



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2022

No. 151

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 20, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR 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. Lasky, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1198. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and expand the Solid Start program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, 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.

HONORING SEARA BURTON

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor fallen Richmond Police Officer Seara Burton.

Officer Burton was an exceptional law enforcement officer who never failed to answer the call with bravery. Our Richmond police officer passed away Sunday night, September 18, with her family and loved ones close by. Her Richmond community proudly knows her as a fighter and a warrior—a title she very much deserved.

She was well-loved and will be well-remembered by all whose lives she touched.

Mr. Speaker, I ask everyone to pray for her loved ones and fellow officers as they grieve during this difficult time.

HONORING CORPORAL KELSEE LAINHART

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Corporal Kelsee Lainhart. Corporal Lainhart was one of the U.S. servicemembers injured by the Kabul Airport bombings a little over 1 year ago in Afghanistan, but today, I am here to provide a more hopeful update.

Though she spent many weeks in the hospital, our brave young marine from Dearborn County never lost hope. This August Corporal Lainhart participated in the Chicago Paratriathlon and finished fifth.

So, Madam Speaker, I would like to honor Corporal Kelsee Lainhart today for her strength in recovery and her bravery and diligence during her difficult times.

HONORING PETER MCDANIEL

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Peter McDaniel. Peter McDaniel's legacy and the lives that he touched will live on in his community.

After serving his country for 4 years in the Marine Corps, Mr. McDaniel served his community in many capacities, including 22 years with the Richmond Fire Department. Peter McDaniel was not just a public servant but also a son, husband, father, and grandfather. His selflessness and dedi-

cation will serve as an example and a legacy to uphold. We are proud to honor his life today.

LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, this summer our pride and excitement rose as we beheld the events of this year's Little League World Series.

Indiana's own Hagerstown in the Indiana Sixth District represented the Great Lakes region in this year's games. Indiana has celebrated this team from the beginning, and we couldn't be prouder for their success.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to simply say thank you to these outstanding young Hoosiers who took their Hagerstown team to the 2022 Little League World Series.

PROXY VOTING

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on the Speaker of the House to end proxy voting once and for all.

Just this Sunday, President Joe Biden took to prime-time television to declare the COVID-19 pandemic over, thank God.

In any other job in America, if you don't show up, you get fired. I proudly say today that I never once proxy voted. It is not fair to our constituents who send us here to be their voice or to the taxpayers whose hard-earned dollars we are supposed to be responsible stewards of to not show up here.

We all know why proxy voting keeps getting extended. It is so the majority leadership can control its members and limit the effectiveness of this people's House.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter stating that it is time to end proxy voting, return to regular order, and get back to work on behalf of the American people.

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

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



Printed on recycled paper.

H7969

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 20, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write in support of President Biden's recent declaration that the COVID-19 pandemic has come to an end. In accordance with this important announcement, I formally request the Speaker bring an end to the House proxy voting system and all pandemic related House rules enacted as part of House Resolution 8. It is far past time this legislative body returns in person to fulfill our constitutional duties on behalf of our constituents.

As you are aware, House Resolution 8 provided unprecedented authority for Members of Congress to designate a colleague as a proxy to cast votes on the House floor on their behalf. For the first time in our nation's history, this body allowed a sitting Member of Congress to defer their constitutional responsibilities to a Representative of another district. Since then, more than six thousand letters designating a proxy voting member have been submitted to the House Office of the Clerk bearing an official statement of a member's inability to physically attend proceedings in the House chamber due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since President Biden rightfully declared an end to the pandemic, it seems fit to end a practice specifically put in place to accommodate the logistical challenges posed by COVID-19.

The voting card entrusted to us here in Congress belongs to the people we represent. Over the course of one hundred and fifteen sessions of Congress, this body convened in times of war, pandemics, and national crises alike to fulfill our constitutional duties. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic two and a half years ago, essential workers, blue collar employees, first responders, food and restaurant industries, and many more have shown up to work each and every day to do their job. We in Congress should find the courage to do the same.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

GREG PENCE,
Member of Congress.

DEMOCRATS ARE INVESTING IN AMERICA

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and recognize the good-paying jobs that will be created by the historic investments Democrats have recently made in America.

What are the investments, you may ask?

Well, let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, the Inflation Reduction Act, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and the CHIPS and Science Act. These are three key laws that will power America forward by creating jobs, jobs, and, yes, better-paying jobs.

Since President Biden took office in January 2021, over 9.4 million jobs have been created. I will repeat that: 9.4 million jobs.

If we look closely at the numbers and reports of these three new laws, we get a preview of how many more jobs will be created under President Biden's leadership.

First is the Inflation Reduction Act. This bill has the power to create 9 million new jobs over the next decade, nearly 1 million jobs each year, and 5 million of these jobs will likely be new clean-energy jobs across America.

Second, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will add 2 million new jobs per year over the next decade.

Third, the CHIPS and Science Act will create more than 1 million construction jobs over the next 6 years to build America's semiconductor factories.

All these laws work to create good-paying union construction jobs for plumbers, pipe fitters, electrical workers, steel workers, laborers, electricians, and other trades for working people.

These are the types of jobs that residents across my district, Texas 29, and millions of Americans across our Nation proudly work to help keep their families together, to feed their children, and to look to the future. These are the kinds of jobs that power America and its economic engine.

House Democrats and President Biden understand that growing the middle class means creating better-paying jobs right here in our country. That is why we passed these monumental laws.

Under the leadership of President Biden, who is the most pro-worker and pro-union President in American history, we have also invested hundreds of millions of dollars in registered apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships to provide new opportunities for working people to get good-paying union jobs.

President Biden knows it is not only about providing opportunities for Americans today, but it is also about planning for tomorrow's generation of workers and having a better life for our children.

I am proud President Biden is building a better America for generations to come by putting people over policy politics. Sadly, as House Democrats and the President are working to create better-paying jobs, the Republicans are job killers. They oppose this legislation because they only focus on controlling women and their bodies. Democrats trust women.

So while Republicans are focused on their own power, House Democrats and President Biden remain laser focused on producing results for the American people, and Democrats are delivering big-time.

SUPPORT FOR BE PRO BE PROUD

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, workforce development programs are spreading across the country because of organizations like Be Pro Be Proud.

In March of 2016, Be Pro Be Proud was launched by the Arkansas Cham-

ber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Arkansas to serve the future leaders of America's workforce more effectively.

Thanks to Be Pro Be Proud, more young people know that they can find a good-paying job and have a successful career without going to college. They have learned that there are alternatives to a baccalaureate degree—alternatives that can produce equal, if not better, outcomes.

In June of this year, I had the privilege of traveling to Arkansas and attending the national Be Pro Be Proud conference alongside Representative FRENCH HILL and Senator JOHN BOOZMAN.

The progress that has been achieved to date by this organization is remarkable, and in the realm of workforce development, its gains are second to none.

In February of this year, officials in North Carolina signed a contract that established a Be Pro Be Proud pilot program within the State. This is wonderful news indeed.

As you can probably tell, Mr. Speaker, this is truly a State-led effort that is a model to other States and becoming a national movement, and it is one that is a force to be reckoned with.

States need to know that the power is in their hands to implement strong and effective workforce development programs. They need to know that they, in fact, are in the driver's seat.

I thank everyone who has worked so diligently to make Be Pro Be Proud what it is today. The work they are doing will go on to leave a positive impact on America's future leaders for generations to come.

AMERICANS ARE NOT CELEBRATING

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, it is no wonder the American people believe that Washington is out of touch. Last week President Biden held an event on the White House lawn to celebrate the so-called Inflation Reduction Act.

He took a victory lap in front of the entire country alongside his allies on live television.

But, Mr. Speaker, do you know who was not celebrating with President Biden?

Hardworking taxpayers and their families who are being pummeled by the President's inflation catastrophe and inflation tax. That same day, new numbers were released showing that inflation continues to surge.

Mr. Speaker, President Biden couldn't read a room if he tried. The rising cost of goods and services will cost the average American household over \$700 a month. When added up, that is over \$8,000 that they will be forced to fork out in a year.

Grocery prices are up 13.5 percent, and food prices are up 11.4 percent since last year. This is the largest 1-year increase in prices since 1979.

Mr. Speaker, anyone who believes that these numbers are worth celebrating needs a serious reality check. The Biden administration's fiscal irresponsibility put us in this mess. Come

November, Republicans will be the ones to fix it.

NO ONE IS ABOVE OR BENEATH THE LAW

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Mr. Speaker, and still I rise.

Mr. Speaker, a monumental motif of American jurisprudence is the basic premise that no one is above the law. It doesn't matter your station in life, it doesn't matter whether you are the President of the United States, and it doesn't matter how much money you have. No one is above the law.

I would also remind us, Mr. Speaker, that there is a compelling corollary to this premise, and it is that no one is beneath the law. No one is above the law, yes, but no one is beneath the law. It doesn't matter how poor you are. It doesn't matter what kind of job you have. It doesn't matter whether you are a janitor or you are a sanitation worker. It doesn't matter. You are not beneath the law in this country. Even if you are an asylee coming here from another country, you are not beneath the law.

□ 1015

I'm so proud, Mr. Speaker, to announce to my colleagues that the D.C. Council will vote on a migrant bill today. It seems that on Tuesday there will be an emergency bill to establish an Office of Migrant Services for the thousands who are being brought here by Governors of Texas and Florida.

These persons in Washington, D.C., they are doing the righteous thing. They are trying to help lawful asylees as they traverse to their destiny. The Governors of Florida and Texas, they would have derailed the Underground Railroad. They would have been the persons who were out looking for those who were seeking freedom.

I am proud of the Mayor of Washington, D.C. I don't know how efficacious the program will be, but I do know that they are making an effort. For this effort, I not only commend them, I will do whatever I can to help them. It is time for us to realize that no one is beneath the law. Asylees are not beneath the law. They are law-abiding persons. The mere fact that they have submitted themselves and seek to have this opportunity to live in this country means that they have broken no law.

I have a question for the Governors of Texas and Florida. Here is my question: You are spending millions to bring people out of their way and to some extent put them in harm's way. I have a question for you: How much will you spend to help them get to their hearings? How much will you spend to help them continue their journey?

Yours is not a righteous cause. Yours is a cause to do what you can to prevent lawful, law-abiding asylees from

having their day in court. History will not be kind to you. You ought to be ashamed of what you do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

WE MUST NEVER BE ENEMIES

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, as the tensions of the Civil War reached a boiling point, President Lincoln vainly reached out to Democrats with these words: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies."

The contrast with Mr. Biden's September 1 speech in Philadelphia is jarring. In it, and many remarks since, Mr. Biden clearly addresses the 74 million Americans who voted for Donald Trump as enemies who "threaten the very foundation of our Republic." He condemned us as "extremists" who "do not respect the Constitution," and who "do not believe in the rule of law" and who "refuse to accept the results of a free election." In other forums, he has called us "semi-fascists."

Mr. President, we revere our Constitution and the structure of individual liberty that it was designed to protect. We do not understand how a government established under that Constitution could use the FBI to pressure social media platforms to censor and suppress free speech or to intimidate parents concerned about their school boards with threat tags or to instruct its field offices to regard anyone who displays our founding American flag as a political extremist.

Mr. President, we revere the rule of law and our Nation's promise of equal justice under law. We do not understand how our immigration laws can simply be ignored as millions of foreign nationals illegally enter our country. We do not understand how a dispute over records justifies an armed raid on a former President who is also a political rival.

We do not understand how public health officials can order our schools and businesses closed or suspend our fundamental rights to worship and assemble with no vote of the people's Representatives. We do not understand how obvious influence peddling by the son of a President can be ignored for years.

Mr. President, of course we accept the results of a free election, but we do not understand how the safeguards to protect the integrity of our elections can be torn down to benefit one party. Replacing in-person election day voting with mail-in ballots, ballot harvesting, month-long voting, accepting ballots after election day, printing ballots on home computers—all of these changes undermine public confidence in the process that is essential to democracy.

We wonder how you can call MAGA candidates a fundamental threat to our

Republic while your party spends millions of dollars to nominate them when you believe it may help you in November.

Mr. President, we can condemn all forms of violence and especially political violence in the strongest possible terms. The riot at the Capitol on January 6 was a disgrace and an abomination that you are right to condemn, and we join you in doing so.

But we don't understand how you can at the same time turn a blind eye to prosecuting the political violence that burned our cities the year before or how you can refuse to enforce the laws that protect our Supreme Court Justices from intimidation at their own homes.

Mr. President, we, too, fear for our democracy. We fear armed bureaucracies that seem increasingly disconnected from the results of our elections. We remember that the IRS singled out ordinary Americans because of their political views, yet no one was held accountable, and now we are adding 87,000 new agents to that bureaucracy.

We fear arbitrary changes in our election laws calculated to skew results. We fear an executive branch that is increasingly taking over the legislative powers of Congress and judicial powers of the courts. We fear the powers of government wielded by officials who view half of our people as dangers, threats, and extremists—your words, Mr. President.

Lincoln spoke of the mystic chords of memory tracing back to the founding of our Nation that must hold us together as Americans. As friends and not enemies. Yet we see these chords increasingly strained by an alien ideology that seems hostile to the flag, the principles, and the heritage of our Nation.

We have only one President, Mr. President, and that is you. I didn't vote for you, and I won't vote for you again, but you are still my President. And the 74 million Americans who voted for Donald Trump are still your fellow citizens.

As the person most responsible for the policies we now live with and the future that is unfolding before us, I ask you to engage us as a friend and not an enemy. We must not be enemies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are again reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

RECOGNIZING THE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE FAIRVIEW FIRE

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the communities affected by the Fairview Fire and thank the first responders who heroically battled the flames.

The Fairview fire started on September 5, and within a matter of hours

residents of Hemet were forced to evacuate their homes.

Since then, the fire has burned over 28,300 acres, caused two deaths, and destroyed at least 36 homes or commercial structures—proving to be one of the largest and most destructive fires our local communities have ever seen.

To the families who have lost a loved one, our neighbors who have had to leave behind their homes, and the students who had to miss school, know that my heart is with you, and I stand ready to support you in any way that I can.

In the last 15 days we have faced much devastation. We have experienced uncertainty, grief, and fear. We have seen the havoc wildfires can wreak on our families, environment, and livelihoods. We have also been moved by the resiliency of our communities.

Through it all, I have been touched by the kindness and strength exhibited by every neighbor, firefighter, law enforcement officer, and volunteer who has pitched in to help keep us safe.

To our first responders from: Hemet Fire Department; CAL FIRE Riverside; CAL FIRE Incident Management Team 6; Riverside County Sheriff's Department; Cahuilla Fire; U.S. Forest Service; Bureau of Land Management; Idyllwild Fire Department; and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, thank you for your immense heroism.

It is because of each and every one of you—the men and women fighting the fire who have put your lives on the line—that the Fairview fire is now almost completely contained. There were 856 responders and 22 crews from these departments who stepped up without hesitation.

For their responsiveness and work to keep local families informed throughout the Fairview fire, I especially want to acknowledge the Fairview Fire Unified Command: Hemet Fire Department Chief Eddie Sell; CAL FIRE Chief Josh Jansen; Riverside County Sheriff's Department Lieutenant John Shulda; and the U.S. Forest Service Chief Jim Snow.

I also want to thank: CAL FIRE Incident Commander Deputy Chief Jeff Veik; CAL FIRE Incident Command Team 6 Staff Chief Andy Turner and Deputy Chief Dave Scheurich; Riverside County Fire Department Chief Dan Olson; Idyllwild Fire Department Chief Mark LaMont, and Cahuilla Fire Chief Randy Sandoval.

At the fire's highest point, nearly 38,000 individuals were under threat and forced to evacuate. I am incredibly grateful to them for their leadership, as well as every volunteer who pitched in at evacuation sites from Hemet to Temecula.

To everyone with the Riverside County Emergency Management Department, Riverside Department of Animal Services, and the American Red Cross who has contributed to evacuation and prevention efforts, thank you for all that you have done.

Your actions have helped families know when it was time to evacuate and helped our most at risk find shelter. In this disaster, there have been countless heroes, many who will go unnamed—the neighbor who texted their friend to make sure they saw the evacuation alert, the mother who pitched in that extra \$10 to a local evacuation center, and the many non-profits, volunteers, and local leaders who did whatever they could to help without seeking honor or recognition. The list goes on and on.

As a community, we can never forget the heroes who stepped up throughout the fire—big or small. As a Nation, I encourage each of us to follow the example set by the people of Hemet to come together in a time of crisis and to always lend a helping hand to a neighbor in need.

RECOGNIZING BRAD ASHFORD

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the hard work and accomplishments of my friend and former Congressman, Brad Ashford, who passed away April 19, 2022. Brad began his career in politics by faithfully serving in the Nebraska State legislature for 16 years, focusing on ways to solve problems in education, labor, and urban affairs.

After being elected to represent the Second Congressional District of Nebraska, Brad worked hard to advance multiple bills in support of veterans. He was a co-sponsor of the Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015, which helped veterans find sustainable employment and apply their skills to work for Customs and Border Patrol. He also co-sponsored the Wounded Warriors Federal Leave Act of 2015, which allowed veterans with a service-related disability to take an increased amount of time to seek treatment and heal as needed.

Brad will most be remembered when people drive by the nearly 2-year-old Ambulatory Care Clinic at Omaha's VA Hospital. This facility, funded through a public-private partnership, was largely the result of Brad's efforts to craft and pass the CHIP In for Vets Act of 2016.

This innovative legislation was a first of its kind that enables the use of Federal funds to be matched with privately raised donations. Brad and I became friends after 2016 and we worked together to see the project come to fruition. This past September, I was humbled to carry on his legacy by passing the reauthorization of this important legislation.

It was Brad's mission to ensure all constituents of the Nebraska community felt well-represented. Throughout his tenure in Congress, Brad consistently sought to reach across the aisle and advocate for bipartisan legislation, highlighting that Representatives are

not only capable of working together, but must do so to advance our Nation, and we do this regardless of ideology or political party.

He was a problem-solver and a man of action. Even after his time in Congress, he continued to advocate and educate the public on justice-engaged youth, including our last project together finding pathways to careers that could reintegrate them as productive members of our community and reduce recidivism.

I salute and thank Brad for his leadership, mentorship, and friendship. We went from being political adversaries to great friends. It is my hope that we all carry on Brad's legacy of civility, compassion, and cooperation. I personally will miss the optimistic and hopeful conversations with my friend that we frequently enjoyed.

My heart goes out to his wife, Ann, his children; John, Ellie, and Tom; his granddaughter, Rosie; and his many loved ones. We are eternally grateful for all that Brad has done for our Nation.

□ 1030

HONORING NEBRASKA SENATOR TOM BREWER

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Native American Heritage Month, I rise to recognize the dedication and accomplishments of Senator Tom Brewer, a veteran with 37 years of service, including six tours to Afghanistan, two Purple Hearts, and a Bronze Star.

His experiences show resilience and true patriotism as he holds the title of the first senator of Native American descent to serve in Nebraska's unicameral. He was first elected in 2016 and represents the 13 counties of District 43 in the western Nebraska Sandhills.

Senator Tom Brewer is a member of the Oglala Lakota Sioux and grew up on the Pine Ridge Reservation before he enlisted in the Nebraska Army National Guard. He attended college at Doane University in Crete on an ROTC scholarship and continued to serve us internationally as he fought on behalf of our freedoms in Afghanistan.

Although gravely wounded in his final tour, Senator Brewer did not let this injury prevent him from fighting for his country through public service. After serving nearly four decades, Senator Brewer retired from the Army and was then elected to the Nebraska unicameral.

His inclusion represents how far we have come as a State, as well as the ways that we as people can come together in the future to uphold the proposition that all men are created equal.

Since his time in office, he has worked on legislation that improves veterans' affairs and agriculture policy to help all Nebraskans.

Senator Brewer continues to advocate for farmers and ranchers, servicemen and women, and fights to protect our constitutional rights. He has just returned from 2 months in Ukraine doing humanitarian relief in the Kharkiv region.

Though he has faced much adversity, he has managed to overcome it and use his experiences to create new standards in Nebraska's government. We thank him for his service and honor him for paving the way for all Native Americans.

OPPORTUNITY TO TRANSFORM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, first, I offer my prayers and the prayers of the people of the Virgin Islands for the people of Puerto Rico after the devastation of Hurricane Fiona. My colleague across the aisle, Congresswoman GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, knows that, like so many other issues, she has my support.

Mr. Speaker, like many Virgin Islanders, September is a month forever etched in my mind. Five years ago on September 6, Hurricane Irma relentlessly pummeled the territory, and Virgin Islanders watched in mute shock as a Category 5 storm shredded roofs, uprooted trees, and shattered lives.

Then, 2 weeks after Hurricane Irma, 5 years ago today, Hurricane Maria made landfall. For hours that stretched into the early morning, another Category 5 hurricane brought destruction across parts of the island that had not been shredded by Irma.

The compounded impact of two Category 5 hurricanes is unfathomable. Virgin Islanders, undeterred by the dramatic scale of devastation, rallied in the face of tragedy and proceeded to rebuild their lives and our community.

Virgin Islanders banded together to deliver food and medical supplies, organize cleanup initiatives, and volunteer to transport people and goods between the multiple islands and Puerto Rico.

The response of this body, the House of Representatives, from leadership chairs to rank-and-file Members, was extraordinary. Ultimately, the dialogues and relentless advocacy were crucial to securing extraordinary funding and a significant change to the Stafford Act for the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico to not only provide necessary funding to rebuild but to rebuild with resiliency, to rebuild not as things were but as things should have been.

Despite the tremendous bipartisan funding, however, recovery stalled during the Trump administration due to, frankly, a belief by that administration that the funding was too much for the people of the Virgin Islands and not the financial responsibility of the Federal Government. Money was slow-walked.

Additionally, with the changes in law made by this Congress to allow the Virgin Islands to rebuild to prevailing industry standards, HUD, and especially FEMA, have had difficulty at the regional and local levels in accepting and implementing the changes in standards.

In view of this and unnecessary government bureaucracy, I coauthored the Expediting Disaster Recovery Act, a bipartisan disaster relief bill, with my colleague Representative GARRET GRAVES, which expedites the allocation of additional funds and assistance to cover unmet needs.

Our isolation from the mainland and relatively small size created difficulty in obtaining supplies and workers, and the decision to report in to Puerto Rico added another layer of bureaucracy, further hindering the speed of rebuilding.

I must be transparent by recognizing that, unfortunately, local government exacerbated the slow pace of the rebuild. The unprecedented funding was not met with sufficient macro planning. We did not use the first years after the storm and still have not sufficiently built capacity—training individuals while paying them to meet construction and project management demands, developing integrated fund and project management systems, aggressively recruiting experienced Virgin Islanders to return home to advance the rebuild, and educating the people to be prepared for spending the massive funding.

Fortunately, there is a window of opportunity to jump-start this rebuild while Democrats remain in the majority, our President prioritizes resiliency in underserved areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, and our local and Federal elected officials maintain transparency and cooperation to advance this once-in-a-generation opportunity to transform the Virgin Islands.

I am continually encouraged by the grit and heroism exhibited by my people, the people of the Virgin Islands, who face the grueling task of rebuilding their lives with sheer tenacity and determination.

Together, we have a shared responsibility to safeguard the future of these islands by ensuring that the Virgin Islands remain stronger and more resilient from the twin tragedies of back-to-back Category 5 storms. The opportunity that lies before us is too great and meaningful to let pass by.

RECOGNIZING STATE SENATOR SHEILA MCNEILL

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of State Senator Sheila McNeill, who is retiring after many excellent years in service to the city of Brunswick and to the State of Georgia.

Senator McNeill is a longtime supporter of our country's Armed Forces, having served for 2 years educating citizens and elected officials on the importance of seapower as the first woman to ever lead the Navy League, but her support for America's sailors didn't stop there.

In 1996, Senator McNeill played a key role in establishing St. Mary's Submarine Museum, the largest museum of its kind in the South.

During her tenure as a State senator, Sheila sponsored legislation to fight Georgia's human trafficking crisis and the pernicious effects of homelessness and sponsored countless bills to improve our State's educational infrastructure.

Sheila will be retiring at the end of her term this year to support her husband of over six decades. We thank her for everything she has done for our Armed Forces, for students, and for the many Georgians she has served over the years.

Her career has been a long and impressive one, and we were so lucky to have such a talented woman fighting for such important causes.

RECOGNIZING IAN GALLAGHER

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the bravery of Ian Gallagher, a Rincon police officer who stepped up when help was needed most.

On a bright morning this June, the city of Rincon was hosting their annual Let Freedom Ring Parade, which I was proud to be a part of. A crowd of hundreds of people was gathered along either side of the parade route to watch the spectacle.

Around this time, Officer Gallagher heard calls over the radio that the roadblock, which had been set up, had been breached by an erratically driving car. He looked and saw an SUV speeding down the route, only just missing onlookers, including myself.

Shouting to those along the road to back up to safety, knowing that he must do something to stop the driver, he kept his patrol car behind a fire truck. Just before the suspect's car passed him, he pulled out directly into its path, stopping the driver in a head-on collision. His act of selfless bravery and split-second heroism undoubtedly saved many lives that day.

While this head-on collision was dangerous and surely jarring, both Officer Gallagher and his canine officer, who was with him at the time of the incident, are on their way to a full recovery.

He has recently been awarded the Medal of Valor, the Nation's highest award of valor for a public safety official.

I, alongside the people of the First Congressional District of Georgia, thank him for his service and his selflessness.

HONORING RON AND SANDRA ELLIOTT

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Ron and Sandra Elliott, owners of Game Changers Running Company.

Since the store's founding in 2012, Game Changers has been so much more than just a place to get your running shoes. Under the leadership of Ron and Sandra Elliott, Game Changers has been committed to the health and fitness of Georgia's coastal region.

As a physical therapist-owned establishment, Game Changers understands the importance of community health and wellness. They have heavily invested in their community through various educational programs and running clinics, as well as financial contributions to local charities.

Since their doors first opened, Game Changers has been able to donate over \$250,000 to local organizations to help transform coastal Georgia's mindset about running and physical well-being.

Ron and Sandra's service to their community and their country began long before Game Changers opened its doors, having both served in the military.

Ron and Sandra, thank you for what you have done for our community through Game Changers. You have more than earned a relaxing and restful retirement.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING DON HOGAN

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor my good friend, Don Hogan, as he retires from public service.

Don graduated from Georgia Southern University and then attended the University of Georgia, graduating with a master's degree in education. He committed himself to a career in the rehabilitation field, where he specialized in mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities.

In Brunswick and St. Simons, he has been known as a leader in civic involvement and community service. During his 2-year term on the Glynn County Board of Commissioners, he served as both vice chairman and chairman.

Most recently, he has served in the Georgia State House of Representatives, representing the 179th District.

Additionally, his philanthropic passions have impacted his community in ways that will be felt for years. He has served as area commissioner for Boy Scouts of America, as well as on the advisory council of the Coastal Area Planning and Development Commission, Goodwill Industries, and Glynn County School's special instruction.

The sacrifice that every public servant makes, alongside their family, is admirable and has no small impact on their life. I am very grateful for the inspirational leadership and servitude Don has displayed throughout his life.

I, on behalf of the great people in the First Congressional District of Georgia, take this moment to honor Representative Don Hogan and his legacy.

CONSERVING ENERGY SAVES MONEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, this month, Californians have faced one of the hottest and longest heat waves on record. From Sacramento to San Diego, families have suffered triple-digit temperatures.

These extreme temperatures put an enormous strain on our electrical grid. It is urgent that Americans increase the energy efficiency of our homes.

Fortunately, the Inflation Reduction Act makes this transition easier and cheaper. Thanks to this new law, which I helped pass, families can get new tax credits and rebates for installing energy-efficient products in their homes, including windows, water heaters, and heating and cooling systems. I recently welcomed Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm to visit an Orange County family saving money on utilities with efficient appliances.

As the climate crisis continues to harm communities, the Inflation Reduction Act delivers relief. We can conserve energy and save families money at the same time.

NURSING HOMES AREN'T COMMODITIES

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to champion protecting our seniors.

Wall Street shouldn't get to decide if older Americans can age with dignity. But across the country, private equity firms are spending billions to turn nursing homes into commodities.

When private equity firms take over nursing homes, they cut costs and cut corners; they lay off trusted staff; and they stretch care workers too thin to provide the care and attention older Americans need. Quality of care declines, and deaths among residents rise dramatically.

We cannot entrust our loved ones to these bad actors. They focus on maximizing returns for investors at the expense of delivering protected care to seniors, their patients.

I have long pushed to hold private equity accountable and to end corporate abuse in healthcare. The health and well-being of our seniors are not for sale.

CLIMATE CRISIS IS A HEALTH CRISIS

Ms. PORTER. The climate crisis is a health crisis.

This month, high temperatures threaten the well-being of Californians. For some, it was a matter of life and death.

In the past decade alone, extreme heat has killed 3,900 Californians. We know who dies from extreme heat.

□ 1045

Older Americans die in homes they can't afford to keep cool. Workers die in the sun, doing jobs they can't afford to lose.

After years of ignoring the climate crisis, our Nation has finally directed resources to fighting climate change. Green investments in the Inflation Reduction Act will help older adults live longer and avoid heat-related health emergencies. They will protect our children from wildfire smoke that causes chronic breathing conditions. And by contributing to a healthier workforce, they will keep our economy strong.

BROADBAND COMPETITION

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the ability to shop for the best deal is funda-

mental to a free market economy. Yet, for years, many people in apartments and office buildings have been stuck with only one option for internet.

Service providers have unfairly locked out competitors by securing exclusivity agreements with landlords. Tenants are trapped into one choice for broadband, whether they are getting a fair deal or whether they are getting ripped off.

Allowing big corporations to gatekeep the market is not healthy capitalism. I have previously pushed for the Federal Communications Commission to crack down on abusive Internet Service Providers. I am pleased that the FCC unanimously adopted new rules this year to end these predatory agreements.

Strengthening competition for broadband is proven to lower costs, improve service, and promote innovation. Americans should have the freedom to choose the internet plan that is best for them.

CRISIS AT OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the crisis at our southern border and to call for this body to immediately take up the Border Security Act of America that will restore order; that will enhance technology; and that will give our Customs and Border Protection agents the tools that they are begging for.

A year ago last March, I actually went where the President and our Vice President refuse to go: to the southern border, Rio Grande. And if you talk to the CBP agents there, they will tell you exactly what is going on.

We are seeing our southern border overrun by the drug cartels. We are seeing human trafficking take place. We are seeing and hearing from children who are being abused along the journey, and the amount of fentanyl and other drugs that are streaming over our border and killing Americans is at record levels. It could be stopped today, but this administration and this Congress refuse to do it.

The issue of public safety and national security is one we just discussed last week, September 11; we said we will never forget. But yet, here we have policies in place that make us less safe and could potentially cause something catastrophic to happen.

We need to be wise. We need to be reasonable. We are a nation of immigrants. We are a compassionate nation. My mother is a Cuban refugee. My father is a Greek immigrant.

It is not about that. It is about having order. It is about having laws. It is about having policies in place and making sure that they are being followed.

We know that 66 suspected terrorists were apprehended attempting to cross

our border. We also know that, at a time like this, we face threats from Russia and from China, and Iran straight out said that they plan attacks on United States soil.

And yet, with 3.2 million people crossing into our country illegally and 500,000 gotaways from over 60 different countries, we run a risk of being in danger. Think about that, that is almost four times the population of the President's home State of Delaware.

Now it is also having a financial impact on our constituents. It is now costing American taxpayers \$20 billion a year, something completely unsustainable as U.S. debt approaches \$31 trillion.

Americans are struggling right now to get by. They are trying to keep roofs over their own heads. They are trying to pay their utility bills. They are trying to put food on the table for their children, and now the majority wants them to pick up this additional cost for this unsustainable policy.

My own mayor is saying that it is having an impact on New York City and that it is at a breaking point. He is complaining about the Governors who are busing individuals to New York City, but he hasn't said a peep about the President who was flying them in over the last 2 years.

The bottom line is, if my mayor or anyone else has an issue with what is happening in their cities, they need to hold the President accountable and this Congress accountable to make sure that we pass the laws that make sense.

We need to bring up the Border Security for America Act before we leave next week. If not, we are doing a great disservice to the people of this country. We are continuing to increase our debt. We are continuing to make our cities less safe, and we are continuing to put our Nation at risk in the future.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor the heritage, culture, and immense and amazing contributions of Latinos to the United States by introducing a bicameral resolution recognizing September 15 through October 15 as Hispanic Heritage Month.

When you walk into my office, both in my Washington, D.C., office, and the San Fernando Valley office which I represent, you will notice a very important picture of two hard-working gentlemen, two generations of Mexican immigrants, my father and my mother's father, smiling while crouching down picking potatoes in the very hot Stockton, California, sun.

No matter how exhausted, how busy, and how much pain they endured, they never complained, and they took the time to pause and smile because they were so proud to be able to do a hard

day's work and an honest day's work right here in the United States of America.

That same grit and positivity that they demonstrated in that photo are values carried by Latinos throughout our country's history: farmworkers, astronauts, scientists, and many amazing contributors to our great country. They are Latinos who have helped keep our country operating before the pandemic, through the pandemic, and still to this day. It is those same values and stories, those of individuals, many of them immigrants, who encompass an unwavering spirit of perseverance. These are the true stories that will be told at the National Museum of the American Latino.

Latinos have been in what is now the United States for hundreds of years. So current and future generations have the opportunity to visit the National Mall and experience our beautiful history, culture, and contributions that make us the greatest Nation in the world.

Yes, that is right, Mr. Speaker. The beautiful National Mall will soon have a Latino museum on it so that people from all over the world can appreciate the amazing contributions that Latinos have been making to this great country and this continent for hundreds and hundreds of years.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing these amazing contributions of Latinos of the United States, and to encourage everyone to recognize that we are a great country. We are an eclectic country, and we do have much to be proud of. We, as Americans from every part of this world, have made this country their home.

To people who are Latinos, it is sad to hear just a few minutes ago that even Members of Congress will say derogatory things about the southern border and make people believe that you should be afraid of immigrants who come to this country, who seek a better life, people who come to this country and do the jobs that most Americans, including me, really don't want to do but need to be done.

If you are a senior in the United States of America, it is very likely, as you get older and you need somebody to help you in your day-to-day life, it will probably be somebody with an accent. And yes, I smile when I say that; somebody who gives their love and commitment to that person who deserves the dignity of being cared for. Many, many times, it is an immigrant. Many, many times, they speak Spanish. "Of course, they speak Spanish." "Seguro que si, hablan espanol." Like my grandfather who came to this country, my mother who came to this country, and my father who came to this country did.

My grandfather had no formal education; my mother and father only had a first and second grade education.

Why did they come to the United States?

Because they knew that this was a country of opportunity.

And although they suffered many indignities of racism and derogatory comments toward them or what have you, they raised 11 American-born citizens in what some people would call a very tough neighborhood. I say a very beautiful, challenged neighborhood, but a beautiful neighborhood at that.

And now I, as their youngest son, get to be a United States Congressman, to contribute to this country as a U.S. citizen and a Representative of the community that I was born and raised in; yet, at the same time, to advance what is good about our country and to be an example to every single one of us.

We live in a great country, the United States of America, and Latinos have always made contributions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California will provide a translation of his remarks to the Clerk.

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LEGISLATION

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, as a 50-year member of the Massachusetts Building Trades, as former president of the Ironworkers Local 7 in Boston, and as a proud member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure here in Congress, I rise in support of and in acknowledgement of the success and benefits to our States, cities, and towns, of President Biden's transformational Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, better known as the bipartisan infrastructure law.

Signed by President Biden this past November, this landmark legislation continues to provide critical investments in our Nation's infrastructure and transportation systems, including \$550 billion in new funding to repair and modernize America's roads, bridges, public transit systems, passenger and freight rail ports, airports, high-speed internet, and water systems.

Importantly, the bipartisan infrastructure law also stands as a testament to what we can accomplish together on behalf of the American people when we set aside partisanship and divisiveness in favor of collaboration toward addressing the most urgent needs of the American people.

In my own State of Massachusetts, the Eighth Congressional District that I represent, we are already putting historic Federal funding delivered by the bipartisan infrastructure law into use.

We have older infrastructure in Massachusetts, especially the city of Boston, the city of Brockton, and the city of Quincy. Over \$8.5 billion will be allocated to Massachusetts to support that infrastructure, to rebuild it over the next 5 years.

In fact, this year alone, \$2 billion in new Federal funding has been announced for our State to date, including more than \$1.7 billion identified for

key transportation and infrastructure projects.

Considering that 472 of our State bridges and more than 1,100 miles of Massachusetts highway has been declared deficient or in poor condition, this funding will not only be used for structural repairs, but also will serve to reinforce our coastal infrastructure against the devastating impacts of climate change.

Our State has already received nearly \$190 million in bipartisan infrastructure law funding this year to support lead pipe replacement and other clean and safe water improvements. This funding will be critical to some of our older historic cities, like the city of Brockton, that struggle with toxic chemicals in their water supply.

□ 1100

As it does in all 50 States, the bipartisan infrastructure law has already allocated approximately \$534 million this year for Massachusetts to improve our public transportation systems. This funding could not be timelier for the residents of Massachusetts in view of the ongoing safety incidents, operating deficiencies, personnel shortages, and service reductions at the MBTA, one of the oldest transit systems in the country.

Earlier this year, we also broke ground at a new electric bus maintenance facility in Quincy, Massachusetts, that will serve to accommodate a modern electric fleet of MBTA buses and alleviate the carbon footprint of our public transportation that exacerbates the incidence of asthma and respiratory disease.

Just this month, our State delegation joined President Biden at Boston Logan Airport to recognize the \$62 million in bipartisan infrastructure law funding that will be used to modernize and increase the climate resilience of our international terminal and its surrounding roadways. That project is expected to create almost 6,000 jobs.

Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan infrastructure law is supporting similar projects and job creation across this great country to the enormous benefit of the American people. It is also, I remind my colleagues, a worthwhile example of what Democrats and Republicans can do here in Congress when we work together.

CELEBRATING RECOVERY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, every September, we observe Recovery Month to celebrate the millions of Americans in recovery from substance use disorders, and we reaffirm our commitment to passing policies to combat the impact of addiction in our communities.

The impact of addiction is tragically far reaching, extending far beyond the

individual suffering, impacting entire families, especially children.

The opioid epidemic has forced increasing numbers of kinship caregivers, most of whom are grandparents, to take over the role of primary caregivers for children impacted by the crisis. Grandparents like Susan, a grandmother I spoke with recently at an opioid awareness vigil, who had stepped up to be her grandchildren's primary caregiver but is struggling to make ends meet, unable to access services that would be available if her grandchildren were instead placed in foster care.

I introduced the Help Grandfamilies Prevent Child Abuse Act to help ensure that grandfamilies like Susan's have access to the critical services and support needed to keep kids safe and keep them with their own families.

Combating addiction will take all of us working together to support our loved ones and community members. We can't let our families fight this fight alone.

SUPPORTING AND DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, as I walked up the Capitol steps this morning, I was stopped by a reporter who wanted to know if it was a priority of the Democratic Party to pass the Presidential Election Reform Act, which we will consider in the House this week. I was stunned by the assumption in that question that protecting the peaceful transfer of power in the United States of America could ever be a partisan issue. In fact, the legislation under consideration is a bipartisan bill.

I don't care if you are a Democrat, a Republican, a conservative, a liberal, an Independent, if you love this country and believe in a government by the people, for the people, of the people, we all have an obligation to confront the dangers posed by radical extremists who would undermine our elections, abandon the peaceful transfer of power and the rule of law for their own personal or political gain.

I look forward to working with my colleagues of all political stripes to strengthen the guardrails of our democracy and to support and defend our Constitution.

RECOGNIZING CELEBRATE COMMUNITY WEEK

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Celebrate Community Week.

Last week, Congressman JIMMY PANETTA from California and I introduced a resolution to designate the week of September 11 through September 17 as Celebrate Community Week and commemorate the efforts of local service organizations across the country.

Mr. PANETTA and I are co-chairs of the bipartisan Congressional Service Organization Caucus. The resolution

recognizes the role of service organizations in promoting community humanitarian assistance while also instilling the value of giving back in our youth. We specifically applauded the Kiwanis International, Lions Clubs International, Optimist International, and Rotary International for encouraging and promoting community service and humanitarian assistance through their local chapters.

The Celebrate Community Week resolution highlights the critical work of our community service organizations. Volunteer service is the cornerstone of a successful, strong, and healthy community, and is an important staple of American life.

I commend our community service organizations like the Lions Club International, Rotary International, Kiwanis International, and Optimist International for everything they do to help our communities flourish.

CELEBRATING CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because over the weekend, we celebrated Constitution Day. On September 17, we commemorate the signing and adoption of the U.S. Constitution in 1787 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

This day, where we celebrate our Constitution, originated in 1953 when the Senate passed a resolution designating September 17 to 23 as Constitution Week.

In 2004, Congress officially made Constitution Day and Citizenship Day a Federal holiday. Congress also required all publicly funded agencies and schools to provide information on the Constitution on this day.

In 2017, President Trump proclaimed September 17 as Constitution Day and Citizenship Day. Constitution Day serves as a celebration of our American system as well as a reminder that our government exists to serve the people and their freedom.

For 235 years, Congress has been given the responsibility by the people to represent their interests. We should behave like every day is Constitution Day and remember Congress should always serve the people as outlined in the preamble.

POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize September 16 as POW/MIA Recognition Day.

Last Friday, we remembered the men and women our Armed Forces who served honorably and have not returned home.

At this time, almost 82,000 servicemen and -women have not returned home from the battlefield. This includes those who served in World War II, the Korean war, the Vietnam war, the Cold War, and both wars in Iraq.

Those who serve in uniform have sacrificed greatly to give us the opportunity to live our lives in freedom and in peace. We thank those who served and returned home, but most importantly we remember those who served and never returned.

Last May, I introduced the Prisoners of War and Missing in Action Trade Agreement Resolution. This resolution would urge our mutually beneficial trade agreements to include a commitment from our trade partners to continue to search for and recover our missing servicemembers.

Mr. Speaker, on this POW/MIA Recognition Day, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and honor our commitment to bring our servicemen and -women home.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Sunday marked the 21st anniversary of the September 11 terror attacks. I rise today to remember the innocent lives we lost.

At 8:46 a.m., American Airlines Flight 11 flew into Tower 1 of the World Trade Center. Not long after, Flight 175 roared over Lower Manhattan into Tower 2.

While Americans around the country were grappling with the events that just transpired, a third plane, Flight 77, crashed into the Pentagon.

In southwest Pennsylvania, the fourth flight, United 93, was hijacked and made the abrupt turn toward Washington, D.C. But because of the brave passengers and crew members, it crashed into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

In the days, weeks, months, and now more than two decades that followed September 11, our country joined together to face the very evil which attempted to take us down.

We will forever be indebted to our servicemen and -women who joined the fight to protect our freedoms.

While today's world has grown no less dangerous, we, as Americans, are resilient. We will never forget, not 21 years later, not ever.

May God continue to watch over our first responders, our men and women in uniform, and all those who keep us safe.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 9 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

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

God our Savior, break into our world which is rife with bad news, and make known the redeeming proclamation of Your love for us and Your plans for our good and not our harm.

Preserve the welfare of countries and communities around the world from the disasters threatening them. Particularly on this day, we pray for the people of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean as once again they battle the devastation inflicted on them by damaging winds and raging seas.

Grant us redemption from all that seeks to distance us from Your love and distract us from faith in You. Restore our relationship with You that by Your mercy, we would all be welcomed once again into Your embrace.

Lord, You are the ruler of the universe. We appeal to You this day that Your saving hand would hold and protect Your people.

Renewed in 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 Chamber 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 Georgia (Mr. ALLEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ALLEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

MIGRANTS WHO SEEK ASYLUM AND REFUGE IN AMERICA

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

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, last week, nearly 50 migrants who sought asylum and refuge in America were met with grossly un-American actions.

Governor DeSantis deceived them and shipped them across the Nation, like chattel, to Martha's Vineyard all in search of hollow political points.

Not only was this a failed political stunt, it was a failure of common humanity—of common decency.

To think of what men, women, children—a 1-month-old—endured to seek asylum in our great Nation. To think of the bravery and the agony to leave your home, your family, your country in search of a better way of life—fleeing communism, political and economic instability in Venezuela.

