 3962, to authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–443, Part 1); and

H. Res. 1256, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 263) to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4040) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–444). **Pages H7167–68**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Panetta to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H7075**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:01 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H7082**

South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act, Continental Divide Trail Completion Act, and Susan Muffley Act of 2022—Rule for Consideration: The House agreed to H. Res. 1254, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3771) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and improvement of cardiovascular health among the South Asian population of the United States; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5118) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to prioritize the completion of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6929) to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 387, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 193 nays, Roll No. 386. **Pages H7134–42**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022: H.R. 6552, amended, to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 401 yeas to 20 nays, Roll No. 388; **Pages H7083–89, H7142**

Commercial Remote Sensing Amendment Act of 2022: H.R. 6845, amended, to provide for transparent licensing of commercial remote sensing systems; **Pages H7089–90**

Federal PFAS Research Evaluation Act: H.R. 7289, amended, to provide for the National Academies to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of PFAS, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 359 yeas to 62 nays, Roll No. 389; **Pages H7092–95, H7142–43**

Mathematical and Statistical Modeling Education Act: H.R. 3588, amended, to coordinate Federal research and development efforts focused on modernizing mathematics in STEM education through mathematical and statistical modeling, including data-driven and computational thinking, problem, project, and performance-based learning and assessment, interdisciplinary exploration, and career connections, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 323 yeas to 92 nays, Roll No. 390; **Pages H7098–H7101, H7143–44**

Brycen Gray and Ben Price COVID–19 Cognitive Research Act: H.R. 7180, to authorize the Director of the National Science Foundation to award grants to support research on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 350 yeas to 69 nays, Roll No. 391; **Pages H7101–03, H7143–44**

Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act: H.R. 8454, amended, to expand research on cannabidiol and marijuana, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 325 yeas to 95 nays, Roll No. 392; **Pages H7120–24, H7145–46**

Timely Delivery of Bank Secrecy Act Reports Act: H.R. 7734, amended, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the timely production of reports to Congress under the Bank Secrecy Act, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 349 yeas to 70 nays, Roll No. 393; **Pages H7126–27, H7146**

Risk-Based Credit Examination Act: H.R. 4586, amended, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with respect to risk-based examinations of Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations; **Pages H7128–29**

Posthumously awarding the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation: H.R. 310, amended, 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; **Pages H7129–31**

Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act: H.R. 5128, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to expand access to capital for rural-area small businesses; **Page H7131**

Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act: H.R. 1842, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth; **Pages H7147–49**

Housing Temperature Safety Act of 2022: H.R. 6528, amended, to require owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units to install temperature sensors in such units; **Pages H7149–50**

Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act: H.R. 4590, amended, to require the Federal banking regulators to jointly conduct a study and develop a strategic plan to address challenges faced by proposed depository institutions seeking de novo depository institution charters; **Pages H7150–52**

Developing and Empowering our Aspiring Leaders Act: H.R. 4227, amended, to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise the definition of a qualifying investment, for purposes of the exemption from registration for venture capital fund advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, to include an equity security issued by a qualifying portfolio company and to include an investment in another venture capital fund; **Pages H7152–53**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To require the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise the definition of a qualifying investment to include an equity security issued by a qualifying portfolio company, whether acquired directly from the company or in a secondary acquisition, for purposes of the exemption from registration for venture capital fund advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and for other purposes."; and **Page H7153**

National World War II Memorial Commemorative Coin Act: H.R. 1057, amended, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC. **Pages H7153–55**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022: H.R. 7569, to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide financial assistance to graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing certain courses of study relating to cybersecurity and energy infrastructure; **Pages H7090–91**

Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022: H.R. 6933, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require reporting relating to certain cost-share requirements; **Pages H7091–92**

NOAA Chief Scientist Act: H.R. 3952, amended, to strengthen the role of the Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in order to promote scientific integrity and advance the Administration's world-class research and development portfolio; **Pages H7095–97**