Madam Speaker, Members come to this floor to give 1-minute speeches

every session, and I hear Republican speeches and I see the signs, the stunts—Biden's border crisis.

No. This is America's problem, our problem. And a "wall" or these recent, cruel stunts by shameful Governors auditioning to be the next Trump offer no solutions, no hope.

Instead, it will take courage—courage by Republicans in both Chambers to come back to the table and work with Democrats to fix our long-broken immigration system. That is the American way.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

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

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, we should empower our workforce to flourish. However, Washington Democrats are fixated on dragging us back to an outdated model via their PRO Act, which would strip workers of their freedoms and force every American worker to either join a union or pay dues to a union in order to keep their jobs. This is not the American way.

Freedom of choice is what makes our economy strong, and every American should have that choice. Our workforce is constantly evolving, and we need creative, forward-thinking legislation that gives workers and small businessowners both stability and flexibility. That is why Senator TIM SCOTT and I introduced the Employee Rights Act.

Our bill protects independent contractors, entrepreneurs, gig workers, franchisees, and anyone else seeking to earn a living on their own terms. The Employee Rights Act puts workers in the driver's seat by giving them the protections they need to choose for themselves how to earn a living and build a future for their families.

Republicans stand with the 21st century worker. It is time our labor laws did the same.

HAWAIIAN HISTORY MONTH

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

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to continue to honor September as Hawaiian History Month in my home State of Hawaii. Today, I am honoring Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole. Prince Kuhio was the second Native Hawaiian to represent Hawaii in Congress, when he was elected in 1903, and he served for two decades until his death in 1922.

He is best known for the establishment of the Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu in 1918 and the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1920. Throughout his life, Prince Kuhio, revered by Native Hawaiians as Ke Ali'i Maka'ainana, a prince for the people, was a tenacious leader and used his

voice to preserve and strengthen the Hawaiian people.

Prince Kuhio championed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, which was signed into law by President Warren G. Harding in 1921. The Act enables Native Hawaiians to return to their lands in order to support self-sufficiency and self-determination. This Act created a homeland to build homes, farms, ranches, and otherwise engage in economic activities.

This legacy of championing Native Hawaiian causes and preserving Native Hawaiian history is what Prince Kuhio is most remembered for, and I am proud to continue that legacy here in the United States House of Representatives.

BIDEN ELECTRICITY COST SURGE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, American families are paying the highest electricity prices in over 40 years with a 16 percent increase from a year ago. Additionally, natural gas prices to heat homes are up 30 percent as winter nears due to the extremist Biden energy failing policies.

According to a HelpAdvisor survey in the last year, a quarter of Americans reduced food and medicine so they could pay the energy bill. Unfortunately, one in six people, more than 20 million households, are behind on utility bills and in danger of losing utility services. The Energy Information Administration anticipates an additional increase this year.

The policies of Biden and Democrats are responsible for high utility costs and destroying jobs.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years, as the global war on terrorism continues moving from a safe haven in Afghanistan to America. With the open Biden border for terrorists, American families today are at a greater risk of mass murder than ever before.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BATTA VUCIJIC

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

Mr. GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor the life of my dear friend, Batta Vucijic.

Batta was a leader in our community whose contributions to North LA County will live on for several generations. As a founding board member at the Ministry of Life Without Limbs, he spread the good word of our savior Jesus Christ to many, including those in prison ministries.

Batta is served by the love of his life, Rita; their seven children, Marco, Natalie, Elena, Lara, Daniela, Dario,

Ariana, and Nataliya, who he loved as his own; their spouses; and dozens more family members.

I will always remember Batta's commitment to our community and his friendship. We will miss him dearly. Today, he sits next to the one true king in heaven and looks down upon us all with pride with his warm, humble demeanor.

Batta was a dear friend, a great American, and a true believer. We love you and miss you, my friend. God blessed us with Batta's presence and now has brought him home.

NATIONAL RICE MONTH

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, September is National Rice Month, and even though the month is two-thirds over with, it is never not time to have rice for your next meal.

I want to pay a special tribute to the hardworking farmers, millers, merchants, suppliers, and the consumers who make rice not only such a nutritious product, but an important part of our economy.

My home State of California is the second largest rice-producing State with the Sacramento Valley home to 95 percent of California's production. It is an important part also of the Pacific Flyway. California primarily produces medium grain sticky rice, otherwise known as sushi rice.

America's rice industry contributes 125,000 good-paying jobs and an estimated \$34 billion to our Nation's economy. Rice farmers take excellent care of their land, prioritizing resource conservation, nutrition, top yields worldwide, and product quality.

U.S. rice farmers produce more rice using less land, energy, and water than they did just 20 years ago, providing critical habitat for many species, which is really important, once again, to the Pacific Flyway as the ducks and geese move all the way from the north down to the south.

Unfortunately, drastic water cuts have taken half of the rice acreage out of California this year. We need to keep the industry going strong for all those good needs.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1098, JOINT CONSOLIDATION LOAN SEPARATION ACT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1361 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1361

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the

House the bill (S. 1098) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize borrowers to separate joint consolidation loans. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any 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 Education and Labor or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

SEC. 2. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Thursday, September 22, 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 September 19, 2022, September 20, 2022, September 21, 2022, or September 22, 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 (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN). The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH) 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. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days 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. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1361, providing for consideration of S. 1098, the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, under a closed rule.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member on the Committee on Education and Labor, as well as one motion to commit.

Finally, the rule provides the majority leader, or his designee, the ability to en bloc requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered on September 19 to September 22. This authority lasts through September 22, 2022.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased we are here today to provide consideration of

the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, led by my colleagues Senator MARK WARNER of Virginia and Representative DAVID PRICE of North Carolina.

From 1993 to 2006, the Department of Education allowed married couples to consolidate their student loans for a lower interest rate through the Joint Consolidation Loan program requiring participating borrowers to be jointly liable for repayment of their loans.

Congress ended the program in 2006, but Congress never provided a way for borrowers to disentangle the joint debt. Across the country, there are borrowers who remain liable for their former spouse's debt, even in cases of domestic violence.

□ 1215

Today, we have an opportunity to address this problem and help borrowers regain their financial independence.

The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act allows borrowers to apply to the Department of Education to split their consolidated loan into two separate Federal direct loans. Borrowers can submit either a joint application or an individual application in the case of domestic violence, economic abuse, or inability to reach a former spouse.

The joint consolidation loan remainder would be split proportionally based on the percentages that each borrower originally brought into the loan. The two new Federal direct loans would have the same interest rates as the joint consolidation loan.

Additionally, the bill would enable borrowers to regain access to student loan relief programs such as the public service loan forgiveness program and income-driven repayment programs for which they were previously ineligible due to their joint consolidation loans.

Like many of my colleagues, I have heard from constituents who have joint consolidated loans with their former spouses. Some of those constituents express frustration that, due to having a joint loan, they become ineligible to apply for other student loan relief programs, even though they are no longer with their spouse and they are carrying the burden of the joint loan.

Constituents also entrusted me with their personal stories of domestic abuse and how these joint consolidated loans won't allow them to get away from their abusive former spouses.

Just a few weeks ago, a constituent from Wheat Ridge, Colorado, reached out to my office. It has been nearly 17 years since her separation from her abusive spouse. Following her divorce, not only did she and her family continue to receive harassment from this individual, but she was left with the financial burden of paying the entire loan balance because her former spouse refused to pay his share.

All she wanted was a fresh start, so she moved to Colorado, but her joint consolidated loan with her former spouse continues to loom over her.

She is not asking for her loans to be forgiven. She is simply asking to be fi-

nally freed from this abusive relationship by passing this Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act.

I thank her and all the other individuals who have come forward to share how this loan program that ended nearly two decades ago continues to affect their daily lives.

I commend Representative PRICE, Senator WARNER, and all of my colleagues for this work on this bill. I urge all my colleagues to support the rule and the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I thank the Representative from Colorado for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

S. 1098 is intended to ensure borrowers who need to separate their loans urgently because they are victims of domestic or economic abuse are not put in further harmful financial situations due to having a joint consolidation loan that cannot be separated.

Republicans fully support the intention of the bill, and it is something we should be able to address in a fully bipartisan manner. However, they are concerned that this bill misses the mark.

According to the Department of Education, this bill could not be implemented for at least a year or longer. If we want to truly solve this problem, victims need help immediately.

This bill also broadens the Secretary of Education's authority. It gives the Secretary the authority to allow for new consolidation loans if it is in the fiscal interest of the Federal Government but does not define the term.

In addition, this bill did not receive a hearing in the House Education and Labor Committee, no discussion, no input, simply accepting the Senate's version, which was introduced before the President's announcement of student loan forgiveness.

My Republican colleagues on the Education and Labor Committee have an alternative bill that will protect victims of abuse, allowing borrowers to separate their loans immediately rather than waiting up to 18 months.

It also protects taxpayers from potential abuse of authority by the Secretary of Education by narrowly tailoring the authority to help those in need. Congress should always be concerned about relinquishing authority to the executive branch.

This bill also closes all the gaps that exist in the bill that has been brought up on the floor today. Yet, my colleagues were ignored, and now we are left discussing an incomplete policy.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this alternative that would solve the problems without ceding more authority to the Secretary.

Madam Speaker, I oppose the rule, and I ask the Members to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, first, I include in the RECORD a Statement of Administration Policy, dated September 19, 2022, supporting this particular piece of legislation.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

S. 1098—JOINT CONSOLIDATION LOAN SEPARATION ACT—SEN. WARNER, D-VA, AND 3 COSPONSORS

The Administration supports House passage of S. 1098, the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act. The bill would build on actions the Administration has taken to support federal student loan borrowers.

While the authority to originate joint consolidation loans ended in 2006, borrowers with these loans were given no way to disentangle their debts, even in the event of divorce, economic abuse, or unresponsiveness from a former spouse. S. 1098 would allow two borrowers with a joint consolidation loan to jointly submit an application to the Department of Education to separate their consolidated loan into two separate loans. The loans would be split proportionately based on the original loan amounts. This bill would also allow survivors of domestic violence or economic abuse or borrowers who are unable to reach the other borrower to submit an individual application to separate their portion of the joint consolidation loan.

The Administration urges the House to pass S. 1098, the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, and send it to the President, to fix one part of the student loan program and provide this critical support to borrowers with joint consolidation loans.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I listened to my friend from Minnesota, and I appreciate her remarks. The amendment that has been discussed that the Republicans are proposing simply does not go far enough.

This bill really should be embraced unanimously in this House, just as it was in the Senate between Democrats and Republicans, allowing for spouses to separate, take on their own specific piece of the loan, and move forward, no longer staying in this kind of locked-in relationship, especially in those situations.

They do recognize the abusive relationships, but there are also some where there is economic abuse or where you simply can't reach the spouse. In those instances, too, there should be the ability to divide these back into their original forms.

So, this bill, like it was in the Senate, should be accepted, I think, universally by this House. I am sorry to see that there is opposition. It doesn't make a lot of sense to me.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I point out that the vote that my colleague does point out regarding this bill in the Senate was before the President made his announcement regarding student loan forgiveness.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, all I have to say on this rule is to listen to whatever she said, nothing of what my colleague from the State of Colorado says.

I am actually here because my good friend, Mrs. FISCHBACH, is allowing me to correct a mistake. I missed the 1-minute time period, so I am going to use my time to actually honor one of my constituents.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Thomas Ramage, the fifth president of Parkland College since its 1966 inception, who will retire at the end of this year following a remarkable 15 years as president and 24 years of service to the institution.

Under the leadership of Dr. Ramage, Parkland College completed a \$92 million campus master plan that created six new buildings, adding 250,000 square feet of classrooms, labs, and student service spaces to provide the quality educational facilities that our students need.

During his time at Parkland, Tom has continued to adapt to the changing needs of industry, acquiring the Institute of Aviation at Willard Airport from the University of Illinois and forming lasting relationships with private-sector partners.

Under his guidance, Parkland also leads the Illinois community college system by enrolling more than 350 international students, representing well over 50 countries.

Dr. Ramage's strong fiscal management and guidance led Parkland College through a recession, a State budget crisis, and a pandemic. The legacy of excellence that he leaves behind is even stronger than when he became president in 2007.

I have had the pleasure of working with Tom throughout my decade in Congress. I am proud to call him my friend, and I congratulate him on his well-earned retirement.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, ordinarily, I would argue with my friend from Illinois, but since it was such a nice testimonial to the doctor, I will support him in his 1 minute and his nice comments as his friend retires.

Getting back to the matter at hand, Madam Speaker, we are here to deal with loan separation. I would say that we are looking at some 14,000 loans to which this might be applicable.

It will provide a path forward for borrowers with these loans who no longer want their debt to be tied to their former spouse. It is particularly important for borrowers who just want to meet their own debt obligation without being saddled with someone else's.

We have heard from these constituents, as we heard from my constituent from Wheat Ridge, Colorado, about the fact that she has been divorced for 17 years and is still saddled with a debt that her husband owed and won't take responsibility for.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amend-

ment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H.R. 8749 to repeal the methane emissions and waste reduction incentive program for petroleum and natural gas systems.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD along with the extraneous materials immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, just last week, a constituent called my office with concerns about the President's energy policy. Joshua hauls gas for a living and said it is the best job he has ever had, but he worries that President Biden wants to take that away. He asked for my support and expressed his appreciation for anything that I can do to protect the industry.

H.R. 8749 is a key piece of that puzzle. It supports American energy independence and all those who rely on it by protecting the Permian Basin and the largest secure supply of crude oil in the world.

If the Biden administration gets their way on this issue, production will be slowed in that region, jobs will be lost, and gas prices will continue to rise.

Madam Speaker, this Presidential administration is actively working against the oil and gas industry. They have increased natural gas production taxes, prevented energy development in Alaska, and made permitting more difficult.

They are prioritizing supplemental energy technologies like wind and solar, but the U.S. Energy Information Administration's annual energy outlook projected that petroleum and natural gas will be the most used fuels in the U.S. through 2050. We cannot abandon these reliable and essential sources of energy.

Madam Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), the author of the bill, to further explain the amendment.

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Minnesota for so eloquently explaining the underlying reason that I rise to oppose the previous question so that we may immediately consider H.R. 8749, which is my bill to strike the new tax on every American, the new tax on natural gas that was included in the Democrats' paycheck reduction act.

At a time when we actually are witnessing probably the most destructive energy poverty crisis in the civilized world, which is happening right now in Europe, in most cases happening in countries that are now experiencing a tenfold increase of their heating bills, a tenfold increase of their energy bills, a tenfold increase of all the requirements of energy, the most foundational piece of any economy, President Biden is driving an agenda to do the same

thing here in the United States, driving an agenda to impoverish the energy needs of this country.

While the President may deny the existence of inflation and crippling price hikes, those of us who are actually buying our own groceries and paying our bills every month know that is false. No position in the United States can deny the economic facts—8.3 percent. That, I believe, pales in comparison to what areas in rural America are actually paying.

Price hikes on energy are the largest driver of this inflation by far. Gas utility bills are up 33 percent. Electricity is up almost 16 percent. It is 16 percent more expensive than it was this time last year.

In the United States right now, today, energy costs are so high that one in six Americans are facing a notice from their electric company that they may be disconnected—one in six.

When I said these words just a couple of months ago, everybody on the other side of the aisle laughed at that proposition. Yet, it is the policy that started with the flurry of activity last January, the executive orders that were aimed at killing the industry that underpins our economy, the industry that won World War II, the industry that has lifted 1 billion people out of poverty, 1 billion people around the world in places like sub-Saharan Africa, the Indian subcontinent, and the Far East. That is because of the shale revolution. That is because of technology.

The Paris climate accords have absolutely nothing on the reduction of harmful pollutants and emissions that private innovation has actually done.

□ 1230

And even knowing this, President Biden and Democrats in Congress have introduced another tax on American energy that will continue to drive costs up.

How many more Americans will be unable to heat their homes this fall and this winter when Democrat tax initiatives make their utility bills 50 percent more expensive than last year?

Does the Green New Deal lobby group want America to follow in the footsteps of the Europeans I just mentioned who have returned—literally returned to burning wood chips in their homes?

Restarting coal plants, where was that in the Green New Deal? Where was that in the Paris climate accord in COP26?

Make no mistake. These costs will swiftly be passed along to the 180 million Americans and 5.5 million businesses that rely on natural gas.

In fact, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office now estimates this fee will increase taxes by \$6.5 billion and raise natural gas bills an additional 17 percent, in addition to the inflationary pressures already facing our economy. What an inexcusable error.

Instead of encouraging more U.S. production of oil and gas, House Democrats have opted instead to cut government checks to favored green special interest groups.

And by the way, what happened to the President's promise not to raise taxes on Americans earning less than 400,000? It is laughable.

Americans are begging for lower prices. They are begging for the government to simply allow free market principles to work; to allow the companies that underpin energy to do what they do best, which is to do it better, to do it more efficient; to do it cleaner and to not be dependent on adversaries like Russia and China and other adversaries.

The crowning achievement of President Biden's energy policies will be dependence on adversaries for our energy needs. In Maslow's hierarchy, I couldn't think of something that is worse; dependence on OPEC oil as he goes to Saudi Arabia asking for more production when we can do it here better.

We only need to look at the reckless policies in Europe to understand how bad this can be. We only need to look at the dependence that Europe had on Russia that has now, in many, many ways, led to a crisis in Ukraine.

Energy underpins everything. And I am tired of hearing that we are in an energy transition. We are not. We are in an energy expansion.

Another billion people will be added to the population of this globe within the next 15 to 20 years, one billion. Where is their energy going to come from? Can those people afford electric vehicles?

Where does electricity come from?

These are the questions it would be nice to have in a transparent, open, and realistic debate. In this energy expansion, I invite my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to come to my district to see the fact that my congressional district has more wind energy than the entire State of California. Come see what we do with regards to solar.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PFLUGER. Come to my district to see that, in this energy expansion, it is going to take every available source of energy. But most importantly, it is going to take reliable energy, base-load energy, sources that are primary that can provide the reliability.

We don't need to go the direction that Europe has gone, and we certainly don't need to go the direction that our friends in California have gotten used to with rolling blackouts.

And we don't need higher taxes. Every American family is struggling. The solution is literally directly below our feet. It is literally at the hands of the most innovative and experienced entrepreneurs, engineers, hardworking

patriots. It is here. We can provide that reliability and reduce dependency.

I urge my colleagues to cast their vote for the American family, for the senior on a fixed income, for the small business owner, and for energy security.

And let me issue a warning. If we continue down this path, it will end in energy poverty right here in this country; and those that will be affected most are the vulnerable in our population, the ones that are disconnected from their energy companies; the ones that can't afford to do anything because energy costs are so high.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 8749 which would strike the new tax on natural gas, and get us on a path, once again, to energy dominance, energy security and reliability.

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

I remind my friend, Mr. PFLUGER, that this bill is about separating loans. It is not about the energy policy, although I will address some of his remarks in a second.

This is about the some 14,000 people that have taken advantage, clearly of consolidating loans, but since that point, there has been some disruption in their marriage. So we now have people, as I mentioned earlier, that have been divorced for 17 years, still burdened by a student loan of their ex-spouse and, in that particular instance, an ex-spouse who had been abusive and continues to refuse to pay his share of the loan.

So this gives the spouse who was in the abusive relationship, the spouse who can't find the ex-spouse to help take care of this joint loan, the ability to separate, take care of their own loans, and take advantage of other programs that we, in Congress, the administration, Democrats and Republicans, have put into place, like the public loan forgiveness.

If you are working for the government, in some instances, you can get credit for that service. Many of these people have been unable to take advantage of that. So that is what this bill is about. That is what this rule is about.

Now, as to my friend, I would say to him, you know, gas prices—I don't know about Texas, maybe Texas has higher gas prices than Colorado. But in Colorado, the gas prices have dropped a buck 30 to a buck 50 over the course of the last 4 months, to the point where it is under three bucks.

Madam Speaker, I refer my friend to the article in The New York Times and that I will include in the RECORD titled: "U.S. Gas Prices Have Fallen for 91 Straight Days, a Relief for Consumers."

[From the New York Times, Sept. 13, 2022]

U.S. GAS PRICES HAVE FALLEN FOR 91 STRAIGHT DAYS, A RELIEF FOR CONSUMERS
(By Isabella Simonetti)

The price of gasoline continues to fall steadily, easing pressure on American con-

sumers as the cost of filling a tank continued to tumble from record levels reached earlier in the summer.

Gas prices fell 10.6 percent in August, which helped moderate still-sky-high inflation, Tuesday's Consumer Price Index report showed.

The energy index, which tracks gasoline and electricity among other energy sources, dropped 5 percent last month, as electricity and natural gas prices rose.

After peaking at \$5.02 in June, gasoline prices have dropped for 91 straight days, and the national average stood at just over \$3.70 a gallon on Tuesday, data from AAA show. But analysts point to a few reasons this streak of declines is unlikely to continue.

Because they're determined by oil prices, gasoline prices are also susceptible to a wide range of challenges, like hurricanes that knock out drilling in the Gulf of Mexico and efforts to punish Russia for its invasion of Ukraine by curbing its ability to sell crude on the global market.

While gas prices are down, the overall energy index still remains up 23.8 percent over the 12 months that ended in August. Electricity prices alone jumped 15.8 percent, representing the largest 12-month increase since August 1981, the inflation report said. The jump in electricity prices is largely attributable to the high cost of natural gas, said Laura Rosner-Warburton, an economist at MacroPolicy Perspectives.

As winter approaches, other fuel prices could influence inflation data. The cost of heating a home with natural gas, the most common source of home-heating fuel in the United States, is expected to jump more than 25 percent from last year, to \$952 for the six months from October through March, according to the National Energy Assistance Directors Association.

"You would expect that a hard winter could create a significant increase in demand in price of natural gas," said Bryan Benoit, U.S. national managing partner of energy at Grant Thornton. "And then of course all of this is further exacerbated by what's going on with the war in the Ukraine."

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I would also say to my friend from Texas, as it relates to inflation, the gentleman is correct. There has been, on a year-over-year basis, a jump of about 8 percent, 8.3 percent, I think he mentioned. But since the beginning of the year, that has fallen dramatically.

Of course, over the summer we saw deflation in a couple of months, and the most recent inflation report in August was it rose .1 percent. So, annualized, that is a 1.2 percent inflation rate now because we are seeing prices drop, particularly in the energy sector.

So as much as my friends on the other side would like to wish that we had inflation, it is going away because we have been able to pass legislation like the Inflation Reduction Act, which takes a good look at both climate responsibilities that we have in urging and incentivizing towards renewable energy. But it also has a huge piece in there to allow us to negotiate prescription drug prices and bring those down.

So I would say to my friends on the other side, this bill is about dealing with loans, consolidated loans that now need to be separated.

But on the subjects brought up, I can tell you that inflation is dropping

based on the most recent reports, and gas prices are falling.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, we did address some of the issues that we have and the concerns we have regarding the bill that is in front of us. But we also offered a previous question because we should be talking about energy.

The American public is concerned about energy independence and what is happening with energy; how they are going to cool and, in my case, in Minnesota, how we are going to heat our homes. It gets cold in Minnesota, and people are concerned about how they are going to heat their homes this winter and what they will have to cut out of their family budget if prices continue to rise on heating their homes.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG) to discuss it even further. And it is cold in North Dakota, too.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Madam Speaker, it is actually pretty nice in North Dakota right now, but we are on our way to winter.

Saying gas prices have lowered 91 days in a row is a whole lot like giving a medal to an arsonist for helping put out a fire he started. Gas prices are not lower than when President Biden took office, and other energy prices are continuing to rise.

And I want to see the report that says inflation has gone down because I have seen it has gone up in the most recent numbers to 8.3 percent. I think there was very great dueling chryons going on as we are celebrating an Inflation Reduction Act that does nothing to reduce inflation while the stock market is tanking, and we get a new report that inflation is actually going up.

But I would urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can consider commonsense policy that would reverse the decision by 220 Democrats in this Chamber to tax American energy producers and raise prices on consumers.

Democrats frame their price-increasing \$1,500 methane tax as a way to reduce emissions, but the small and medium oil and gas companies in States like mine were already taking steps to reduce pollution in an economically viable way. These small and medium companies are the ones that drive energy production, particularly in North Dakota, and are going to be double-regulated from the wellhead to the market.

The structure of the methane program is unwieldy; it is burdensome, and it will only serve to increase prices for consumers. And we have seen just that.

In New York, a typical customer's electric bill is expected to increase by 29 percent from last year—29 percent.

Ratepayers in New Hampshire saw the price of electricity double over the summer.

With one in six families falling behind on their utility bills, and winter right around the corner, the last thing we need are policies that make it more expensive to produce energy in the United States. We need to take the handcuffs off domestic producers and deliver affordable, clean, and reliable energy.

In any rational place in the world, California's energy policies, where they are demanding electric vehicles by 2035 and, 2 days later, ask people to not charge their electric vehicles, and the energy policies of our allies in Germany and other countries in Europe that are seeing the highest utility rates of any civilized country in the world should be a big, red blinking stop sign.

But we are not in a rational world. We are in Washington, D.C., and instead of taking the time to reflect and take reasonable steps to ensure that our country doesn't go down the same path as these other places, we double down on policies that will not work, and they have the added benefit of not actually doing anything to clean up the environment.

Madam Speaker, I urge everyone to defeat the previous question so we can go back and deal with an energy policy that is based on reality and not ideology.

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

With respect to the bill that we have before us and the rule that we have before us involving the separation of these loans, I would just say there was a woman named Angela who is on the hook for nearly \$200,000, she has been divorced since 2016.

What she owes is five times what her initial loan was because of this consolidation of loans. And she suffered from domestic violence and has had her credit score drop like a rock. She is faced with crippling debt. And until we are able to uncouple and decouple these joint loans through this separation loan act, she is going to continue to be burdened by something that really is not her responsibility.

That is the bill we are here to really debate and discuss, S. 1098. And obviously, the rule is to allow its debate on the floor of this House.

This weekend, I was out walking precincts on Saturday—going back to the energy discussion that we are having. And at one of the houses was a young man getting his electrical engineering degree at the Colorado School of Mines. And he didn't really recognize too many of the candidates.

But he did say that he was familiar with the Inflation Reduction Act because it is the first time we have done anything of any real significance for a long time to deal with climate change, and he was very appreciative of that. A gentleman who doesn't have an affiliation; he is not a Democrat, he is not a Republican, unaffiliated. But he was aware of the substantial policy changes

and investments we are making to deal with extreme climate that we face all across this country.

I am glad it is nice in North Dakota right now. But across the country, we have seen wildfires at times that nobody has ever experienced before. We have seen terrible floods, and we continue to see the ocean rise.

□ 1245

There are so many pieces to that Inflation Reduction Act dealing with improving our climate and dealing with the change that I certainly was proud to have supported it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Just before I get into my formal remarks, I just want to mention, we did a quick Google search, because I know that my colleague from Colorado just mentioned the dropping gas prices earlier in his comments. We did a quick Google search, and in 2019, the gas prices in Colorado were \$2.14, and they are currently in 2022, \$3.70. So those gas prices, while you may say they are going down a bit, that is a significant increase from 2019.

Madam Speaker, S. 1098 is well intentioned, but there are other ways to accomplish this goal effectively. The current bill will not help victims of abuse for a year or more. The Republican bill would help them now.

The bill we are debating today includes vague language that creates loopholes that would allow the administration to spend billions of tax dollars on broader loan forgiveness without justification and oversight. The Republican bill closes this loophole to ensure that those who really need the help are the ones receiving it.

We owe it to the victims of abuse to have a straightforward and efficient process to help them, and we owe the taxpayers to protect their tax dollars.

Madam Speaker, I oppose the rule and encourage Members to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I compliment my friend or her Googling talent, because I am sure that is true. The situation that we faced is gas prices shot up to about 4½ bucks, and they have dropped now almost to \$3, or in places across the State, less than \$3.

But, obviously, in Colorado, we are enjoying a very good economy. Virtually everybody is working. We have an unbelievably low unemployment rate. So we feel gas prices are going in the right direction, prices generally are going in the right direction, and there are a lot of people to credit for that, starting with the President of the United States.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues for joining me here today to speak on the rule and the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act.

□ 1300

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE) at 1 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question;

Adoption of House Resolution 1361, if ordered;

En bloc motion to suspend the rules, if offered;

A motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 2490.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 1361) providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1098) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize borrowers to separate joint consolidation loans, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 206, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 441]

YEAS—219

Adams	Cooper	Horsford
Agullar	Correa	Houlahan
Allred	Costa	Hoyer
Auchincloss	Courtney	Huffman
Axne	Craig	Jackson Lee
Barragán	Crow	Jacobs (CA)
Bass	Cuellar	Jayapal
Beatty	Davids (KS)	Jeffries
Bera	Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (GA)
Beyer	Dean	Johnson (TX)
Bishop (GA)	DeFazio	Jones
Blumenauer	DeGette	Kahele
Blunt Rochester	DeLauro	Kaptur
Bonamici	DeBene	Keating
Bourdeaux	Demings	Kelly (IL)
Bowman	DeSaunier	Khanna
Boyle, Brendan	Deutch	Kildee
F.	Dingell	Kilmer
Brown (MD)	Doggett	Kim (NJ)
Brown (OH)	Doyle, Michael	Kind
Brownley	F.	Kirkpatrick
Bush	Escobar	Krishnamoorthi
Bustos	Eshoo	Kuster
Butterfield	Espallat	Lamb
Carbajal	Evans	Langevin
Cárdenas	Fletcher	Larsen (WA)
Carson	Foster	Larson (CT)
Carter (LA)	Frankel, Lois	Lawrence
Cartwright	Gallago	Lawson (FL)
Case	Garamendi	Lee (CA)
Casten	García (IL)	Lee (NV)
Castor (FL)	García (TX)	Leger Fernandez
Castro (TX)	Golden	Levin (CA)
Cherfilus-	Gomez	Levin (MI)
McCormick	Gonzalez,	Lieu
Chu	Vicente	Lofgren
Ciilline	Gottheimer	Lowenthal
Clark (MA)	Green, Al (TX)	Luria
Clarke (NY)	Grijalva	Lynch
Cleaver	Harder (CA)	Malinowski
Clyburn	Hayes	Maloney,
Cohen	Higgins (NY)	Carolyn B.
Connolly	Himes	Maloney, Sean

Manning	Phillips	Soto
Matsui	Pingree	Spanberger
McBath	Pocan	Speier
McCollum	Porter	Stansbury
McEachin	Pressley	Stanton
McGovern	Price (NC)	Stevens
McNerney	Quigley	Strickland
Meeks	Raskin	Suoizzi
Meng	Rice (NY)	Swalwell
Mfume	Ross	Thompson (CA)
Moore (WI)	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)
Morelle	Ruiz	Titus
Moulton	Ruppersberger	Tlaib
Mrvan	Rush	Tonko
Murphy (FL)	Ryan (NY)	Torres (CA)
Nadler	Ryan (OH)	Torres (NY)
Napolitano	Sánchez	Trahan
Neal	Sarbanes	Trone
Neguse	Scanlon	Underwood
Newman	Schakowsky	Vargas
Norcross	Schiff	Veasey
O'Halleran	Schneider	Velázquez
Ocasio-Cortez	Schrader	Wasserman
Omar	Schrier	Schultz
Pallone	Scott (VA)	Waters
Panetta	Scott, David	Watson Coleman
Pappas	Sewell	Welch
Pascrell	Sherman	Wexton
Payne	Sherrill	Wild
Peltola	Sires	Williams (GA)
Perlmutter	Slotkin	Wilson (FL)
Peters	Smith (WA)	Yarmuth

NAYS—206

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

Over the course of the Joint Consolidation Loan program, more than 14,000 borrowers participated. It seemed like a simple consent. Joint consolidation loans allowed for couples to have one single monthly payment with a lower interest rate, but Congress never provided a way for individuals to separate their loans if and when the time came necessary; whether it is an abusive relationship where there is domestic violence, economic abuse, or you simply can't find your ex-spouse to have them help carry the burden.

To my friends on the other side of the aisle who claim they want to help these borrowers, the opportunity to help them is right here, right now. Borrowers who have experienced physical and mental abuse from former partners who now refuse to pay their student loans, like my constituent from Wheat Ridge, say this legislation would set them free. Supporting this legislation is the right thing to do to help borrowers who for years have been stuck in these joint loans with no way out.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and on the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. FISCHBACH is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1361

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 3. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 8749) to repeal the methane emissions and waste reduction incentive program for petroleum and natural gas systems. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any 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 & Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 8749.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam 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.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. 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 question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

Van Duyne Weber (TX) Williams (TX)
Wagner Webster (FL) Wilson (SC)
Walberg Wenstrup Wittman
Waltz Westerman Womack

NOT VOTING—7

Budd Katko Zeldin
Gibbs Kinzinger
Grothman Takano

□ 1346

Mr. TORRES of New York changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I arrived 20 seconds late in a meeting. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 441.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Bass (Correa)	Lamb (Pallone)	Ruiz (Correa)
Boebert (Gaetz)	Lawrence (Stevens)	Rush (Bowman)
Chu (Beyer)	McEachin (Beyer)	Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Conway (Valadao)	McHenry (Donalds)	Sánchez (Pallone)
Garcia (IL) (Correa)	Meng (Escobar)	Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Evans)	Napolitano (Correa)	Swalwell (Correa)
Gottheimer (Neguse)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Vargas (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Jones (Beyer)	Waltz (Gimenez)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 205, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 442]

YEAS—220

Adams	Clarke (NY)	Gomez
Aguilar	Cleaver	Gonzalez,
Allred	Clyburn	Vicente
Auchincloss	Cohen	Gottheimer
Axne	Connolly	Green, Al (TX)
Barragán	Cooper	Grijalva
Bass	Correa	Harder (CA)
Beatty	Costa	Hayes
Bera	Courtney	Higgins (NY)
Beyer	Craig	Himes
Bishop (GA)	Crow	Horsford
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Houlahan
Blunt Rochester	Dauids (KS)	Hoyer
Bonamici	Davis, Danny K.	Huffman
Bourdeaux	Dean	Jackson Lee
Bowman	DeFazio	Jacobs (CA)
Boyle, Brendan F.	DeGette	Jayapal
Brown (MD)	DeLauro	Jeffries
Brown (OH)	DelBene	Johnson (GA)
Brownley	Demings	Johnson (TX)
Bush	DeSaulnier	Jones
Bustos	Deutch	Kahele
Butterfield	Dingell	Kaptur
Carbajal	Doggett	Keating
Cardenas	Doyle, Michael F.	Kelly (IL)
Carson	Escobar	Khanna
Carter (LA)	Eshoo	Kildee
Cartwright	Espallat	Kilmer
Case	Evans	Kim (NJ)
Casten	Fletcher	Kind
Castor (FL)	Foster	Kirkpatrick
Castro (TX)	Frankel, Lois	Krishnamoorthi
Cherfilus-McCormick	Galleo	Kuster
Chu	Garamendi	Lamb
Ciilline	Garcia (IL)	Langevin
Clark (MA)	Garcia (TX)	Larsen (WA)
	Golden	Larson (CT)
		Lawrence

Lawson (FL)	Omar	Sires
Lee (CA)	Pallone	Slotkin
Lee (NV)	Panetta	Smith (WA)
Leger Fernandez	Pappas	Soto
Levin (CA)	Pascarell	Spanberger
Levin (MI)	Payne	Speier
Lieu	Peltola	Stansbury
Lofgren	Perlmutter	Stanton
Lowenthal	Peters	Stevens
Luria	Phillips	Strickland
Lynch	Pingree	Suozzi
Malinowski	Pocan	Swalwell
Maloney, Carolyn B.	Porter	Takano
Maloney, Sean	Pressley	Thompson (CA)
Manning	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Matsui	Quigley	Titus
McBath	Raskin	Tlaib
McCollum	Rice (NY)	Tonko
McEachin	Ross	Torres (CA)
McGovern	Roybal-Allard	Torres (NY)
McNerney	Ruiz	Trahan
Meeks	Ruppersberger	Trone
Meng	Rush	Underwood
Mfume	Ryan (NY)	Vargas
Moore (WI)	Ryan (OH)	Veasey
Morelle	Sanchez	Velázquez
Moulton	Sarbanes	Wasserman
Mrvan	Scanlon	Schultz
Murphy (FL)	Schakowsky	Waters
Nadler	Schiff	Watson Coleman
Napolitano	Schneider	Welch
Neal	Schrader	Wexton
Neguse	Schrier	Wild
Newman	Scott (VA)	Williams (GA)
Norcross	Scott, David	Wilson (FL)
O'Halleran	Sewell	Yarmuth
Ocasio-Cortez	Sherman	
	Sherrill	

NAYS—205

Aderholt	Fitzpatrick	LaTurner
Allen	Fleischmann	Lesko
Amodei	Flood	Letlow
Armstrong	Flores	Long
Arrington	Fox	Loudermilk
Babin	Franklin, C.	Lucas
Bacon	Scott	Luetkemeyer
Baird	Fulcher	Mace
Balderson	Gaetz	Malliotakis
Banks	Gallagher	Mann
Barr	Garbarino	Massie
Bentz	Garcia (CA)	Mast
Bergman	Gimenez	McCarthy
Bice (OK)	Gohmert	McCauley
Biggs	Gonzales, Tony	McClain
Bilirakis	Gonzalez (OH)	McIntock
Bishop (NC)	Good (VA)	McHenry
Boebert	Gooden (TX)	McKinley
Bost	Gosar	Meijer
Brady	Granger	Meuser
Brooks	Graves (LA)	Miller (IL)
Buchanan	Graves (MO)	Miller (WV)
Buck	Green (TN)	Miller-Meeks
Bucshon	Greene (GA)	Moolenaar
Burchett	Griffith	Mooney
Burgess	Grothman	Moore (AL)
Calvert	Guest	Moore (UT)
Cammack	Guthrie	Mullin
Carey	Harris	Murphy (NC)
Carl	Harshbarger	Nehls
Carter (GA)	Hartzler	Newhouse
Carter (TX)	Hern	Norman
Cawthorn	Herrell	Obernolte
Chabot	Herrera Beutler	Owens
Cheney	Hice (GA)	Palazzo
Cline	Higgins (LA)	Palmer
Cloud	Hill	Pence
Clyde	Hinson	Perry
Cole	Hollingsworth	Pfluger
Comer	Hudson	Posey
Conway	Huizenga	Reschenthaler
Crawford	Issa	Rice (SC)
Crenshaw	Jackson	Rodgers (WA)
Davidson	Jacobs (NY)	Rogers (AL)
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (KY)
DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)	Rose
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (SD)	Rosendale
Donalds	Jordan	Rouzer
Duncan	Joyce (OH)	Roy
Dunn	Joyce (PA)	Rutherford
Elizay	Keller	Salazar
Emmer	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
Estes	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert
Fallon	Kim (CA)	Scott, Austin
Feenstra	Kustoff	Sempolinski
Ferguson	LaHood	Sessions
Fischbach	LaMalfa	Simpson
Fitzgerald	Lamborn	Smith (MO)
	Latta	Smith (NE)

Smith (NJ)	Tenney	Walberg
Smucker	Thompson (PA)	Waltz
Spartz	Tiffany	Weber (TX)
Stauber	Timmons	Wenstrup
Steel	Turner	Westerman
Stefanik	Upton	Williams (TX)
Steil	Valadao	Wilson (SC)
Steube	Van Drew	Wittman
Stewart	Van Duyne	Womack
Taylor	Wagner	

NOT VOTING—7

Budd	Katko	Zeldin
Curtis	Kinzinger	
Gibbs	Webster (FL)	

□ 1401

Mr. CARTER of Texas changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to attend some votes in this series due to my flight's schedule. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 441 and “nay” on rollcall No. 442.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Bass (Correa)	Lamb (Pallone)	Ruiz (Correa)
Boebert (Gaetz)	Lawrence (Stevens)	Rush (Bowman)
Chu (Beyer)	McEachin (Beyer)	Ryan (OH) (Correa)
Conway (Valadao)	McHenry (Donalds)	Sánchez (Pallone)
Garcia (IL) (Correa)	Meng (Escobar)	Soto (Wasserman Schultz)
Gomez (Evans)	Napolitano (Correa)	Swalwell (Correa)
Gottheimer (Neguse)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Vargas (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Jones (Beyer)	Waltz (Gimenez)

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES
AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 1361, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358, H.R. 6265, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 7338, H.R. 8453, H.R. 8503, and H.R. 8520; and agree to H. Res. 558.

The Clerk read the title of the bills and the resolution.

The text of the bills and the resolution are as follows:

HELEN KELLER NATIONAL CENTER
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 1433

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 “Helen Keller National Center Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. HELEN KELLER NATIONAL CENTER REAUTHORIZATION.

The first sentence of section 205(a) of the Helen Keller National Center Act (29 U.S.C. 1904(a)) is amended by striking “1999 through 2003” and inserting “2023 through 2027”.

ENSLAVED VOYAGES MEMORIAL ACT

H.R. 4009

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 “Enslaved Voyages Memorial Act”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the enslaved individuals, whose identities may be known or unknown, who endured the Middle Passage.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Commemorative Works Act”).

(c) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GEORGETOWN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR.—The Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or Administrator (as appropriate) following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under section 8906(b)(2) or (3) of title 40, United States Code.

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.

LITTLE MANATEE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ACT
H.R. 4358

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 “Little Manatee Wild and Scenic River Act”.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION FOR STUDY OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS, LITTLE MANATEE RIVER, FLORIDA.

Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(_____) *LITTLE MANATEE RIVER, FLORIDA.—The approximately 50-mile segment beginning at the source in southeastern Hillsborough County, Florida, downstream to the point at which the river enters Tampa Bay, including appropriate tributaries, but shall not include—*

“(A) those portions lying within Manatee County, Florida, and being more particularly described as Parcel ID 247800059, Parcel ID 248200008 and Parcel ID 248100000; and

“(B) South Fork.”.

SEC. 3. STUDY AND REPORT.

Section 5(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(_____) *LITTLE MANATEE RIVER, FLORIDA.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall—*

“(A) complete the study of the Little Manatee River, Florida named in subsection (a)(____); and

“(B) submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes the results of the study.”.

SEC. 4. EFFECT ON MANAGEMENT.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not interfere with the current management of the area of the Little Manatee River described in section 5(a)(____) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, nor shall the fact that such area is listed for study under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) be used as justification for more restrictive management until Congress acts on the study recommendations.

COUNTERING ASSAD’S PROLIFERATION TRAFFICKING AND GARNERING OF NARCOTICS ACT
H.R. 6265

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 “Countering Assad’s Proliferation Trafficking And Garnering Of Narcotics Act” or the “CAPTAGON Act”.

SEC. 2. INTERAGENCY STRATEGY TO DISRUPT AND DISMANTLE NARCOTICS PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING AND AFFILIATED NETWORKS LINKED TO THE REGIME OF BASHAR AL-ASSAD IN SYRIA.

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

(1) the Captagon trade linked to the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria is a transnational security threat; and

(2) the United States should develop and implement an interagency strategy to deny, degrade, and dismantle Assad-linked narcotics production and trafficking networks.

(b) REPORT AND STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a written strategy to disrupt and dismantle narcotics production and trafficking and affiliated networks linked to the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria. Such strategy shall include each of the following:

(1) A strategy to target, disrupt, and degrade networks that directly or indirectly support the narcotics infrastructure of the Assad regime, particularly through diplomatic and intelligence support to law enforcement investigations and to build counter-narcotics capacity to partner countries through assistance and training to law enforcement services in countries, other than Syria, that are receiving or transiting large quantities of Captagon.

(2) Information relating to the use of statutory authorities, including the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 8791 note), the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (popularly referred to as the “Kingpin Act”), section 489 of the Foreign Assistance Act (relating to the international narcotics control strategy report), and associated actions to target individuals and entities directly or indirectly associated with the narcotics infrastructure of the Assad regime.

(3) Information relating to the use of global diplomatic engagements associated with the economic pressure campaign against the Assad regime to target its narcotics infrastructure.

(4) A strategy for leveraging multilateral institutions and cooperation with international partners to disrupt the narcotics infrastructure of the Assad regime.

(5) A strategy for mobilizing a public communications campaign to increase awareness of the extent of the connection of the Assad regime to illicit narcotics trade.

(6) A description of the countries receiving or transiting large shipments of Captagon, and an assessment of the counter-narcotics capacity of such countries to interdict or disrupt the smuggling of Captagon, including an assessment of current United States assistance and training programs to build such capacity in such countries.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

CORRUPTION, OVERTHROWING RULE OF LAW, AND RUINING UKRAINE: PUTIN’S TRIFECTA ACT
H.R. 6846

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 “Corruption, Overthrowing Rule of Law, and Ruining Ukraine: Putin’s Trifecta Act” or “CORRUPT ACT”.

SEC. 2. REVIEW OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO RUSSIAN KLEPTOCRATS AND HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSERS.

(a) DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a determination, including a detailed justification, of whether any person listed in subsection (b) meets the criteria for the imposition of sanctions under provisions of law that authorize the imposition of sanctions relating to corruption or human rights violations.

(b) PERSONS LISTED.—The persons listed in this subsection, which include Russian persons and current and former Russian government officials, are the following:

- (1) Roman Arkadyevich Abramovich.
- (2) Konstantin Lvovich Ernst.
- (3) Victor Evdokimovich Gavrillov.

(4) Dmitry Ivanov.
 (5) Pavel Vladimirovich Krashenninnikov.
 (6) Elena Evgenievna Morozova.
 (7) Mikhail Albertovich Murashko.
 (8) Ella Alexandrovna Pamfilova.
 (9) Dmitry Nikolaevich Patrushev.
 (10) Denis Gennadievich Popov.
 (11) Margarita Simonovna Simonyan.
 (12) Vladimir Roudolfovich Solov'yev.
 (13) Andrey Yuryevich Vorobyev.
 (14) Igor Vladimirovich Yanchuk.
 (15) Victoria Valerievna Abramchenko.
 (16) Maxim Alekseevich Akimov.
 (17) Igor Olegovich Aleshin.
 (18) Sergey Vladimirovich Aleksandrovsky.
 (19) Anton Andreyevich Alikhanov.
 (20) Igor Alekseevich Altushkin.
 (21) Ekaterina Sergeevna Andreeva.
 (22) Dmitry Vasilievich Aristov.
 (23) Roman Evgenievich Artyukhin.
 (24) Zaur Asevovich Askenderov.
 (25) Pavel Alekseevich Astakhov.
 (26) Ludmila Valentinovna Babushkina.
 (27) Igor Vyacheslavovich Barinov.
 (28) Victor Fedorovich Basargin.
 (29) Marat Alimzhanovich Basharov.
 (30) Nikolai Viktorovich Baskov.
 (31) Andrey Removich Belousov.
 (32) Yuri Ivanovich Borisov.
 (33) Larisa Igorevna Brycheva.
 (34) Igor Yurievich Brytsalov.
 (35) Petr Pavlovich Biryukov.
 (36) Yury Alexandrovich Burlachko.
 (37) Igor Yurievich Chaika.
 (38) Alexey Olegovich Cherkunov.
 (39) Elena Evgenievna Chernyakova.
 (40) Yulia Dmitrievna Chicherina.
 (41) Yuri Anatolyevich Chikhanchin.
 (42) Artur Nikolaevich Chilingarov.
 (43) Vladimir Viktorovich Chistyukhin.
 (44) Sergey Alekseevich Dankvert.
 (45) Adam Sultanovich Delimkhanov.
 (46) Evgeny Ivanovich Ditrikh.
 (47) Zarina Valeryevna Doguzova.
 (48) Alexey Alexandrovich Druzhinin.
 (49) Dmitry Petrovich Dyuzhev.
 (50) Daniil Vyacheslavovich Egorov.
 (51) Ilya Vladimirovich Eliseev.
 (52) Alexander Vladimirovich Emelianenko.
 (53) Marina Valentinovna Entaltseva.
 (54) Ksenia Valentinovna Yudaeva.
 (55) Valery Alexandrovich Fadeev.
 (56) Valery Nikolaevich Falkov.
 (57) Valery Valerievich Fedorov.
 (58) Aram Ashotovich Gabrelyanov.
 (59) Oleg Mikhailovich Gazmanov.
 (60) Valery Abisalovich Gergieyev.
 (61) Dmitry Yurievich Gogin.
 (62) Tatiana Alexeyevna Golikova.
 (63) Olga Yurievna Golodets.
 (64) Vasily Yuryevich Golubev.
 (65) Alexander Nikolaevich Gorbenko.
 (66) Dmitry Vladimirovich Gorelov.
 (67) Viktor Petrovich Goremkin.
 (68) Vladimir Mikhailovich Gundayev.
 (69) Oleg Vladimirovich Ilyinikh.
 (70) Yuri Olegovich Isaev.
 (71) Alexander Valentinovich Ishchenko.
 (72) Mikhail Yuryevich Ivankov.
 (73) Alexander Sergeevich Kalinin.
 (74) Natalya Ivanovna Kasperskaya.
 (75) Evgeny Valentinovich Kaspersky.
 (76) Sergey Alexandrovich Karaganov.
 (77) Alexander Gennadievich Khloponin.
 (78) Viktor Borisovich Khristenko.
 (79) Eduard Yuryevich Khudainatov.
 (80) Andrey Stepanovich Kigim.
 (81) Sergey Georgievich Kireev.
 (82) Dmitry Mikhailovich Kirillov.
 (83) Philip Bedrosovich Kirkorov.
 (84) Vladislav Nikolaevich Kitaev.
 (85) German Sergeevich Klimenko.
 (86) Franz Adamovich Klintsevich.
 (87) Anton Anatolyevich Kobayakov.
 (88) Dmitry Viktorovich Kochnev.
 (89) Victor Anatolievich Koksharov.
 (90) Petr Viktorovich Kolbin.
 (91) Ekaterina Vladimirovna Kolokoltseva.
 (92) Alexander Sergeevich Kolpakov.
 (93) Veniamin Ivanovich Kondratyev.
 (94) Aleksandr Vladimirovich Konovalov.
 (95) Alexander Nikolaevich Konovalov.
 (96) Boris Nikolaevich Korobets.
 (97) Anton Olegovich Kotykov.
 (98) Alexander Alexandrovich Kozlov.
 (99) Sergey Sergeevich Kravtsov.
 (100) Svetlana Aleksandrovna Krivonogih.
 (101) Nikolai Mikhailovich Kropachev.
 (102) Alexey Leonidovich Kudrin.
 (103) Andrey Vasilievich Lavrishchev.
 (104) Alexander Vladimirovich Lazarev.
 (105) Artemy Andreyevich Lebedev.
 (106) Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Lebedev.
 (107) Igor Evgenievich Levitin.
 (108) Alexandra Yuryevna Levitskaya.
 (109) Alexey Evgenievich Likhachev.
 (110) Maxim Stanislavovich Liksutov.
 (111) Andrei Yurievich Lipov.
 (112) Olga Borisovna Lyubimova.
 (113) Magomedsalim Magomedalieovich Magomedov.
 (114) Iskander Kakhramonovich Makhmudov.
 (115) Pavel Viktorovich Malkov.
 (116) Ziyad Manasir.
 (117) Denis Valentinovich Manturov.
 (118) Vladimir Lvovich Mashkov.
 (119) Oleg Vasilievich Matytsin.
 (120) Vladimir Rostislavovich Medinsky.
 (121) Sergey Alimovich Melikov.
 (122) Andrey Nikolaevich Metelsky.
 (123) Nikita Sergeevich Mikhalkov.
 (124) Garry Vladimirovich Minkh.
 (125) Rustam Nurgaliyevich Minnikhanov.
 (126) Dmitry Yuryevich Mironov.
 (127) Yekaterina Mikhailovna Mizulina.
 (128) Artur Alekseevich Muravyov.
 (129) Anzor Akhmedovich Muzaev.
 (130) Elvira Sakhipzadovna Nabiullina.
 (131) Alexander Vasilievich Neudko.
 (132) Alexander Valentinovich Novak.
 (133) Roman Vitalyevich Novikov.
 (134) Ivan Ivanovich Okhlobystin.
 (135) Vladimir Evgenievich Ostrovenko.
 (136) Ella Alexandrovna Pamfilova.
 (137) Evgeny Ignatievich Petrov.
 (138) Andrey Andreevich Pisarev.
 (139) Oleg Anatolyevich Plokhoi.
 (140) Nikolay Radievich Podguzov.
 (141) Alexey Petrovich Polikashin.
 (142) Georgy Sergeyevich Poltavchenko.
 (143) Yana Evgenyevna Poplavskaya.
 (144) Denis Gennadievich Popov.
 (145) Anna Yuryevna Popova.
 (146) Mikhail Evgenievich Porechenkov.
 (147) Kristina Andreevna Potupchik.
 (148) Alexander Valerievich Potapov.
 (149) Iosif Igorevich Prigozhin.
 (150) Evgeny Alexandrovich Primakov.
 (151) Svetlana Gennadievna Radionova.
 (152) Anastasia Vladimirovna Rakova.
 (153) Nikolay Vyacheslavovich Rastorguev.
 (154) Ksenia Denisovna Razuvaeva.
 (155) Alexey Evgenievich Repik.
 (156) Maxim Valeryevich Rumyantsev.
 (157) Konstantin Igorevich Rykov.
 (158) Dmitry Vadimovich Sablin.
 (159) Victor Antonovich Sadovnichy.
 (160) Alla Vladimirovna Samoilova.
 (161) Vladimir Viktorovich Selin.
 (162) Natalya Alexeevna Sergunina.
 (163) Maksut Igorevich Shadaev.
 (164) Anton Pavlovich Shalaev.
 (165) Alexey Valerievich Shaposhnikov.
 (166) Maxim Alekseevich Shaskolsky.
 (167) Karen Georgievich Shakhnazarov.
 (168) Ilya Vasilievich Shestakov.
 (169) Inna Konstantinovna Shevchenko.
 (170) Mikhail Viktorovich Shmakov.
 (171) Nikolay Grigoryevich Shulginov.
 (172) Igor Anatolyevich Shumakov.
 (173) Olga Nikolaevna Skorobogatova.
 (174) Konstantin Evgenyevich Skrypnik.
 (175) Oleg Aleksandrovich Skufinsky.
 (176) Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Skvortsov.

(177) Veronika Igorevna Skvortsova.
 (178) Ivan Vasilyevich Sovetnikov.
 (179) Dmitry Albertovich Tayursky.
 (180) Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova.
 (181) Valery Vladimirovich Tikhonov.
 (182) Boris Yurievich Titov.
 (183) Konstantin Borisovich Tolkachev.
 (184) Vladimir Ilyich Tolstoy.
 (185) Igor Vasilyevich Tonkovidov.
 (186) Alexander Vyacheslavovich Trembitsky.
 (187) Nikolai Nikolaevich Tsukanov.
 (188) Dmitry Vladislavovich Tulin.
 (189) Alexander Evgenyevich Udodov.
 (190) Yury Viktorovich Ushakov.
 (191) Ruben Karlenovich Vardanyan.
 (192) Irina Alexandrovna Viner-Uzmanova.
 (193) Vadim Vladimirovich Yakovenko.
 (194) Igor Khanukovich Yusufov.
 (195) Valery Dmitrievich Zorkin.
 (196) Roman Viktorovich Zolotov.
 (197) Yuri Sergeevich Zubov.
 (198) Viktor Alexeevich Zubkov.
 (c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

READ ACT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7240

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 “READ Act Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 4(a) of the Reinforcing Education Accountability in Development Act (division A of Public Law 115–56; 22 U.S.C. 2151c note) is amended by striking “during the following five fiscal years” and inserting “during the following ten fiscal years”.

RUSSIA CRYPTOCURRENCY TRANSPARENCY ACT

H.R. 7338

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 “Russia Cryptocurrency Transparency Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On February 24, 2022, the Government of the Russian Federation, led by Vladimir Putin, launched an unprovoked, full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

(2) This unprovoked act of aggression violates Ukraine’s right to independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and constitutes an emergency in international relations.

(3) The invasion by the Government of the Russian Federation of Ukraine caused significant displacement in Ukraine and triggered a broader humanitarian crisis in Europe.

(4) On March 23, 2022, the Department of State released a statement assessing that the Russian Armed Forces committed war crimes by launching indiscriminate attacks on civilians and non-military infrastructure, including apartment buildings, schools, and hospitals, leaving thousands of innocent civilians killed or wounded.

(5) The United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has projected that, over the next three months, 12,000,000 people living in Ukraine will need humanitarian assistance, 6,700,000 people will be internally displaced, and 4,000,000 people will flee Ukraine.

(6) Rapid humanitarian assistance is necessary across sectors to address the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons from Ukraine.

(7) Cryptocurrency has been used as an effective cross-border payment tool to send millions to the Ukrainian Government, Ukrainian army, and Ukrainian refugees with limited access to financial services.

(8) In response to the war of aggression by the Government of the Russian Federation, the United States has imposed an array of sanctions, cutting off major Russian financial institutions from Western markets and freezing the assets of numerous Russian oligarchs.

(9) Given that regimes sanctioned by the United States have used cryptocurrencies to evade sanctions, there are increasing concerns that these digital assets may be used to circumvent the sanctions now imposed on Russia and Belarus by the United States and other foreign countries.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS FOR STATE DEPARTMENT CRYPTO CURRENCY REWARDS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Subsection (e) of section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) The Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before paying out a reward in cryptocurrency.”

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the use of cryptocurrency as a part of the Department of State Rewards program that—

(1) explains why the Department of State made the determination to pay out rewards in cryptocurrency;

(2) lists each cryptocurrency payment already provided by the State Department;

(3) provides evidence as to why cryptocurrency payments would be more likely to induce whistleblowers to come forward with information than rewards paid out in United States dollars or other prizes;

(4) analyzes how the State Department's use of cryptocurrency could undermine the dollar's status as the global reserve currency; and

(5) examines if the State Department's use of cryptocurrency could provide bad actors with additional hard-to-trace funds that could be used for criminal or illicit purposes.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON BLOCKCHAIN USAGE FOR UKRAINIAN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the most effective avenues to promote economic development and provide humanitarian aid to Ukraine, including possible uses of cryptocurrencies or other technologies incorporating blockchains. Such report shall—

(1) review and analyze the advantages offered by cross-border transactions involving digital assets relative to other traditional avenues for cross-border humanitarian relief payments and the reasons for those advantages, including structural barriers which

may impact the cost, efficiency, and reliability of traditional payment channels; and

(2) also review and analyze ways in which technologies incorporating blockchains can—

(A) assist in the care, support, or resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons from Ukraine;

(B) address humanitarian access challenges and ensure the effective delivery of such assistance to persons from Ukraine;

(C) increase efficiency, accountability, and transparency in the administration of humanitarian aid provided by the United States to persons from Ukraine;

(D) prevent corruption through the use of “web3” technologies;

(E) improve access to capital; and

(F) bolster the efficiency and reliability of cross-border remittances.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form and may include a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVENESS AND ENFORCEMENT OF SANCTIONS.

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

(1) on March 9, 2022, President Biden issued an Executive Order outlining a national policy to mitigate the risks, and harness the potential benefits of, digital assets and distributed ledger technology;

(2) the growing development and adoption of digital assets have created an urgent need for the United States to play a leading role in the global financial system and facilitate technological innovation;

(3) these developments have had significant implications that pose risks to the financial stability and national security interest of the United States, including issues relating to privacy and surveillance;

(1) the United States Government must—

(A) ensure the efficacy and enforcement of the United States' sanctions regime by preventing the misuse of digital assets, which can facilitate transactions by Russian persons subject to sanctions;

(B) mitigate national security liabilities and systemic financial risks posed by the misuse of digital assets by developing policy recommendations and addressing existing regulatory gaps; and

(C) maintain technological leadership to promote United States global competitiveness and play a leading role in the global governance of digital assets.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that provides an assessment on how digital currencies affect the effectiveness and enforcement of United States sanctions against the Russian Federation and actors subject to sanctions related to the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) describe any efforts by the Russian Federation or persons subject to sanctions related to the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine to utilize digital assets to evade the sanctions regimes of the United States and its international allies and partners;

(B) describe any efforts by persons subject to sanctions related to the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine to use decentralized finance technology or other similar technology to effect transactions, including digital wallets, digital asset trading platforms, and digital asset exchanges;

(C) assess how the use or adoption of digital currencies could undermine the national security interests of the United States and impact the efficacy and enforcement of sanctions, and the enforcement of anti-money laundering provisions;

(D) detail actions taken by the United States government to work with private sector actors to combat the evasion of sanctions imposed by the United States; and

(E) include recommendations for new legislative and regulatory measures needed to strengthen the United States Government's ability to prevent any states, state-sponsored actors, and non-state-sponsored actors from using digital currencies to evade sanctions imposed by the United States Government.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(4) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(d) REPORT FORM.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form with a classified annex, if necessary.

UPHOLDING THE DAYTON PEACE AGREEMENT THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT H.R. 8453

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 “Upholding the Dayton Peace Agreement Through Sanctions Act”.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support Bosnia and Herzegovina's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and multi-ethnic character;

(2) to back and bolster Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards Euro-Atlantic integration;

(3) to encourage officials in Bosnia and Herzegovina to resume institutional participation at all levels of government to advance functionality and common-sense reforms for greater prosperity and for Bosnia and Herzegovina to obtain European Union candidate status;

(4) to push Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights;

(5) to advocate for robust participation in the October 2, 2022, general elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(6) to utilize targeted sanctions against persons who undermine the Dayton Peace Agreement and democratic institutions, including by blocking, boycotting or not recognizing the results of elections, in Bosnia and Herzegovina to support peace and stability in that country;

(7) to urge the European Union to join the United States and United Kingdom in sanctioning Milorad Dodik, a member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for his actions that undermine the stability and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(8) to expose and condemn the Government of Russia for its role in fueling instability in

Bosnia and Herzegovina and undermining the Dayton Peace Agreement, the role of the Office of the High Representative, and the European Union Force in BiH's Operation Althea;

(9) to work with other regional States, including Serbia and Croatia, to support the territorial integrity and stability of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and

(10) to use its voice and vote at the United Nations, the Peace Implementation Council and its Steering Board, and other relevant international bodies to support the Office of the High Representative.

SEC. 3. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS UNDERMINING THE DAYTON PEACE AGREEMENT OR THREATENING THE SECURITY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) LIST REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of foreign persons that are determined—

(A) to be responsible for or complicit in, or to have directly or indirectly engaged in, any action or policy that threatens the peace, security, stability, or territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including actions that seek to undermine the authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina's state-level institutions, such as forming illegal parallel institutions or actions that threaten the Office of the High Representative;

(B) to be responsible for or complicit in, or to have directly or indirectly engaged in, any action or policy that undermines democratic processes or institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(C) to be responsible for or complicit in, or to have directly or indirectly engaged in, or to have attempted, a violation of, or an act that has obstructed or threatened the implementation of, the Dayton Peace Agreement or the Conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference Council held in London in December 1995, including the decisions or conclusions of the Office of the High Representative, the Peace Implementation Council, or its Steering Board;

(D) to be a member, official, or senior leader of an illegal parallel institution or any other institution that engages in activities described in subparagraph (A), (B) or (C), as determined by the Secretary of State;

(E) to be responsible for or complicit in, or to have directly or indirectly engaged in, or attempted to engage in, corruption related to Bosnia and Herzegovina, including corruption by, on behalf of, or otherwise related to the government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, or a current or former government official at any level of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, such as the misappropriation of public assets, expropriation of private assets for personal gain or political purposes, corruption related to government contracts or the extraction of natural resources or bribery;

(F) to be an adult family member of any foreign person described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) unless they have condemned the sanctionable activity and taken tangible steps to oppose the activity;

(G) to have knowingly facilitated a significant transaction or transactions for or on behalf of a foreign person described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E);

(H) to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a foreign person described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E); or

(I) to have knowingly materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or

technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, a foreign person described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E).

(2) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Upon the submission of each list required by paragraph (1), the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person identified on the list.

(b) ADDITIONAL MEASURE RELATING TO FACILITATION OF TRANSACTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may, in consultation with the Secretary of State, prohibit or impose strict conditions on the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the President determines has, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly conducted or facilitated a significant transaction or transactions on behalf of a foreign person on the list required by subsection (a)(1).

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) PROPERTY BLOCKING.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the President may exercise of all powers granted to the President by that Act to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) ALIENS INADMISSIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An alien on the list required by subsection (a)(1) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible for a visa or travel to the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien on the list required by subsection (a)(1) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A visa or other entry documentation revoked under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any authorized intelligence, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under subsection (c)(2) shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if the admission of the alien is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force

March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—Sanctions under this section may not be imposed with respect to transactions or the facilitation of transactions for—

(A) the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices;

(B) the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(C) financial transactions relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian purposes; and

(D) transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes.

(e) WAIVER.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis and for periods not to exceed 180 days each, waive the application of sanctions or restrictions imposed with respect to a foreign person under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before such waiver is to take effect that the waiver is vital to the national interest of the United States.

(f) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, prescribe regulations as necessary for the implementation of this Act.

(2) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 10 days before the prescription of regulations under paragraph (1), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees regarding the proposed regulations and the provisions of this Act that the regulations are implementing.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this Act.

(h) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations prescribed to carry out this Act to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(i) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before the termination of the sanctions that—

(1) credible information exists that the foreign person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) the foreign person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed; or

(3) the foreign person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future.

(j) SUNSET.—The authority to impose sanctions under this section shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION IN IMPOSING SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a request from the chairman and ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees with respect to whether a person, foreign person, or foreign financial institution, as the case may

be, meets the criteria described in this Act, Executive Order 14033 (86 Fed. Reg. 31079; relating to blocking property and suspending entry into the United States of certain persons contributing to the destabilizing situation in the Western Balkans), or any Executive order issued pursuant to this Act or under the Balkans regulatory regime, the President shall—

(1) determine if the person, foreign person, or foreign financial institution, as the case may be, meets such criteria; and

(2) submit a classified or unclassified report to such chairman and ranking member with respect to such determination that includes a statement of whether or not the President imposed or intends to impose sanctions with respect to such person, foreign person, or foreign financial institution.

(b) **SUNSET.**—This section shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. EXCEPTION FOR IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) **EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.**—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this Act shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) **GOOD DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—The terms “admitted” and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(3) **CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.**—The terms “correspondent account” and “payable-through account” have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

(4) **DAYTON PEACE AGREEMENT.**—The term “Dayton Peace Agreement”, also known as the “Dayton Accords”, means the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, initiated by the parties in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995.

(5) **FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—The term “foreign financial institution” has the meaning of that term as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury by regulation.

(6) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

(7) **ILLEGAL PARALLEL INSTITUTION.**—The term “illegal parallel institution” means an agency, structure, or instrumentality at the Republika Srpska entity level that disrupts the authority of the state-level institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina and undermines its constitutional order.

(8) **KNOWINGLY.**—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(9) **PERSON.**—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(10) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

SEC. 7. 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.

SECURING GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT

H.R. 8503

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 Global Telecommunications Act”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress as follows:

(1) The United States Government should promote and take steps to ensure American leadership in strategic technology industries, including telecommunications infrastructure and other information and communications technologies.

(2) The expansive presence of companies linked to the Chinese Communist Party, such as Huawei, in global mobile networks and the national security implications thereof, such as the ability of the People's Republic of China to exfiltrate the information flowing through those networks and shut off countries' internet access, demonstrates the importance of the United States remaining at the technological frontier and the dire consequences of falling behind.

(3) The significant cost of countering Huawei's market leadership in telecommunications infrastructure around the world underscores the urgency of supporting the competitiveness of United States companies in next-generation information and communication technology.

(4) To remain a leader at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and preserve the ITU's technical integrity, the United States must work with emerging economies and developing nations to bolster global telecommunications security and protect American national security interests.

(5) Multilateral cooperation with like-minded partners and allies is critical to carry out the significant effort of financing and promoting secure networks around the world and to achieve market leadership of trusted vendors in this sector.

SEC. 3. STRATEGY FOR SECURING GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) **STRATEGY REQUIRED.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall develop and submit to the Committees on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and Energy and Commerce and the Committees on Foreign Relations and Commerce, Science, and Transportation and of the Senate a strategy, to be known as the “Strategy to Secure Global Telecommunications Infrastructure” (referred to in this Act as the “Strategy”), to promote the use of secure telecommunication infrastructure in countries other than the United States.

(b) **CONSULTATION REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Presi-

dent of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Chief Executive Officer of the Development Finance Corporation, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Director of the Trade and Development Agency, the Chair of the Federal Communications Commission, and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, in developing the Strategy, which shall consist of an approach led by the Department of State using the policy tools, and informed by the technical expertise, of the other Federal entities so consulted to achieve the goal described in subsection (a).

(c) **ELEMENTS.**—The Strategy shall also include sections on each of the following:

(1) Mobile networks, including a description of efforts by countries other than the United States to—

(A) promote trusted Open RAN technologies while protecting against any security risks posed by untrusted vendors in Open RAN networks;

(B) use financing mechanisms to assist “rip-and-replace” projects and to incentivize countries to choose trusted equipment vendors;

(C) bolster multilateral cooperation, especially with developing countries and emerging economies, to promote the deployment of trusted wireless networks worldwide; and

(D) collaborate with trusted private sector companies to counter Chinese market leadership in the telecom equipment industry.

(2) Data centers, including a description of efforts to—

(A) utilize financing mechanisms to incentivize countries other than the United States to choose trusted data center providers; and

(B) bolster multilateral cooperation, especially with developing countries and emerging economies, to promote the deployment of trusted data centers worldwide.

(3) Sixth (and future) generation technologies (6G), including a description of efforts to—

(A) deepen cooperation with like-minded countries to promote United States and allied market leadership in 6G networks and technologies; and

(B) increase buy-in from developing countries and emerging countries on trusted technologies.

(4) Low-Earth orbit satellites, aerostats, and stratospheric balloons, including a description of efforts to work with trusted private sector companies to retain the ability to quickly provide internet connection in response to emergency situations.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON MALIN INFLUENCE AT THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION.

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall develop and submit to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Foreign Relations and Commerce, Science, and Transportation the Senate a report on Russian and Chinese strategies and efforts—

(1) to expand the mandate of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to cover internet governance policy; and

(2) to advance other actions favorable to authoritarian interests and/or hostile to fair, industry-led processes.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall also identify efforts by China and Russia—

(1) to increase the ITU's jurisdiction over internet governance and to propose internet governance standards at the ITU;

(2) to leverage their private sector actors to advance their national interests through the ITU, including—

(A) encouraging Chinese and Russian companies to leverage their market power to pressure other member countries to deliver favorable decisions on ITU elections; and

(B) China's efforts to leverage Huawei's role as the primary telecommunications equipment and services provider for many developing countries to compel such countries to deliver favorable decisions on standards proposals, election victories, candidate selection, and other levers of power at the ITU; and

(3) to use the influence of Chinese and Russian nationals serving in the ITU to advantage the companies, standards decisions, and candidates that advance the CCP and Kremlin's interests.

(c) FORM.—The report required by this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 5. REPORT ON MULTILATERAL COORDINATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Administrator for the United States Agency on International Development, the Chief Executive Officer of the Development Finance Corporation, the Chair of the Federal Communications Commission, and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, shall develop and submit to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Energy and Commerce and of the House of Representatives and the Committees Foreign Relations and on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and of the Senate a report that identifies opportunities for greater collaboration with allies and partners to promote secure information and communications technology infrastructure in countries other than the United States, including through—

(1) joint financing efforts to help trusted vendors win bids to build out information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure;

(2) incorporating ICT focuses into allies' and partners' international development finance initiatives; and

(3) diplomatic coordination to emphasize the importance of secure telecommunications infrastructure to countries using untrusted providers.

COUNTERING UNTRUSTED TELECOMMUNICATIONS ABROAD ACT

H.R. 8520

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 "Countering Untrusted Telecommunications Abroad Act".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the national security of the United States is affected by the telecommunications security of United States allies, partners, and other countries around the globe;

(2) the importance of mobile and internet services makes such services tempting and effective tools for malign influence and economic coercion;

(3) Huawei Technologies Company and ZTE Corporation (and any subsidiary or affiliate of either such entity) should not serve as a vendor of telecommunications equipment or services given the close ties to, and control over, such entities by the People's Republic of China; and

(4) it is in the economic and national security interests of the United States to ensure that countries around the globe use trusted telecommunications equipment or services.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON UNTRUSTED TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES IN COUNTRIES WITH COLLECTIVE DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for two years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, shall submit to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Foreign Relations and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the prevalence of untrusted telecommunications equipment or services in the networks of United States allies and partners.

(b) MATTERS.—The report under subsection (a) shall enumerate each United States ally or partner with respect to which the United States has entered into a collective defense agreement and include, for each such country, the following:

(1) A description of the presence, or lack thereof, of untrusted telecommunications equipment or services in any 5G network of the country.

(2) If any untrusted telecommunications equipment or service is present in such a network—

(A) an enumeration of any mobile carriers that are using the untrusted telecommunications equipment or service present, and any mobile carriers that are not;

(B) a determination of whether the untrusted telecommunications equipment or service present is in the core or periphery of the network; and

(C) any plans by the United States ally or partner, or the individual mobile carrier, to rip and replace the untrusted telecommunications equipment or service present with a trusted telecommunications equipment or service.

(3) A description of any plans by network operators to use untrusted telecommunications equipment or services in the deployment of Open Radio Access Network (Open RAN) technology, or any successor to such technology, or in future 6G networks.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON COVERED TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES IN UNITED STATES EMBASSIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Comptroller General of the United States has reported that 23 percent of all telecommunications device manufacturers of the Department of State have at least one supplier reported to be headquartered in the People's Republic of China or the Russian Federation.

(2) The Comptroller General has reported that four percent of all telecommunications contractors of the Department of State have at least one supplier reported to be headquartered in the People's Republic of China.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of such other departments and agencies as the Secretary determines necessary, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report containing an assessment of the use of covered telecommunications equipment or services in United States embassies and by United States embassy staff and personnel.

(2) MATTERS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include information on the following:

(A) The status of the implementation by the Secretary of State of the prohibition under subsection (a)(1) of section 889 of the

John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232; 132 Stat. 1917; 41 U.S.C. 3901 note prec.) with respect to equipment, systems, and services used at United States embassies, including—

(i) an identification of the United States embassies with respect to which the Secretary has implemented such prohibition, and an identification of those with respect to which the Secretary has not implemented such prohibition, if any;

(ii) an identification of any difficulties that have delayed the implementation of such prohibition by the Secretary with respect to United States embassies, such as visibility into supply chains, costs of equipment replacement, and plans for timely remediation;

(iii) information on any waivers that have been granted to an entity under subsection (d) of such section 889 for equipment, systems, or services used at United States embassies, including a justification of why each waiver was granted and any other information required pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) of such subsection; and

(iv) for any entity that has sought a waiver specified in clause (iii), the implementation status of the phase-out plan of the entity submitted by the entity pursuant to subsection (d) of such section 889.

(B) Information regarding the extent to which the digital devices of United States embassy staff and personnel are serviced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of either such entity), or any other entity headquartered in the People's Republic of China, and an assessment of the likelihood of the intelligence services of the People's Republic of China gaining access to the contents and data of the digital devices used by United States embassy personnel as a result of any such servicing.

(C) Any other information regarding ongoing efforts to safeguard the communications security of United States embassies.

(3) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 5. SUPPORTING TRUSTED TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, shall select for the provision of support under this section telecommunications infrastructure projects that have the potential, as determined by the Secretary, to promote the national security of the United States and meet such other requirements as the Secretary may prescribe.

(b) DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL SUPPORT.—The Secretary of State shall provide to each project selected under subsection (a), as appropriate, diplomatic and political support, including by using the diplomatic and political influence and expertise of the Department of State to build the capacity of countries to resolve any impediments to the development of the project.

(c) EARLY STAGE PROJECT SUPPORT.—The Director of the United States Trade and Development Agency should provide, as appropriate, early-stage project support with respect to projects selected under subsection (a).

SEC. 6. DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY OF UNTRUSTED TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(s) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO UNTRUSTED TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each issuer required to file an annual or quarterly report under subsection (a) shall disclose in that report the information required in paragraph (2) if, during the period covered by the report, the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer used or contracted to use covered telecommunications equipment or services.

“(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—If an issuer or affiliate of the issuer has engaged in an activity described in paragraph (1), the issuer shall disclose such activity, including a detailed description of—

“(A) whether the covered telecommunications equipment or services are being used in a mobile network run by the issuer, and whether those equipment or services were used in the core or periphery of the network;

“(B) whether the covered telecommunications equipment or services were used for cloud computing or data storage;

“(C) whether any covered telecommunications equipment or services were replaced with other vendors; and

“(D) whether the issuer is currently engaging in negotiations or planning to contract to use additional covered telecommunications equipment or services.

“(3) NOTICE OF DISCLOSURES.—If an issuer reports under paragraph (1) that the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer has knowingly engaged in any activity described in that paragraph, the issuer shall separately file with the Commission, concurrently with the annual or quarterly report under subsection (a), a notice that the disclosure of that activity has been included in that annual or quarterly report that identifies the issuer and contains the information required by paragraph (2).

“(4) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Upon receiving a notice under paragraph (3) that an annual or quarterly report includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the Commission shall promptly—

“(A) transmit the report to—

“(i) the President;

“(ii) the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Energy and Commerce, and Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

“(iii) the Committees on Foreign Relations, Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) make the information provided in the disclosure and the notice available to the public by posting the information on the Internet website of the Commission.

“(5) COVERED TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered telecommunications equipment or service’ has the meaning given to the term ‘covered communications equipment or service’ in section 9 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1608).”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect with respect to reports required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COVERED TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE; UNTRUSTED TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.—The terms “covered telecommunications equipment or service” and “untrusted telecommunications equipment or service” have the meaning given to the term “covered communications equipment or service” in section 9 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1608).

(2) TRUSTED TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.—The term “trusted telecommunications equipment or service”

means any telecommunications equipment or service that is not a covered telecommunications equipment or service.

URGING THE EUROPEAN UNION TO DESIGNATE HIZBALLAH IN ITS ENTIRETY AS A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

H. RES. 558

Whereas, in April 1983, a Hizballah terror attack against the United States Embassy in Beirut killed 63 people;

Whereas, in October 1983, a Hizballah terror attack against the United States Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killed 241 American and 58 French servicemembers supporting the Multinational Force peace-keeping mission;

Whereas, in July 2012, a Hizballah terror attack, carried out by an operative with dual Lebanese-French citizenship, in Burgas, Bulgaria, killed 5 Israeli tourists and 1 Bulgarian;

Whereas, in March 2013, a Swedish-Lebanese Hizballah operative in Cyprus was convicted of planning terror attacks against Israeli tourists;

Whereas, in June 2015, a Hizballah operative was sentenced to 6 years in prison after he stockpiled more than 8 tons of ammonium nitrate in Cyprus;

Whereas the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-102) and the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Amendments Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-272) broadened financial sector sanctions against Hizballah to compel foreign financial institutions to refrain from supporting the terrorist group;

Whereas, in May 2018, the Department of the Treasury imposed sanctions on Abdullah Saffi-Al-Din, Hizballah's representative to Iran, Mohammad Ibrahim Bazzi, a Hizballah financier, and blacklisted 5 of Bazzi's companies, including Belgian energy services conglomerate Global Trading Group NV;

Whereas, in October 2018, French police raided the Islamic Zahra Centre on suspicion of supporting Hizballah, freezing the organization's funds, and seizing illegal weapons;

Whereas, in September 2020, 4 former leaders of the Zahra Centre France were arrested on suspicion of continuing to run the association;

Whereas, in July 2019, the Department of the Treasury designated 2 Hizballah-backed members of Lebanese Parliament, Amin Sherri and Muhammad Hasan Ra'd, and Hizballah security official Wafiq Safa, stating that Hizballah uses its operatives in parliament to advance its violent activities;

Whereas, as of April 2020, Germany believed there to be 1,050 people with suspected links to Hizballah in the country;

Whereas Europol's June 2020 European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report outlined that Hizballah is “suspected of trafficking diamonds and drugs and of money laundering via the trade in second-hand cars”, and the report also stated that “investigations face the difficulty of demonstrating that the funds collected are channeled to the military wing of the organization”;

Whereas United States-led Project Cassandra and Operation Cedar exposed the criminal-business wing of Hizballah, the Business Affairs Component (BAC) of Hezbollah's External Security Organization;

Whereas, during Project Cassandra, Hizballah elements involved in drug trafficking were arrested in the United States, South America, and several European countries, including France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy;

Whereas Hizballah's criminal activity in Europe is run by the BAC, which reports to the External Security Organisation, also known as Unit 910, or the Islamic Jihad Or-

ganization, and Abdallah Safieddine, Hizballah's representative in Iran, is also involved in this activity;

Whereas, in August 2020, United Nations Secretary General Guterres called on Lebanon to disarm Hizballah, citing the terror group's persistent violation of Resolution 1701 (2006);

Whereas Iran is the prime sponsor of Hizballah, harboring, financing, training, and arming the group;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury and Department of State estimate that Iran provides as much as \$700,000,000 per year to Hizballah in the form of financial and logistical support, weapons, and training;

Whereas Hizballah now has an arsenal of approximately 150,000 missiles and rockets, many of which can reach deep into Israel;

Whereas Hizballah fighters have been supporting the Assad regime in Syria, often leading operations in the conflict which has left more than 500,000 dead;

Whereas Hizballah's destabilizing actions in Syria have contributed to a migrant crisis that has brought over 700,000 refugees to Europe;

Whereas Hizballah trains and provides weapons for militias in Iraq and Yemen, further destabilizing the region and perpetuating violence in those countries;

Whereas Hizballah activities continue to plague Lebanon with profound economic and political instability and violence;

Whereas, in August 2020, at least 220 people died and thousands more were injured when a massive stockpile of ammonium nitrate exploded in Beirut's port;

Whereas Hizballah's cross border illicit arms and drugs trafficking undermines the Lebanese Armed Forces, the legitimate security establishment of the country as outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006);

Whereas, in October 2012, Hizballah Deputy Secretary General Naim Qassem stated that “[Hizballah does not] have a military wing and a political one . . . Every element of Hizballah, from commanders to members as well as our various capabilities, are in the service of the resistance”;

Whereas the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Serbia, and Kosovo, among others, have designated Hizballah in its entirety as a terror organization;

Whereas, in March 2016, the Gulf Cooperation Council formally branded Hizballah, in its entirety, a terrorist organization, and the League of Arab States shortly thereafter adopted the same designation;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury has diligently added persons and entities to the list of Specially Designated Global Terrorists who have provided material support to the Hizballah terrorist organization, thereby hampering its financing and logistical capabilities;

Whereas the European Union, in July 2013, designated Hizballah's so-called “military wing”, but not the organization as a whole, as a terrorist organization;

Whereas, despite restrictions put on Hizballah since the designation of its military wing, the group continues to conduct illicit narcotrafficking, money laundering, and weapons trafficking throughout Europe and the world; and

Whereas the House of Representatives has previously called on the European Union to fully designate Hizballah as a terrorist organization, passing House Resolution 359 in October 2017; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) applauds and expresses support for the continued, increased cooperation between

the United States and the European Union (EU) in thwarting Hizballah's criminal and terrorist activities;

(2) supports transcontinental efforts within Europe to share intelligence information among police and security services to facilitate greater cooperation in tracking, apprehending, and prosecuting terrorists, foreign fighters, and potential offenders;

(3) encourages the European Union to implement sanctions against Hizballah-affiliated terrorists in tandem with the United States;

(4) recommends greater civil society engagement in both the United States and Europe to underscore Hizballah's malign regional influence; and

(5) urges the European Union to designate Hizballah in its entirety as a terrorist organization and increase pressure on the group, including through—

(A) facilitating better cross-border cooperation between European Union members in combating Hizballah;

(B) issuing arrest warrants against members and active supporters of Hizballah;

(C) freezing Hizballah's assets in Europe, including those masquerading as charities; and

(D) prohibiting fundraising activities in support of Hizballah.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 1361, 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 question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills and agree to the resolution.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 361, nays 69, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 443]

YEAS—361

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Cicilline
Aderholt	F.	Clark (MA)
Aguilar	Brady	Clarke (NY)
Allen	Brown (MD)	Cleaver
Allred	Brown (OH)	Clyburn
Amodei	Brownley	Cohen
Armstrong	Buchanan	Cole
Arrington	Bucshon	Comer
Auchincloss	Burgess	Connolly
Axne	Bush	Conway
Bacon	Bustos	Cooper
Baird	Butterfield	Correa
Balderson	Calvert	Costa
Banks	Carbajal	Courtney
Barr	Cárdenas	Craig
Barragán	Carey	Crenshaw
Bass	Carl	Crow
Beatty	Carson	Cuellar
Bentz	Carter (GA)	Curtis
Bera	Carter (LA)	David (KS)
Bergman	Carter (TX)	Davis, Danny K.
Beyer	Cartwright	Davis, Rodney
Bice (OK)	Case	Dean
Bilirakis	Casten	DeFazio
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Blumenauer	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Blunt	Rochester	DeBene
Bonamici	Cheney	Demings
Bost	Cherfilus-	DeSaulnier
Bourdeaux	McCormick	DesJarlais
Bowman	Chu	Deutch

Diaz-Balart	Kirkpatrick	Reschenthaler
Dingell	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (NY)
Doggett	Kuster	Rodgers (WA)
Doyle, Michael F.	Kustoff	Rogers (AL)
Duncan	LaHood	Rogers (KY)
Dunn	LaMalfa	Ross
Ellzey	Lamb	Rouzer
Escobar	Langevin	Roybal-Allard
Eshoo	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz
Españolat	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger
Evans	Latta	Rush
Feenstra	LaTurner	Rutherford
Ferguson	Lawrence	Ryan (NY)
Finstad	Lawson (FL)	Ryan (OH)
Fischbach	Lee (CA)	Salazar
Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)	Sánchez
Fleischmann	Leger Fernandez	Sarbanes
Fletcher	Letlow	Scalise
Flood	Levin (CA)	Scanlon
Flores	Levin (MI)	Schakowsky
Foster	Lieu	Schiff
Fox	Lofgren	Schneider
Fox	Long	Schrader
Frankel, Lois	Lowenthal	Schrier
Fulcher	Lucas	Scott (VA)
Gallagher	Luetkemeyer	Scott, David
Gallego	Luria	Sempolinski
Garamendi	Lynch	Sewell
Garbarino	Mace	Sherman
Garcia (CA)	Malinowski	Sherrill
Garcia (IL)	Malliotakis	Simpson
Garcia (TX)	Maloney,	Sires
Gimenez	Carolyn B.	Slotkin
Golden	Maloney, Sean	Smith (MO)
Gomez	Manning	Smith (NE)
Gonzales, Tony	Mast	Smith (NJ)
Gonzalez (OH)	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Gonzalez,	McBath	Smucker
Vicente	McCarthy	Soto
Gottheimer	McCaul	Spanberger
Granger	McClain	Spartz
Graves (LA)	McClintock	Speier
Graves (MO)	McCollum	Stansbury
Green, Al (TX)	McEachin	Stanton
Grijalva	McGovern	Staub
Guest	McKinley	Staub
Guthrie	McNerney	Steel
Harder (CA)	Meeks	Stefanik
Harshbarger	Meijer	Steil
Hartzler	Meng	Stevens
Hayes	Meuser	Stewart
Herrell	Mfume	Strickland
Herrera Beutler	Miller (WV)	Suozzi
Higgins (NY)	Miller-Meeks	Swalwell
Hill	Mooney	Takano
Himes	Moore (UT)	Taylor
Hinson	Moore (WI)	Thompson (CA)
Hollingsworth	Morelle	Thompson (MS)
Horsford	Moulton	Thompson (PA)
Houlahan	Mrvan	Titus
Hoyer	Murphy (FL)	Tlaib
Hudson	Murphy (NC)	Tonko
Huffman	Nadler	Torres (CA)
Huizenga	Napolitano	Torres (NY)
Issa	Neal	Trahan
Jackson	Neguse	Trone
Jackson Lee	Newhouse	Turner
Jacobs (CA)	Newman	Underwood
Jacobs (NY)	Norcross	Upton
Jayapal	O'Halleran	Valadao
Jeffries	Obermole	Van Duyne
Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Vargas
Johnson (LA)	Omar	Veasey
Johnson (OH)	Owens	Velázquez
Johnson (SD)	Palazzo	Wagner
Johnson (TX)	Pallone	Walberg
Jones	Panetta	Walt
Joyce (OH)	Pappas	Wasserman
Joyce (PA)	Pascrell	Schultz
Kahele	Payne	Waters
Kaptur	Peltola	Watson Coleman
Katko	Perlmutter	Welch
Keating	Peters	Wenstrup
Keller	Pfleger	Westerman
Kelly (IL)	Phillips	Wexton
Kelly (PA)	Pingree	Wild
Khanna	Pocan	Williams (GA)
Kildee	Porter	Wilson (FL)
Kilmer	Pressley	Wittman
Kim (CA)	Price (NC)	Womack
Kim (NJ)	Quigley	Yarmuth
Kind	Raskin	

NAYS—69

Babin	Buck	Cline
Biggs	Budd	Cloud
Bishop (NC)	Burchett	Clyde
Boebert	Cammack	Crawford
Brooks	Cawthorn	Davidson

Donalds	Hice (GA)	Posey
Emmer	Higgins (LA)	Rice (SC)
Estes	Jordan	Rose
Fallon	Kelly (MS)	Rosendale
Fitzgerald	Lamborn	Roy
Franklin, C.	Lesko	Schweikert
Scott	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin
Gaetz	Mann	Sessions
Gibbs	Massie	Steube
Gohmert	McHenry	Tenney
Good (VA)	Miller (IL)	Tiffany
Gooden (TX)	Moolenaar	Timmons
Gosar	Moore (AL)	Van Drew
Green (TN)	Mullin	Weber (TX)
Greene (GA)	Nehls	Webster (FL)
Griffith	Norman	Williams (TX)
Grothman	Palmer	Wilson (SC)
Harris	Pence	
Hern	Perry	

NOT VOTING—2

Kinzinger Zeldin

□ 1416

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of H.R. 7338 was amended so as to read: "A bill to require congressional notification prior to payments of Department of State rewards using cryptocurrencies, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 443, I mistakenly voted "nay" when I intended to vote "yea."