National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act: H.R. 7361, to upgrade the communications service used by the National Weather Service; **Pages H7097–98**

Safe Connections Act of 2022: H.R. 7132, amended, to preserve safe access to communications services for survivors of domestic violence and other crimes; **Pages H7103–06**

Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022: H.R. 7624, amended, to make available additional frequencies in the 3.1–3.45 GHz band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof; **Pages H7106–12**

Reese's Law: H.R. 5313, amended, to protect children and other consumers against hazards associated with the accidental ingestion of button cell or coin batteries by requiring the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety standard to require child-resistant closures on consumer products that use such batteries; **Pages H7112–15**

Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act: H.R. 4551, to amend the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 to provide for reporting with respect to cross-border complaints involving ransomware or other cyber-related attacks; **Pages H7115–16**

Securing and Enabling Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act: H.R. 3962, amended, to authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce; **Pages H7116–20**

Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0: H.R. 623, amended, to require certain civil penalties to be transferred to a fund through which amounts are made available for the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program at the National Institutes of Health; **Pages H7124–26**

CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022: H.R. 7733, amended, to amend the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 to reauthorize and improve the community development financial institutions bond guarantee program; and **Pages H7127–28**

Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022: H.R. 7981, amended, to require qualifying smoke alarms in certain federally assisted housing. **Pages H7131–34**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H7075.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Eight yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H7140–46.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 p.m. and adjourned at 10 p.m.

Committee Meetings

ADVANCING TELEHEALTH BEYOND COVID–19 ACT OF 2021; BIG CAT PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 4040, the ''Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2021''; and H.R. 263, the ''Big Cat Public Safety Act''. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–4, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 263, the ''Big Cat Public Safety Act'', and H.R. 4040, the ''Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2021''. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 263, the ''Big Cat Public Safety Act'', under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill 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 makes in order the further amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which 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, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendment printed in the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4040, the ''Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2022'', under a closed rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees. 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 117–59, modified by the amendment printed in part B 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 one motion to recommit. The rule provides that House Resolution 517 is hereby adopted. Testimony was heard from Chairman Pallone, Carter of Georgia, Case, and Westerman.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: business meeting to consider S. 1628, to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to strengthen protections relating to the online collection, use, and disclosure of personal information of children and minors, S. 3663, to protect the safety of children on the internet, the nominations of David P. Pekoske, of Maryland, to be Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, and Donald R. Cravins, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Minority Business Development, and Susie Feliz, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of Commerce, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: business meeting to consider the nominations of Joseph Goffman, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Annie Caputo, of Virginia, and Bradley R. Crowell, of Nevada, both to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and 15 General Services Administration resolutions, 9:45 a.m., SD–G50.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the development of projects and implementation of policies that support carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine United States national security and economic statecraft, focusing on ensuring U.S. global leadership for the 21st century, 9:30 a.m., SD–419.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Puneet Talwar, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco, Jonathan Henick, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uzbekistan, Lesslie Viguerie, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Kyrgyz Republic, Daniel N. Rosenblum, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kazakhstan, and Joey R. Hood, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 11:30 a.m., SD–419.

Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for Africa, 2 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold an oversight hearing to examine select provisions of the 1866 Reconstruction Treaties between the United States and Oklahoma Tribes, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Dana M. Douglas, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, Bradley N. Garcia, of Maryland, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Frances Kay Behm, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Jerry W. Blackwell, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, Anne M. Nardacci, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York, and Richard E. DiZinno, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold hearings to examine opportunities and barriers to entrepreneurship for returning citizens and justice impacted individuals, 2:30 p.m., SR–428A.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Anjali Chaturvedi, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, and Jaime Areizaga-Soto, of Virginia, to be Chairman of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, both of the Department of Veterans Affairs, 2:15 p.m., SR–418.