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)	Kirkpatrick	Palazzo
Bass (Correa)	(Pallone)	(Fleischmann)
Boebert (Gaetz)	Lamb (Pallone)	Ruiz (Correa)
Chu (Beyer)	Lawrence	Rush (Bowman)
Conway	(Stevens)	Ryan (OH)
(Valadao)	McEachin	(Correa)
Garcia (IL)	(Beyer)	Sánchez
(Correa)	McHenry	(Pallone)
Gomez (Evans)	(Donalds)	Soto (Wasserman)
Gottheimer	Meng (Escobar)	Schultz
(Neguse)	Napolitano	Swalwell
Johnson (TX)	(Correa)	(Correa)
(Jeffries)	Newman (Beyer)	Vargas (Correa)
Jones (Beyer)		Waltz (Gimenez)

BLACKWELL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE 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 (S. 2490) to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, 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 Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) 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 414, nays 12, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 444]

YEAS—414

Adams	Allen	Armstrong
Aderholt	Allred	Arrington
Aguilar	Amodei	Auchincloss

Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
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
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds

Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españolat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
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)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlihan
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)
Kahale
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
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Gonzalez, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Pence
Perry

Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
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 (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)

Biggs
Buck
Clyde
Fulcher

Demings
Kinzinger

Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suzuki
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons

NAYS—12

NOT VOTING—6

□ 1425

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Correa)
Boebert (Gaetz)
Chu (Beyer)
Conway
(Valadao)
Garcia (IL)
(Correa)
Gomez (Evans)
Gottheimer
(Neguse)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Jones (Beyer)

Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Lawrence
(Stevens)
McEachin
(Beyer)
McHenry
(Donalds)
Meng (Escobar)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Newman (Beyer)

Palazzo
(Fleischmann)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Bowman)
Ryan (OH)
(Correa)
Sánchez
(Pallone)
Soto (Wasserman)
Schultz
Swalwell
(Correa)
Vargas (Correa)
Waltz (Gimenez)

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 7353

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H.R. 7353, a bill originally introduced by Representative WALORSKI of Indiana, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1430

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2460

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 2460.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is accepted.

JOINT CONSOLIDATION LOAN SEPARATION ACT

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1361, I call up the bill (S. 1098) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize borrowers to separate joint consolidation loans and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1361, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1098

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 “Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act”.

SEC. 2. SEPARATING JOINT CONSOLIDATION LOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 455(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking “A borrower” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A borrower”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) SEPARATING JOINT CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) AUTHORIZATION.—A married couple, or 2 individuals who were previously a married couple, and who received a joint consolidation loan as such married couple under subparagraph (C) of section 428C(a)(3) (as such subparagraph was in effect on June 30, 2006), may apply to the Secretary, in accordance with subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, for each individual borrower in the married couple (or previously married couple) to receive a separate Federal Direct Consolidation Loan under this part.

“(ii) ELIGIBILITY FOR BORROWERS IN DEFAULT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a married couple, or 2 individuals who were previously a married couple, who are in default on a joint consolidation loan may be eligible to receive a separate Federal Direct Consolidation Loan under this part in accordance with this paragraph.

“(B) SECRETARIAL REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding section 428C(a)(3)(A) or any other provision of law, for each individual borrower who applies under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

“(i) make a separate Federal Direct Consolidation Loan under this part that—

“(I) shall be for an amount equal to the product of—

“(aa) the unpaid principal and accrued unpaid interest of the joint consolidation loan (as of the date that is the day before such separate consolidation loan is made) and any outstanding charges and fees with respect to such loan; and

“(bb) the percentage of the joint consolidation loan attributable to the loans of the individual borrower for whom such separate consolidation loan is being made, as determined—

“(AA) on the basis of the loan obligations of such borrower with respect to such joint consolidation loan (as of the date such joint consolidation loan was made); or

“(BB) in the case in which both borrowers request, on the basis of proportions outlined in a divorce decree, court order, or settlement agreement; and

“(II) has the same rate of interest as the joint consolidation loan (as of the date that is the day before such separate consolidation loan is made); and

“(ii) in a timely manner, notify each individual borrower that the joint consolidation loan had been repaid and of the terms and conditions of their new loans.

“(C) APPLICATION FOR SEPARATE DIRECT CONSOLIDATION LOAN.—

“(i) JOINT APPLICATION.—Except as provided in clause (ii), to receive separate consolidation loans under this part, both individual borrowers in a married couple (or previously married couple) shall jointly apply under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) SEPARATE APPLICATION.—An individual borrower in a married couple (or previously married couple) may apply for a separate consolidation loan under subparagraph (A) separately and without regard to whether or when the other individual borrower in the married couple (or previously married couple) applies under subparagraph (A), in a case in which—

“(I) the individual borrower certifies to the Secretary that such borrower—

“(aa) has experienced an act of domestic violence (as defined in section 4002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291) from the other individual borrower; or

“(bb) has experienced economic abuse (as defined in section 4002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291) from the other individual borrower; or

“(cc) is unable to reasonably reach or access the loan information of the other individual borrower; or

“(II) the Secretary determines that authorizing each individual borrower to apply separately under subparagraph (A) would be in the best fiscal interests of the Federal Government.

“(iii) REMAINING OBLIGATION FROM SEPARATE APPLICATION.—In the case of an individual borrower who receives a separate consolidation loan due to the circumstances described in clause (ii), the other non-applying individual borrower shall become solely liable for the remaining balance of the joint consolidation loan.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 428C(a)(3)(B)(i)(V) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078-3(3)(B)(i)(V)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of item (bb);

(2) by striking the period at the end of item (cc) and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(dd) for the purpose of separating a joint consolidation loan into 2 separate Federal Direct Consolidation Loans under section 455(g)(2).”.

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

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 1098.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the bipartisan, bicameral Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, led in the Senate by my colleague from Virginia, Senator MARK WARNER, and led in the House by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Student loans should provide a pathway to opportunity, not saddle borrowers with a lifetime of burdensome debt, especially if the loans don't even belong to them.

Regrettably, many borrowers' financial well-being has been made worse by student loans jointly held by their spouse or former spouse.

The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act would provide much-needed relief for individuals who previously consolidated their student loans with their spouse. Although Congress eliminated the joint consolidation loan program in 2006, it did not provide a way for borrowers to sever existing loans, even in the event of domestic violence, domestic abuse, or unresponsiveness from a former spouse after a divorce.

As a result, according to the most recent data from the Department of Education, there are at least 13,500 borrowers with federally held joint consolidation loans.

The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act would allow borrowers to submit an application to the Department of Education to split the joint consolidation loan into two separate Federal direct loans. The two new Federal direct loans would be split proportionally based on the original unpaid principal and have the same interest rates as the joint consolidation loan, ensuring borrowers are not saddled with a higher interest rate.

Importantly, the bill provides a pathway for an individual to apply to separate a loan from a spouse, a current spouse or former spouse, including in the event of an absentee or unresponsive spouse, for an act of violence or economic abuse.

Mr. Speaker, we can all agree that no borrower should be forced to pay a debt that isn't theirs, especially the debt of an abusive former spouse.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank my colleague for yielding the time.

While I fully support the underlying intent of S. 1098, the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, I have concerns about the bill as drafted. The purpose of this bill is to protect student loan borrowers who consolidated their loans with a spouse but now seek to reverse this process. Yet, as written, this bill undermines that purpose.

I am concerned this bill will hurt the very borrowers we are trying to help. We never want to see a spouse, especially one that is a victim of domestic violence, forced to be financially tied to his or her abuser. We want to give these borrowers a way out. However, we also recognize that it is not only the abused spouse who may be applying for these new consolidations.

Under the Senate-passed language, when a borrower files for a new consolidated loan, he or she could potentially leave his or her spouse with the remaining balance. We must be cognizant of the fact that a borrower could use this new legislation as a weapon. This is why we need safeguards in place to ensure that both parties are not subject to potential abuse through the separation process and not just the one filing for a new consolidation.

Additionally, the Department of Education has stated that it will take 12 to 18 months to implement this bill. Given the urgency of the situation that many borrowers are in, this kind of delay is unacceptable. We need to provide these borrowers with a quicker way out of their joint consolidation loan. Yet, Democrats rejected the Republicans' solution that will give these borrowers an almost immediate separation without unnecessary paperwork that will bog down the process.

Further, I am concerned that this bill could be used by the Secretary of Education to stage an even broader takeover of student loans. It would be simpler and more straightforward to allow these loans, once separated, to remain with their current holder, but instead, this legislation attempts to drive as many of these loans as possible into the government-run Direct Loan program.

We have ample evidence to believe that the Biden Department of Education will take the inch given in this legislation and use it to go a mile. The administration's illegal expansion of the income-driven repayment program and Public Service Loan Forgiveness program, let alone Biden's student loan bailout, are evidence of that.

For example, the vague language included in this bill, namely, the authority for the Secretary of Education to allow for new consolidation loans if it is in “the fiscal interest of the Federal Government.” The Department of Education has not been able to provide clarity on what this phrase means or how it applies to this bill, but it has been used previously by this administration to force billions of dollars' worth of loans made by private lenders

onto the government's books. Moreover, the President's \$1 trillion transfer of wealth from hardworking taxpayers to college graduates clearly illustrates this administration had no intention of protecting "the fiscal interests of the Federal Government."

We must not create any loopholes or back doors for the Biden administration to exploit. Transferring massive amounts of student loan debt to taxpayers is harming our economy and setting a horrible precedent for future borrowers, not to mention failing to solve the underlying problems in post-secondary education.

Because of these issues, Republicans have a solution that will allow student loan servicers to separate joint consolidation loans almost immediately, instead of having to wait over a year to receive relief.

Our solution is a commonsense and practical way to accomplish the same goal as this legislation but more quickly and efficiently.

Republicans are willing to work across the aisle to ensure borrowers are taken care of, but unfortunately, Democrats are more focused on opening more avenues for the administration to expand its radical loan bailout.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the House sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to rise in support of S. 1098, the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act.

I am the author of the House version of this bill and have introduced it every Congress since the 115th, always with a Republican cosponsor.

I would like to start my remarks today by thanking the Members, past and present, who have helped bring us to the floor today.

I thank our former colleague BRADLEY BYRNE of Alabama for his cosponsorship of the first iteration of this bill. I thank Congresswoman HALEY STEVENS and other current bipartisan cosponsors; Senators MARK WARNER, MARCO RUBIO, and JOHN CORNYN, who recently steered this bill to passage in the Senate; and my colleague from North Carolina, Senator RICHARD BURR, who expedited the review of this bill by his committee.

This bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent on June 15 of this year.

I also thank my good friend Chairman BOBBY SCOTT and his staff. They have vetted this bill and worked over this bill very carefully. He is an outstanding leader of the committee, and he has been a longstanding supporter of this bill. He included it, in fact, in various versions of the Higher Education Act.

I also thank the staff, entrepreneurial staff, who picked up on this problem from casework years ago and devised a legislative solution. That would be Kate Roetzer and Nora

Blalock of my staff initially, Janssen White and Elizabeth Adkins more recently, and other personal and committee staff, House and Senate.

Thanks, too, to the advocates, people affected by this problem, who have come to our offices and our town meetings and relentlessly advocated for relief. A number of these advocates are our guests in the gallery today.

The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, or JCL for short, is simple in its intent but significant in its impact on thousands of student loan borrowers who have waited for relief for far too long.

From 1993 to 2006, the U.S. Department of Education issued joint consolidation loans to married couples where both borrowers agreed at the time to be jointly liable for repayment. As you might expect, this proved problematic if that couple ever needed or wanted to separate the loans.

Congress wisely eliminated this program in 2006 but with one critical oversight: Congress did not provide a means of severing the existing loans, even in the event of domestic abuse, economic abuse, or an unresponsive partner. There was, in other words, no grandfather clause.

As a result, there are borrowers nationwide who remain financially liable for their absconded or abusive or uncommunicative spouse's portion of their consolidated debt with no legal options for relief.

The bill before us would allow such borrowers to submit an application to the Department of Education to split the joint consolidated loan into two separate Federal direct loans. The joint loan remainder would be split proportionately based on the percentage that each borrower originally brought into the loan.

It was an unfortunate mistake not to grandfather in the severing of these loans with the 2006 cancellation of the program, so this bill is a long overdue, commonsense correction. Congress does occasionally make mistakes; in case we hadn't noticed.

Let me just illustrate to you what the solution means for the lives of borrowers.

I first became aware of this issue in 2014, 8 years ago, through constituent casework. My constituent consolidated his \$25,000 loan with his ex-wife's \$75,000 loan. After their divorce, the Department continued to collect on the combined loan from both parties, even though my constituent had paid off his portion of the loan. That is just one of the many examples that cover the spectrum of unpleasant situations with this shared debt.

Let's assume that one partner attended community college and the other an expensive private school, and their loan amounts are vastly different. When they consolidated their loans, they both agreed to be jointly liable for repayment. But say the partner who attended private school became unresponsive and stopped paying

into the loan. That left the partner who attended community college saddled with their total debt, along with the partner's private school education cost.

□ 1445

We have also heard horror stories of couples who have survived abusive relationships but continue to remain tied to their partners through the loan. Former partners have exerted financial abuse by refusing to copay with their exes. In other instances, individuals are unable to get in contact with the copartner of their loan and are similarly left to shoulder the debt all by themselves.

These borrowers have seen their wages garnished and their credit scores ruined to the point where they cannot assist their own children in taking care of Federal student loans. This has become a generational impact.

These loan holders are often in punishing situations with no hope in sight for action to fix this mistake unless we pass the bill before us today.

This bill has been thoroughly vetted by the Department of Education, the House Committee on Education and Labor, and numerous checkpoints in the Senate. It passed by unanimous consent in the Senate a few short months ago. We have made accommodations all along the way, including Republican changes that I did not prefer, for the sake of getting the bill to the floor in both Chambers. With tomorrow's vote, it will go directly to the President's desk.

This is a bipartisan, bicameral piece of legislation. I believe it is the end product of a fair process that has withstood the rigors of legislative scrutiny. As far as legislative impact goes, this one is simple but profound in its impact on borrowers.

The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act presents a rare opportunity for Congress to right a wrong, to correct an omission in its own legislative process. I urge that we do so. The bill offers a fair and equitable relief to borrowers who have suffered great hardship, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to S. 1098, which expands the Secretary of Education's already illegitimate, unconstitutional authority, so-called, to transfer student loan debt from those who borrowed it to those who did not.

How egregious, once again, that we would try to force taxpayers who did not go to college, who worked their way through college without incurring debt, or who paid off their student loans to now have to carry the debt for those making up to \$250,000 a year, from a family standpoint.

This is an effort to double the number of student loans where the debt will be transferred to hardworking taxpayers. This bill allows new authority

for the Secretary of Education to allow for new loans if it is in the “fiscal interests of the Federal Government.”

Now, that is an interesting concept. Since when does this majority consider the fiscal impact of their decisions?

There is no limit to how many illegals they will allow to invade our country through the southern border, and there is no limit, seemingly, to how much money they will spend. The answer to every supposed problem is to spend more money, irrespective of the fiscal impact.

Instead of considering the fiscal impact on the Federal Government, by the way, which I suspect we will not do since the Federal Government doesn't have any money, since the Federal Government is in debt for \$31 trillion, which is \$90,000 per citizen, how about if we consider the fiscal impact on the taxpayers who are on the hook for that \$31 trillion and will be on the hook for this new spending that is being advocated for today?

The truth is this bill, this legislation, would add billions more to the already terrible decisions we have made fiscally in this Congress. The majority's response to the \$31 trillion national debt that we have already referenced most recently is to pass their inflation increase bill. That added \$800 billion more in spending, half of it for green raw deal spending, a couple hundred billion dollars for IRS agents, because I am sure you hear all across your district, like I do, that the only thing we need is more IRS agents.

Then, our other response, in addition to the inflation increase act, is to the student loan transfer fiasco, transferring debt from those who borrowed it to those who did not. Today, we will add billions more to that \$600 billion conservative estimate on what the cost is of the student loan transfer scheme.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, prior to yielding time, I yield myself 1 minute just to remind those on the other side of the aisle, who have lectured this side of the aisle on fiscal responsibility, that every Democratic Presidential administration since Kennedy left office with a better deficit situation than they inherited—every one, without exception. And every Republican since Nixon, every administration left office with a worse deficit situation than they inherited, without exception. President Trump was well on his way to fulfilling that trend before the pandemic.

But hypocrisy is not much of an issue. I just wanted to remind people who is fiscally responsible and who isn't.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor and an original cosponsor of this legislation.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, in that vein, some of us are here to pontificate,

and others of us are here to solve problems.

I rise today for those who have been the victim of this oversight. From the period of 1993 to 2006, Americans filed for the consolidation of student loans, not realizing that they may fall prey to an unfortunate situation: domestic abuse; economic abuse; an unresponsive partner; or divorce, which plagues 50 percent of this population.

Under the leadership of my friend and colleague, Congressman PRICE, we have a solution. We have a bill, the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, which is bipartisan and which we should pass to help people.

To those who have been victims—and I consider you victims—we offer our extension of empathy, but we also offer our extension of a solution. We have a good program here to allow you to re-engage with the Department of Education to make sure that you have fairness with your loan.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to come together to pass this bill.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, first and foremost, I want to say how deeply I appreciate Mr. PRICE's hard work over the last couple of years on S. 1098. I thank him very much for his efforts on this key and very bipartisan issue.

It is clear that there is bipartisan support that victims of spousal abuse should be able to sever these consolidation loans without penalty or delay. I don't think that is the question. The question here is the change in the calculus because of what President Biden has done.

While I support the intention of this bill to separate these loans, President Biden's unconstitutional, only-able-to-be-done-because-of-his-abuse-of-power student loan giveaway has drastically changed the context in which we consider this bill. The President, in his actions, has undermined what was a clear bipartisan effort.

S. 1098 gives the administration the authority and creates a pathway which could be used for loan forgiveness, again taking money from people who didn't benefit from a college education and making those individuals pay for it.

Once these loans are separated into the Direct Loan Program, these loans will be eligible for Biden's near-trillion-dollar student loan giveaway. Republicans made a good-faith effort to amend this legislation to protect taxpayers, but Democrats refused to close this loan forgiveness loophole.

Our Republican solution, the Simplified Joint Consolidation Separation Act, will allow borrowers to separate their loans in a more timely manner to expedite financial freedom while protecting taxpayers by focusing on the administration's authority to directly aid those most in need.

This targeted, commonsense legislation should garner immediate support

from both sides of the aisle and will actually correct the issue that we all want solved.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, would the Speaker advise how much time is remaining on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 19 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 20 minutes remaining.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the full committee, Mr. SCOTT, for continuing to find ways to collaborate with his members and others to ensure that we respond to the crux of opportunity in America, and that is education.

I am so grateful to be able to stand and support S. 1098 and to take this brief moment to thank my fellow alum, DAVID PRICE, for being persistent in this legislation and serving the American people over the years that he has done. I had a chance to get a second bite of the apple. DAVID was here and then came back. I have enjoyed every moment of his commitment to opportunities for Americans over the years, including housing and transportation and homeland security, and I certainly want to say to him that the American people are better for his service to this Nation. I thank him so very much.

I am grateful to finally be able to say, Chairman SCOTT, to a constituent who I saw over the weekend that called the number of the bill—most times, constituents don't know bill numbers. They said: “I need you to support S. 1098.” Obviously, this is something so many of us have been looking to because we have heard this from our constituents.

I am very grateful that this legislation now allows a married couple who has previously consolidated their Federal student loans, because we were allowed to do that—many people thought that was a good thing to do, to submit a joint application to the Department of Education to sever their loan, allowing each former spouse their proportional responsibility. Each former spouse would still be obligated for a share of the loan, but their share of responsibility would be benchmarked to the proportion of the debt that they brought into the consolidated loan. Without loan severance, if a spouse refused to pay their share, the other spouse remains responsible for full payment.

This is important legislation as it relates to divorce and domestic violence or economic abuse. Bearing the risk of the full responsibility for a consolidated loan after divorce can dramatically restrain a spouse from moving on with their life, from supporting their children, from getting a house, from feeling safe.

The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act also addresses the especially volatile situation of former relationships in which an individual was subjected to domestic or, as I said, economic abuse.

As a sponsor of the Violence Against Women Act that became law in March of last year, I am especially concerned about women who have experienced physical, mental, sexual, emotional, even psychological abuse at the hands of a spouse or partner. S. 1098 allows them to separate from toxic relationships, get away from the economic abuse, and retain or maintain their credit so that they can go forward. This can also apply to a male who may be suffering from the same situation.

Two married borrowers of Federal student loans could combine their debt into a single loan, but we can also come back now to ensure that they can separate it. This is an important step forward.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we enthusiastically add this to the component of making sure, under the Violence Against Women Act, that there is an expanded understanding of what happens when one spouse abuses another or the idea of economic abuse.

□ 1500

Just as an example, when one spouse is not being timely, is not being responsive, for whatever reason is not able to be found, then the credit of the remaining spouse being dutiful is completely, if I might use the term, mutilated.

I am eager to ensure that this bill is passed. I certainly acknowledge the Senator from the State of Texas, Senator CORNYN. We have worked together on other matters.

I will let everybody know this bill is bipartisan, and I will let everyone know that what we will be doing is ensuring that people can restore their lives. They can stand up again and be able to pay their debt.

As I finish, I am stunned by people who don't want to see us move forward for people to pay their debt. They can pay their debt. Let us all support S. 1098.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1098, the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act allowing a jointly-held loan debt to be separated.

This legislation would allow a married couple, who had previously consolidated their federal student loan debts, to submit a joint application to the Department of Education to sever their loan, allotting to each former spouse their proportional responsibility.

While each former spouse would still be obligated for a share of the loan, their share of responsibility would be benchmarked to the proportion of debt that they brought into the consolidated loan. Without loan severance, if a spouse refuses to pay their share of the loan,

the other spouse remains responsible for full payment.

This is very important legislation because it is a key to independence following a divorce. Without being able to sever their loan obligation after divorce, people are forced to continue interacting with their former spouse.

Bearing the risk of full responsibility for a consolidated loan after divorce can dramatically restrain a spouse from moving on with their life, both financially and emotionally, as they are forced to maintain communication with someone from whom they no longer want to be closely associated.

The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act also addresses the especially volatile situation of former relationships in which an individual was subjected to domestic or economic abuse from the other individual.

As the sponsor of the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act that became law in March of this year, I am especially concerned about women who have experienced physical, mental, sexual, emotional, or psychological abuse at the hands of a spouse or partner.

Thus, it is especially important that S. 1098 make it easy for women who have suffered from abuse to sever their loans, to help them sever their toxic relationships.

Indeed, S. 1098 allows one borrower to submit a separate application in the event that the individual has experienced domestic or economic abuse from the other individual borrower or is unable to reasonably access the loan information of the other borrower.

In the case of this occurring, the other non-applying individual borrower shall become solely liable for the remaining balance of the joint consolidation loan.

Joint consolidation loans were first created for the good of Americans to combat growing default rates.

Two married borrowers of federal student loans could combine their debt into a single loan.

While the legislation was intended to proactively accommodate these life situations, joint consolidation forms came with no guidance from the Department of Education for cases of domestic or economic abuse.

A divorce decree could not remove one spouse from the debt, nor could have any other agreement as both people were now legally responsible for the combined debt.

If an ex-spouse refused to pay their share of the monthly payment, the other spouse would have to make the entire payment themselves.

If a former couple wanted to make their student loan payments under a payment plan, both spouses would need to pay the loan under the same plan and provide their financial information.

If one of them failed to do so, they would both be denied access to the payment plan.

Because of all these loopholes, Congress eliminated access to joint consolidation loan applications in 2006.

However, it did not provide a way to separate responsibility for existing loans, even in cases of domestic violence, economic abuse, or an unresponsive partner.

With the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, we can now provide a way out for those facing domestic violence or economic abuse, as victims in this position face challenges beyond their own control.

As reported by the CDC, about 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 10 men have experi-

enced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime.

According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, between 94 and 99 percent of domestic violence survivors have also experienced economic abuse, which includes coerced debt and withholding access to money.

There are currently 776 borrowers with spousal consolidation loans, according to the Student Borrower Protection Center.

It is our responsibility to do right for these borrowers who fell victim to the consequences of previous legislation.

As the sponsor of H.R. 1620, the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act, I proudly support S. 1098's efforts to provide options for victims of violence, especially for women who are at a significantly higher risk.

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

Mr. Speaker, my amendment to S. 1098 would establish a more efficient process for separating joint consolidation loans to ensure timely relief for borrowers, protect victims of abuse seeking to sever their financial entanglement with their abuser, and protect taxpayers by ensuring that the Secretary's authority is narrowly tailored to help those in need.

It allows borrowers to separate their loans immediately rather than having to apply for a new loan in the Direct Loan Program, a process that can take as long as 18 months to implement.

Moreover, it ensures that those who are victims of economic or domestic abuse can split their loans without opening up avenues for their abuser to game the system and inflict further harm on those we are trying to help.

This is a commonsense fix to a bill that all of us agree is well-intended but falls short of ensuring adequate safeguards for borrowers.

S. 1098 also fails to protect against the abuse of executive authority, something this administration has already proven it will happily do.

If we adopt the motion to commit, we will instruct the Committee on Education and Labor to consider my amendment to S. 1098 to establish a more efficient process for separating joint consolidation loans to ensure timely relief for borrowers that need it.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to commit.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass the amendment so we can provide timely relief to the borrowers who need it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. SCOTT, as well, for the outstanding job that he has done.

Mr. PRICE. I don't know what more you can do. I really don't. This bill is

bipartisan; it is bicameral; and, by God, we ought to pass it.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to consider the solution Republicans have put on the table. Borrowers wanting out of joint consolidated loans should have the opportunity to separate, but the method we use to get this done is important.

S. 1098, the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, will take the Department 12 to 18 months to implement, far too long for some borrowers who are in urgent need of help. This legislation could also backfire on the very borrowers we are all working to help.

Additionally, this bill's sloppy and vague language could pave the way for even more Federal power grabs over the student loan system. Given what we have seen from this administration, we cannot open any doors to further student loan debt schemes.

Bottom line, S. 1098 delays support for borrowers who need assistance immediately, cedes more control to the Education Secretary, and fails to protect the borrowers and taxpayers.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, while the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act does not solve the student loan debt crisis, it takes another sensible step to help borrowers separate with loans that do not belong to them. This legislation also comes at a critical time when many borrowers seek relief under President Biden's recently announced loan cancellation program.

Unfortunately, not all borrowers with joint consolidation loans are currently eligible for relief, even if they meet all other criteria.

Simply put, by advancing the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act, we are providing borrowers with additional avenues of loan relief, ensuring survivors of domestic or economic abuse are not responsible for their spouse's or former spouse's debt.

Again, I thank Senator WARNER of Virginia and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) for their leadership on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1361, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO COMMIT

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to commit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to commit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Foxx moves to commit the bill (S. 1098) to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The material previously referred to by Ms. FOXX is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF GUIDANCE TO SEPARATE JOINT CONSOLIDATION LOANS.

Section 428C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078-3) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)(B)(i)—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of subclause (IV);

(B) by striking the period at the end of subclause (V) and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(VI) separation of a joint consolidation loan into individual consolidation loans in accordance with subsection (g) shall not be considered receipt of a consolidation loan for purposes of this clause, and an individual's status as an eligible borrower shall not change solely as a result of such a separation."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(g) SECRETARY GUIDANCE ON JOINT CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—

"(A) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding section 421(d), a married couple, or two individuals who were previously married and received a joint consolidation loan under subsection (a)(3)(C) (as such subsection was in effect on June 30, 2006), may jointly request the Secretary or holder, in accordance with paragraph (2), to separate the existing joint consolidation loan into two individual consolidation loans.

"(B) ELIGIBILITY FOR BORROWERS IN DEFAULT.—A married couple, or two individuals who were previously a married couple, who received a joint consolidation loan described in subparagraph (A) and are in default on such joint consolidation loan may both be eligible for separation of such joint consolidation loan into two individual consolidation loans in accordance with this subsection.

"(C) ELIGIBILITY FOR INDIVIDUAL REQUESTS.—

"(i) CIRCUMSTANCES ALLOWING FOR SEPARATE APPLICATION.—An individual who is one of the parties who received a joint consolidation loan described in subparagraph (A) may, separately and without regard to whether or when the other individual borrower who received such joint consolidation loan applies under subparagraph (A), request separation of such joint consolidation loan into two individual consolidation loans in accordance with this subsection in a case in which the requesting individual borrower certifies to the Secretary that such borrower—

"(I) has experienced an act of domestic violence from the other individual borrower; or

"(II) has experienced an act of economic abuse from the other individual borrower; or

"(III) is subject to a divorce decree, court order, or settlement agreement requiring the separation of joint loans and obligations.

"(ii) OBLIGATION FROM SEPARATE APPLICATION.—In the case of a joint consolidation loan that is separated upon request of an individual borrower due to one or more circumstances described in clause (i), the other non-applying individual borrower shall be liable for the outstanding balance of the individual consolidation loan of such borrower in the same manner as if both borrowers of the joint consolidation loan had applied for such separation.

"(2) SECRETARIAL AND HOLDER REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(3)(A) or any other provision of law, the

Secretary or holder may separate the joint consolidation loan for eligible borrowers who meet the eligibility requirements specified in paragraph (1). The two separate individual consolidation loans shall—

"(A) be for an amount equal to the product of—

"(i) the unpaid principal and accrued unpaid interest of the joint consolidation loan (as of the date that is the day before separation of the joint consolidation loan) and any outstanding charges and fees with respect to such loan; and

"(ii) the percentage of the joint consolidation loan attributable to the loans of the individual borrower for whom such separate consolidation loan is being separated, as determined—

"(I) on the basis of the loan obligations of such borrower with respect to such joint consolidation loan (as of the date such joint consolidation loan was made); or

"(II) in the case in which both borrowers request, on the basis of proportions requested by the borrowers, outlined in a divorce decree, court order, or settlement agreement;

"(B) have the same rate of interest as the joint consolidation loan (as of the date that is the day before separation of the joint consolidation loan); and

"(C) not be considered new loans, shall be deemed to have been made on the date such joint consolidation loan was made, and shall have the same terms and conditions as other consolidation loans made under this part on such date.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to commit.

The question is on the motion to commit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

CONGRATULATING LAS VEGAS ACES ON WNBA CHAMPIONSHIP WIN

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with excitement to congratulate the Las Vegas Aces for winning the 2022 WNBA finals.

The Las Vegas Aces are the first Las Vegas-based team to bring home a professional sports championship. Before winning the championship, this team was built for success, having the best regular season record this year.

Forward A'ja Wilson was named the WNBA Most Valuable Player for the second time in her career, and during the semifinals, point guard Chelsea Gray became the first player in WNBA history with more than 30 points and 10 assists in a playoff game.

In her first year as head coach, Becky Hammon led this championship team with determination and poise.

Congratulations to the Las Vegas Aces players, coaches, and leadership for this incredible victory.

I look forward to celebrating this championship and the many more to come. Go Aces.

ECONOMICS 101

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

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, forgive my getting organized. The floor has been moving a little faster than we expected.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to try a couple of things and try not to bore everyone out of their minds over the next hour. Some of what I am going to touch on is going to be a little technical. Part of it is really cranky.

I have a number of different boards, and they are going to try to hit different points in different orders. I will beg of staff, help me sort of get them all stacked up right here, if we could.

First thing, I want to go to geek town for a moment. Just to put this in perspective, I have come to this floor since January talking about inflation. Now, how many of you remember the discussions we were all having—actually, it would be more had at us—that inflation was transitory. Now, they sort of apologize—the Federal Reserve, the Treasury Secretary Yellen, hopefully the White House, though the White House seems to be disconnected from reality—that it is not transitory.

If you saw the numbers that came out last Thursday, Friday, we have something called structural. What does that mean to anyone? Does this place even care to understand?

First, let's do the first bit of geeky. When you hear a discussion that the yield curve is inverted, how many of you immediately reach over to your television and say, "Oh, God, I have the wrong channel on," and turn it off? It is not that complicated. It is a way of people using big words to try to sound smart.

Inverted yield curve just means, hey, I expect over the next 2 years to have higher inflation so the value of my dollar goes down faster than I do over the 10 years.

That means if I buy a 10-year bond, I might be willing to take an interest rate here, but I expect inflation to be so high in the next 2 years, I want a higher interest rate because, theoretically, it is real simple: When things take longer, you should have more risk and, therefore, want a higher interest rate.

Why is this important to a conversation on the floor of the House? Go look on your favorite financial website right now. The 2 years has a higher interest rate than the 10 year. The 5 years has a higher interest rate than a 10 year. The 7 year has a higher interest rate

than the 10 year. That is the markets telling you that they expect inflation to be with us for years.

You also saw in the inflation report we received last week, you saw my brothers and sisters on the left: Hey, energy prices are down—yay. Oh, why is the core inflation so high?

Congratulations, you did it. Functionally, 30 years of substantial stability in inflation, and we got ourselves a wage-price spiral. We dumped, in March 2001, so much money into the economy that it set off what is called a wage-price spiral. Wages go up; you have to raise your prices. Well, if you raise your prices, you have to pay your workers more. If you pay your workers more, you have to raise your prices.

What happens when that becomes embedded into the structure of the economy and energy goes up and down? And how many of our friends on the left keep saying, "Well, it is Ukraine"? Of course, if you remove energy prices, you still have inflation built into the core.

□ 1515

This is really, really horrible, dangerous, and brutal.

Does anyone here give a damn about poor people?

Does anyone here care about the working middle class?

Does anyone care about people trying to retire?

Mr. Speaker, you have got to understand the brutality.

Because where does that money go?

I am going to show some boards here. I represent the Phoenix-Scottsdale area. I have the highest inflation in the continental United States. I am still trying to figure out why Alaska has an urban zone that is higher than mine. But functionally I have the highest inflation in the country.

If you live and work in my community and did not have a pay hike—I am going to show it, and you are going to hear this multiple times—you now work for a month and a half for free, Mr. Speaker.

This place functionally taxed you. One month and a half of your labor has been stripped from you. And the money doesn't disappear. What happens is your wages become worth less purchasing, but that wealth transfer from you, Mr. Speaker, is actually a form of tax because the \$30 trillion over here of borrowed money your government has, actually now it gets to be paid back with dollars of less value.

Whether you know it or not, Mr. Speaker, if you are my neighbor in the Phoenix-Scottsdale area, you have been taxed out of a month and a half of your wages. And thank you. You helped to actually buy down the U.S. debt because borrowers benefit from inflation, but people trying to save, people getting ready to buy a home, getting ready for retirement, and people just trying to survive get crushed.

So if you had listened to the floor the last couple of days, Mr. Speaker, how

many times have you had someone come to this floor and actually show they even care?

No. We will give some great speeches about: Hey, 50 illegal crossers of our border got shipped to Martha's Vineyard. Ooh.

Come to my State. That is like every few minutes. I am a border State. Come down to Yuma with me, Mr. Speaker, and let me show you what the hell is actually going on.

But in Washington, D.C., I am still waiting for my brothers and sisters on the left to come behind these microphones and apologize for, functionally, what is the biggest tax in U.S. history. We are now rivaling what happened to this country in the late seventies and very early eighties, except the crisis is much more complex now.

Here is why: Yes, you had the wage spirals, the price spirals, and the fuel spirals of the late seventies, but we had a beneficial demographic. We had lots of available workers.

Today, we have this crazy thing going on where our available work population because of our demographics—my fear is the Federal Reserve is going to have to break the back of employment in this country to squeeze out inflation.

Are we all ready for that?

Because we Republicans in this legislature and in this Congress have come behind these mikes multiple times—I have introduced legislation and said, Look, what is inflation?

Inflation is too many dollars chasing too few goods.

You can do one of two things. You can squeeze the dollars out of society so all that free money the Democrats gave away over the last couple years will raise interest rates, pull liquidity out, and take it away; or we could make more stuff.

I am going to show a couple of boards here of what has happened to productivity in the last couple of quarters. We are crashing. Our productivity is crashing. So when you do the fancy math, Mr. Speaker, and you are not making more stuff, it means what the Federal Reserve is going to have to do to us is more and more brutal. And I think actually some of the markets are actually starting to wake up the last couple of days and are starting to understand the malfeasance, the economic malfeasance, of this place.

But then again, I sometimes wonder: Do I work with a bunch of people who don't own a calculator or didn't show up to their high school economics class?

Because this isn't that complicated.

We use big, fancy words. We do brilliant virtue signaling. But the math is brutal, and I think we need to wake up when we saw what the President did, what was it, on "60 Minutes" a couple of days ago. It was a complete disconnect from what is happening to the middle class and the poor going on in this country.

So let's actually use a few boards here just to try to provide some textual facts to how this all works.

Now, I am just trying to make a point, and this is for myself. I represent the Phoenix-Scottsdale area. Now we have the highest inflation in the Nation. So maybe if you are in a community that, hey, you only had 7 percent, my folks are breaking 13.

Try being a working family that is trying to survive in a world where your purchasing power lost 13 percent and your rents are still going up. Rents are eventually going to come down when the Federal Reserve has started to break the back of employment. That may be as much as 18 months away. We are finally starting to see our home prices start to tip a bit because a Firsttrust first mortgage these days is now well over 6 percent if it is a conforming loan.

But it is fascinating. It is also the communities that have had some of the greatest economic prosperity because there are people moving there who also seem to be suffering the highest inflation.

Mr. Speaker, let us start to actually look at some of the drivers. This is July 21 to July 22.

Okay, energy, hey, it is 2.7 percent of that inflation. But start to add in shelter, start to add in energy, and start to add in—and come back up here and all the other things, and this is the stuff right here, this, this, and food, just skip the energy portion, and that is how we are making the argument. You saw it in the CPI data this last week. It is now structural. It is now structural.

At some point, if I lose my mind, I am going to talk about what happens now that the U.S. dollar is going up.

Remember, why is the U.S. dollar now starting to go up?

I know we are geeking out.

Our interest rates are going up. If you are in a country over here, you can say, Hey, I can put money into a U.S. dollar-denominated bond and get this high interest rate. I am going to pull my money out of this country and put it over here.

Okay. So now there is a hunger to convert to dollars raising the value of the dollar.

Okay. Do you understand we are now exporting our inflation around the world? So the crappy economics this place did, now you are kicking the rest of the world's head in.

So we also talk about how much we care about the poor and how much we care about the poor around the world.

Does anyone understand here when we blow up our own economics, we export our bad policy?

It is very much like when we did the tax reform at the very end of 2017, because we did so many things right and boosted economic growth so substantially and GDP growth, and we lowered income inequality and all these good things were happening here in the United States, the World Bank actually raised worldwide GDP projections because when we got our economics right, the rest of the world actually got less poor.

Well, now you are seeing the other side of the coin, Mr. Speaker. When we get our economics wrong, we also export misery.

Mr. Speaker, some of these charts you have all seen before. I have had them here on the floor, and it is just basically trying to show what has happened. Just look at this line here. This is functionally what is happening to your ability to afford things. And you will notice it happened, functionally, almost the day this place had unified leftist control, when the Democrats took control of the White House, already had control of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and they pushed through their policies. You can almost see, hey, policies change, and, yes, look at the time of the pandemic, but at least when it came to your purchasing power and your ability to survive, it was fairly stable.

This line coming down here, do you see that collapse?

That is thanks to you for Democrat policies.

We have been trying it. If anyone has a suggestion on a better way we could do this, I am trying to visually come up with some way because we are often engaged in sort of a malpractice here. We use big, fancy words. We talk about, well, I have 13 percent inflation in my Phoenix market.

I have been trying to find a way to describe what that actually means to a working family. So that is where we came up with this concept of saying: Do you realize how many days of your labor you have lost?

And then we have tried doing it where you also adjust it for what the gasoline prices are.

How many days of labor do you lose for higher gasoline prices?

If anyone has a suggestion how graphically we can sort of show, here is the labor you lost just because of higher fuel prices. But here is the labor you lost just because of what has happened.

In my area it is air-conditioning prices. In your area, Mr. Speaker, it might be heating. We are going to have a fun winter for those of you who don't live in the desert.

But also our core inflation, we have been trying to do things like show a calendar.

Is there another way you can help the American people understand the stress they are feeling?

What is the old saying?

There is a lot more month left instead of cash at the end of the month?

It is real, and it is pervasive.

There also needs to be an understanding. The inflation that this place set off this last year will be part of our economics for a decade or two.

So, Mr. Speaker, if you are the person thinking about retiring a decade from now, I sure hope you are re-looking at everything you need and how many dollars you have to set aside.

What is your housing? What is your healthcare?

Because you have got to also understand there are some inputs here. So

let's say the mean inflation in the country is 8, 9 percent. Healthcare in the country is functionally running double that.

Mr. Speaker, are you ready to have your copay on your future healthcare be doubled what it is today?

Because that is what is coming at you. So, yes, the Democrats have pushed a subsidy bill on drug prices, but that doesn't cover the fact that inflation is about to come and kick your head in. And, once again, it is also reaching into the general fund, putting it over here. We are going to borrow the money; we are going to try to find some way to tax it from you or tax it from my kids.

You know the world has changed, Mr. Speaker. Let's see if I can actually find some of these to make it a little easier.

But you start to realize when even the left-wing talking head Democrat apologists who hold economics degrees are basically standing up and talking about the misery the Democrat policies have brought to this country.

So let's see. We have Jason Furman.

How many of us have ever seen Jason Furman say a single nice thing about a Republican?

Of course not. He basically makes his living berating those of us on the right and basically defending Democrat policies.

The math has gotten so ugly he can no longer defend what Democrats have done to people in this country. The medium CPI excludes all of the large changes in either direction and is a better predictor of labor market slack.

Now, this is important, where I'm trying to get here. Jason Furman is basically trying to help us understand that we are busting through a 9.5 percent annual rate in August, which is the single highest monthly print in the datasets which started in 1983. I don't mean this to be disjointed. I want it to sort of become crisp. The core of inflation is functionally higher than any time it has been published since 1983.

Mr. Speaker, how old were you in 1983?

Do you remember the level of misery?

Congratulations. This is what the policies around this place did.

And then you get a clown who says, Oh, it is Ukraine. It is this and that.

No, it is not. This stuff was in the futures market long before.

Mr. Speaker, do you remember a year ago September when the futures markets in energies and those things were blowing off the charts?

That was telling you this was coming.

But that would require some economic literacy.

Look, I accept some of this is geeking out when you start to try to do CPI and core CPI.

The simple point of a chart like this is it is not like, hey, we had this huge fluctuation of fuel prices, but everything else was fairly normal.

Sorry. It is not.

This is my Phoenix area.

□ 1530

When you start to realize that my folks are living with over 13 percent, it might be a reason why a lot of us from the West are incredibly cranky because we are just now getting the announcements of how much our electricity is going to be going up.

For the rest of you in the country—you know, we are about to hit our lovely time of the year when the temperature comes down, and we are not running our air conditioners. You are all getting ready to turn on your heat.

Have all of you in the colder States, have you started to budget your money for what is about to hit you in your heating bills? For my brothers and sisters on the left, you better hope that it doesn't get cold before the election day before your folks start to see their power bills.

Just sort of making the point—food prices continue to increase with food at home having the largest annual increase since the end of the 1970s. I was in high school in the late 1970s—I am willing to admit it—and fashion was pretty horrible and inflation was worse.

I remember watching my President get up on television, wearing a sweater, explaining that we were going to have to live poorer. I remember this old guy running for President, who was actually optimistic, saying, hey, if we open up our reserves and natural gas and those things, we will live better.

That was also one of the great ironies that I think the oldest candidate running for President, Ronald Reagan, had the biggest portion of young people voting for him. It was because of optimism.

I desperately want to get behind this microphone and demonstrate optimism. I have a 7-year-old and an 11-week-old—at my age—that is being pathologically optimistic. I want my little boy and my little girl to have an amazing American life. The American dream is not some sort of piece of rhetoric to me, it is what we are structurally; it is a gift we are given. The math is horrendous.

My 11-week-old son—that just came to us as a surprise—in 30 years, he is entering sort of the beginning of his peak earning years, and the United States will have—on today's dollars and today's math, without inflation calculated in it—this is from CBO a couple weeks ago, and they had not put long-term inflation into the math—\$128 trillion of borrowed money in today's dollars. That is \$128 trillion borrowed money in today's dollars.

So, of course, this place is fixated on how we are going to save that next generation and how we are going to create economic prosperity and economic growth because growth is moral.

Oh, sorry, I take that back. It is moral to some of us. Control, power, voting out \$4 trillion of borrowing since this White House and since this

unified Democrat government—with a stunning amount of that money being transferred in subsidies to people that vote for them—and they don't demonstrate even a hoot of caring for survival of people who are going to be in retirement. And for these young people, that is another Congress' problem.

If this place had a soul, we would be fixated day after day on what we are going to do to make more stuff to bend inflation so the Federal Reserve doesn't have to break the back of people's lives. Of a future where instead of having the debate of—hey, ObamaCare, let's subsidize things more, the Republican alternative, which was also a subsidy bill. Screw that.

Why don't we do something that is rational? Maybe we should change the price of healthcare, adopt technology, cure things. Look, I have done dozens of presentations here on the economics of cures, the economics of technology disruptions in healthcare. Yes, it means you have to say "no" to armies of lobbyists.

It is also the only mathematical way I can find you save this place, save this country, save this experiment, save little boy's economic future, my little girl's future. We are not going to do it, because it doesn't hand huge amounts of power and control to the left.

It is not a check from government to someone that is going to turn around and write one political party a check. It is that cynical. What do we do? We are going to watch cable television for a couple days, complain about 50 migrants who illegally crossed into the country showing up in Martha's Vineyard because that is easy to understand and it is good television.

The same day—you got how much poorer that day because of inflation. You got that much closer to Social Security having no money left in the trust fund. That \$128 trillion I just mentioned to you, every dime from the \$30 trillion borrowing we are at today to the \$128 trillion—the model says every dime of that increased borrowing—75 percent is Medicare, 25 percent is Social Security, and the rest of the budget is in balance.

Okay. The problem is right in front of us. Let's do something bold and fix Social Security. Except the Social Security proposals around her are absurd. There are some things we can do where you don't do taxes in a mechanism where you actually slow the economy down, and therefore, lose much of the economic growth you were trying to fix to be able to have revenues in FICA.

Then the revolution I have talked about so many times here on the floor of disruption of cure diseases. I don't mean this to sound like a non sequitur, but it ties in. Diabetes is basically a third of all healthcare spending. Type 2 is really complex, some genetic, a lot of it lifestyle, but we help fund it through how we do the farm bill and other things.

We know there has been a breakthrough, it is only like a half a dozen

people, and it is very short-term, so we don't have the longer latitudinal data, who have been cured of type 1.

Think about the hundreds of billions of dollars this place basically was handing out—that we all know we are going to be here a year or two from now holding hearings on how much was stolen, wasted, handed out to political cronies, and favoritism. Could you imagine if we took a fraction of those dollars, and said: Well, diabetes is 31 percent of all Medicare spending, it is 33 percent of all healthcare spending, maybe having the revolution of a cure there—really hard.

Oh, by the way, it is also the single biggest thing you can do for U.S. sovereign debt and the future economic growth of the country. It turns out when we look at poverty—the number of our brothers and sisters who are really below the poverty line—I have some Members hear that say, oh, it is racism. Oh, it is education.

It turns out health may be the number one component. Grandma just had her foot cut off because of diabetes. What does that do to the entire family structure's ability to participate in the economy? Maybe the moral discussion—I represent a Tribal community that has the second highest per capita diabetes in the world. Number one is right down the street; it is the sister Tribe.

If you actually cared—having the disruptive conversation of, screw it, we are going to find a way to have this health revolution because it is great economics. It is also moral. It is compassionate. It is loving. And saying that we are going to build one more clinic—we are going to build more clinics. That is compassion? We are going to help teach you how to live with your misery when there is a path for a cure?

It is just that optimism that should be part of the ethos of what we are. Maybe it doesn't raise us political money. Maybe it is not good campaigns. Maybe it is beyond our intellectual comprehension around here. God knows, the intellectual gravitas of this place has just almost become trite when you hear the debates and discussions we have on the floor.

The economics are sound. The compassion is noble. And it is actually the right thing to do. Yet, I can't tell you—I have been doing this for a few years now—the poor staff here who has had to listen to these speeches and watch me hold up these boards and then try to scribe it down—which I apologize when I do the machine gun talking.

There is a path here. I am trying to find a couple of the slides that are just terrifying me right now. I accept the media—excuse me, the Democrat propagandas—media, same thing—don't want to talk about inflation and what it does to people. Don't want to talk to what it does to retirees and young couples and those things because it is not going to help their friends win.

But maybe understanding it—maybe actually having it be written about in

a moral aspect, a moral discussion of what we are doing to working families in this country might actually get some of us off our heinies to come here and do things, saying, hey, you do realize there is policy we can engage in.

Naming a piece of legislation the Inflation Reduction Act, when it does no such thing. When it comes back being scored as, hey, you know, several years from now it is still borrowing money. The way the Democrats were scoring, saying, well, we get inflation reduction by taxing people and yanking money out of the economy by lowering productivity and taking their money away. Oh, by the way, all the savings ended in the future years, and it is all gimmicks.

That is not me talking. That is actually liberal groups that were scoring the bill that were outraged on the fake economics. You start looking at this growing divergence, the split of inflation in metro areas and other parts of the country.

San Francisco where you now have people abandoning it has only about 5.7 percent inflation. Where they are coming to, places like my community, I am busting through 13. Can you see why I'm concerned?

I am looking for a chart. My fear is I don't have it here, it may be in the piles over there.

There was data out about 10 days ago talking about productivity. Now who knows what productivity is?

Okay. The way they do the model, you know, the people that score this, they basically say, hey, we have this many workers and those workers produce this many units of production. Okay. And we have been doing this modeling for a very long time. It is really good for the economy when a worker actually produces more every day than they did the day before. That is not just because, hey, they made the production line go faster, it is because we got the tax code, right, so they did investments.

One of the amazing things that happened after the 2017 tax reform is we did something called expensing it. Now, part of that expensing you actually got to take—I am going to geek out—the last quarter of 2017. So that is why there is this sudden lift in the end of 2017, even before the tax reform was done because we did something retrospectively.

Then the next couple years, boom, you saw all this capital coming back in from the rest of the world because we fixed the international repatriation incentives to bring money back to the country. Then we said, if you go buy a piece of equipment that will make you faster, better, cleaner, more productive, we are going to let you—instead of depreciating it over the next decade, we are going to let you take it on day one.

Yes, we take a big hit today on tax receipts, but—eventually that was going to happen on the tax receipts, it just happens over a longer time, but we

take it today—here is the catch, we get a sudden pop of productivity. So there is more economic activity and that new step up in activity means we get more tax revenues in the next couple years.

□ 1545

Guess what happened in speech after speech of our brothers and sisters on the left? This is a giveaway to the rich. It is a giveaway to the big corporations. I have quotes from a half dozen Members, senior Democrat Members here, who told us we were going to go into depression because of what the Republicans did in tax reform.

Guess what happened? Within a year, the poor started getting less poor. The middle class got much more prosperous. Income inequality started to shrink. Food insecurity shrank. Corporate tax receipts grew.

How is that possible? Because it turns out that getting the tax and regulatory code meant investment in things that made us more productive.

When you make society more productive, what are the two ways you get paid more? Inflation, which just means you are getting compensated for really bad public policy. The dollar is worth less, so we are going to pay you more so you just hold even. When your paycheck goes up for inflation, you didn't gain anything.

The other thing economics tells you is you pay people more because they are being more productive, and that productivity is absolutely necessary if we are going to survive our demographic curve, if we are going to make our promises on Social Security and Medicare.

You have to understand that all this has to work together. You have to do everything from immigration policy to environmental policy to tax policy to regulatory policy. You have to get all these things right. Instead, we are going just to do the try it around here, and we are going to do great virtue signaling.

Why this board is important is the quarters now where we are starting to see Democrat policy kick in, we are having an absolute crash of productivity. So, you are saying, but we have all these people working. Okay, but the math is the math.

They may be working, but something is going on out there. Maybe this is the phasing out of the expensing, which was part of tax reform. Some on our side are trying to make it permanent; Democrats oppose it. But this is really bad. You need this to look very different.

Even if you just cared about inflation, productivity is one of your cures. If you get someone here who says Congress doesn't have influence, this is about monetary supply, and it is the Federal Reserve, yes, it is.

My argument is when we pump out spending that is going to require borrowing, and the Federal Reserve basically acts like our daddy who indem-

nifies us from really stupid policy and buys up our debt, we are functionally creating monetary policy by our profligate spending.

Instead of putting those dollars into things that change productivity, change people's ability to survive and have wealth and economically grow and, therefore, bend the inflation curve, we did just the opposite. We handed out money at one point to encourage people to stay home.

Somewhere here I think I have the Larry Summers chart. Remember a couple of years ago, Larry Summers was, like, an absolute hero of the left, great academics, well spoken, well respected, and then he made the sin of saying: Please don't do this. Dumping another \$1.9 trillion on the economy when you are not asking people to either step up their skills or actually participate in the economy, please don't do this.

All of a sudden, the left, as they do because he didn't engage in sort of the theater of virtue signaling, turned on him. Oh, he is evil. He is bad. Well, it turns out, he was right.

The amount of misery these crappy economics have created to people in this country, the number of people who are poorer—one of the projects we are working on in our office is, in a decade, the Social Security trust fund runs out of money, 12½ years. We haven't calculated in the inflationary cycle yet. That wasn't part of the trustees' report.

Let's say this place continues to do what it does, which is nothing, and we don't fix it. With the cost of everything being higher, even though you have the Social Security COLAs, you have to still pay your healthcare copays, which are inflation doubled, at double the rate. You may be heading toward doubling the number of senior Americans who are in poverty.

The number of Members here who are getting behind the microphone and saying, "Oh, this is just transitory. It is Putin's tax hike. It is the evil oil companies." No. It is crappy policy. Larry Summers and others told you it was. They told you this was coming. You are trying to continue to virtue signal or blame other people.

Madam Speaker, may I ask how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ). The gentleman has 20 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. I will do my very best not to use up that time.

I am not even sure I should do this one to all of you. We will come back to that previous one and see if we can make it make more sense.

Let's see. The left has been in control here for, what are we, about 18 months? Since President Biden was sworn in, off the top of your head, before looking at the slide, how much has been added to the deficit? Under unified Democrat control, how much have we borrowed?

Remember, you have a President who almost gleefully gets behind a microphone and says, I have lowered. Well,

that is because some of the borrowing during the pandemic was insane. We borrowed \$4.8 trillion, and here are some of the things: the rescue plan, the omnibus, you know.

You start to add in just the growth of spending, and then what is fascinating is we are now finally starting to see some of these charts that have interest. It is one of the reasons I wanted to touch on that.

You do realize our borrowing costs today have almost doubled. Actually, I think they have more than doubled since the day President Biden was sworn in.

There is a model out there that says if you had a 2-point higher interest rate on U.S. sovereign debt over—functionally, I think the model was 25 years, 2 points higher. We are 2-plus points higher right now. But if that were to be sustained for about 25 years, at the end of that 25 years, every dime of tax receipts from this government pays nothing but interest.

Now, back to the slide where I was fixated on productivity and economic growth. Are you getting the pitch? If we would stop the clown show and start to fixate on things that help people—and is helping people really Republican or Democrat, because this place isn't doing it. We subsidize people. We sure hand out a hell of a lot of checks, but almost none of that makes society healthier and more productive.

There is a path. When you start to see things like this and realize when we factor in the new interest rates, the amount of just the financing, just the financing on \$4.8 trillion of additional borrowing we have done in—what?—the last 18 months, when the 2 year today was in—what?—3 and a half, still going up.

Why isn't there a sense of worry around here? I mean, you all walk around with these cell phones. You know, there are calculators on them.

This was just an attempt—and I know the slide is noisy. We were just trying to work in the components of GDPNow. Let's see if I can make this make sense.

If you are crazy enough to have been watching this, there is an app you can go to right now and download it from the Atlanta Federal Reserve. It is called GDPNow.

What they try to do is take datasets as they come out, and it is a formula. It is pure math. This isn't like the New York Fed, which actually does attitudinal things and sort of purchasing attitudes and savings attitudes. GDPNow is just cold, hard math.

This was an attempt to try to show, hey, here are some of the components. GDPNow is a real GDP calculator. It is going on, because as you know, GDP in the first quarter came in negative, but there were genuinely some timing and some energy effects on that one.

But GDPNow in the second quarter came in negative, and that one was—well, it looks like it is structural. As of

about 2 hours ago, the GDPNow web app you can put on your phone—a couple of weeks ago, they thought this quarter was going to be about a 2½ percent growth rate, which would have been nice. It sort of meant, hey, the fall of economic expansion looks like it had bent and was coming back up.

As of a couple of hours ago, now it has fallen all the way down to 0.3 with negative bias, meaning these inputs that the Atlanta Fed is using continue to fall.

I am going to predict we are heading into a third negative GDP quarter.

Now, are we going to have the same argument that we had last quarter? Well, technically, two negative quarters is not a recession. Technically, we have this little committee over here, and they decide if it is a recession. So, we spent a week trying to decide: Should we call it a recession? Should we say we are not in a recession?

My attitude was: Who cares? How about we do something that would be much more compassionate? Let's go talk to the family down the street that is just trying to survive and ask them how they are doing.

I am going to get up here and geek out on the components that actually go into a GDP calculator. My real request is this place functionally start to understand the crappy policies we have made the last 18 months.

We can reverse course. We can do things policy-wise that get economic growth, get productivity, produce hydrocarbons, produce the things that are components for prosperity, or we can continue to functionally export misery, not only throughout our country but throughout the world, because that is what we have done.

Be prepared. In a couple of weeks, you are going to find out we have had another quarter of negative growth. We are going to have the press and the Democrats say: Oh, but that is not a real definition of recession. That is a committee over here. Let's talk about migrants being shipped to, you know.

Instead, we will do everything we can to understand the scale of the economic dislocations that policy around here has done in the last year and a half.

Understand, Republicans: We are going to take the majority of this House this November. My math, from what I can see policy-wise, even if we controlled everything, it is going to take years to fix.

Remember the opening here? I tried to explain something, and that was called the yield curve. When you have an inverted yield curve, what does it mean? It is not that complicated.

My 2-year T bill, I give you money to hold a 2-year Treasury bond, full faith and credit of you, the taxpayers, or a 5 year, a 7 year. All those are paying higher interest rates than if you bought a 10 year.

That lets you know the markets now believe inflation is here for years and years. The data on these boards now

says inflation is here for years and years.

How much policy do you see coming from our brothers and sisters in the majority demonstrating they care enough to actually take on the misery, or are we just going to engage in the political theater, the virtue signaling, to survive the next election cycle?

Madam Speaker pro tempore, I apologize for the discombobulation of not having the boards set up.

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

□ 1600

ABORTION ACCESS IN THE MILITARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material during this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I rise this afternoon to hold this Special Order on a very important issue. It is an issue about abortion access in the military. I thank my colleagues for joining me and elevating their voices on the experience of our troops who are terrified that they will be stationed in a State where they cannot control their bodies.

The Supreme Court decision in Dobbs overturned 50 years of precedent recognizing the constitutional right to abortion. The Court stated that their opinion merely returned the issue of abortion rights to the States, and that women can vote for whom they wish to represent their values.

But servicemembers don't have that right. They don't get to choose where they live. This leaves 230,000 service-women who could be ordered to a State that forces them to stay pregnant, even under circumstances where they have been raped, because that is what some of the States in this grand Union have decided is the law of the land in their State.

Let me tell you that this is going to have profound impacts on the issues that really are of great concern to us who oversee the military right now. Recruitment is down. Retention is a problem, and readiness is a problem. That is only going to be exacerbated by having a situation where these service-women who become pregnant are going to have to travel long distances to get an abortion.

Access to abortion has long been a struggle for women in the military, especially those overseas and our junior

enlisted with lower incomes. The Dobbs decision has just made matters worse.

This map right here shows all the States in red that have basically prohibited abortions, for all intents and purposes.

Now, one in four women will have an abortion some time during their reproductive years. We now look at the fact that women in the military have a 22 percent higher incidence of unintended pregnancies than women who are in the civilian world.

So now let's look at this. There are actually 128 military installations in these red States. Of those 128 installations that will prohibit abortion, 80,000 servicewomen are on bases in those States. The vast majority of those women are of childbearing age.

Now, the Rand study that was recently commissioned estimated that there are 4,000 servicewomen every year that are getting abortions. Now, of those 4,000 women who will get abortions, 40 percent of them are in States that have severely restricted or no access to abortion.

Now, look at this. You have a situation, where you are in Louisiana or Mississippi, look how far you are going to have to travel, how many States you are going to have to travel through to get to a blue State where you could access an abortion.

Privates in the military make about \$2,000 a month. Most of the abortions will happen to young servicemembers. A typical cost, not including travel, to get the medication abortion is \$568. To have a first-trimester, procedural abortion it is \$625. And a second-trimester abortion is \$775.

For a servicemember who must travel for an abortion, for example, from the State of Texas to Kansas, let's say, with a two-night stay in a hotel, the expected cost is \$1,100 or more. That is almost half of the monthly salary for a typical junior enlisted servicemember.

In July, we had the very first hearing ever in the House Armed Services Committee on abortion access. Two courageous Active-Duty women who have served in the military, each for over 20 years. So, they have excelled, they are officers in the military, or noncommissioned officers in the military, and they have been so good that they have been retained in the military and promoted.

Let me tell you their stories. Theresa spoke of how her abortion as a junior enlisted servicemember enabled her 20-year career in the Air Force. She used her entire paycheck to cover the cost of the abortion, and her next paycheck to reimburse her friend for the gas money for driving her to the facility.

Another servicemember, whose name is Sharon, spoke of getting an abortion because she wasn't ready to have another child.

Let's remember that 59 percent of the women who get abortions in this country are already mothers. I was one of them.

She and her partner were going to drive to Georgia, but then they learned

it had a mandatory waiting-period law. So then they ended up traveling all the way to New York City; and she credits that abortion for her 24 years of Active Duty in the military.

Now, I have more to say, but I am going to yield now to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), my great colleague, who is one of the co-chairs of the Democratic Women's Caucus.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SPEIER for yielding, and for her great leadership on this issue and so many that affect our women in the military.

I also want to start with a shout out to Congressman TAKANO and Congresswoman BROWNLEY for their work on getting veterans the healthcare they need.

Madam Speaker, I join Congresswoman SPEIER and millions of Americans who believe that a woman should be able to make her own decision about her reproductive care, her life, and her future. And here is the thing: Abortion is healthcare, and the decision to seek an abortion is deeply personal. It is a decision that should be made by a woman with her doctor, or with people she trusts, not by politicians, not by the Governors, not by a State legislature, people who have no insight into her circumstance.

Today, we are taking the opportunity to focus on the importance of reproductive freedom for members of our military.

I believe, as the gentlewoman pointed out, there are over 200,000 Active-Duty women servicemembers that serve our Nation, 80,000 residing in the over 100 military bases in this country; bases dominated by men. Most of these women are young; they are fresh out of high school or college; they have never been away from home, and they have hopes and dreams, and they are filled with pride and excitement. Sadly, they are entering an environment where sexual assault is rampant.

Just ask Sarah, who was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas. This was just a few years ago. She was raped at a party attended by military personnel. At that point, in those days, she was able to opt for an abortion, and she was able to drive. She had been at Fort Hood, Texas, and she was able to drive to a Planned Parenthood nearby.

But now that the Republican-controlled Supreme Court has made a dastardly—that is sort of a polite way to express it—dastardly decision to restrict access to abortion, what would be the option for Sarah, or any of the women stationed on American bases where the States have either banned or restricted abortion?

I have a similar map to the one Representative SPEIER showed. So the dark color—where there are dark colors on the State, I will call it red. I am going to call it “magna” red, the “magna” red States. And those are States that either have banned, or are restricting,

or severely restricting, or in the process of restricting access to abortion. There are about 27 of those in this country.

Take a look. Those little dots, black dots, they represent the military bases in this country. Just take a look.

I am going to have to, Madam Speaker, move to my map. What if you are in a base—if you were based deep in Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, even in Florida, where do you go? Where do you go? The map tells the story.

So we know that Sarah would have had to drive 9 hours, 9 hours from Fort Hood, just to get to New Mexico.

Make no mistake, Madam Speaker. Make no mistake, that the Republican-appointed Supreme Court, the “magna” Republican State legislatures, have declared a war on women.

So here we are today saying this: Our patriotic women, they leave their homes, their family, and their friends, to serve our country. They signed up to be pilots and engineers and medics, not to have a forced pregnancy forced by “magna” Republicans.

We trust them with Black Hawks, with firearms, logistics. We must trust them to make their own medical decisions about their lives and give them access to the healthcare they deserve.

They are standing up for our freedom, and we must stand up for theirs.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her powerful comments.

On top of everything else, we passed one law which was the Hyde amendment, that said you can't use Federal funds for medical abortions, so Medicaid was not made available for that purpose. But many States have decided to cover it anyway.

But that wasn't enough for the Congresses some years ago. They decided that we would ban any abortion at a military treatment facility except for rape, incest, and the life of the mother.

So that means a servicemember can't go to the military treatment facility on their base, get the abortion, and pay for it themselves. We make them jump through hoop after hoop after hoop. And then, we ask ourselves, why do we have a recruitment problem? I think it is pretty obvious.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN), my colleague on the House Armed Services Committee, and on the Military Personnel Subcommittee, and a former servicemember, to comment on this issue as well.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Speaker, as a former servicewoman and a veteran myself, I rise today in support of our current and future servicewomen and their fundamental freedoms.

The Dobbs decision has already had a devastating effect on women across this country. According to a recent Rand study, 37 percent of servicewomen who were pregnant within a year of the study had an unintended pregnancy.

Now, nearly half of all Active-Duty servicewomen live in States that have

severely curtailed abortion access, and this is devastating, of course.

□ 1615

Access to abortion care is essential to a woman's health, and it is central to her economic and social well-being. Servicewomen who live in States that have banned or restricted abortion now must incur the expenses that are necessary to travel to receive medical care, and they must now go to their commands to ask for permission to travel.

Their military personnel records are automatically updated in a system showing that they are pregnant. Pregnant servicewomen are afforded no medical privacy, and they face the knowledge that their colleagues and their commanders will know if they have to travel to seek an abortion.

With this vital healthcare out of reach for some and far too difficult to access for others, the consequences are widespread and tangible, not just to women's lives, but to this Nation.

Our military readiness, our retention, and our recruitment are all in jeopardy. Our servicemembers put their lives on the line every day defending our freedoms, and now we must clearly defend theirs.

For many, military service is not only a call to serve a purpose greater than themselves, but it is also, frankly, a path to economic stability and to educational opportunities.

To those who say that this is a theoretical argument, let me tell you the story of a fellow airwoman. Air Force Major Theresa Mozzillo, from our Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, just reached the milestone of 20 years of military service. Her promotion to Lieutenant Colonel is in just a couple of months, and I want to extend my gratitude and congratulations on her reaching this tremendous milestone.

As a result of the Dobbs decision, she bravely came forward and shared this with us. When she was a junior enlisted servicemember, making only \$550 every 2 weeks and living in the dorms, she had an abortion. She was 21 years old and joined the Air Force for the economic and educational opportunities it provided, like many people do.

Safe and legal access to abortion allowed her to continue her military service and training commitments without disruption. This decision to utilize vital reproductive healthcare helped her to establish a dedicated career in our military and to serve this great Nation. A decision that today might no longer be hers to make. A decision that will no longer be available to the 84,000 servicewomen and thousands of spouses and military family members who live in States where safe access to abortion is now illegal or severely restricted.

Today, over 42 percent of the military is comprised of our most junior servicemembers. Today, most junior enlisted servicemembers make a little over \$2,000 a month. Can you imagine

being forced to become a parent when you only make a little over \$2,000 a month, live in a dormitory, with no economic support, no established housing, and likely no family nearby and looming military obligations as well?

As I mentioned, I am a very proud Air Force veteran, in fact, a third-generation member of the military. My military service was pivotal to my own personal and professional growth, and I rely on lessons I learned in Active-Duty service and as a child of an Active-Duty member every single day of my life.

We must ensure that women continue to have opportunities to serve in our military without losing control of their own bodies. We must ensure that every servicewoman is afforded the same privacy and bodily autonomy as her peers are. We must ensure that every servicewoman and military family member has safe and legal access to abortion care, regardless of where they are stationed.

The economic consequences of being forced to become a parent are, for many, insurmountable. Regardless of a woman's reason to end a pregnancy, we cannot simply abide by an environment where a servicewoman is given less bodily autonomy than her male counterparts are.

Women are a vital part of our military. In our renewed strategic environment, and with ongoing recruitment and retention challenges across the military, we simply cannot afford to discourage women from entering military service in service of this Nation.

We must remember that no one has the right to interfere with a person's ability to make decisions about their own health and their own well-being.

I ask my colleagues to stand with me and with many of us here on the dais today on behalf of our Nation's servicewomen.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her service then and for her service now. Her comments about young servicewomen just out of high school or college, who find themselves pregnant and seek an abortion, reminds me of a story that I heard at a base here in the United States of a young, single mother, servicewoman, who was struggling to take care of her young daughter in part because the childcare—she was lucky enough to have childcare at that particular base. Many of our bases are impacted with long waiting lists. But she actually had a slot. But the childcare center didn't open until 6 o'clock, and she had to be at physical training and exercises at 5:30, so she was always juggling that situation.

Imagine if you are not even prepared to have a child and you are forced to give birth to that child and have to cope with all of those additional issues as well.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS), another colleague on the Subcommittee on Military Personnel, a

fellow Californian, and a great member of our freshman class.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman SPEIER for her leadership today and her leadership on this issue. It has been truly incredible to learn and serve under her.

I am so proud to represent San Diego's vibrant and diverse military community in Congress and on the House Committee on Armed Services.

When I go home and talk to my constituents, they ask me what I am doing to make sure their loved ones are taken care of, that they are going to be safe, not just when they are deployed abroad but when they are here at home.

I have to look these families in the eye and tell them that right now, their loved ones who do so much to serve and sacrifice for our country will not necessarily have safe housing, affordable childcare, and quality healthcare, including reproductive healthcare.

We owe our servicemembers so much more, because even though they volunteered to serve in our armed services, they didn't volunteer to give up their reproductive rights. Decisions about if, when, and how to have a family belong to our servicemembers, not the Supreme Court or elected officials. Taking away these fundamental rights doesn't just hurt these individuals. It hurts our military readiness, recruitment, retention, and morale, putting our national security in jeopardy.

With 40 percent of Active-Duty servicewomen having very limited or zero access to abortion services where they are stationed, our military's ability to adapt to evolving conflicts and challenges is severely compromised.

I am proud to be from California where abortion is currently safe and legal. But not everyone is lucky enough to be stationed in California. As of July, about 84,000 servicewomen were stationed at a base located in a State with a trigger law, and with new abortion bans going into effect, that number will only grow.

No matter where you live or are stationed, no matter how much money you make, you should have access to abortion.

The truth is, that none of us can take our existing State laws for granted, because a Republican majority in Congress or a Republican President will push for a national abortion ban. This isn't even a secret. They have literally already introduced it.

We also need to remember that even before the Supreme Court took away our constitutional right to abortion, servicemembers faced huge barriers to accessing necessary reproductive healthcare. The DOD already cannot provide or pay for abortions in most circumstances, and servicemembers looking for care off base were limited by restrictions on travel. After Dobbs, abortion access is even harder for servicemembers. They can't freely take off days from work, and many cannot afford to travel the thousands of miles

and pay out of pocket to receive the care they need and deserve.

This is unacceptable. We have a responsibility to ensure our servicemembers have access to the care they need. That is why I joined my friend, Congresswoman SPEIER, to introduce the MARCH for Servicemembers Act, which would allow military medical treatment facilities to provide abortion services and permit the military to cover the associated costs.

It is why I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the Access to Reproductive Care for Servicemembers Act, introduced this week by Congressman CROW and Congresswoman SPEIER. This crucial legislation would ensure leave requests to seek an abortion are confidential and approved without delay and push to have DOD provide travel reimbursement for those seeking abortion care.

None of these solutions are radical. They are not extreme. All they do is empower and support our servicemembers to make their own healthcare decisions. When we have already asked our servicemembers to put their lives on the line for our freedom, we cannot and should not take away theirs.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her outstanding comments and for her great leadership that she has already demonstrated.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOULTON), a great American leader who has served his country a number of ways, in a number of situations, certainly in the military and now as a Member of Congress.

Mr. MOULTON. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from California for her incredible leadership on this and so many other issues on the House Committee on Armed Services. She has truly built a legacy which will be hard to repeat.

Signing up for the military is a sacrifice. In return, our servicemembers should never have to worry about their own healthcare being criminalized by the very country they have volunteered to defend.

But for an estimated 5,000 to 7,400 Active-Duty servicemembers and DOD civilians who find themselves in need of an abortion each year, this is exactly what could happen.

Thousands serve in States they did not choose. Many of these places now deem abortion a criminal act.

So what happens next?

Many of my colleagues would just simply suggest: Take leave and travel to a State that provides abortions.

Are we going to force servicemembers to disclose a sexual assault to justify leave? What about those who aren't authorized to travel due to training status? What about women with complications who need emergency services?

Forty percent of Active-Duty servicewomen in the U.S. could now be faced with significant challenges accessing

critical healthcare in the wake of the Dobbs decision—40 percent.

Let me be clear, there will be an operational impact on military recruitment and retention.

The Department of Defense must defend all of its servicemembers. We entrust these brave young Americans with the toughest life-and-death decisions. We ought to trust them to make their own healthcare decisions, too. This is not only a human right, but it is a matter of national security.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those outstanding comments. He is another Member who has shown incredible leadership on the House Committee on Armed Services.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW), my good friend and colleague on the House Committee on Armed Services, who again has shown leadership in the military and service in Congress as well, and the author of the recently minted bill to provide greater protections for servicewomen.

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, I rise in absolute fury today over what is going on to American women and this horrific decision by the Supreme Court to take away a fundamental right—for the first time in our Nation's history, to take away a fundamental right for millions of American women.

Egregious enough in its own right that this has happened, we compound it with the fact that tens of thousands of women who have stood up to answer our Nation's call, to raise their right hand, to take the oath, to give their life for this country, to defend our freedoms, now don't have the same freedoms themselves.

What is going on in this country?

I served this country as an Army Ranger, three combat tours in Iraq and Afghanistan. I served with my fellow men and women. I now sit in this body. I sit on the Committee on Armed Services with my good friend, JACKIE SPEIER, where we now make policy that impacts the very servicemembers like I used to be.

I remember what it was like being Private Crow, sitting in those boots, having to live with the consequences of the decisions made under this dome. I think about that now. I think about all the young women who want to serve. Maybe they want to follow in the footsteps of their mother or their grandmother. Maybe they are deeply patriotic people, and they want to give back to their country. Maybe they are trying to pursue better opportunities and get some money for college.

□ 1630

Whatever the motivation, they stand up and take the same oath that I took and the same oath that millions of others have taken over our Nation's history. It is an oath that says you are willing to give your life and put it all on the line for your fellow countrymen and -women. Now, we are asking those

women to not just be willing to give their lives in defense of our Nation but to do so in a way that sets aside their own fundamental rights and their own freedoms and gives them second-class citizenship in the process of doing it.

What is going on in this country and in this Capitol? We know that abortion care is a time-sensitive and necessary procedure, and we know that if servicemembers can't access this necessary healthcare, their very own health is in jeopardy.

Let's just take a minute. Let's just set aside the moral arguments. Let's just park those for a minute and just talk about military readiness. Let's talk about the defense of this Nation that people love to talk about here in this Capitol: support the troops, tie a yellow ribbon around the tree. All right, how about we actually do right by the people who are willing to make those sacrifices?

Servicemembers don't have a choice of where they go to serve. That is part of the deal. You raise your right hand, go to boot camp, get trained on your job, and go where the Nation needs you. Are we really going to send thousands of women to places where they don't have rights and can't access healthcare? How is that in the interests of our force? How does that create a healthy, productive, vibrant military? How is that good for recruiting? Well, it is not, obviously.

It is not often where we have an issue that is just so egregiously abusive to people who are trying to do the right thing. It is not often where we are literally in a position of dissuading young men and women from serving this Nation and making it harder for them to do it and making it harder for our military to recruit them.

That is why I have been proud to work with JACKIE SPEIER. We started this effort by co-leading together the MARCH for Servicemembers Act, and then we talked to folks. We held roundtables. We held discussions. We knew that just wasn't going to do it, that that wasn't enough. We had to do more.

That is why we drafted and are pursuing this legislation, the Access to Reproductive Care for Servicemembers Act, which will require commanders to approve leave for abortion care automatically. It will make DOD reimburse servicemembers for the cost of travel to receive care, and it guarantees privacy protections for servicemembers against retaliation from commanding officers and peers.

Imagine that, being retaliated against by your commanding officer. Well, it should be illegal, and we are going to try to make it illegal.

Folks, until we can pass a national law protecting abortion care and abortion rights for women, which we are going to try to do—and we are going to have to get rid of the filibuster to do it in the Senate—until we do that, we are going to do everything possible to protect everybody we can.

Now, today, it is going to continue with us protecting our servicewomen. They are willing to give everything for us. The least we can do is have their backs.

We must pass this bill. I implore my fellow Members to walk the talk. Don't just talk about supporting our servicemembers. Do it. This is the way to do it. We can and must do this. We must have their back. Let's get this done.

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for really powerful remarks. This issue doesn't have to be that hard, but because of legislation that has been passed previously, it has made it incredibly difficult.

I am going to share with you now the stories of healthcare professionals who have provided care to these military servicewomen. You have heard from my colleagues about some of the servicemembers' stories. I am now going to tell you about two abortion providers, one who is Active Duty and the other one who is a civilian provider but who spends the majority of her career close to military installations and provides services to our servicewomen.

The Active-Duty provider, Dr. Lamme, had to tell a young woman that her child would not live more than a few minutes following birth due to fetal abnormalities, yet there was nothing she could do but hope that the young woman could afford the care she wanted and deserved off base. She could not even provide her abortion counseling. She had to kind of hint about it.

This particular patient had to hold a fundraiser. Now, think about this. This is a servicewoman who has sworn to put her life on the line for her country. She is in a foreign destination, and she is holding a fundraiser to raise the funds to fly back to the United States to get her abortion.

Just imagine having to ask your friends and family for that money because the military you have dedicated your life to has failed you. She should have been able to get that abortion at a military treatment facility. Until we can lift the Hyde amendment—yes, make her pay for it, but don't make her have to develop a GoFundMe page to get the resources to fly to a destination that actually covers abortions.

Another provider, the civilian provider, Dr. Moayed, shared her experience of literally watching her patient count quarters—quarters—to pay for her abortion. Her patient opted to go without sedation to terminate a pregnancy because she couldn't afford any more out-of-pocket costs.

There is nothing humane, nothing respectful, about treating servicewomen like this.

If it is the intention of the military to force women out of the military, to create an all-male force, then maybe this is the way to go. Maybe this is what they had in mind.

But, we do know that we need women in the force. We know that there is a small percentage of men and women

who are eligible to serve in the military because of their abilities or lack thereof. It is a small percentage to begin with, and a smaller percentage yet who choose to serve.

Twenty percent of the military now is made up of female servicemembers. We only see that number growing in order to have a ready service to be able to go to war when necessary. But now we are doing things that are discouraging women to even contemplate becoming a member of the service.

Under current law, the DOD is prohibited from providing or paying for abortions except in cases of rape, incest, or a threat to the mother's life. These exceptions are so very narrow and interpreted so narrowly that the DOD has confirmed to me that the number of abortions that have been done at military treatment facilities in a year is between 11 and 21.

Now, the RAND study purports that there are probably 4,000 women in service in this country in the various services that get an abortion every year. Only 11 to 21 of them are done at military treatment facilities. That means 3,980 women in the service have to pay for and also go elsewhere to seek that service. They have to pay out of pocket not only for the care they need but also for other expenses, including lodging, gas, airfare, and childcare.

The Dobbs decision will no doubt exacerbate these challenges, forcing servicemembers to travel greater distances and shoulder greater financial burdens—that is, if they are granted leave in the first place.

Imagine you are assaulted. You want to go get an abortion. You are in the State of Texas, and you have to go to your commander and seek leave. By the way, if you seek leave and you were raped and have, I guess, a police report, they might let you have that leave without having you being docked for it.

But if you are not one of those women who has been raped or the victim of incest, but did, in fact, get pregnant and want to terminate, you have to go to your commander in Texas. Right now, you have to divulge the service you are asking for, and you are going to get docked in leave, as well.

It is inhumane to force women to remain pregnant against their will. It is just fundamental to freedom to be able to have control over your own body. It is arrogant to think that we know better than a woman and her doctor about what is best for her body. It is wrong to create government-mandated pregnancies, and it is wrong for the military to require its servicewomen to jump through so many hoops and spend so much money out of pocket because we have some antiquated law on the books that says you can't get an abortion at an MTF, a military treatment facility.

Access to abortion care is essential to women's health and central to their economic and social well-being. The ability to access abortion should not depend on how much money you have,

where you live, or where you are stationed.

That is why I, along with my colleagues, have introduced the MARCH for Servicemembers Act, to enable DOD to provide abortion care once and for all.

At the very least, servicewomen should be able to access abortion care within MTFs and pay out of pocket just like they can for other procedures. The military does not cover IVF, but they will perform IVF at a military facility, and you will just pay for the residual cost.

I am proud to co-lead the Access to Reproductive Care for Servicemembers Act that the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW), my good friend, just referenced. It would require DOD to pay any travel expenses associated with an abortion and ensure servicemembers are able to take leave for their care.

There is a part of me that says we have 128 bases and installations in these red States, in these States that ban abortion. Maybe we should just move these bases. Now, that is highly unlikely because we have invested so much, but it just begs the question about what we are really all about if we are going to treat these servicewomen so poorly.

My office has been inundated with outreach from former and current servicemembers who are anxious and despondent about being stationed in what they are referring to as "forced pregnancy States."

One Army psychiatrist said to me, "Even I and some of my female physician peers in the military, with the relative privilege of being officers and physicians, fear someday receiving orders to a State which has banned abortion. Because of the increased maternal mortality in areas without safe and legal abortion, I would not feel safe attempting to become pregnant in such a State."

Let me repeat that. This is a medical professional in the military who says: "I would not feel safe attempting to become pregnant in such a State."

□ 1645

Again, at a time when the military is struggling with recruitment and retention, these bans make things worse.

We must act now to provide the right resources at the right time and the right place so that servicemembers and their families who have no choice about where they live continue to have access to the full reproductive care they need, want, and deserve.

These men and women who serve are our greatest patriots. Are we really going to treat them as second-class citizens? These members of the military defend our freedoms, and we are going to defend them.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SPEIER for organizing this Special Order Hour to highlight how state abortion restrictions impact

our nation's brave servicemembers and their families.

The military is a male-dominated institution where women make up only 20 percent of active-duty forces, and significantly less at senior leadership levels. As a result, women's healthcare needs are cast aside. TRICARE doesn't cover abortion services, except in cases of rape, incest, or to save the mother's life, forcing servicemembers to leave the military base to seek reproductive care.

With the upending of Roe, servicemembers in states that restrict abortion must travel even further on their own dime to seek basic reproductive healthcare, risking their career and standing in the ranks. This is outrageous and wholly unacceptable. It sacrifices the readiness of our troops and perpetuates a discriminatory environment for women in the military.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of Congresswoman SPEIER's legislation, the MARCH for Servicemembers Act, to remove the statutory ban on military treatment facilities providing abortion services and Department of Defense funds being used to perform abortions.

I believe it is our collective responsibility to ensure that every American who wears a uniform to defend our country has the health services, opportunities, and care they need and deserve. This is a promise we must keep, and I certainly will.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to condemn the disturbing Dobbs decision handed down by the Supreme Court recently.

With the Dobbs decision, the Supreme Court overturned two historic rulings—Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey.

These two decisions established a constitutional right to obtain the medical procedure known as an abortion.

With the Dobbs decision, for the first time in nearly 50 years, Republicans have succeeded in making sure America's daughters have less freedom than their mothers.

Republicans did this by taking away a woman's right to have an abortion.

It's simple. This decision was made for one reason and one reason only: to control women and female service members, and their reproductive health care.

All women, and especially those who have put their life in harm's way to serve their country, should have the right to choose their own reproductive health care.

Sadly, nearly 80,000 female service members—40 percent of them on active duty—will have no access or very limited access to abortion services in the U.S.

On top of that, women serving in the military experience unintended pregnancy rates 22 percent greater than civilians.

According to a study in 2020, between 2,500 through 4,100 active-duty servicewomen have an abortion annually.

Now, because of the right-wing Supreme Court, servicemembers stationed in states that ban abortion now may need to travel long distances to obtain an abortion.

In my home state of Texas, there are 15 military bases.

Female servicemembers stationed at these bases would virtually need to travel out of state in all cases to get an abortion. As Texas has banned abortions in all cases—even rape or incest.

Shockingly, they need to use their own personal leave to travel out of state. This is absolutely crazy.

You see, only a very small amount of these abortions are done at military facilities as current laws prohibit military health insurance from covering abortions.

The only exceptions are unless the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest, or the mother is at risk of death.

Seriously, everyone, put yourselves in the shoes of a young E-1 in the military. An E-1 is the beginning rank for a military career—their pay is roughly \$22,000 a year.

That is about \$1,833 a month. Trust me, it's not easy to travel out of a large state like Texas on that type of salary.

Many of these servicemembers don't even have cars as they are just beginning their military life and move to different bases constantly.

These are dedicated and strong women who have fundamental rights and should be able to decide for themselves.

They do not need Republican lawmakers telling them what is best for their health.

This is cruel. It's not right. And it must stop.

This is not how servicemembers should be treated. We should be honoring them and their service, but Republicans are only seeking to control them and their bodies.

Even worse, the Supreme Court's decision to overturn Dobbs has served as a catalyst for a wave of anti-women efforts led by Republicans across our country.

Some Republicans even want to ban contraception now. It's ridiculous.

But House Democrats, Rep. SPEIER, we won't let them.