House

Committee on Education and Labor, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2193, the ''Asuncion Valdivia Heat Illness and Fatality Prevention Act of 2021''; and H.R. 8450, to reauthorize child nutrition programs, and for other purposes, 10:15 a.m., 2174 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1728, the ''Strategy and Investment in Rural

Housing Preservation Act of 2021''; H.R. 2965, the ''Naomi Schwartz Safe Parking Act of 2022''; H.R. 4277, the ''Overdraft Protection Act of 2021''; H.R. 4865, the ''Registration for Index-Linked Annuities Act''; H.R. 6889, the ''Credit Union Board Modernization Act''; H.R. 7123, the ''Studying Barriers to Housing Act''; H.R. 8484, the ''Aligning SEC Regulations for the World Bank's International Development Association Act''; H.R. 8476, the ''Housing Inspections Accountability Act of 2022''; H.R. 8485, the ''Expanding Access to Credit through Consumer-Permissioned Data Act''; H.R. 8478, the ''Credit Reporting Accuracy After a Legal Name Change Act''; Resolution to Reauthorize the Artificial Intelligence Task Force; and Resolution to Reauthorize the Financial Technology Task Force, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Challenges Facing Global Food Security'', 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, hearing entitled ''Assessing CBP's Use of Facial Recognition Technology'', 2 p.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on House Administration, Subcommittee on Elections, hearing entitled ''A Growing Threat: Foreign and Domestic Sources of Disinformation'', 10 a.m., 1310 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 7946, the ''Veteran Service Recognition Act of 2022''; H.R. 2920, the ''American Families United Act''; H. Res. 1238, of inquiry requesting the President to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the October 4, 2021 memorandum issued by the Attorney General entitled ''Partnership Among Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Law Enforcement to Address Threats Against School Administrators, Board Members, Teachers, and Staff''; H. Res. 1239, of inquiry directing the Attorney General to provide certain documents in his possession to the House of Representatives relating to the October 4, 2021 memorandum issued by the Attorney General entitled ''Partnership Among Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Law Enforcement to Address Threats Against School Administrators, Board Members, Teachers, and Staff''; and H. Res. 1241, of inquiry directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide certain documents in his possession to the House of Representatives relating to immigration enforcement and border security, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2021, the ''Environmental Justice For All Act'', 9:30 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Examining the Practices and Profits of Gun Manufacturers'', 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 1808, the ''Assault Weapons Ban of 2022''; H.R. 2814, the ''Equal Access to Justice for Victims of Gun Violence Act of 2022'', H.R. 1368, the ''Mental Health Justice Act of 2021''; H.R. 4118, the ''Break the Cycle of Violence Act''; H.R. 5768, the ''VICTIM Act of 2022''; H.R. 6375, the ''COPS on the Beat Grant Program Reauthorization and Parity Act of 2022''; and H.R. 6448, the ''Invest to Protect Act of 2022'', 1 p.m., H–313 Capitol and Webex.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Leveraging the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: The Role of the SBA's Bond Guarantee Program'', 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime, hearing entitled ''Enhancing Personnel Resources to Support a Stronger, More Resilient Coast Guard'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Technology Modernization, hearing entitled ''Protecting our Veterans: Patient Safety and Electronic Health Record Modernization Program'', 10 a.m., HVC–210 and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, markup on legislation on the ''Improving Seniors Timely Access to Care Act of 2022'', 11 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Combatting the Threats to U.S. National Security from the Proliferation of Foreign Commercial Spyware'', 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, July 27

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the House Message to accompany H.R. 4346, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (the legislative vehicle for the CHIPS Act of 2022), and vote on a motion to waive the Budget Act, and on Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 5135, at approximately 11:30 a.m.

Following disposition of the House Message to accompany H.R. 4346, Senate will continue consideration of the House Message to accompany S. 3373, Protecting Our Gold Star Families Education Act (the legislative vehicle for the PACT Act), and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill at approximately 4:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, July 27

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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