We promise to always stand by women and fight for their rights. That's why House Democrats passed bills like the:

Right to Contraception Act;
Women's Health Protection Act; and
Ensuring Women's Right to Reproductive Freedom Act.

We passed these bills because House Democrats trust women and servicemembers.

We always have and we always will.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 8656. An act to designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Mishawaka, Indiana, as the "Jackie Walorski VA Clinic".

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 21, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-5255. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Missouri; General Conformity Rescission [EPA-R07-OAR-2022-0482; FRL-9906-02-R7] received August 17, 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-5256. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Construction Permit Exemptions [EPA-R07-OAR-2022-0422; FRL-9838-02-R7] received August 17, 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-5257. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Partial Disapproval and Partial Approval; Pennsylvania; Attainment Plan for the Indiana, Pennsylvania Nonattainment Area for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0615; FRL-9607-02-R3] received August 17, 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-5258. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; OR; Oakridge PM10 Redesignation to Attainment and Maintenance Plan [EPA-R10-OAR-2022-0125 FRL-9489-02-R10] received August 17, 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-5259. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; OR; Oakridge PM2.5 Redesignation to Attainment and Maintenance Plan [EPA-R10-OAR-2022-0124 FRL-9488-02-R10] received August 17, 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-5260. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Thymol; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0520; FRL-10188-01-OCSPP] received September 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-5261. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final action — Florida: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R04-RCRA-2022-0259; FRL-10134-02-R4] received September 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-5262. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — IN-11645: Oxirane, 2-(phenoxymethyl)—, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether, block. Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0390; FRL-10122-01-

OCSPP] received September 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-5263. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — IN-11470: Styrene, Copolymers With Acrylic Acid and/or Methacrylic Acid, With None and/or One or More Monomers or Polymers; Tolerance Exemption Amendment [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0183; FRL-10099-01-OCSPP] received September 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-5264. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Utah; Revisions to Utah Administrative Code: Environmental Quality; Title R307; Air Quality [EPA-R08-OAR-2022-0186; FRL-9930-02-R8] received September 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-5265. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Iowa; State Implementation Plan and State Operating Permits Program [EPA-R07-OAR-2022-0483 FRL-9913-02-R7] received September 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-5266. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pesticides; Expansion of Crop Grouping Program VI [EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0766; FRL-5031-13-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AJ28) received September 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-5267. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-008, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-5268. A letter from the Branch of Administrative Support Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule - Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing *Adiantum vivesii* From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Plants [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2020-0125; FF09E22000 FXES1113090FEDR 223] (RIN: 1018-BE41) received September 9, 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-5269. A letter from the Branch of Administrative Support Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Braken Bat Cave Meshweaver From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife [Docket No.: FWS-R2-ES-2021-0054; FF09E22000 FXES1113090FEDR 223] (RIN: 1018-BE43) received September 9, 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-5270. A letter from the Branch Chief, Legal Processing Division, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's Major final rule — Requirements Related to Surprise Billing [TD 9965] (RIN: 1545-BQ01; 1545-BQ02) received September 6, 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.

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. MEEKS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 1266. Resolution requesting the President to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to any initiative or negotiations regarding Iran's nuclear program; adversely (Rept. 117-479). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MEEKS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 1240. Resolution requesting the President, and directing the Secretary of State, to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all documents in their possession referring or relating to certain aspects of the United States withdrawal from Afghanistan; adversely (Rept. 117-480). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RASKIN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1372. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8873) to amend title 3, United States Code, to reform the process for the counting of electoral votes, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-481). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ESTES (for himself and Mr. PARNETTA):

H.R. 8908. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to require the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services to review a safe harbor under the anti-kickback statute for certain contingency management interventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. SEMPOLINSKI, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BOST, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. ISSA, Mr. COLE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. FLORES, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. KELLER, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mrs. MCCLAIN):

H.R. 8909. A bill to establish a process for separating joint consolidation loans to ensure timely relief for borrowers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. FERGUSON):

H.R. 8910. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide outreach and reporting on certain behavioral health integration services furnished under the Medicare program; 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. CALVERT (for himself and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 8911. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to produce a report on Russian and Chinese investments in mining and related industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 8912. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that expenses for blood storage qualify as expenses for medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. BRADY, Mr. BANKS, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 8913. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent certain provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act affecting individuals, families, and small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 8914. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education to make awards to increase or improve access to comprehensive mental and behavioral health services for individuals exposed to violent encounters involving law enforcement personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 8915. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the apprehension and detention of certain aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. NORTON, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. DEAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Ms. SHERILL):

H.R. 8916. A bill to establish leave policies of the Armed Forces for a member to seek an abortion; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 8917. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the registration of opioid treatment programs to increase stakeholder input from relevant communities and to ensure such programs are treating patients in need, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 8918. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to clarify the funding of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 8919. A bill to eliminate taxpayer funding for the partisan radio outlet known as National Public Radio, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ (for herself and Ms. STANSBURY):

H.R. 8920. A bill to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Pueblos of Acoma and Laguna in the Rio San José Stream System in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ (for herself and Ms. STANSBURY):

H.R. 8921. A bill to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Pueblos of Jemez and Zia in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. CHU, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. MENG, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. OMAR, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 8922. A bill to halt removal of certain nationals of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 8923. A bill to revise counseling requirements for certain borrowers of student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MURPHY of Florida (for herself and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia):

H.R. 8924. A bill to reauthorize the Court Improvement Program for 5 years and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 8925. A bill to provide eligibility for veterans benefits for individuals who served in the United States merchant marine in the Southeast Asia theater of operations during the Vietnam Era; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. FOXX, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. GUEST, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. LATTI, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. BUCK, Mr. MANN, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 8926. A bill to require an Inspector General report on domestic violent extremism against pregnancy centers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H.R. 8927. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require the electronic filing of all public financial disclosure forms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 8928. A bill to improve the permitting process for mining on Federal land, 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. WITTMAN (for himself, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CLINE, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, and Mr. GRIFFITH):

H.R. 8929. A bill to designate the Cold War Museum located at 7142 Lineweaver Road,

Warrenton, Virginia, as the "National Cold War Museum of the United States", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BACON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GRIMALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. MENG):

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 19 through September 23, 2022, as "Malnutrition Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Education and Labor, 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. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. EVANS, Ms. DEAN, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COLE, Mr. BERA, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SOTO, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H. Con. Res. 107. Concurrent resolution designating the week of September 18 through September 24, 2022, as "National Fall Prevention Awareness Week" to raise awareness about, and encourage the prevention of, falls among older adults; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. DOGETT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H. Res. 1373. A resolution honoring the life of Dr. Paul Farmer by recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to adopt a 21st-century global health solidarity strategy and take actions to address past and ongoing harms that undermine the health and well-being of people around the world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada):

H. Res. 1374. A resolution congratulating the Las Vegas Aces for winning the 2022 Women's National Basketball Association Finals; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H. Res. 1375. A resolution recognizing the history between Haiti and France, acknowledging Haiti as the first free Black nation in the Americas, recognizing how the aftermath of their freedom is directly related to their impoverished state today, and realizing the importance of this history; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H. Res. 1376. A resolution marking the 5-year anniversary of the devastation of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands by Hurricane Maria; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. ESTES:

H.R. 8908.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 8909.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H.R. 8910.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 2, Clause 18. Congress has 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, including the regulation of health care for citizens for the United States.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 8911.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 18

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 8912.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 8913.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 8914.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 8915.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 8916.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 8917.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 8918.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. JACKSON:

H.R. 8919.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 8920.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 8921.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 8922.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 8923.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S.C.

By Mrs. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 8924.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, which gives Congress the power to lay and collect taxes and provide for the general welfare of the United States.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 8925.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 8926.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill is based is Congress's power under the Commerce Clause in Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution.

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 8927.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.R. 8928.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4 Section 8 Clause 18

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 8929.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 384: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 622: Mr. CASTEN and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 841: Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 1123: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. WITTMAN, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1241: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 1348: Ms. ROSS, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. SABLON.

H.R. 1361: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1364: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1551: Mr. BACON and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1622: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 1656: Mrs. BOEBERT.

H.R. 1696: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1933: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 1948: Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 2160: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 2252: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 2335: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 2370: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.

H.R. 2525: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2549: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 2573: Mr. STANTON, Mr. MELJER, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 2718: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. CARTER of Texas.

H.R. 2803: Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 2840: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 2896: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 2920: Mr. BERA.

H.R. 2974: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 3115: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 3122: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 3134: Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 3225: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 3244: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3509: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 3748: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 3780: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 3860: Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 3906: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 4057: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 4110: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 4134: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 4268: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 4436: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. GALLEGU, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 4503: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 4612: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 4690: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 4824: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 4937: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 5203: Mr. CLINE and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 5255: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 5455: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 5459: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 5528: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 5536: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 5546: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 5567: Mrs. PELTOLA.

H.R. 5632: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. LATURNER.

H.R. 6002: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 6048: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 6207: Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. STANTON, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 6279: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 6394: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 6589: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 6613: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 6698: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 6725: Ms. CONWAY.

H.R. 6789: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 6889: Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mrs. STEEL, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 6938: Mr. NADLER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 6954: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 6970: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 6985: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 7011: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 7053: Mr. KILMER, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 7346: Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 7382: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 7394: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TRONE, Ms. BUSH, and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 7398: Ms. NEWMAN.

H.R. 7437: Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 7438: Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 7630: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 7861: Ms. PORTER and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 7902: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 7925: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GOMEZ, and Ms. JACOBS of California.

H.R. 7961: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 8018: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 8081: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. MELJER.

H.R. 8092: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 8105: Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 8107: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 8188: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. BYCSHON.

H.R. 8229: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 8298: Mr. WALTZ, Mr. MELJER, and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 8341: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 8387: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 8433: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 8447: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 8448: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. TRONE, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 8465: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 8477: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. PETERS, Ms. JACOBS of California, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 8514: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 8565: Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 8568: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 8600: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 8605: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 8614: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 8624: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 8649: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 8665: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 8685: Mr. KIND, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 8695: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 8731: Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. HARRIS, and Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 8736: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, and Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 8747: Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 8750: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 8770: Mr. JONES and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 8821: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 8829: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 8839: Mr. TIFFANY and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 8867: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 8869: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 8876: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 8906: Ms. SALAZAR.

H.J. Res. 53: Mr. BACON, Mr. TIMMONS, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H. Res. 240: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H. Res. 289: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H. Res. 404: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H. Res. 706: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H. Res. 832: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H. Res. 891: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H. Res. 1030: Mr. CLINE.

H. Res. 1156: Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. LATURNER.

H. Res. 1226: Mr. PAPPAS.

H. Res. 1306: Mr. MORELLE.

H. Res. 1311: Mr. CLINE.

H. Res. 1346: Mrs. LURIA.

H. Res. 1351: Ms. NORTON, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. STEEL, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H. Res. 1353: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H. Res. 1356: Mr. GOHMERT.

H. Res. 1367: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

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 MS. LOFGREN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on House Administration in H.R. 8873 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited

tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Rules in H.R. 8873 do 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. 2460: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2022

No. 151

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JOHN W. HICKENLOOPER, a Senator from the State of Colorado.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our Father in Heaven, in whom we live and move and have our being, we glorify Your precious Name.

Lord, we ask You to guide our lawmakers as they influence the future of this Nation and world. Lead them with Your wisdom. Direct them with Your patience and protect them with Your power.

Lord, we pray that our Senators will faithfully fulfill the duties set before them, providing for the common defense, striving to bring domestic tranquility, and working to ensure liberty and justice for all.

Likewise, we pray that You would lead and bless American citizens, guiding them to protect liberty from sea to shining sea.

We pray in Your righteous Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, September 20, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN W. HICKENLOOPER, a Senator from the State of Colorado, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Florence Y. Pan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, our overwhelmed Customs and Border Protection personnel have already encountered more than 2 million illegal immi-

grants and counting just this fiscal year.

This is a larger group of people than the entire populations of 14 States, and this record-shattering 2 million apprehensions only counts the subset of people who were actually caught. Experts estimate hundreds of thousands more people on top of that number who simply got away.

The latest reports say that CBP encountered more than 200,000 people just in the month of August alone, and more than 20 percent of those people were not first-time border crossers but rather repeat offenders who had already previously been expelled or deported; tens of thousands of individuals who had already been thrown out, flooding back in every single month.

Orderly, legal immigration is part of what makes America strong; anarchy and open borders make us weak.

There is nothing compassionate or humane about the border crisis that Democrats' mixed signals and failed policies have unleashed.

It is not fair to American citizens; it is not fair to law enforcement; and it is not fair to the people who have been encouraged to undertake desperate and dangerous journeys by years of Democrats signaling to the world that there are no real consequences for breaking our laws and cutting in line.

Vice President HARRIS says "the border is secure." The American people know better, and they are furious. Illegal immigrants know better as well.

For years, Washington Democrats have attacked Republicans for calling for basic border security and law enforcement. The Democratic Party line throughout the last 5 years has been that enforcing existing immigration law would be cruel and securing our borders would be xenophobic, but over the last few days, some liberals seem to have changed their tune.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

S4829

Out of desperation, a few Governors along our southern border are now giving some Democrat-run States and cities just a tiny, tiny taste of what border communities have been enduring, literally, for years.

According to the Washington Post, the total number of individuals whom Texas and Arizona have helped relocate to New York, Washington, and other places in recent months is roughly on the order of the number of illegal immigrants who arrive at our southern border in a single day—1 day.

All those cities combined have had months to accept, between them, approximately 1 day's share of our Nation's illegal immigration.

But the Democratic mayor of New York City is now declaring that his government's resources are "at a breaking point"—at a breaking point.

According to the Post, these border States have sent to New York City less than 1 day's worth of illegal crossers, spread out over more than a month, and the self-proclaimed sanctuary city apparently cannot take it.

The Governor of Florida helped a tiny number of illegal immigrants, about four dozen, secure transportation to the wealthy liberal destination of Martha's Vineyard, filled with millionaires' mansions, which appointed itself a so-called sanctuary destination back in 2017.

Apparently, this sanctuary destination tolerated, fed, and housed the newcomers for less than 48 hours before having the National Guard promptly put them on a ferry and remove them to a military base instead.

Democrats, liberal activists, and the media are, predictably, melting down. There are absurd accusations flying around that it is somehow evil or illegal for Republican officials to help illegal immigrants move within our country. That would be breaking news because, of course, the Biden administration has been flying and busing illegal immigrants around the country on a regular basis.

According to one report from early 2021, the Biden administration was already filling Greyhound buses with people turning up at our border and driving them to various destinations from the South to the Midwest to the Northeast. Ah, but it was never to Martha's Vineyard.

So these well-to-do blue enclaves are finally witnessing the smallest fraction of the challenges that open borders have enforced on working-class communities all across our country.

INFLATION

Mr. President, now on another matter, Washington Democrats' runaway inflation has caused a nationwide crisis. It has put working families and small businesses in a bind from coast to coast.

Since President Biden took office, inflation has shot up a staggering 13.2 percent. For the average American household, this translates to hundreds and hundreds of extra dollars every

month, working overtime just to barely—barely—tread water.

In my home State of Kentucky, for example, the Democrats' inflation has forced proud, hard-working families to ask for help putting food on the table; in some cases, for the first time in their lives.

The director of the Jessamine County Food Pantry in Nicholasville says:

Our numbers here are going up like crazy. . . . We have problems actually getting food now. We're actually not giving away as much as we were just a couple months ago because I can't find it, and I can't afford it sometimes when I can find it.

And, of course, these challenges aren't limited to the Commonwealth.

In Clifton, CO, the director of one local food bank reports that she had served 1,000 more families in the first half of this year than in the first half of last year. Here is her quote:

They cannot short their rent bill, but they can short their grocery bill. And so they come here so I can fill the gap.

In coastal Georgia, the director of a network of food banks says distribution at her facilities had increased 38 percent from July to August. Meeting the increased demand has meant stomach-aching steep spikes in meat and dairy prices.

In Concord, NH, the director of the Friendly Kitchen says no one is ever turned away, but more and more people keep showing up for dinner.

I'm nervous it's going to get worse. I think it's going to get worse before it gets better.

Washington Democrats' inflation is absolutely hammering States like Colorado, Georgia, and New Hampshire. And Senate Republicans—we tried to stop it. We warned against inflation. We tried to block their \$2 trillion inflationary bill. We offered amendments. But all three of those States have two Senators who both voted in lockstep on party lines to ram through trillions—trillions—of dollars. One hundred percent of the U.S. Senators from those States voted to bring this on.

This is what happens when Washington Democrats put their own priorities ahead of our people.

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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

KIGALI AMENDMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, later today, the Senate will take the first step toward ratifying an amendment to one of the most successful international environmental agreements in modern history, the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Members can expect to cast the first vote on cloture later this afternoon

after the weekly party lunches. Today's vote will require 60 votes in the affirmative to move forward. And since the Kigali Amendment is part of a treaty, it will require two-thirds of the Chamber to ultimately ratify this provision.

The Kigali Amendment will be one of the most significant bipartisan measures the Senate takes on all year, and that is saying something, because we have done a lot.

It would affirm our country's intention to phase down the use of hydrofluorocarbons—commonly known as HFCs—by 85 percent over the next 15 years. Experts say this step alone could prevent half a degree Celsius of warming by the end of the 21st century. Is that incredible? Half a degree. We struggle to get there. This one measure will do it. That may not seem like much, but within the larger context of global temperature, it is really very significant.

There are two paths our country can take, depending on what we do with the Kigali Amendment. If we ratify this treaty, not only will we protect our planet, but this is an economic issue and an issue to go after China, which is a rogue nation in this regard. It will provide us a golden opportunity for American businesses to dominate in emerging business.

Every year, millions of refrigerators and AC units are sold around the world; and in the United States, many families own more than one refrigerator. That is a lot of appliances that will need HFC alternatives, which U.S. businesses, particularly, are working to prepare for. By one measure, the combined impact of ratifying the Kigali Amendment and other steps we have taken to reduce HFCs would create 150,000 new jobs and generate nearly \$39 billion in investment by 2027 as new markets open up for trade. So this, in many ways, is a pro-jobs measure, one supported by the Chamber of Commerce, by major retailers like Walmart, by the Semiconductor Industry Association, and many other business groups.

If we fail to ratify the amendment, the rest of the world is going to move on without us. Without Kigali, we are going to play second fiddle to nations like China, whose businesses will surpass ours in developing viable HFC alternatives, taking jobs that, by all rights, belong here in America. And by 2033, parties to Kigali will be prohibited—prohibited—from any trade in HFCs with non-Kigali nations. We will lose out tens of billions of dollars of sales.

There is no reason to have that happen. Ratifying Kigali will not require any change in the current U.S. law. We already have domestic policies phasing out HFCs here at home, so we are putting into practice many of the reforms the Kigali Amendment calls for, and no consumer will have to change any appliance.

So for the sake of U.S. businesses, for the sake of U.S. innovators, for the

sake of making sure China has to comply and be part of the world community and not do what they think is just good for themselves—which seems to be President Xi's way of doing things—I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of advancing the Kigali Amendment later today. It is low-hanging fruit for creating tens of thousands of good-paying jobs right here at home.

DISCLOSE ACT

Mr. President, now on the DISCLOSE Act. Later today, President Biden will deliver remarks on one of the gravest dangers undermining our democracy—the power of dark money that has taken over our elections.

I expect the President's remarks will preview action here in the Senate, where we will have a vote this week to begin debate on the DISCLOSE Act—a bill I long promised to bring to the floor. My colleagues, led by the indefatigable and relentless and brilliant Senator WHITEHOUSE, have done a wonderful job championing this issue for years.

The DISCLOSE Act is very simple to grasp: it would require super PACs and other dark money groups to report anyone contributing \$10,000 or more during an election cycle. The same goes for any group spending any money in support of or in opposition to judicial nominees. In other words, it would require similar forms of transparency that traditional campaigns and candidates already face. We have to disclose when accepting political contributions.

And, frankly, why shouldn't this be law? What reason under Heaven is there for keeping massive political contributions hidden from the public? Even the Republican leader, who has dedicated much of his career, unfortunately, to killing many campaign finance reforms, claimed in the past to support increased disclosure; though, sadly, he is opposed to our bill today for no good reason. If you are for disclosure, you should be for our bill, and these flimsy arguments that it will deter people from giving are absurd—absurd.

If a multimillionaire wants to spend colossal sums on candidates or nominees who are deeply anti-choice or who will support anti-democracy candidates or who will harbor views deeply in conflict with the views of the general public, shouldn't the public have at least the right to know it?

The rights of voters and the health of our democracy far outweigh any interest that a multibillionaire could have in concealing political spending from public scrutiny.

So, the DISCLOSE Act will give every Senator a choice: a vote to bring transparency to our elections or stand with the forces of dark money.

Let me say that again. The DISCLOSE Act will give every Senator a choice: vote to bring transparency to our elections, remove the veil from this dark money that the public hates that is cascading into our elections or

stand on the side of dark money. Who wants to be on that side? We will see this week.

I want to take a moment to thank my colleague, Senator WHITEHOUSE, for his incredible work in championing this legislation. He is arguably the Senate's greatest champion in the fight against dark money, someone who has dedicated years to uncovering the pernicious links between dark money groups and radical judicial nominees.

Do you want to know one of the main reasons we have a "MAGA" Court that overturns *Roe v. Wade*, that stands in the way of smart gun control laws and gun safety laws, that stands in the way of environmental progress? It is because of dark money, in good part—dark money.

SHELDON WHITEHOUSE has exposed this link better than anyone I know. He has gotten the rest of us to pay attention in a deeper way to the gravity of this issue. He will come to the floor later today and throughout the week to continue highlighting this issue. And I know others will be joining to stand by his side.

I thank him for his work. I thank the President for speaking about it this afternoon. And I stand with Senator WHITEHOUSE in highlighting this issue ahead of the vote, and I urge my colleagues to support the DISCLOSE Act.

NOMINATION OF FLORENCE Y. PAN

Mr. President, in other matters, today, the Senate will vote to confirm our sixth circuit court judge in the month of September—Judge Florence Pan—to sit on the all-important DC Circuit Court of Appeals. If confirmed, Judge Pan will make history as the first Taiwanese American ever to serve on the DC Circuit Court of Appeals, joining in the proud company of so many other Biden nominees who have expanded the diversity and experience of the Federal bench.

As we all know, the DC Circuit Court is the second-most important Federal court in the country after the Supreme Court. Before this court comes disputes that involve Congress and much of the Federal Government, so many of its decisions involve constitutional or administrative law. It goes without saying that nominees to this court must be individuals of the highest caliber. They need to be experienced, balanced, and above all, committed to the rule of law.

That is exactly what we have in Judge Pan. She has had over a decade of experience as a judge in the District of Columbia and has seen practically every legal dispute under the Sun. She is already well-known to this Chamber, having been confirmed as a district judge with 68 votes. She should be similarly confirmed with bipartisan support.

PUERTO RICO

Mr. President, last, but certainly not least: Puerto Rico. As our fellow Americans in Puerto Rico continue to feel the wrath of Hurricane Fiona, we continue to monitor the situation here in

Congress. Over the weekend, President Biden issued an emergency disaster declaration for Puerto Rico with 75 percent of the costs of emergency medical care, disaster response, and food distribution to be covered by the Federal Government.

Yesterday, I got on the phone with the FEMA Administrator and urged FEMA to approve Puerto Rico's request to increase that figure to 100 percent and to stand ready to approve a major disaster declaration request to unlock not just response money but funding needed to recover and rebuild. On the call were my colleagues Representatives VELÁZQUEZ and ESPAILLAT, and I echoed the calls from my colleagues to ensure maximum flexibility for those applying for FEMA assistance and to get Federal funding out of the door ASAP. Puerto Rico desperately needs it.

Later this morning, I will join with the Hispanic Federation and a number of my colleagues to talk about additional steps we are calling on the Federal Government to take, including steps to strengthen Puerto Rico's electric grid. The electric grid is almost 50 years out-of-date. It is particularly susceptible to hurricanes. It hasn't even been repaired since the damage Hurricane Maria, 5 years ago, put upon it. Yet, we have given lots of Federal money for the reestablishment or the rebuilding of the grid, and very little has happened. So we need to focus on that issue as well as others.

Five years to the day after the arrival of Maria, Puerto Rico needs help to recover from Fiona. We need to make sure, this time, Puerto Rico has absolutely everything it needs as soon as possible for as long as they need it. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT VIOLENCE AND THREATS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ARE UNACCEPTABLE AND SHOULD BE CONDEMNED

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to condemn the violence and threats of violence against the men and women of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I take these threats seriously. This July 1, I chaired the Judiciary Committee hearing on law enforcement officer safety and the threats our law enforcement officers are facing. I have repeatedly made clear that violence against law enforcement is never—never—acceptable no matter what ideology motivates it, but here is the reality.

In the past month, following the FBI's execution of a search warrant at Donald Trump's Mar-a-Lago resort, the FBI has faced a flood of threats against its employees and its facilities, and these threats have been egged on by the former President and his allies.

The men and women of the Federal Bureau of Investigation literally put their lives on the line every day to keep all of us safe. They put themselves in harm's way to stop armed criminals, drug traffickers, terrorist organizations, and others who threaten our communities. They serve on the frontlines of the opioid epidemic and investigate and hold accountable those who traffic illegal opioids and who illegally prescribe pharmaceutical opioids. They investigate crimes against children and human trafficking—some of the most heinous crimes imaginable. They work day in and day out to combat international and domestic terrorism, and they carry out judicially issued search warrants every day. That is part of their job and an important role that they play in our justice system.

Unfortunately, ever since the August 8 Mar-a-Lago search, their dedication has been repaid with a flood of baseless attacks and violent threats. Attacking the FBI for his own political advantage is nothing new for the former President, but the attacks haven't stopped with him. His allies and followers have spewed anti-FBI vitriol online and across the airwaves. In recent weeks, there have been calls from Republican Members of Congress to "destroy" and "defund" the FBI. There have been calls from Republican congressional candidates to "gut" the FBI "like a fish" and "shoot FBI, IRS, ATF, and all other feds on sight." So it is no surprise that such outrageous and irresponsible rhetoric coincides with a stunning increase in violent threats against the FBI.

Last month, the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security issued a joint intelligence bulletin detailing an increase in violent threats and acts of violence against Federal law enforcement officials following the August 8 Mar-a-Lago search. These include threats to place a "dirty bomb" outside of the FBI headquarters and online calls for civil war and armed rebellion.

On August 11, a man wearing body armor—armed with an AR-15 assault rifle and a nail gun—attempted to breach the FBI's Cincinnati field office. On August 16, another man was indicted for threatening to murder everyone at the FBI, from Director Wray to the custodial staff. On August 25, a man jumped the fence at FBI's Chicago field office but, thankfully, was detained and taken to a local hospital for evaluation before he could hurt anyone.

In response to the joint intelligence bulletin and these incidents, I asked the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security to have a private briefing with Members of the Senate's Judiciary and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committees last week. That briefing only added to my concern.

I cannot share the specifics from this closed-door briefing, but I will say this: It should go without saying that the

men and women of the FBI risk their lives every day on our behalf, but the increase in threats to their personal safety since the August 8 Mar-a-Lago search warrant is shocking. Beyond the direct threats and violence, there are also rising concerns about the public spread of personal information about the FBI's employees and families—a practice known as doxing. I fear the situation may get worse.

Last Thursday, former President Trump kept up his threatening rhetoric against these law enforcement officers. He said that if he were indicted for his actions, "I think you'd have problems in this country the likes of which, perhaps, we've never seen before. I don't think the people of the United States would stand for it." That is exactly the kind of language President Trump used after he lost the 2020 election to incite the January 6 attack here at the Capitol.

As I have said many times, political violence and threats of violence in the furtherance of any cause—any cause—is unacceptable. It is time for the Senate to stand up and support the men and women of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have been threatened and attacked for simply doing their jobs and working to protect America. Let's condemn these baseless attacks on the men and women of the FBI and the despicable political game they represent.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 775, submitted earlier today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 775) expressing the sense of the Senate that violence and threats of violence against the employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are unacceptable and should be condemned.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 775) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this resolution which just passed without objection from any Member of the Senate will be a reminder to the men and women who serve in law enforcement, particularly in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that we stand behind them and that those who would exploit political events at the expense of the

safety of these men and women are beyond the pale of constitutional conduct. We want to stand behind those who are standing for us—to protect us and our families.

I thank the Senate for agreeing to this resolution. It is timely; it is important; and it is clear.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I listened to the Republican minority leader, Senator MCCONNELL, speak on the floor this morning. I have to tell you, on the issue of immigration, there are several things which he said which are not accurate and that I would like to clarify for the RECORD.

First, this morning, Senator MCCONNELL said:

Orderly, legal immigration is part of what makes America strong. Anarchy and open borders make us weak.

I don't know of any rational person who would disagree with that comment.

But I think, for the record, we should make clear that, 8 years ago, when we considered comprehensive immigration reform—a bipartisan bill—on the floor of the U.S. Senate, the Senator from Kentucky voted against it. There were 14 Republican Senators who voted for this measure. It passed the Senate. It was the product of a bipartisan Commission—a self-appointed committee, really—the so-called Gang of 8. I want to recount the names of those who were on that committee who produced a comprehensive immigration reform bill. I was on the committee with CHUCK SCHUMER, Senator BOB MENENDEZ, and the Senator from the Presiding Officer's home State of Colorado, Senator MICHAEL BENNET. On the Republican side, it was led by Senator John McCain, Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, Senator MARCO RUBIO, and then Senator from Arizona Jeff Flake.

We worked for months. We put in all of the effort that was expected of us to address an issue which had not been addressed by Congress for 25 years, which was to try to upgrade our immigration system—to do what Senator MCCONNELL says needs to be done: orderly, legal immigration. That was what the bill sought to achieve. There were 14 Republicans who joined us in voting for it. Senator MCCONNELL did not, and we have not had another measure since then.

The bill we passed in the Senate was sent over to the Republican-controlled House of Representatives. They refused to even consider it in committee or on the floor or to bring it to a vote. We missed an opportunity, and it was an opportunity on many different levels. It would have finally addressed the issue of legal immigration in America, which is a critically important measure.

Throughout our history, without exception, year in and year out, legal immigrants have come to this country.

There have been some terrible laws passed by Congress in relation to those having been allowed in this country. The reality is we have acknowledged from the beginning of America as we know it that immigrants have been a part of our present and are a part of our future, and now we face the same reality again without the benefit of having an update in the laws, which the Republican leader voted against.

I recall specifically the work of Senator BENNET from Colorado. He did a remarkable thing, something that people didn't think was really possible. He managed to bring together all of the interest groups on the issue of legal immigration for those working in agriculture. He managed to find an agreement among all of these groups as to the humane and sensible treatment of these individuals. If that would have passed, it would have changed the circumstances we have today—circumstances wherein we do not have nearly enough legal immigrants to work in the agricultural sector of America. It is estimated that one out of two—50 percent—of all of the ag workers today are undocumented. We still eat the food that they pick and harvest, and we still take advantage of their hard work in the meat processing plants. Yet the reality is that we know, in our heart of hearts, that they are not being treated in a sensible, reasonable, humane way.

Senator BENNET, time and again, has shown leadership on this issue as he did with the Gang of 8. Once again, we find ourselves, because the bill failed in the previous Congress, without a guiding law on standards of immigration.

There were other things said by Senator MCCONNELL this morning which I want to make reference to as well, particularly as to the busing of those currently in the United States, as new, legally recognized immigrants, to various cities around the United States.

Governors from the States of Texas, Arizona, and Florida have been busing those who have been crossing the border and who are legally recognized to stay here until further hearing to communities like New York, Washington, Chicago, and even to Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts. The thing that we have got to keep in mind is that these Governors do not call local officials first. They don't even contact the Governors of these States where they are sending these people. So they arrive, helter-skelter, in unpredictable numbers and conditions, and the local officials are expected to take care of them.

Listen to what Senator MCCONNELL had to say in describing what I have just told you.

He said:

Out of desperation, a few Governors along our southern border are now giving some Democrat-run States and cities just a tiny, tiny taste of what border communities have been enduring literally for years.

What he is trying to say to us is this is an act of political spite. It is a polit-

ical stunt by these Governors. And what are they using to make their point? Innocent people—here legally in the United States—who are being shipped off, many times, with deception and promises that will never be kept in terms of opportunities for them in these various places.

Senator MCCONNELL went on to say:

All those cities combined have had months to accept between them approximately 1 day's share of our Nation's illegal immigration.

Immigrants—about four dozen—were given secure transportation, according to Senator MCCONNELL, “to the wealthy, liberal destination of Martha's Vineyard, filled with millionaires' mansions”—so-called sanctuary destinations.

Do you see the point that is being made here? These people are being bused without any warning as to where they are going to end up—where their final destinations may be—simply to make the political point that the Democrats have to be reminded of the Republicans' position on immigration. We are doing this at the expense of many innocent people, and we are doing this in a dangerous fashion.

I will tell you that I visited the Salvation Army center in Chicago, IL, about 10 days ago, and I met with these families and individuals. Little children are involved in this calculation.

Why is it that whenever the Republicans want to make a point on immigration, it always ends up being the children who are the pawns, whether they are kids in cages or forcefully removing children from their parents or in this case, busing them off with their parents to communities they have never heard of? Why does it always involve families with small children? You would think there would be more sensitivity on the Republican side to that reality.

Then Senator MCCONNELL made a statement which I want to correct. He said the Biden administration has been flying and busing illegal immigrants around the country on a regular basis. This is not true. We checked again this morning with the Biden administration. They are not exercising that right.

What we have going on are the transfers of those who are not in legal status back and forth between various facilities and the transfers of unaccompanied children, with escorts, to places like Chicago and other cities where, for decades, they have been cared for until their legal status is resolved. But this statement that the Biden administration is guilty of busing people back and forth is not true at all. I think the record should be clarified, and I hope the Senator from Kentucky will do so when he receives the first opportunity.

The Biden administration has said: We have the authority to do it, but we have not exercised it and will not unless we confer with Congress and also notify local officials as to whether anyone will be moved.

Now, there are circumstances and have been in the past that I know of personally on the border of Texas and Mexico where people had come and been released. They found they had credible fear. They asserted it. They have legal status, and they want to go to a specific location where they have friends and family. In those cases, there is help given to them to reach those destinations. But it is not the current situation where the Governors of Florida, Texas, and Arizona are deceiving these people onto these buses and sending them to places they have never heard of and not letting those who are in their destinations even know what it coming.

What is the right thing to do? The right thing to do is what we did 8 years ago: a bipartisan approach to fixing the immigration system. Instead of exploiting it for political purposes, let's fix it.

We have done that. We passed legislation on a bipartisan basis even in this evenly divided Senate. The CHIPS bill—this important semiconductor chip production bill—was a bipartisan bill. The infrastructure bill—the biggest highway program in the history of the United States since Dwight Eisenhower—was a bipartisan bill. The gun safety bill—a controversial issue, just as controversial as immigration—we passed that on a bipartisan basis. We can do it, but we have to stop exploiting these people who are here with children. We have to do it by stopping exploiting this issue and work together on a bipartisan basis, with give on both sides. That is how we can reach a bipartisan solution.

I am ready to do that. In the Senate Judiciary Committee, we would start as soon as we have Republicans of good will willing to sit down with Democrats and work together. But continuing to exploit these people and the children and these families is just plain wrong. It is not consistent with American values. It doesn't reflect well on our Nation.

I hope that the people who are inspired to do this—the Governors in Florida, Texas, and Arizona—will think twice about these kids and their families before they try it again.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote scheduled for 2:30 p.m. occur at 2:15 p.m.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). The Republican whip.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, last Friday, President Biden said the following during his speech:

And we have a process in place to manage migrants at the border. We're working to make sure it's safe and orderly and humane.

“[S]afe and orderly and humane.”

I have to ask, has the President visited the border lately? Oh, that is right, he hasn't. In fact, other than a driveby, he hasn't. In fact, other than a driveby, he hasn't. In fact, other than a candidate for Vice President—and by “driveby,” I mean his motorcade literally drove by—the President has never visited the border. Never. Although I have to say that even reading the news should be enough to make it clear to the President the situation at the border is neither safe, nor orderly, nor humane.

In case the President isn't clear about what is happening at the border, let me just read from one news story from last week. This one was from NBC News:

A new surge of migrants . . . is overwhelming the Border Patrol and shelters in El Paso, Texas, where nearly 1,000 have been released near bus stations over the past week in hope that they will find their own way to their next destinations in the U.S.

Here is the title of another grim news article from last week: “Texas border town requests refrigerators to store migrant bodies after drownings overwhelm mortuaries.”

“Texas border town requests refrigerators to store migrant bodies after drownings overwhelm mortuaries.”

Yet another news outlet reported:

El Paso County Sheriff sounds alarm over Border Patrol overwhelmed due to migrants.

That article goes on to say:

Sheriff Richard Wiles stated Thursday, “This incident raises a law enforcement concern because Border Patrol is so overwhelmed, undocumented immigrants may be released into communities with minimal or no screening.”

Does any of this—any of this—make the situation at the border sound safe or orderly or humane? I don't think so.

The Biden administration has been characterized by recordbreaking waves of illegal immigration across our southern border, and I mean “record-breaking” quite literally.

In fiscal year 2021, U.S. Customs and Border Protection apprehended more than 1.7 million individuals attempting to cross our southern border illegally—the highest number of apprehensions ever recorded. As for fiscal year 2022, well, we exceeded last year's record-breaking number of apprehensions in June. The final count of apprehensions for fiscal year 2022 will be well over 2 million. Those numbers only count migrants who were actually apprehended. CBS News reports that there were “an estimated 660,000 successful unlawful border entries that did not end in an arrest in fiscal year 2021, according to unpublished [Department of Homeland Security] figures”—660,000.

I don't have to tell anyone except maybe congressional Democrats and the White House that these kinds of numbers have resulted in scenes of near chaos at the southern border. Shelters have been overwhelmed. Border facilities have been overwhelmed. The Border Patrol has been overwhelmed. Who can forget the scene of 10,000 migrants camped under the bridge in Del Rio, TX, last September?

Just in case anyone is thinking things at the border have substantially calmed down, here is yet another headline from this month, this one from the Dallas Morning News: “Overcrowded processing center has Border Patrol releasing more migrants on El Paso streets: Migrants are being released from facility filled at 3 times its capacity.”

That is from the Dallas Morning News—“3 times its capacity.”

Over the past few months, the Governors of Texas and Arizona have been sending some illegal immigrants to places like New York City and Washington, DC, and there has been a predictable outcry. But what is so striking about this situation is how upset these places seem to have become when dealing with just a tiny fraction of the situation that border communities and border States have to deal with on a daily basis. Washington, DC, declared a state of emergency. The New York City mayor was outraged.

While I am in no way dismissing the challenges of dealing with thousands of illegal immigrants, let me just put this situation in perspective for a minute. Washington, DC, a city of around 700,000 people, has received somewhere around 9,400 migrants over a span of 5 months. New York City, a city of around 8.4 million people, hasn't even received as many as Washington, DC. Compare that with the situation in Eagle Pass, TX, a town with a population of just 29,000, which sees 10,000 migrants a week—a week.

For a party that likes to pride itself on compassion, the lack of compassion Democrats and the White House display on this issue is really astounding. Even after catching a tiny glimpse of what it is like to deal with an influx of illegal immigration, Democrats have apparently zero compassion for the border communities in States that have to somehow manage the arrival of thousands of illegal immigrants on a daily basis, along with all the logistical and security challenges that involves.

There are real security challenges. Certainly, many of the migrants crossing our southern border illegally are simply looking for a better life—even if they are trying to circumvent legal pathways to enter—but there are also a lot of potentially dangerous individuals coming across our border and passing through border communities: gang members, drug traffickers, human smugglers, and other criminals. In 1 recent week, Border Patrol agents in the Rio Grande Valley Sector along the southern border arrested 21 gang members, 2 sex offenders, and 3 migrants with prior convictions for various crimes.

The White House and Democrats don't just display a lack of compassion for border communities; they also display a real lack of compassion for the individuals attempting to enter our country illegally. There is nothing compassionate about an immigration

policy that encourages individuals to come here illegally, with all of the risks that entails.

Earlier, I mentioned a border town that was seeking increased morgue facilities because it was dealing with the bodies of so many individuals who had drowned while attempting to enter this country. Deaths at the southern border have surged under the Biden administration, undoubtedly because the administration's lax immigration policies and obvious lack of concern about securing the border have encouraged individuals to attempt to come here illegally.

According to Department of Homeland Security numbers that have been reported, 748 migrants have died at our southern border so far this fiscal year. That is a lot of lives lost, Mr. President—a lot of lives. Mr. President, one illegal immigrant speaking to a news outlet this month said of the border:

It's open, not closed. The border is open. . . . Everybody believes that the border is open. It's open because we enter, we come in, free. No problem.

That is the message that President Biden's immigration policies have conveyed, and the longer that he continues with his de facto open-border policies, the more individuals who are going to be encouraged to attempt the dangerous journey across our southern border.

Mr. President, the massive spending package, the so-called Inflation Reduction Act, the Democrats shoved through the Senate last month contained hundreds of billions for Democrats' Green New Deal priorities, like tax credits for wealthy Americans to buy electric cars and more than \$80 billion for environmental justice priorities. There was also, of course, an \$80 billion funding infusion for the IRS, a majority of it allocated for more IRS audits and increased enforcement, including the hiring of additional IRS agents. Nowhere in that bill were there any resources for addressing the crisis that has been raging for more than a year now at our southern border.

During debate on the bill, Republicans gave Democrats five opportunities to vote for amendments aimed at providing resources to secure the border. Democrats rejected all of them. Apparently, Democrats are willing to spend a lot of time and effort and government money on their Green New Deal and finding new ways to collect taxpayer dollars to help fund their Big Government spending plans, but when it comes to protecting Americans and ensuring a humane situation at our southern border, Democrats just can't be bothered.

I heard the Democratic whip down here, just now, talking about that there just needs to be a comprehensive immigration bipartisan approach to this and blaming Republicans for them not being able to do anything to address this issue. And I just have to say that, one, the Democrats control all of government in Washington. They have

the House, the Senate, and the White House, and, to my knowledge, they have not attempted to bring an immigration reform bill to the floor of the U.S. Senate. Furthermore, the President reversed all of the policies from the previous administration that affected the border when he took office.

Now we have got a situation at our southern border that is just nothing short of appalling, and if the President really had any interest in making the process at the border “safe, orderly, and humane,” as he said the other day, he would make securing our southern border a priority, and it is not. Unfortunately, given his record so far, I think it is more likely that we will see the scenes of chaos and human suffering continue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 15 minutes prior to the scheduled roll-call vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INFLATION

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, since the Biden administration really likes to celebrate things, I rise today on the 1-week anniversary of their party last Tuesday for their so-called Inflation Reduction Act.

Last Tuesday, most Americans and, certainly, most West Virginians weren't in a celebratory mood. West Virginians started their day with news that inflation rose to 8.3 percent in August, while President Biden and his party and climate activists began setting up for their Inflation Reduction Act party at the White House.

Meanwhile, that same day, the U.S. stock market had its worst day since June 2020, as the White House and its fellow Democrats celebrated their green spending bill that would only extend inflationary pain, but it does expand U.S. and IRS enforcement on Americans who are struggling to afford basic necessities.

Days after the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office published an analysis that the Inflation Reduction Act would actually not reduce inflation, particularly in the short term, President Biden announces that he will do student debt cancelation that would add another trillion dollars to the deficit.

Today and tomorrow, the Federal Reserve, which is our U.S. monetary watchdog, is meeting to set new interest rates in a bid to tame inflation. The body has had to raise interest rates aggressively by three-quarters of a point. In June, Chairman Powell, who is the Chairman of the Fed, admitted that the rate increase is “unusually large” and would not be “common.” The Fed will likely raise interest rates again by the same amount tomorrow, for the third consecutive time in a row. These are the most aggressive rate increases since the 1980s, when my mortgage was

way into the teens, that Chairman Powell has plainly stated will bring “pain to households and businesses.”

We can't forget that the Democrats alone passed a bill last year that they called the American Rescue Plan, which rescued nothing and, instead, endangered our fragile economy coming out of COVID by hypercharging inflation. Democrats alone drafted and pushed forward their most recent bill, bypassing the normal committee process, and Democrats alone passed it, rejecting every Republican amendment along the way.

In short, these policies continue to destabilize every single corner of our economy. Well, how do we know this? We see some of the statistics that I talk about. Well, I know it because West Virginians have lived it, and I hear from them frequently about their legitimate concerns. A retiree from Clarksburg, WV, wrote to me recently saying that she and her husband are “struggling every month” despite having done their due diligence to save well for their retirement. She says they are trying not to dip into their 401(k)s or their TSP retirement accounts but that it is getting “harder and harder” not to do that.

As inflation drags on, the lifespan of retirement savings will continue shrinking for our seniors in West Virginia, and those seniors account for 41 percent of our population.

Another West Virginian wrote to me about the tough choices her family is making:

The economy has crumbled in the blink of an eye. My husband and I have full-time jobs and two children. I'm tearful because I sit here looking at upcoming bills and I'm having to decide to pay a bill or buy groceries.

A resident from Weston, WV, told me that his insurance premiums recently increased and, when he asked the company why that happened, they told him pointblank it was due to inflation. In the same letter, the constituent wrote: This crazy spending has to stop.

But it is not just West Virginians who are experiencing this inflationary problem. The National Defense Industrial Association, authored in part by former Deputy Defense Secretary David Norquist, released a white paper recently that indicated inflation has cost the Department of Defense \$50 billion and estimates that it will cost an additional \$110 billion to our Nation's defense from fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2023.

Think about this in the face of what we are talking about in terms of trying to help Ukraine overcome this terrible invasion by the Russians.

Residential real estate has skyrocketed 43 percent in the past 2 years. In fact, this year, mortgage rates have risen from 3.2 percent to 6.3 percent, which is the highest they have been since 2008—setting all kinds of records here. So some are going so far as to predict an additional 17.8 percent rise in home prices over the next year.

A recent paper released by Goldman Sachs, aptly titled “The Housing

Downturn: Further to Fall,” warns that higher mortgage rates and reduced affordability will continue well into 2023. For first-time home buyers, that spells a death knell for their dream of owning their own home.

Again, what we are seeing in realtime are direct consequences of inflation fueled by spending. The increase in the price of groceries is unbelievable. It is unbelievable when you go to the grocery store. Over the past year, the price of basic pantry staples has continued to increase. The cost of eggs has gone up 40 percent; butter, 24.6 percent; luncheon meats, 18.2 percent. Fresh milk has increased 17.7 percent. Sugar, flour, bread, pasta, peanut butter, and cereals have increased between 15 and 23 percent. These are the things that families buy weekly to meet their grocery bill and to provide their children's breakfast, lunch, or dinner.

Simply put, elected Democrats in the Biden administration celebrated the so-called Inflation Reduction Act on a day when the Consumer Price Index on inflation increased. For the many constituents whom I talk to on a daily basis, inflation remains the No. 1 concern.

So this irony is not lost on me nor is it lost on the American public. It is not lost on millions of Americans making tough choices because of these policies, and it is painful; it is hard to watch; and in many of my constituents' opinion, it is as if the President and his party are not paying attention.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote occur now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON PAN NOMINATION

All postcloture time has expired.

Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Pan nomination?

Ms. ERNST. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH).

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 340 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Bennet	Booker	Cantwell
Blumenthal	Brown	Cardin

Carper	Klobuchar	Sanders
Casey	Lujan	Schatz
Collins	Manchin	Schumer
Coons	Markey	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Sinema
Duckworth	Merkley	Smith
Durbin	Murkowski	Stabenow
Feinstein	Murphy	Tester
Gillibrand	Murray	Van Hollen
Hassan	Padilla	Warner
Heinrich	Peters	Warnock
Hickenlooper	Portman	Warren
Hirono	Reed	Whitehouse
Kaine	Rosen	Wyden
Kelly	Rounds	
King		

NAYS—42

Blackburn	Grassley	Paul
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeben	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Tillis
Cruz	Lummis	Toomey
Daines	Marshall	Tuberville
Ernst	McConnell	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	Young

NOT VOTING—6

Baldwin	Cramer	Leahy
Barrasso	Graham	Risch

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from West Virginia.

ENERGY

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about how the current process that we are in right now with the energy challenges we have, not just in our country but around the world, and how the committee process, the committee process that we are working on, can help relieve the challenges that the American public have right now with high prices at the gas pump, high prices they are receiving in their homes for heating and all the necessities they have.

What is at risk right now—and I want people to understand. What is at risk is the energy independence and energy security of the United States of America. If we are going to remain the superpower of the world, if we are one country that has it all, you better have energy independence. If you can't produce your own energy and you are going to ask other people around the world to do what you won't do for yourself but you have the ability to do it and the resources to do it, God help us all. That is what we are dealing with.

So I am going to talk about how Congress can provide some relief here.

The 2022 Energy Independence and Security Act we have been working on is going to be paramount to maintaining what we have. That means that we have to focus on not blaming each other. This has become a personal thing back and forth, back and forth.

Some people on the extreme left—liberals—don't like it because they want many changes. We have some people in the conference over here, my Repub-

lican friends, who have always been for it, but now the leadership has made it personal to be against it. But let me tell you who suffers—it is all the people. All the American citizens are going to suffer if we don't do something.

We are all citizens of this great country, and we are all so grateful for having the opportunities we have by living here. But we have an abundant amount of energy—an abundant amount of energy that we can produce cleaner than anywhere else in the world.

I have always said let's do decarbonization. We all should be committed to decarbonize to help the atmosphere and to help the climate. That is our responsibility as human beings and especially in a developed nation in the developing world.

Decarbonizing means two things, however you intend to interpret it. Some people want to decarbonize by basically eliminating anything that has fossil. Well, guess what. Our friends in Europe tried that. Our European friends tried that. Look where they are.

Then there are those of us who want to basically say: We can decarbonize by producing more fossil, which is cleaner in the United States of America, and basically dispersing the dirty fossils produced around the world. That is all we are saying.

When you have oil and gas coming from Venezuela, which is produced with no oversight whatsoever—dirtier than any place in the world—we were going to go to them and remove sanctions to help us? That makes no sense. We were going to ask Iran, which is the most prolific terrorist supporter in the world, which made no sense whatsoever. When we are asking Saudi Arabia to please produce more oil to help us—no support—it makes no sense at all.

So this is what we are talking about. I have this item here that kind of spells out what we are confirming. Here is the common permitting timelines for energy and minerals projects. The timeline for the United States is a minimum of 5 to 10 years—a minimum of 5 to 10 years; Canada, 1 to 3 years; Australia, 1 to 3 years, and they haven't deleted any of their oversight for review. They haven't deleted any of that.

Now let me tell you the extremes that are going on in the world today. The European Union, which has had a pretty stringent oversight on environment, they are considering emergency bypassing all environmental reviews because it is critical to them. Energy has been weaponized by Putin. Energy has been weaponized, and we in America can offset that. We can.

No matter what you want to build, whether it is transmission, pipelines, hydropower dams, more often than not, it takes too long. It drives up cost. You can double your cost within a 5- to 6-, 7-year period, double from what the original cost may be in projected cost. Today's energy and mineral projects, as I have said before, take too long.

Then you come over here, look basically at what the U.S. citizens—all 330 million people—are subjected to. Natural gas, up 200 percent. The cost of natural gas, 200 percent. The cost of natural gas in Europe, 1,100-percent increase—1,100 percent. Predicted by next year, some utility—homes will be paying \$7,000 a month. They are going to be subsidized by the government; they can't do that forever. Can you imagine those types of outrageous costs? Gasoline. Gasoline is up 67 percent, under both this administration and previous administration—67 percent. Electricity is up 15 percent and climbing and climbing.

When you have countries, such as Australia and Canada, that are doing it and doing it in a clean fashion but also doing it in an accelerated fashion, that is something we should be looking at. We have talked about permitting for years and years and years. If you are on the renewable side and you want all renewable, no fossil whatsoever, you can't get a transmission line done. If you are going to build a wind farm or a solar farm in the middle of the desert where there are no people and you have got a build to take the electrons, take that electricity back into the marketplace, you have got to cross a multitude of State lines.

You have got to have permitting reform to get it done. You are not going to be able to deliver the energy that people need. Look at our friends, whether it be in California or look at what has happened in Texas—all this. It is very, very fragile what is going on.

But then the good news is, next week, we are going to have an opportunity to help accelerate these energy projects clear across the country and the needs that we all have, if we don't let politics get in the way. If we basically look at what the United States of America needs, what the people in this country need, and what they want to make sure that we have the energy independence to do it ourselves and not rely on foreign supply chains, that is what it is about.

I have always said, if I can go home and explain it, if I can talk to all of you and explain it, I can vote for it; I can explain what we are doing. I truly can—whether it be from the IRA, a bill that basically gives us a pathway to walk and chew gum, provide the energy we need for today but also invest in the energy we need in the future. We are doing both, but you can't do them unless you have permitting reform.

Now, everyone thinks this is a side deal. There is no side deal. We talked about all of this at one time. We put this project together under one auspice of energy independence and the security this Nation needs and the relief the citizens need from high inflation—that is what—and also the support that we need for our allies in Europe that are having a difficult time.

So let me lay out the facts and explain why voting for energy permitting

reform is something that should make sense to each and every one of my colleagues on both my Republican side and Democrat side. Put plainly, with the state of energy prices, our constituents across the country, they can't afford for the politics to stand in the way of a long overdue, bipartisan action on energy permitting reform.

Domestically, American families and businesses are feeling the pain. This is Putin's energy war. I won't acknowledge this as a Russian war. This is one demagogue who basically has brought the havoc and the unrest that we have in the world—one man, Putin—and he has basically weaponized energy like we have never seen and never thought would be done, and this must be answered. We have the infrastructure, and we have the resources. I have said that before.

American natural gas prices average around \$9 per million of Btu—\$9 per million. I mean, most of this energy comes from my State of West Virginia—a lot of the gas does—because we have the Marcellus and Utica shale, which are probably the richest deposits of natural gas that we have ever seen in this country, let alone the world. But with that, those prices were in the \$2.50 to \$3 range. It balances out pretty well to \$5, but at \$9 it does not.

Look at what the Europeans are paying. The Europeans are paying an astronomical \$60 and \$70 equivalent to the same MCF—\$60 to \$70 versus our \$9, which we think is outrageous. This is the crunch that we are in.

Even with the cost savings that we have achieved by energy efficiency, electricity and home energy costs are up, and Americans are concerned about reliability after watching things that are taking a heck of a hit right now.

The changing energy mix has not yielded affordability for American families evenly, in part, because we haven't been able to knit together the widespread resources with transmission and the delivery of this energy. That is the hardest thing we have. You can only do that by building more infrastructure. You can't do it by hoping one skips over another to get you what you need. You have got to have infrastructure for this transmission to pipelines to get you the energy you need.

The consumer price index tells the story. Consumers paid 16 percent more for their electricity service and 33 percent more for their gas services, and it is only going to get worse, not better. Absolutely.

I am grateful that we have made progress addressing the price at the pump. As we said, a gallon of gasoline remains 67 percent higher than it did 5 years ago. These are the type of pocketbook issues—they truly are—that are impacting day-to-day decisions Americans make. People are making decisions on how they are going to get from one day to the next, one month to the next, and what will happen next year. They are making those decisions. They are making them when the gas

prices are still too high, when the energy prices are absolutely too high, and the unrest from supply chains is making it almost impossible to do the things or have the things you need or that you want.

I have heard my colleagues on both sides of the aisle propose a variety of solutions to address the rising costs of energy for American consumers, whether it be through more oil or gas, a switch to electric vehicles. Let me ask you, Mr. President, where do they think the electricity comes from if they buy an electric vehicle? It has got to be produced. It has got to be produced. You have got California, I am understanding they are saying they want all-electric vehicles by a certain date; yet they are telling people you can't charge your car at certain times of the day. Something doesn't make sense. We have to be realistic, be practical about this, pragmatic. All those things are going to take Federal permits for us to make sure they have the energy they need. We are going to have to face this sooner or later.

It is only possible if you can build it. If you can build it, then you can make sure that we have the changes that consumers are going to demand in America. If we can make those, then, fine; we can supply it. If we can't, I guarantee the chaos will be unbelievable for all of us who represent these great people.

Our producers are handcuffed by an arduous permitting process that doesn't allow us to meet the supply problems that we are facing, and it is not getting any better.

Let me kind of throw the political process that we have out. My Republican friends have always been very supportive, always; and I have a lot of my Democrat friends who understand that we need permitting reform. But we have never gotten it done, whether we have had all Democrats in charge, whether it be the President being a Democrat, the House and Senate being Democrat controlled, or whether it was 4 years ago when you had the Republicans who basically had a Republican President and Senate and the House and they couldn't get it done. You can only get it done if we work together. We can only get this done if our Republican colleagues and our Democrat colleagues work together. It won't happen. And if we don't do it now, in my lifetime and a lot of my colleagues' lifetimes, it is not going to happen in our lifetime. It is not.

If we continue to strap the American people with the highest cost of delivery of the products they need because of our infrastructure and the cost of infrastructure, we end up doubling and tripling the price because of the owner's position we put them in to go through a process of permitting, and they know that going in, up front, that cost is passed on. They don't absorb that cost.

So if a pipeline costs \$3 billion—which you anticipate to build a pipe-

line, to deliver the energy you have, whether it be hydrogen or whether it be natural gas, and that ends up costing you \$6 billion or \$7 billion—you and I pay that price. Every one of our constituents in our States pays that price.

We are suffering from self-inflicted shortages. We are anticipating shortages right now. The next 5 years, basically, our gas supplies, our gas deposits are down—natural gas. Natural gas is down. And we can change that. We can change that because the energy we have under our feet right now, if we can just get it to the market, it will not only fulfill the surpluses that we have, it will basically be able to help our allies across the globe here that need it most.

The worst scenario is if the Ukraine war and the pressure that that war is putting on energy that goes into Europe—and the Europeans are facing some absolutely astronomical hardships—and those hardships reflect to where they are putting pressure on Ukraine to make a deal with Putin, God help the world. God help us all if Putin walks away and can say he had a victory. He has a propaganda machine that he can say anything he wants, no matter the devastating losses that he has taken with his troops and the economic challenges he has in his country, but the unbelievable carnage and pain he has put on Ukraine; and they are going to be forced because of energy to make a decision. We can help that and prevent that from every happening. That is what we should be doing. That is basically the challenge that we have.

So you either rise to the challenge or you don't. You either put your politics aside, forget about your personal vendettas and your personal arguments, whatever—look at the contents of the bill. Look at what we are going to have in front of us that you can vote on; that you can make a difference. I have often said, if you can go home and explain it, you can vote for it; and I truly believe this piece of legislation will do that.

We are putting people to make hard choices; they shouldn't be put in that position. I tell Americans every day I speak to them, I say: Don't let Washington make you believe you are divided. You are not divided; we are divided here.

We are forcing the constituents of our States to pick a side. What side are you on? There is only one side; that is the American side. There is not another side.

We have Republican friends and Democratic friends; we might have different ideas. But when the country is challenged, we have one problem to solve, and that is what we are working on right now. You can come with different ideas, and we can go through the whole process, but we should come together. You shouldn't say: Well, my side is right, and we are against that; my side is right because we are for it. Well, we both have to be.

If this doesn't pass, nothing moves on permitting unless we work together. If

all the Democrats vote for it, it is not enough. If all the Republicans voted for it, it is not enough. The Senate is unique; it takes 60. So it is going to take 10 or more from one side or the other, and right now I would say our Republican friends and colleagues are going to have to look deeply at something that they have always wanted and have a chance in their hands to grab but let politics come between us. I hope not; I don't think so. I am still betting on the right thing will be done at the right time.

I understand that the political process we are in is highly charged. I am hoping that the American public basically says: Enough is enough. Come on. It is for the country. It is not for you. It is not to make your party stronger or to make the other one look bad. It is not to give one an advantage over the other.

This process is to fix the problems to keep this country the strongest country on Earth, keep us basically the superpower of the world, and we only have one way to do it. We are doing everything we can for ourselves. I guarantee, when you are able to do that, you are able to draw your allies closer to you. The people want to be associated with the winner; they want to be associated with an economy that you can't stop and with a quality of life that is next to none. That is what they want to be associated with. And the American dream can be alive. It can only be alive if we do everything to keep it vibrant. So that is what we are working on.

Less than a year ago, we acted—Congress did—in a bipartisan way to accelerate public works permitting in the infrastructure bill. Now, we did it for infrastructure. We finally came together and said, for the last 30 years, we have known that our roads and bridges and our pipelines and our internet service, everything needed to be improved, and we voted in a bipartisan way. And do you know what we did? We changed how we did the permitting to get those things to fruition, to build a road or a bridge. But yet we can't do it for energy. It doesn't make any sense to me at all why we can't do it for energy, but we were able to do it for infrastructure.

In the coming days, we are going to have that opportunity to take the action to move the needle on getting types of energy and critical minerals—try getting a permit for a mine in critical minerals. You know we just passed a bill, the IRA bill, that basically says, on the car manufacturing, car manufacturing, we want to get people transitioned; electric vehicles should be desirable. You either like the product or you don't, but you will make those decisions. The only thing about it, the only way you are going to get a credit is if the manufacturers are sourcing the critical minerals from either North America or favored nations, such as Australia and our European friends, not those—and right now, all

of it is coming from China. China has a lock on this. So it is time we decide to get off our butts and start doing what we should be doing for ourselves so we don't have to be crippled by a supply chain.

You know, I have told everybody, I said the first time in the history of the United States of America—think about this great country, Henry Ford, the mass production line—we have been able to produce in the United States of America, without any foreign supply chains that were needed, the combustible engine, all the drive trains, and everything else it took for transportation mode. We were able to do that, whether it be for trains, planes, or automobiles. Guess what. Now they have come out and said we are going to VEDS, electric vehicles.

For the first time in the history of the United States, we cannot produce what is needed for that to be a transportation mode.

I refuse to give up and say we can't do it. That is why, in the bill that we pass, you are going to have to source the critical minerals that are needed for the batteries that are going to be supplying the power for these vehicles, and they are going to have to be produced in North America.

We shouldn't be waiting on the foreign supply chains to say: Oh, I am sorry. We don't agree with your geopolitical stance on so many things, so we are not going to agree to give you what you need. We process the anodes and cathodes that make these batteries, but that is all China. It is not us. And we are not going to get caught in that. So that is what we are trying to correct.

In the coming days, we are going to have this opportunity, and I say that again—truly an opportunity. We can keep the costs down. We can make it affordable. We can relieve the pain at the pump. We can relieve the pain when you see your energy bills being mailed to you every month. We can fight all of this.

We can unlock the energy and climate benefits of the Energy Act of 2020. The bipartisan infrastructure law and the inflation reduction—we can do all of that, but you can't do it in a timely fashion to meet the challenges the world has today unless you change permitting, which is something we have all wanted.

It streamlines the electric transmission lines. I don't know what to tell you. As of right now, there are approximately 20 interstate transmission projects in various stages of planning—20. Those take, right now, an average of 10 years. On top of that, a quarter of those—25 percent of those—go into litigious extensions, which is even longer—15, 17 years, some of them. There is nobody in the developed world looking at us, saying we are effective and efficient and what we are doing is delivering the most effective and efficient pricing that we can and the most reliable energy that is needed.

In this permitting bill, we do not bypass any of the oversights from environmental review. Whatever we have in place is still there. We are just going to put in guidelines and timetables: You either do it in a sufficient amount of time or we move on. So that is what we are doing. And we are simultaneously going to two or three Agencies at the same time.

All we did is look at what was successful around the world—that is all we did—and we made it applicable to what we are trying to do here so that we can compete on an even playing field, and we are going to continue to do that.

This bill isn't just my idea. Everyone says it is a personal thing; it is my idea. This bill is not my idea. This bill is a combination of everybody in this body.

Also, the challenges we have right now—the war in Europe has accelerated everything. The inflation has accelerated the need to do something quickly. If we don't get off our proverbial hind ends and start acting like Americans and not Republicans or Democrats fighting for our respective sides—you know, I see it. We have spectators here watching what we are doing. We have people watching what we are doing. They have to be sick and tired that all we do is call each other names.

Every Republican over there, I consider them a friend, every one of the 50, and every one of my 49 colleagues I consider a friend. I don't have all the answers, and they are not always wrong. Somewhere in between, we can find an answer to the problems. That is what we are asking for, and I am going to continue to do that. I am not giving up, and I won't give up.

We have an opportunity. Let's take advantage of it. If we don't, then you have to go home and explain why not. I don't have to worry about that because I know why I am for this, and I know why I think it will help every person in my State of West Virginia and every one of my fellow Americans in this country. I really do.

I hope we rise to this occasion. We are going to find out next week. We don't have much time to wait now. We will find out where we stand. If there are people willing to vote to shut down this government because of political reasons—they don't like permitting when it is something they fought for all their life, political life—they have to answer to that.

With that being said, I appreciate very much the opportunity to be able to speak on this subject because I think it is so important. It is coming down to the point to where—we have great legislation. We have done a lot of bipartisan things, worked on good stuff these past 2 years, unbelievable. Now you want to make sure that you take advantage of that and bring it to the market quicker. You want to make sure you get the prices down; you fight inflation; you show the rest of the world that you can depend on the

United States of America. That is what it is about today.

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 12:50 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. MURPHY).

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The 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 Calendar No. 2, Treaty Document No. 117-1, amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the "Montreal Protocol"), adopted at Kigali on October 15, 2016, by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (the "Kigali Amendment") and a resolution of advice and consent to ratification with 1 declaration.

Charles E. Schumer, Robert Menendez, Tammy Baldwin, Christopher Murphy, Mazie Hirono, Martin Heinrich, Christopher A. Coons, Benjamin L. Cardin, Margaret Wood Hassan, Sheldon Whitehouse, Alex Padilla, Brian Schatz, Patty Murray, Jacky Rosen, Edward J. Markey, Richard Blumenthal, Angus S. King, Jr., Thomas R. Carper.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the "Montreal Protocol"), adopted at Kigali on October 15, 2016, by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (the "Kigali Amendment") and a resolution of advice and consent to ratification with 1 declaration, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 64, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 341 Ex.]

YEAS—64

Bennet	Hassan	Portman
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Romney
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Burr	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	Kennedy	Schumer
Capito	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Cassidy	Markey	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Van Hollen
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Moran	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murray	Wyden
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Young
Graham	Padilla	
Grassley	Peters	

NAYS—30

Barrasso	Hawley	Rounds
Blackburn	Hoeven	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Crapo	Lee	Sullivan
Cruz	Lummis	Thune
Daines	Marshall	Tillis
Fischer	McConnell	Toomey
Hagerty	Paul	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—6

Baldwin	Duckworth	Risch
Cramer	Leahy	Wicker

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 64, the nays are 30.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO MONTREAL PROTOCOL ("KIGALI AMENDMENT")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the treaty.

The legislative clerk read as follows: Calendar No. 2, Treaty Document No. 117-1, Amendment to Montreal Protocol ("Kigali Amendment").

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AMENDMENT NO. 5503

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 5503.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5503 to the resolution of ratification.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5503) is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This resolution of ratification shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after ratification.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to speak to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

I thank the leader for bringing this important legislative initiative to the Senate floor, and I want to thank our Republican colleagues who have joined in a bipartisan effort to send a very strong message that this is about America's competitiveness; this is about America's security; this is about challenging China.

For more than 20 years, U.S. manufacturers have been hard at work pioneering new technologies for our refrigerators and air-conditioners. They defined the global standard, and they have the competitive advantage over companies in China and India which have doubled down on yesterday's technology.

Our companies want and need the Senate to support them so that they can continue to lead, to create jobs, and to export their goods to global markets.

So this is why I come to the floor today, to urge my Senate colleagues to provide advice and consent to the Kigali Amendment, the fifth technical update to the incredibly successful Montreal Protocol, a treaty amendment that passed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by bipartisan voice vote—a bipartisan voice vote. That just shows the depth and scope of bipartisan support. Each of the four prior updates were approved by the full Senate with overwhelming bipartisan support, and I urge my colleagues to do the same for Kigali.

The amendment is a success story of business and government working together, dating back to the George W. Bush Administration. It is an update that will ensure U.S. leadership in exports into the future, and it is the only way—the only way—to keep our businesses from being locked out of markets across the world.

American businesses are clear. It is time to phase down antiquated chemicals, known as HFCs, which American manufacturers want to leave behind. It is time to usher in a new era in which the modern products are purchased all over the world.

Our companies already lead in this space. They have been investing billions of dollars to develop new technologies—alternatives to HFCs—and they have done so in ways that will ultimately decrease costs—decrease costs—for U.S. consumers. That is why, for the time being, we have the competitive advantage over China and others.

So the choice on this is clear: Ratifying Kigali means ensuring U.S. companies dominate the export markets. Failure to ratify means a wasted investment and a missed opportunity. Ratifying means we will see thousands more domestic manufacturing jobs—33,000, according to industry estimates. Failure to ratify means U.S. businesses that employ tens of thousands of people across the country will not—will not—be able to sell many of their products in key countries. We are talking about \$4.8 billion annually—annually—

of increased exports; \$12.5 billion of increased economic output per year. So do we want billions of dollars a year in more exports and economic output or do we want to have lost jobs? Do we want lost exports? Do we want our companies suffering needlessly?

Beginning in 2033, the nations all around the world that have already joined Kigali—137 of them and counting that have already done this—will be required—required—to block the imports of most HFCs from the countries that have not joined Kigali. So we would be blocked if we don't, in fact, ratify this amendment.

We don't want U.S. manufacturers to be on the outside looking in. They employ thousands of people all over the country. We don't want them to be unable to sell products that they had been at the forefront of developing. Adopting this treaty amendment is the only way to keep our businesses from being locked out of global markets.

So let's not waste the engagement and encouragement by the Bush administration that led U.S. manufacturers to develop alternatives to these harmful chemicals. Let's not waste the accomplishments made by the AIM Act, which President Trump signed into law. We need to remember that the AIM Act provides for the exact same chemical phasedown required by Kigali, which means that we have already taken the required steps domestically.

This means that we wouldn't be required to do anything more—anything more—if we ratify Kigali, but we will miss out on billions in exports and thousands of jobs if we fail to do so.

That is the essence. That is why manufacturers all over the country in States like Wisconsin, Texas, and Kentucky support Senate approval of Kigali. That is why there has been an outpouring of support from the business community, including major employers like Walmart, Carrier, Trane, Lennox, and others.

That is why the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the impacted industries all support this practical and bipartisan Senate action.

So, in closing, I ask my colleagues to fulfill our constitutional role in the treaty process by providing advice and consent to the Kigali Amendment. That requires 67 votes. I think we are well on our way there. Let's support American businesses. Let's continue to be the global leader. Let's support American consumers. Let's make sure the United States stays ahead of the competition. And let's beat China, instead of help China, at the end of the day. We can do all of that and so much more by adopting today's amendment.

And I want to thank so many who have worked on this in a bipartisan effort. Senator KENNEDY has been working very hard. I want to thank my colleague Senator CARPER, the chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, who has been so passionate

about the Kigali Amendment and such a force to bring us to this moment today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, while he is still here on the floor, I just want to express to Senator MENENDEZ, my thanks, our thanks, to him and others on the Foreign Relations Committee for his leadership and for setting us up for great success—American businesses up for extraordinary success here today. The path is clear. We need to use some common sense and work together, and I think we will benefit from that and so will the men and women who have sent us here to serve them and to represent them.

Mr. President, I rise today in support of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

I have worn many hats throughout my life of public service, including naval flight officer, State Treasurer, Congressman, Governor, and a U.S. Senator. Today, I rise to speak from my heart as a recovering Governor, if you will.

During my 8 years as Governor of Delaware, I realized quickly that my job was not to create jobs. That is not why they elected me. Rather, it was to help provide a nurturing environment for job creation—to help create a nurturing environment for job creation. More jobs were created in the 8 years that I was Governor of Delaware, I am told, than any other 8-year period in the history of the State of Delaware. I didn't create one of them, but we did work very hard with the legislature and with the business community and others to create a nurturing environment that made possible extraordinary job creation.

The most successful economic development policies were the policies that provided business with long-term certainty and predictability. As it turns out, that is not unique to Delaware or to New Jersey or to Connecticut or any other State represented here. It is something that we still hear from businesses across the country in all 50 States, and I am sure my other colleagues hear that message, too, on a regular basis.

That is why I am so passionate about working with our friend and colleague Senator JOHN NEELY KENNEDY to ratify the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

During the Trump administration, we successfully enacted the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act, known as the AIM Act, which phases down HFCs in accordance with the Kigali Amendment.

Ratification of the Kigali Amendment, along with implementation of the AIM Act, will provide businesses with certainty and with the predictability that they need for future investments.

Ratification will unleash billions of dollars in U.S. economic benefits—bil-

lions of dollars in U.S. economic benefits—and create some 150,000 American jobs by 2027.

I am going to repeat that. Ratification will unleash billions of dollars in U.S. economic benefits and create some 150,000 American jobs by 2027. These jobs are jobs in my State. These are jobs in every other State throughout our country. Why would we ever pass up this opportunity?

Let me be clear to my colleagues. I am not the one telling industry that ratification of the Kigali Amendment is good for business and economic growth. No, I am not telling them that. Industry leaders are telling us that Kigali is good for their businesses. Everyone from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to the American Chemistry Council, to the Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute, to the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy support ratification for Kigali. In fact, it is hard to find anyone in the business community who is opposed to ratification.

I would like to share with my colleagues today one statement that I think is particularly noteworthy from the National Association of Manufacturers. Here is what they have to say on this score:

Kigali ratification will protect American workers, grow the economy, and improve our trade balance all while encouraging further innovation to strengthen America's technology leadership. If we work together—if we rise above politics and partisanship and focus on solving problems—we can make our vision of a brighter tomorrow into reality.

But for my colleagues who are still hesitant to support the Kigali ratification and worried that ratification may hurt, not help, global competitiveness, here are a few points I would like for you to think about before tomorrow's vote.

First, I have heard concerns that ratification might benefit China and hurt the United States. Nothing could be further from the truth. While the United States contributes roughly \$40 million annually to the Montreal Protocol's financial assistance programs, which facilitate the transition to next-generation technologies, it is not true that this assistance goes solely to China.

In fact, China only receives a very small fraction of these funds. According to the U.S. heating, ventilation, air-conditioning, and refrigeration industry, financial assistance to China under the Montreal Protocol supports less than 2 percent of China's \$37 billion refrigerant market—less than 2 percent of China's \$37 billion refrigerant market. Moreover, China's share of these funds is decreasing, not increasing. In fact, funding to China under the Montreal Protocol has decreased—has decreased—by nearly 70 percent in recent years.

Mr. President, the truth is, the small amount we pay every year under the Montreal Protocol is worth the investment and then some. Through Kigali

ratification, American businesses are set to gain nearly \$40 billion—\$40 billion—in economic benefits by 2027, according to a 2018 study by the University of Maryland. Ratifying Kigali will guarantee that American businesses continue to have access to international markets for refrigerants long into the future.

However, without ratification, American companies could lose full access to international markets for refrigerants after 2033, closing the door to billions in future economic opportunities for U.S. companies. Why would we want to allow that to happen?

Ratification also protects U.S. business investments. While China has doubled down on HFCs and the production of HFCs, a dumping of HFCs—and to this day illegally dumping HFCs into this country—the United States leads the world, I am proud to say—it leads the world in HFC alternatives. Ratification would protect against the illegal HFC dumping and smuggling. These are protections that U.S. businesses have sought.

I have also heard fears that ratifying the Kigali Amendment will somehow raise consumer costs. That is just not true. We are already transitioning away from HFCs similar to the way we transitioned away from ozone-depleting substances through the 1987 Montreal Protocol under President Reagan's leadership.

With the transition away from HFCs, we expect consumer costs to fall. Now, why is that? New refrigerants and related products run more efficiently. According to the EPA, use of HFC alternatives will save consumers and businesses billions of dollars in costs. Again, ratification means lower costs for consumers and for businesses while enhancing U.S. competition.

In closing, I hope our colleagues will join Senator KENNEDY and me in supporting the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. This is a treaty that fosters job creation—a lot of jobs. This is a treaty that promotes economic growth. This is a treaty that strengthens American leadership. This is a treaty of “Made in America,” not “Made in China.”

With that, Mr. President, 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. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NDAA

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, there is this old document that no one reads anymore called the Constitution, and I think some of my colleagues should give it another read today.

The Constitution tells us what Congress is supposed to be doing here in DC, and that is national defense. It is

right there at the top. Now, some of my colleagues don't agree with it. They don't have that as the No. 1 concern. I think the majority do, but there are some who don't.

I would say this: For 61 years now, for 61 years in a row, Congress has fulfilled this duty by passing the National Defense Authorization Act to strengthen the common defense and support our troops. That is 61 years. That is a long track record. And this year will be my 62nd, and I am proud to say that I have had the opportunity to vote on over half of them in that timeframe. So I think I have a pretty good understanding of what it takes to get this bill done and the significance of this bill.

The way this typically works is the House does their bill; then the Senate does ours; and then we go into conference and create a bipartisan, bicameral conference report. That is commonly, normally what takes place. But that takes time. It really takes months. You know I have been in a position of being active in this for a long period of time. So when I look at the legislative calendar right now, I get concerned. The days are ticking down, and, frankly, we are running out of time to get this bill done, to do it the right way, and we are talking about the most important bill that we consider all year. Now, some people don't agree with that, but I certainly do. This tells us our ability to defend and help America to survive.

Senator REED and I believe deeply in this bill. We held a markup on June 15 and reported out a strong bipartisan bill. That was 3 months ago. Now, we have got an election in November that will likely eat away at the limited time that we have.

We saw last year what happens when this bill isn't given enough floor time. Last year, Majority Leader SCHUMER waited until the last possible moment to try to jam through the NDAA, the National Defense Authorization Act, without debate right before Thanksgiving. If he delays it again, we don't get an open amendment process where every Senator has a chance to improve the bill. Now, we are talking about every Senator—not just the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee but all the others who are out there who have an interest in how to make this a better bill.

We have a virtually unlimited amendments process that we have enjoyed in the past. Now, if he delays, we get jammed in negotiating a conferenced bill with the House. The whole process would take longer, which leaves our military with more uncertainty and prevents them from moving out and getting things done. There are real consequences to waiting this long. It is bad for this institution. It is bad for our troops. It is bad for our national security.

Now, I understand some of my colleagues, including the majority leader, have different priorities than I do, but

I think this is the most important bill that we do all year. So this year, that is as true as ever. We have threats. We have two countries out there, Russia and China; they have capabilities that we never believed they had, and some capabilities are better than ours.

Now, people have this assumption—when I go out to Oklahoma or anywhere around the country and I talk about what we are doing here and explain to them that we have other countries out there, we have threats that are there, most people now agree that we are in the most threatened position that we have been in in a long period of time and the scope of threats that we have.

Senator REED and I deeply believe in this bill because it responds to those threats and it takes care of our troops. We finished markup 3 months ago. We could have gotten started—we could have been finished by now.

I have to admit, Mr. President, that I have a selfish motive. Now, how many Members of this body are going to stand up and admit they have a selfish motive, other than me? And that motive is that I want to get this bill done because it will be the last national defense authorization bill of my career. I want to make sure it is done right. I would hate to leave here without finishing the NDAA, without fulfilling our promises to our troops and the American people. I would hate even more to see the bill's six-decade track record broken. For the last 4 years as chairman and now ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, I have fought tirelessly to pass this bill.

I know the majority leader doesn't want to be responsible for the demise of Congress's last remaining annual authorization bill. There is really no time to waste. We are out of time now. The Senate is going to have to do, now, the NDAA.

With that, 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. KAINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Ms. SINEMA). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE
CALENDAR

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I rise to seek consent to advance the nomination of a Virginian and friend, Leopoldo Martinez, to be Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank. The IDB is the largest source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean. It is a critical part of the ability of the United States to engage diplomatically with our American partners to counter a growing influence of Russia and China and Iran and other nations in the Americas. And it is very much in the national interest of the United States

to build up economic prosperity of countries in the Western Hemisphere.

We have seen over and over that when countries have troubled economies, it is not a distant or faraway problem. It drives government corruption; it drives organized crime; it drives drug abuse and drug trafficking. And then it expands migration that could start as a country's problems but very quickly become our country's problems as well. When we don't step up, we see that other nations—China and Russia, in particular—in the Americas fill the vacuum.

As Latin America and the Caribbean countries continue to face challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic—where the region has had the highest global per capita infection and death rates in the world and is experiencing the largest economic contraction of any region in the world—the IDB has a key role to play in improving economic outcomes for the region.

But the problem is the IDB is without an executive director. It is without leadership confirmed by the Senate at this critical moment in time.

Leopoldo Martinez brings decades of experience in the public and private sectors, as well as academia. He has extensive experience advising Fortune 500 companies, private equity funds, international businesses, and nongovernmental organizations. He is the CEO for the Center for Democracy and Development of the Americas, as well as a commissioner for small business in the Commonwealth of Virginia. He is on the board of one of our public universities, the University of Mary Washington.

And as I have said, he is not just a constituent; he is also a friend. And in all respect, he is outstandingly qualified for this position.

Now, I understand that there are differences of opinion in the Senate about the success, or lack thereof, about the Biden administration's policies in Latin America. Earlier this week or late last week, some of my Republicans challenged the Biden administration as being too soft on corruption issues in the Americas.

I was asked about my Republican colleagues' critiques, and I would say: Well, I got a critique, too. I wouldn't say they are too soft, but I would say they are too inattentive. I don't think we have, under this administration or the previous administration or the previous administration—going back nearly to the beginning of this country, I don't think we paid the attention to the Americas that we should.

And when we only pay episodic attention to the Americas, a lot of bad things happen in Western Hemisphere countries that end up making things worse for us. But if there is a critique to be laid against the Biden administration, or any administration in the Americas, we don't solve the critique by leaving key positions vacant that could be used to strengthen our activities in the hemisphere.

I understand that some of my colleagues have objected—and this was raised in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—to some, frankly, partisan tweets—some annoying and nasty tweets—that my friend Leo Martinez put on his social media accounts.

I want to say to pages: You might want to think about this now because in 10 or 30 years when you are running for the Senate or you are up for a position that is a Senate-confirmed position, anything you tweet is going to be held against you.

But I do think they have to be put into context. My friend Mr. Martinez is a Democrat. And no surprise, he is being nominated by a Democratic administration. He has let his tongue race ahead of his brain on a couple of occasions. But I think all 100 of us have seen this pretty often in the last 10 years, and we have learned to apply a little bit of a discounting to it.

I have voted for many Trump administration nominees who had some negative tweets and even said negative things about me. I didn't like them and I wouldn't have nominated them, but I would acknowledge that they are qualified for the job. And I believe that Mr. Martinez is more than that.

Finally, I want to speak, in particular, to my colleague from Texas, who is here. My colleague from Texas serves with me on the Foreign Relations Committee. I believe I am going to be accurate about this, but I will be corrected if I get any details wrong. He asked Mr. Martinez in some written questions about working together with faith-based organizations in his role in the IDB should he be confirmed because throughout the region and throughout the world, sometimes faith-based organizations are some of the most effective in, for example, providing humanitarian aid, working with refugees, et cetera.

The initial responses from Mr. Martinez, I believe, were not satisfactory to my colleague, and maybe other colleagues as well, but I do believe that Mr. Martinez has tried to amplify those and meet and discuss this issue.

I worked as a missionary in Honduras. I know very powerfully the role that religious organizations do in the region. I know how important it is for us, whether it is USAID or State Department or IDP, to work in tandem with some of these faith-based organizations who do such a powerful job. And everything I know about my friend Mr. Martinez suggests that he would see the value of those partnerships as well.

So with that, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, the Committee on Senate Foreign Relations be discharged and the Senate proceed to the following nomination: PN1028, Leopoldo Martinez Nucete, to be Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank; that the Senate vote on the nomination, with no intervening action or debate; that the motion to re-

consider be considered made and laid upon the table; and that no further motions be in order as to this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, reserving the right to object.

Let me start by expressing agreement with my friend from Virginia on two points he just raised: No. 1, his very good advice to the pages here and to any Senate staff that might be listening. The best thing to do probably is do not tweet. But if you must tweet—and I am guilty of that offense myself—remember that your tweets can and will be used against you; that the internet is forever. And as the father of daughters, I sometimes am terrified of what our children will say and to see it come back to haunt them years and decades later.

And the second thing my friend from Virginia said that I also agree with is he said, administrations from both parties have neglected the Americas. I think that is a serious problem. I am a strong believer in the Monroe Doctrine. I think the United States of America has a pivotal leadership responsibility in North America and in South America. And I think under both Republican and Democrat administrations, too often the executive branch has neglected the vital role of Central America, of South America, of our friends throughout the Americas. I think that problem has been exacerbated under the Biden administration because under the Biden administration, not only have they neglected the hemisphere, but what little attention they have given has had the effect of elevating the extreme left in Latin America—elevating socialists, elevating Marxists, elevating terrorists, and elevating enemies of America.

We see this tragically in the recent election in Colombia, where a strong friend and ally of America is now led by someone who had been a hard-left active terrorist, and I believe the Biden administration's actions, including delisting multiple terrorists from our official terrorism list, played a role in elevating an anti-American leftist in Colombia.

Well, how does that relate to this nomination? I rise to express very significant concerns with the nomination of Mr. Martinez Nucete.

For one thing, at the outset, Mr. Martinez Nucete is a man of the left—a man of the hard left. Now, the Senator from Virginia suggested that he may have sent an ill-advised tweet now and then, and that is true, but that is not the basis of my opposition.

He has been a hard partisan his entire life, and even further than that—and this is really quite remarkable—Mr. Martinez Nucete was actually a Socialist congressman in Venezuela. Under Hugo Chavez, he was a member or his party was a member of Socialist International, and he was a man of the hard left, the anti-American hard left.

Hugo Chavez was an unshakable enemy of America. Nicholas Maduro continues to be a brutal dictator, an illegitimate leader, and an enemy of America.

I believe President Biden nominating a fellow traveler, a Socialist congressman from Venezuela, for a major role dealing with Latin America is astonishingly ill-advised.

Secondly, Mr. Martinez Nucete has expressed an unusual—an odd—hostility to and antipathy for people of faith. This is not something we have seen in many nominees, but his answers have been peculiar in this regard. It is particularly inappropriate for the job to which he has been nominated.

For example, here is what the World Bank says about their role:

The Bank recognizes—

This is speaking of faith-based organizations.

—their distinct strategic value given their unique attributes, including the fact that more than 80 percent of the world's population claims religious affiliations. [Faith-based organizations] are found in every country and offer opportunities for partnership and advocacy on a broad range of key development issues.

It is not just the World Bank. Here is what USAID said:

Faith-based . . . organizations serve some of the most vulnerable populations in the world. They are often the first in and the last to leave, and [are] uniquely qualified to identify and meet local needs.

Indeed, here is what a study actually funded by the Inter-American Development Bank, where Martinez Nucete would be representing the United States, said, the IADB:

All institutions surveyed partnered with community groups and faith-based organizations to provide information.

Now, what are Mr. Martinez Nucete's views? Well, I asked him about them specifically when he came in front of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I asked him the extent to which he believed faith should be disentangled from development, because he had previously been quite vocal on his passions in that regard.

Here is his answer:

There should be no entanglement between government and religion. That is a bedrock constitutional principle for us in America. I don't think any particular culture or religion is superior to others in terms of achieving socioeconomic development.

Now, that answer was odd, and it was nonresponsive to the question I asked, so I asked more precisely for Mr. Martinez Nucete to describe the role that faith plays in economic development as a constraint and a contributing factor. And I remind you that these organizations repeatedly said faith-based organizations are integral to success in their mission.

Here is his answer:

Education and respect for human rights, promoting social mobility in market economies, is the key to development, not faith.

That is unusual. That degree of I think myopic hostility to faith and those with faith is odd in any nominee

but particularly one who would be required to deal with faith-based organizations on a daily basis.

I raised these arguments in committee, and he was defeated in the committee. We had an even—a deadlocked vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee precisely because of his answers, and then after that, he came back and revised his answers. I would say his revised answers were terrific. Clearly, someone wrote them who apparently does not have a manifest hostility to people of faith. But there is no reason to believe that his first answers were not true and honest and a reflection of his views.

There was a time not too long ago where the U.S. Senate found bipartisan consensus on many issues, including a defense of religious liberty. The Religious Freedom Restoration Act passed this body; I believe the vote was 97 to 3. Numerous iconic, liberal Democrats voted for RFRA. President Bill Clinton signed the Religious Freedom Restoration Act into law. Sadly, we are no longer in that era. Too many in the Democratic Party now have embraced a view that is hostile and antagonistic to people of faith, whether people of the Christian faith, people of the Jewish faith, or people of other faiths. I wish that were not the case.

Nevertheless, I believe it is inappropriate for the U.S. representative on a development board that is required to deal with faith-based organizations on a regular basis to be both an extreme man of the left who was a Socialist congressman under Hugo Chavez and an individual who has expressed repeated antipathy to people of faith. Accordingly, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, just a brief response. I will not respond to Senator CRUZ's representation of Mr. Martinez's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He has his opinion about what those words mean, and I think he quoted them accurately. But I would just say for anyone, you can go and look at that quote and decide for yourself whether you think that was a statement that was hostile to faith or whether that was a statement by a bank or business guy financier about what he thought were the most important issues that an international development bank should be focused on.

I read those same comments as not hostile or antipathetic to faith; I view them as comments of an individual who has been in the finance industry who knows what the remit of the international development bank is and is talking about his own priorities in terms of how that bank should program their work.

But I do want to respond to the first point. Senator CRUZ is correct about Mr. Martinez's past. He grew up in Venezuela. He was initially in a government that apparently had a lot of

promise to offer to Venezuelans because Mr. Chavez was elected by Venezuelans in a democratic election overwhelmingly. But my colleague didn't tell you the rest of the story.

Mr. Martinez is now a political exile from Venezuela who was part of the Venezuelan opposition, who has been strong in critiquing the human rights' record of both the Chavez and Maduro regimes, and I think that is actually one of the reasons that President Biden nominated him for this position. If anyone knows the danger of authoritarian governments, including authoritarian governments from the left in the Americas, and knows what it will take for America to counter that with smart strategies, it is somebody who grew up in that culture and came to realize the dangerous path that his country was on.

I think whoever is the IDB President is going to have an awful lot of work to do, but the single largest challenge in the Americas right now, at least in terms of pushing refugees out of the country, is in Venezuela. And who better than someone who knows it firsthand and, after seeing it, decided to become a dedicated member of the Venezuelan opposition in exile in the United States—who better to counter that influence?

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, for each of the past 61 years straight, the Senate has passed the National Defense Authorization Act. I still remember the Presiding Officer's predecessor, John McCain, who used to rail on the Senate to get this done and making the very correct point that this should be the No. 1 priority of the U.S. Congress—making sure that our men and women in uniform received the training, the support, and the weapons they need in order to keep America safe.

The annual Defense bill is part of Congress's commitment to give our men and women in uniform the resources they need to surmount the growing threats of today and prepare for the ones that inevitably will come tomorrow.

As we know here in the Senate, the global threat landscape is not getting easier. It is getting more and more dangerous. Some of the changes happen quickly and can be traced to a single moment in time.

For example, September 11, 2001, changed everything in our conversation and our acts to fight terrorism across the world. That single day and that single act forced us to reexamine our longstanding military paradigm

and change course as rapidly as we could.

But other threats grow over time. Just look at the rise of the People's Republic of China. Over the course of roughly four decades, China has transformed itself from a poor, isolated country to the world's second largest economy. Its wealth is used to finance a powerful military, with increasingly aggressive and hostile acts.

Looking back over the last year or so, it is remarkable to consider how much has happened and how quickly the global threat picture has shifted.

Last year at this time, American troops were still on the ground in Afghanistan, but President Biden made the decision to retreat ahead of the 20th anniversary of September 11, and our servicemembers and diplomats were preparing for what we assumed would be an orderly withdrawal. There wasn't much optimism about the long-term fate of the Afghan Government, but it was expected to hold out for at least 6 months following our withdrawal.

At the same time, tensions between Russia and Ukraine were high, but nothing really much new. The countries have had a long, tense relationship since the collapse of the Soviet Union, but there didn't seem to be any reason for immediate alarm. Ukrainian cities were as vibrant, lively, and free as ever.

In a little over a year's time, though, all of that has changed. The Taliban took control of Afghanistan before our troops even exited, leading to a chaotic exit and the loss of 13 heroic servicemembers and other Americans left behind.

In this period of time, Russia has launched an unprovoked war on Ukraine, bringing death and destruction to the Ukrainian people. Over the past several months, thousands of Ukrainian civilians have died and more than 13 million have been displaced. Europe is now experiencing the largest refugee crisis since World War II.

To finance its ongoing war machine, Russia is developing even closer ties to communist China. Meanwhile, North Korea has declared itself a nuclear weapons state. Iran appears to be inching even closer to acquiring a nuclear weapon, and China's threats against Taiwan have only grown more dangerous in this period of time.

It is striking to consider how much has changed in such a short period. Last summer, it would have been nearly impossible for us to predict that this is where we would be some 14 months later.

I am reminded of former Secretary of Defense Bob Gates' words in 2011. He said:

When it comes to predicting the nature and location of our next military engagements, since Vietnam, our record has been perfect. We haven't gotten it right once.

Of course, he is absolutely correct. It is impossible to anticipate the challenges that face us and that are on the

horizon, but that doesn't mean we should sit idly by and hope that we are ready for what is coming. There is simply no security in that sort of fantasy. We need to start taking actions today to ensure that we are prepared for whatever comes knocking at our door.

Everybody knows that in order to secure our defense and be prepared to deter aggression from aggressive actors we need money. We need to make sure that we have the weapons that are needed not only to supply countries like Ukraine, not only to replenish the supply from our NATO allies that have been, in turn, supplying weapons to Ukraine, but we need to be ready for whatever comes knocking at our door.

Our military leaders need to plan and train every single day for the unknown, and that is exactly why a strong, on-time National Defense Authorization Act is absolutely critical. Now more than ever, we need to take stock of evolving threats and start preparing.

One of the problems that Britain faced in World War II is they did not heed Winston Churchill's warning about the growing military strength and ambitions of Nazi Germany. Britain, in the end, as a result, was hanging on by a thread, and that is where the United States got involved in becoming the arsenal of democracy in the Lend-Lease Program, which provided the Brits the military equipment they needed, the aviation platforms, and the weapons in order to defend themselves and to survive until the United States got involved in World War II, following the attack at Pearl Harbor by the Japanese.

Over the last 20 years, we have developed a military that is used to fighting unconventional, asymmetrical threats, like insurgent groups in the Middle East. We have been focused on the war on terrorism since 9/11, but things have changed in the interim. Now, a conflict with China or Russia seems more likely.

To prevent or to prevail in such a conflict, we need a more conventional, highly technological modern military.

In addition to determining what capabilities we need, we also have to ask ourselves whether our defense industrial base—that arsenal of democracy, as Franklin Roosevelt called it in World War II—whether our defense industrial base can even support the production of what our military will need to prepare for in the future.

There is clearly a lot of work that needs to be done, but, like a lot of things, it can't happen overnight. That is why it is so important that we get started today. In order for the military to invest in these new programs and capabilities to deter Chinese and Russian aggression against American interests and American allies and in order to send the demand signal to our industrial base for new and emerging defense requirements, we have to pass the National Defense Authorization Act.

It is not just the long-term threats that we need to address. We need to close the near-term security gaps too. If another conflict came knocking at our door today, we would be at a tremendous disadvantage; and that is, as I said, because the United States has been supplying weapons to Ukraine to defend its own sovereignty. But when we do that, that means those weapons are not available to us should President Xi decide to invade Taiwan or some other military conflict pops up around the world.

We provided Ukraine with unprecedented defense aid, including Javelins, Stingers, grenade launchers, small arms, ammunition, and much more. This assistance, to be sure, is not a handout. This is not a charity project. Like our allies, the United States has made a strategic decision to invest in the outcome. It is not just that we want Ukraine to win this war; we also need Russia to lose. We cannot risk a Russian victory that will embolden the Kremlin to push its fight even farther West.

There is no question that this is the right thing to do, both strategically and morally, but we must remain clear-eyed about the risks that our assistance carries. Every piece of equipment or weapon that we send is one less that we have ourselves in our arsenal. We need to ensure that the assistance that we provide does not end up weakening our own military readiness. The cards are already stacked against us, and we certainly don't need to weaken our own hand.

That is why Senator SHAHEEN and I have introduced the Securing American ARMS Act, which will help us replenish our defense stockpiles more quickly. The Pentagon is already working toward this goal, but there are a lot of bureaucratic hurdles and just redtape that stand in the way.

The Defense Department can't place an order for more Javelins and have them show up at the Pentagon 5 to 7 business days later. It doesn't work like that. The process of purchasing, manufacturing, and deploying lethal aid takes a lot of time which, frankly, we don't have.

That is where the Securing American ARMS Act comes in. This bill will remove some of those time-consuming hurdles to allow the Defense Department to fast-track the procurement process. It will allow us to provide critical support for our partners and allies now and in the future without compromising our own national defense.

I appreciate Senator SHAHEEN working with me on this bill, which now has more than a dozen bipartisan cosponsors. I am offering this legislation as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act, and I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting its inclusion in the final bill.

Now more than ever, a well-prepared and well-funded military is an imperative. The rapid changes in the threat landscape should serve as a wake-up

call for anyone who thinks we can carry on with the status quo.

For our forces to continue fighting and defeating evil in every corner of the world, we need to provide that funding. They need the stability, and they need the unwavering support of the U.S. Congress.

As new powers rise and old powers fall, our country must be prepared for whatever changes are on the horizon. Congress has a critical role in that preparation, and we can't ignore our responsibility. We need to pass a strong National Defense Authorization Act as soon as possible, and I would urge Senator SCHUMER, the Senate majority leader, to bring that bill to the floor as soon as possible.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Ohio.

REMEMBERING QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and service of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who was laid to rest in Windsor Castle just yesterday.

Queen Elizabeth conducted herself with dignity and grace and represented the best of the United Kingdom to the world. She was unwavering in her support for the United States, and the American people reciprocated with their admiration and respect for her.

My sympathies to the royal family and to the people of Great Britain. We treasure our unique relationship and America stands with you once again as we mourn your loss.

UKRAINE

Mr. President, I am here on the floor of the Senate for the 23rd week in a row to bring to the attention of the Senate, to my constituents, and to the American people the latest news of Russia's illegal, unprovoked, and brutal war against Ukraine.

I will talk about the disturbing news from Ukraine, about more Russian war crimes, and I will discuss the upcoming vote on the supplemental spending bill for the effort in Ukraine and why it is so important right now to continue to support Ukraine as it makes progress in pushing back against Russia's war of aggression.

Last week, I spoke about Ukraine's stunning advances up here in the north around Kharkiv. After distracting the Russians with a counteroffensive here in the south near Kherson, the Ukrainian Army launched a surprise counteroffensive in the north and punched through the Russian lines. In just a matter of days—as you see in the light blue part of the map here, in just a matter of days, the Ukrainian Army

was able to liberate roughly 300 settlements across 3,000 square miles and liberate over 150,000 Ukrainians from Russian occupation. They also managed to capture hundreds of pieces of Russian military equipment and vehicles and ammunition. So now, instead of being used to kill and subjugate innocent Ukrainian citizens, these vehicles, the equipment, and the munitions can be used by Ukrainian forces to liberate their fellow citizens from Russian tyranny. There were stories of Russian soldiers abandoning their equipment and stealing Ukrainian cars to make their escape—even stealing motorbikes and bicycles.

Last Wednesday, Ukraine's President Zelenskyy visited a town in this area. The town is called Izium. Izium is located right here on the map. It is a very strategic town for the Russians. Just 4 days before he stepped foot there, this town was under Russian occupation, and even when he visited, the frontline was only about 6 miles away.

Izium had been used as an important logistics hub from which the Russians attacked south and east into the Donbas region—down into this area. This was supposed to be the northern part of the pincer that Russia would use to trap Ukrainian forces in the Donbas. The Ukrainian forces who were here had to deal with this area that would be used as a station ground to build a cut-off to Ukrainian troops. Instead, it is now under Ukrainian control.

There were reportedly 10,000 Russian soldiers in this town of Izium, and most thought it would be months before Ukraine would recapture it. But after just a couple of days of a lightning strike, this town, which had been held by the Russians for 6 months, is now free, its Russian occupiers on the run.

Unfortunately, what the occupiers left behind was not just military equipment, but clear evidence of Russian atrocities. Ukrainian officials say multiple graves have been found near the city's cemetery. President Zelenskyy has said it contained the bodies of civilians—civilian adults, civilian children—as well as Ukrainian soldiers showing signs of violent deaths including evidence of torture.

Oleksandr Filchakov, the chief prosecutor of the Kharkiv region, has confirmed that at least 445 graves were at one site in this town. Here is a photo of some of the corpses that had been discovered.

Some corpses had their hands tied behind their backs. Others had ropes around their necks. Some victims are still being identified, but as an example, investigators have confirmed that among the dead are the entire Stolpakov family—Elena, her husband Dmitry, 6-year-old Olesya, 8-year-old Sasha, and Elena's parents. They were killed by a Russian air strike on their home in this region. Again, another target—a civilian target of Russian missiles.

Nearly 400 civilian graves in Izium were found near a previous graveyard; but near there, they also found 17 graves of Ukrainian soldiers. Their hands were all tied, and they appeared to be shot at close range. They were in a single mass grave, bodies piled upon one another.

They were executed. So those killed in Izium were men, women, children, soldiers, and noncombatants alike—more victims of Russia's brutal and unprovoked war. CNN described the scene this way:

Even the heavy rainfall couldn't erase the smell of death in pine forests in Izium.

President Zelenskyy described it as “cruelty and terrorism.” Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States, Oksana Markarova said yesterday that the scene was one of “torture, rapes, killings, and war crimes of a massive proportion.” It is indeed inhumane and genocide, but it is not the first time we have seen evidence of Russia committing such horrible atrocities.

A commander in the National Guard announced that his team is also hunting for additional graves reportedly of people who were abused, victims who were abused, at a detention center in Kozacha Lopan, north of Kharkiv. It is this area up here. Certainly, we will learn about many more graves and many more atrocities in this area as we begin to discover more and more of these war crimes being committed by the Russians.

Over the weekend, President Zelenskyy also said that Ukrainian forces had found 10 makeshift torture chambers throughout the liberated territories in that Kharkiv region. According to him, some of these rooms had tools for Russian soldiers to conduct electric torture on innocent Ukrainians. This photo is from inside one of these cellars—one of these makeshift torture chambers—that were found in the Kharkiv region. Here you can see where a prisoner actually scratched the Lord's Prayer on the wall of the torture chamber.

The liberating soldiers are also recovering bodies on the battlefield, which is where they are aligned too often in farm fields or woods, just left to rot in the fields and the woods. This is what Russia has done to Ukraine. This is not a one-off event.

When Senator KLOBUCHAR and I were in Ukraine 3 weeks ago, we visited Bucha, a suburb of Kyiv, and we saw the spot where Russian soldiers had dug a mass grave for dozens of innocent civilians they had murdered during their occupation. Sadly, the murder, the torture, and the rape discovered in Bucha was not unique. These horrific events that happen behind Russian lines often aren't known to the world until that area is liberated by Ukrainian forces. One has to wonder what other Russian horrors are currently occurring in occupied areas that we will witness when Ukraine finally liberates the rest of its territory.

This is the grim reality of Russia's war. President Putin claims that his

war is about liberating Ukrainians and reuniting them with the Ukrainian “brothers and sisters,” but this photo is not what brothers and sisters do to each other. This is not a war of freedom or a war of liberation. This is a war of conquest and genocide. And over the weekend, we also got a glimpse of what happens to the Ukrainian children who have lost their parents in this war and fall into Russia’s hands.

Russia’s Presidential Commissioner for Children’s Rights, who by the way has been sanctioned by the United States, recently stated that Russian authorities are placing 125 Ukrainian orphans with Russian families. Of course, the natural solution here would be to put these children in the care of their extended family members in Ukraine, allow them to stay in their country, but that is not their objective. Russia’s goal isn’t to provide a better future for these children. Their goal is to erase their Ukrainian identity and turn them into Russians. Under the rules laid down by the United Nations, “forcibly transferring children of one group to another group” constitutes genocide. Another example.

Frustrated by Ukrainian gains in the northeast and in the south that we have seen on these maps, Russians have begun bombing civilian infrastructure at increased rates, like powerplants and dams, threatening the livelihoods of millions of innocent Ukrainians. Unfortunately, we have to expect more missiles being fired into Ukraine to terrorize civilians.

Just this weekend, a Russian missile struck about 300 yards away from a nuclear powerplant in southern Ukraine, threatening a nuclear disaster. Now this was not the Zaporizhia plant that we have talked about a lot on this floor. This is another powerplant. The Zaporizhia plant, as you know, is the largest nuclear powerplant in all of Europe. It provides 20 percent of electricity—or did—to the country of Ukraine. That is a plant that the Russians are using as a shield, much as they have used energy as a weapon, including in Europe, cutting off energy unless Europe agrees to stop the necessary sanctions. They have used food as a weapon, bombing grain bins in the Odesa region, keeping food from going to starving people in Africa. Now they are actually using nuclear powerplants as weapons in this war. It is all reckless; it is all dangerous, but this risks a catastrophe by creating a military zone around a nuclear powerplant and firing on Ukrainian forces from there and actually exploding parts of the plant that connect to Ukraine. This is incredibly dangerous and risks something like the tragedy we had at Chernobyl.

So all of this is precisely why we need to continue to give Ukraine the help it so desperately needs. Vladimir Putin will continue his reign of terror against the neighbor that just wants to live in peace, unless he knows that

there are consequences. He is betting that he can use terror to intimidate Ukraine and its allies into surrendering.

Let me be clear, I want this brutal war to end as much as anyone else in this Chamber, but the responsible way to end this war is not to stop providing our assistance to our allies and watch as Ukraine slowly falls to Russian domination. The right way to end this war is to actually win it, to continue to provide Ukraine the weapons it needs to keep advancing and liberating territory, like it did over these past few weeks. For the sake of global freedom, Ukraine must be allowed to end this war on its own terms, not Russia’s.

That is why, when this Chamber votes on the continuing resolution to keep government open next week, I urge my colleagues to also support the expected supplemental request for additional Ukraine funding. Most important to me, frankly, is the military support, including needed ammunition for the weapons they already have and including refilling our own stockpiles of military weapons and ammunition. This is one way we can show Vladimir Putin that we will not stand for his war crimes. The West and our allies all need to recognize that these Russian atrocities will not stop until there are more victories on the battlefield and until sanctions are more effective at cutting off funding to Russia’s war machine. The world is watching, and if President Putin’s military is not held accountable for these atrocities, it sends a signal to other rogue leaders that they will be able to get away with the same types of war crimes.

As Congress considers this latest request for support, I hope my colleagues will think about four things.

One, the mass graves I mentioned at the beginning of my speech. We should not turn a blind eye to the indiscriminate violence Russia has wrought on Ukraine. Vladimir Putin will continue his reign of terror against the neighbor that just wants to live in peace unless he knows, again, that there will be consequences. As President Zelenskyy said, “Russia leaves death everywhere and must pay for it.”

Second, despite these atrocities, Ukraine is turning the tide of the war, in large measure, because of our help. It is working. This map, to me, is very interesting because it shows here on February 24, after the invasion of Ukraine on that date, how much territory that the Russians controlled, not just the parts that they had already controlled, down here in Crimea, here in Luhansk and Donetsk. But look at all the territory that they controlled at that time, including right up to the city of Kyiv. This is where the famous battle occurred at the airfield outside of Kyiv where they had planned to bring in heavy weapons and more military and topple the government in the capital of Kyiv. But, look, all this in red, all of this in red; and today here we are. So we have made progress. The

Russians have come along the Donbas area. And now, more recently, of course, we have made additional progress, here and here, to push the Russians back. This would not have happened without the support of this body. And we must think about that as we look at this additional request for funding. We are making a difference. Specifically, thanks to this Congress, these long-range missiles called HIMARS have been extremely effective in enabling Ukraine to be able to strike behind enemy lines and disrupt Russia in ways no one thought possible. Before the Russians were sitting back and firing on Ukrainian positions and Ukrainians couldn’t respond because they couldn’t reach the Russian guns. They were firing with impunity, killing civilians, killing Ukrainian soldiers. Now, with these new weapons, these HIMARS, these longer range missiles coming from the United States, coming from the UK, coming from Germany, Ukrainians are able to hold their own and more, as we see with their advances in the south and in the northeast.

We need to keep it up, particularly at a time when Russia is getting help from its own partners. As our Republican leader, Senator McCONNELL, pointed out, Iran is equipping the Russian military with armed drones like the ones that they used against American forces in Syria and Iraq. Additionally, there are reports that North Korea has supplied Russia with artillery shells.

Third, I would ask my colleagues to remember this is not just about Ukraine. We have got to remember that Vladimir Putin has said that “the borders of Russia never end.”

Earlier this summer, President Putin said he views Ukraine as basically just the first step toward recreating the Russian empire. His advisers have made similar statements about their intent with regard to this war. It is not just about Ukraine.

What the United States does matters. What we do in defense of global freedom not only shows the world we will stand up for Ukraine against a rogue authoritarian attacking an ally, but our actions show our adversaries that we are ready to defend democracy around the world. And it is not just the United States providing this military support, just remember that. Forty-nine other countries are contributing, in one way or another, weapons, ammunition, training, and so on. And with regard to economic support, more countries than 50 are providing help to Ukraine.

Fourth, I ask my colleagues to remember that there are important guardrails to ensure this assistance from the U.S. taxpayers is very well accounted for, and there should be. While in Poland recently, Senator KLOBUCHAR and I met with the 101st Airborne to discuss their unprecedented end-use monitoring of our military equipment that goes into Ukraine. This has

ramped up even further with the addition of our Embassy staff on the ground in Kyiv, which we also heard about when we were there, to ensure there is no diversion of the military assistance that we are providing. Again, this is an unprecedented level of accountability, and it is necessary. Transparency is absolutely needed and promised by the Ukrainians. I will say that from President Zelenskyy to members of his government, to members of Parliament we met with, everyone said the same thing; they too want total transparency and accountability. It is very important to them. Just as they are continuing their reforms against corruption even in the face of this war, they want transparency with regard to all the aid. They have an accounting firm in Ukraine that is following the budgetary funding that goes from this place, this Congress, to Ukraine as well. And they have a need and an interest in transparency themselves.

With regard to the end game in Ukraine—and some have asked me about here on this floor—I believe Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States, Oksana Markarova, said it well:

Ukraine will not rest until all our country is free, all our people are back and Russia is brought to justice.

As Russia's military suffers setbacks in Ukraine, that is actually good news for the freedom-loving countries of the world. For decades, Russia has used its military to threaten and coerce its neighbors. Think of Russia's invasion of Ukraine this year and back in 2014 when they invaded Crimea and the Donbas. Russia, under its current government, is a threat to all of its neighbors. Think about its invasion in Georgia in 2008, and its ongoing occupation of parts of Moldova, just to name a couple.

As Russia's military is weakened, Europe and the United States are made safer. So our support matters. Global support matters. I believe President Putin responds to strength, and weakness on our part would only invite more aggression. Helping Ukraine is just one way to show our strength and to show our resolve as a country and as an alliance. I noted last week that we are finally seeing the fruits of our labor when you look at the progress that has been made. The support now is more important than ever. Three thousand—three thousand square miles of territory has been liberated just in the past few weeks.

This is the battle of our generation. This is the fight between authoritarianism and democracy on the world stage—the fight between evil and good. Freedom is at stake. Ukrainians are fighting for that. They are fighting for democracy, for the right to live free, for the right to chart their own course; and, as we have seen, they will fight like hell for it. We see this every single day in their courage and their resolve. They are fighting for their family. They are fighting for

their homeland. They are fighting for their freedom.

When Senator KLOBUCHAR and I met with President Zelenskyy last month, he started and ended our discussion with expressing gratitude to the American people for their willingness to stand with Ukraine. He spoke about Russia's war on his country as our joint battle as all freedom-loving countries strive toward our joint victory. Ukraine is the shield of democracy. It is bearing the full brunt of the aggression that Russia has threatened against Europe for years and is still standing strong.

It is in our interest that Russia's military aggression ends here. The sword of Russian imperialism must be broken in Ukraine by Ukrainians, and the United States and our allies need to continue to provide those brave Ukrainians with the tools they need to be successful.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding rule XXII, the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 1120 and 1059; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the en bloc nominations of Randy W. Berry, of Colorado, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Namibia; and Robert A. Wood, of New York, to be Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate a budget

scorekeeping report. The report, which covers fiscal year 2022, was prepared by my staff on the Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This information allows the Senate Budget Committee to determine if budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation.

The report shows the effect on spending and revenues of congressional action through September 15, 2022, as compared to the levels the Senate agreed to in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2022, S. Con. Res. 14. Since my last scorekeeping report on April 28, seven laws with significant budgetary effects have been signed by the President, and I have revised the levels in the budget resolution two times for legislation.

The Democratic staff of the Budget Committee prepared tables 1 and 2. Table 1 compares the mandatory spending of each authorizing committee against the enforceable allocations under section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act. It shows 10 of the 16 authorizing committees are in compliance with their allocations, either because no legislation with significant budgetary costs was enacted or the legislation qualified under the budget resolution for an allocation adjustment. Most of the spending above allowable levels is attributed to either the CHIPS Act of 2022 or the Honoring our PACT Act of 2022.

Table 2 shows the Senate pay-as-you-go—PAYGO—scorecard tallying enacted legislation with significant effects on mandatory spending and revenues. The scorecard shows a savings of \$4.7 billion in 2022, a deficit of \$174 billion over the 2022–2026 period, and a deficit of \$528 billion over the 2022–2031 period. When compared to the allowable amounts on the PAYGO scorecard last adjusted on September 12, there is a deficit of \$1.3 billion on the scorecard for 2022, \$185 billion over the 2022–2026 period, and \$667 billion over the 2022–2031 period.

In addition to these tables, I am submitting a letter from the Congressional Budget Office with further detail. For fiscal year 2022, current budgetary levels are within allowed amounts. Current law budget authority is \$2.6 billion below the maximum allowed in the revised budget resolution, outlays are \$17 billion below the allowed maximum, and revenues are \$68 million above the allowed minimum. The tables also show that there has been no net change for Social Security.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter and accompanying tables from CBO be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE SPENDING COMPARED TO ALLOCATIONS

(\$ In millions, positive numbers represent spending above enforceable limits)

	2022	2022–2026	2022–2031
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:			
Budget Authority	–2,293	–293	–393
Outlays	287	707	607
Armed Services:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation:			
Budget Authority	24,403	55,400	60,445
Outlays	2	25,582	55,329
Energy and Natural Resources:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Finance:			
Budget Authority	454	770	67
Outlays	525	742	–43
Foreign Relations:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Indian Affairs:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Intelligence:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Judiciary:			
Budget Authority	6	408	782
Outlays	6	391	769
Rules and Administration:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Small Business and Entrepreneurship:			
Budget Authority	0	10	93
Outlays	0	1	60
Veterans' Affairs:			
Budget Authority	2,114	191,809	679,440
Outlays	630	183,533	667,116

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE SPENDING COMPARED TO ALLOCATIONS—Continued

(\$ In millions, positive numbers represent spending above enforceable limits)

	2022	2022–2026	2022–2031
Memo—all committees, total over allocation:			
Budget Authority	24,684	248,104	740,434
Outlays	1,450	210,956	723,838

TABLE 2.—SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD

(\$ In millions, positive numbers increase deficits)

	2022	2022–2026	2022–2031
Deficit Impact of Legislation Enacted Through September 15, 2022	–4,699	173,934	528,190
Allowable Amounts	–6,046	–10,925	–138,777
Resulting Breach	1,347	184,859	666,967

Detail about enacted legislation is available in CBO's Table 3, below. Allowable amounts were last adjusted on September 12, 2022.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 20, 2022.

Hon. BERNIE SANDERS,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2022 budget and is current through September 15, 2022. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the *Congressional Record* on September 23, 2021, pursuant to section 4006 of S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022.

Since our last letter dated April 27, 2022, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues in fiscal year 2022:

Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–138);

Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–158);
Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (P.L. 117–159);

Formula Act (P.L. 117–160);

The Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–167);

Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics (PACT) Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–168); and

An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14 (P.L. 117–169).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022, AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2022

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	4,385.7	4,383.1	–2.6
Outlays	4,505.6	4,488.8	–16.8
Revenues	3,409.9	3,409.9	0.1
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	1,073.4	1,073.4	0.0
Social Security Revenues	989.0	989.0	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022, AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2022

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	3,401,380
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,577,318	2,772,180	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	1,258	787,925	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–1,174,944	–1,182,329	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,403,632	2,377,776	3,401,380
Enacted Legislation ^a			
Authorizing Legislation			
Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 117–43)	1	32	1
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58)	674	–7,011	8,495
Protecting America's First Responders Act (P.L. 117–61)	2	2	0
Further Extending Government Funding Act (P.L. 117–70)	0	5	0
Protecting Medicare and American Farmers from Sequester Cuts Act (P.L. 117–71)	7,650	7,144	0
REMOTE Act (P.L. 117–76)	227	227	0
Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act (P.L. 117–86)	0	1	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (divisions O through HH of P.L. 117–103)	790	513	–17
Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–108)	–62	–62	0
Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act (P.L. 117–110)	0	0	92
Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–138)	0	3	0
Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–158)	–2,293	287	0
Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (P.L. 117–159)	7,503	1	1
Formula Act (P.L. 117–160)	0	0	–9
Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–167)	24,150	0	0
Honoring our PACT Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–168)	1,807	380	0
Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–169)	208,891	2,378	0
Appropriation Legislation			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–43)	2	6	0
Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–43)	0	89	0
Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–70)	1,600	928	0
Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–86)	350	251	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (divisions A through L of P.L. 117–103)	2,658,572	2,101,996	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,909,864	2,107,170	8,563
Entitlements and Mandatories	69,603	3,819	0
Total Current Level	4,383,099	4,488,765	3,409,943
Total Senate Resolution ^b	4,385,671	4,505,576	3,409,875
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	68
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	2,572	16,811	n.a.
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2022–2031			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	39,089,310
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	39,111,756
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	22,446

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 in the Senate, the aggregate spending and revenue levels for 2022 published in the Congressional Record on September 23, 2022, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 4006 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022 (S. Con. Res. 14) do not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.

In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255), certain funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, this estimate excludes \$546 million in budget authority and \$537 million in outlays. Similarly, in keeping with section 14003 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136, as modified by section 101 of division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116–260)), certain funding provided to the Army Corps of Engineers is excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, this report excludes \$2,099 million in budget authority and \$2,083 million in outlays.

^a Current level excludes budgetary effects designated as an emergency pursuant to section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022. As a result, this report excludes the budgetary effects of laws, enacted this session, which were designated as emergency requirements in accordance with section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14. Those amounts are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Emergency Repatriation Assistance for Returning Americans Act (P.L. 117–39)	4	4	0
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–43)	2,500	1,250	0
Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–43)	28,633	10,994	0
Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of P.L. 117–43)	6,664	3,550	0
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58)	158,630	14,044	0
Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–70)	7,011	1,880	0
Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2022 (division F of P.L. 117–103)	0	10	0
Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of P.L. 117–103)	13,601	1,731	0
Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117–128)	40,149	4,897	0
Bipartisan Safer Communities Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–159)	2,045	66	0
Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (division C of P.L. 117–167)	19	0	0
Total, Emergency-Designated Budgetary Effects	259,256	38,426	0

^b Section 4006 of S. Con. Res. 14 requires the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2022: those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on September 23, 2021. The Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and S. Con. Res. 14:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on September 23, 2021:	4,137,815	4,497,102	3,401,380
Revisions:			
Published in the Congressional Record on December 9, 2021	7,650	7,144	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on December 14, 2021	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on February 8, 2022	n.a.	n.a.	8,495
Published in the Congressional Record on March 2, 2022	612	–3,754	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on April 7, 2022	23,516	3,046	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on June 23, 2022	7,097	–340	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on September 12, 2022	208,981	2,378	n.a.
Revised Senate Resolution	4,385,671	4,505,576	3,409,875

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2022

(In millions of dollars)

	2021	2022	2021–2026	2021–2031
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation ^{b,c} :	0	*	*	*
Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2021 (H.R. 5293, P.L. 117–42)	0	*	*	*
Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (H.R. 5305, P.L. 117–43) ^d	0	*	*	*
Consider Teachers Act of 2021 (S. 848, P.L. 117–49)	0	*	*	*
Ensuring Compliance Against Drug Diversion Act of 2021 (H.R. 1899, P.L. 117–53)	0	*	*	*
Reinforcing Nicaragua's Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021 (RENACER Act) (S. 1064, P.L. 117–54)	0	*	*	*
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (H.R. 3684, P.L. 117–58) ^{e,f}	0	–15,506	–82,969	–138,704
Confidentiality Opportunities for Peer Support (COPS) Counseling Act (S. 1502, P.L. 117–60)	0	*	*	*
Protecting America's First Responders Act of 2021 (S. 1511, P.L. 117–61)	0	2	16	28
Colonel John M. McHugh Tuition Fairness for Survivors Act of 2021 (S. 1095, P.L. 117–68)	0	*	*	*
Further Extending Government Funding Act (H.R. 6119, P.L. 117–70) ^g	0	*	*	*
Protecting Medicare and American Farmers from Sequester Cuts Act (S. 610, P.L. 117–71)	0	7,144	7,079	0
An act to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal, in commemoration to the servicemembers who perished in Afghanistan on August 26, 2021, during the evacuation of citizens of the United States and Afghan allies at Hamid Karzai International Airport, and for other purposes. (H.R. 5142, P.L. 117–72)	0	*	*	*
Responsible Education Mitigating Options and Technical Extensions Act (REMOTe Act) (H.R. 5545, P.L. 117–76)	0	227	231	–1
An act to ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes (H.R. 6256, P.L. 117–78)	0	*	*	*
An act to authorize the National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes (H.R. 1664, P.L. 117–80)	0	*	*	*
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (S. 1605, P.L. 117–81) ^h	0	0	0	0
Willie O'Ree Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 452, P.L. 117–84)	0	*	*	*
Ghost Army Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 1404, P.L. 117–85)	0	*	*	*
Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act (H.R. 6617, P.L. 117–86)	0	1	*	1
Promoting Rigorous and Innovative Cost Efficiencies (PRICE) for Federal Procurement and Acquisitions Act of 2021 (S. 583, P.L. 117–88)	0	*	*	*
Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021 (H.R. 4445, P.L. 117–90)	0	*	0	0
Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.J. Res. 75, P.L. 117–95)	0	*	*	*
"Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2020 (S. 321, P.L. 117–97)	0	*	*	*
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.R. 2471, P.L. 117–103)	0	530	1,134	138
Emmett Till Antilynching Act (H.R. 55, P.L. 117–107)	0	*	*	*
Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (H.R. 3076, P.L. 117–108)	0	–62	430	–73
Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act (H.R. 7108, P.L. 117–110)	0	–92	–694	–1,256
A bill to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg. (S. 3294, P.L. 117–111)	0	*	*	*
Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022 (S. 3522, P.L. 117–118) ⁱ	0	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.
Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2021 (H.R. 6023, P.L. 117–127)	0	*	*	*
United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 1872, P.L. 117–132)	0	*	*	*
Strengthening Oversight for Veterans Act of 2021 (S. 2687, P.L. 117–136)	0	*	*	*
Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act of 2022 (S. 4089, P.L. 117–138)	0	3	6	6
Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) Extension Act of 2022 (S. 4119, P.L. 117–139)	0	0	93	93
Commission To Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture Act (H.R. 3525, P.L. 117–140)	0	*	*	*
Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2022 (S. 3580, P.L. 117–146) ^j	0	*	*	*
Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act of 2021 (S. 1097, P.L. 117–149)	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy Threshold Adjustment and Technical Corrections Act (S. 3823, P.L. 117–151)	0	0	0	0
Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022 (S. 2089, P.L. 117–158)	0	287	707	607
Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (S. 2938, P.L. 117–159) ^k	0	*	*	*
Formula Act (H.R. 8351, P.L. 117–160)	0	9	18	18
Greatest Generation Commemorative Coin Act (H.R. 1057, P.L. 117–162)	0	0	–7	0
Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act (H.R. 1842, P.L. 117–163)	0	0	–7	0
COVID–19 Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) Fraud Statute of Limitations Act of 2022 (H.R. 7334, P.L. 117–165)	0	0	0	–24
Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and Bank Fraud Enforcement Harmonization Act of 2022 (H.R. 7352, P.L. 117–166)	0	0	–9	–9
Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (H.R. 4346, P.L. 117–167)	0	*	*	*
Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics (PACT) Act of 2022 (S. 3373, P.L. 117–168)	0	380	183,216	667,031
An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14 (H.R. 5376, P.L. 117–169) ^m	0	2,378	64,535	
Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022 (H.R. 6943, P.L. 117–172)	0	0	155	335
An act to include certain computer-related projects in the federal permitting program under title XLI of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, and for other purposes. (S. 3451, P.L. 117–173)	0	*	*	*
Ensuring the Best Schools for Veterans Act of 2022 (S. 4458, P.L. 117–174)	0	*	*	*
Eliminating Limits to Justice for Child Sex Abuse Victims Act of 2022 (S. 3103, P.L. 117–176)	0	*	*	*
An act to extend by 19 days the authorization for the special assessment for the Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund. (S. 4785, P.L. 117–177)	0	*	*	*
Bulb Replacement Improving Government with High-efficiency Technology (BRIGHT) Act (S. 442)	0	*	*	*
Impact on Deficit	0	–4,699	173,934	528,190
Total Change in Outlays	0	–4,699	173,934	528,190
Impact on Deficit	0	3,862	243,230	580,149

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2022—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	2021	2022	2021–2026	2021–2031
Total Change in Revenues	0	8,561	69,296	51,959

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

P.L. = public law; — = excluded from PAYGO scorecard; * = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000; n.e. = not able to estimate.

a On September 23, 2021, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate's Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.

b The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.

c Excludes off-budget amounts.

d Section 3201(b) requires the budgetary effects of that division to be excluded from the Senate's PAYGO scorecard; however, the revenue effects from the immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion in section 3201 of division D.

e Pursuant to section 3110 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2016, the budgetary effects stemming from increases in enterprise guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation are excluded.

f Pursuant to section 905(b), the budgetary effects of division J are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard. In addition, 905(c) classifies the budgetary effects of division J as emergency and emergency amounts are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard.

g Section 2201 requires the estimated budgetary effects stemming from division C to be excluded from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard; however, the insignificant revenue effects from immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion of section 2201.

h The act increases outlays and revenues by an equal amount resulting in a neutral net impact on the deficit.

i CBO has insufficient information about how the Administration would use the authorities under this legislation and thus has no basis to estimate its effects on federal spending.

j Section 21(b) designates that the outlays that were previously designated as emergency would continue to be designated as emergency pursuant to section 4001(a) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress). The revenues however, are included in this table but are insignificant in every year and cumulatively.

k Section 23005 excludes the budgetary effects of each division in this Act from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard.

l The budgetary effects of the bill are excluded from the Senate PAYGO Scorecard pursuant to sections 102(f)(2), 106(e)(2), 107(e)(2), and 10003(b).

m Pursuant to section 4106(a)(6) of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 (115th Congress), a reconciliation bill that provides net deficit reduction shall not be entered on the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard. Since the current year and five-year totals do not provide deficit reduction they are included in this table.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0T-21. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 19-09 of March 22, 2019.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCHE,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0T-21

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Morocco.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 19-09; Date: March 22, 2019; Military Department: Navy.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On March 22, 2019, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 19-09 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of up to twenty-five (25) F-16C/D Block 72 aircraft; twenty-nine (29)

engines (Pratt & Whitney F100-229) (includes 4 spares); twenty-six (26) APG-83 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radars (includes 1 spare); twenty-six (26) Modular Mission Computers (includes 1 spare); twenty-six (26) Link-16 Multifunctional Information Distribution Systems-JTRS (MIDS-JTRS) with TACAN and ESHI Terminals (includes 1 spare); twenty-six (26) LN260 Embedded Global Navigation Systems (EGI) (includes 1 spare); forty (40) Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS) (includes 5 spares); twenty-six (26) Improved Programmable Display Generators (iPDG) (includes 1 spare); thirty (30) M61 A1 Vulcan 20mm Guns (includes 5 spares); fifty (50) LAU-129 Multipurpose Launchers; forty (40) AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM); forty (40) AIM-120C-7 Guidance Sections; three (3) GBU-38/54 JDAM Tail Kits; fifty (50) MXU-650 Air Foil Group, GBU-49; fifty (50) MAU-210 Enhanced Computer Control Group (CCG), GBU-49, -50; thirty-six (36) FMU-139 D/B Fuzes; six (6) FMU-139 D/B (D-1) Inert Fuzes; two (2) GBU-39 (T-1) GTVs; sixty (60) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs (SDB I); ten (10) MAU-169L/B Computer Control Group, GBU-10, -12, -16; ten (10) MXU-650C/B Air Foil Group, GBU-12; twelve (12) MK82 Bombs, Filled Inert; four (4) BLU-109 Practice Bombs; ten (10) MAU-169 CCG (D-2); and twenty-six (26) AN/AAQ-33 Sniper Pods. Also included were twenty-six (26) AN/ALQ-213 EW Management Systems; twenty-six (26) Advanced Identification Friend/Foe; Secure Communications, Cryptographic Precision Navigation Equipment; one (1) Joint Mission Planning System; twenty-six (26) AN/ALQ-211 AIDEWS; six (6) DB-110 Advanced Reconnaissance Systems; communications equipment; spares and repair parts; support equipment; personnel training and training equipment; publications and technical documentation; support and test equipment, simulators; integration and test; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost was \$3.787 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$2.987 billion of this total.

On January 14, 2020, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 1G-19 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act of thirty (30) LAU-129 Multipurpose launchers; and an option for up to twenty-nine (29) General Electric F110-129 engines (vice twenty-nine (29) Pratt & Whitney F100-129 engines). The total MOE value remained \$2.987 billion. The total case value remained \$3.787 billion.

This transmittal reports the inclusion of an additional four (4) Link-16 Multifunc-

tional Information Distribution Systems-JTRS (MIDS-JTRS) with TACAN and ESHI Terminals (MDE).

The total value of the new MDE items is \$1.3 million, increasing the total MDE value to \$2.988 billion. The total notified case value will remain \$3.787 billion.

(iv) Significance: The proposed sale will contribute to Morocco's self-defense capabilities. The purchase will improve interoperability with the United States and other regional allies and enhance Morocco's ability to undertake coalition operations, as it has done in the past in flying sorties against ISIS in Syria and Iraq.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a Major Non-NATO Ally that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in North Africa.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 20, 2022.

CONFIRMATION OF ROLFE
MICHAEL SCHIFFER

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Michael Schiffer on being confirmed to serve as Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Michael has prepared himself well for this important position, becoming one of the most respected foreign policy hands in Washington, having also served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asia.

I had the pleasure of working with Michael for nearly a decade when he served as my senior national security adviser and then my legislative director. In our time working together, I saw Michael's skill, expertise, and dedication every day.

He has excelled in every role he has had throughout his career in public service advancing America's interests and improving our standing abroad. He is committed to advancing U.S. national security and advocating for freedom, democracy, and human rights, the pillars of USAID's mission.

Michael will be sorely missed by the Senate, where he has been a pillar of the Foreign Relations Committee staff. USAID will benefit greatly from Michael's service, and I have no doubt that he will continue to serve the American people well. I wish him great good luck as he embarks on this new chapter.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 1137, Travis LeBlanc, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for a term expiring January 29, 2028. (Reappointment).

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS WYOMING

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of Special Olympics Wyoming, an organization that has made a profound difference in the lives of many Wyoming citizens.

In October, Special Olympics Wyoming will celebrate its 50th anniversary held in conjunction with its annual State Fall Tournament in Casper.

Special Olympics was founded in 1962 by Eunice Kennedy Shriver. It began in Maryland as a summer camp for youth with intellectual disabilities. Rosemary Kennedy, Eunice's sister, had an intellectual disability and was the inspiration for Eunice. By 1968, Special Olympics had become a worldwide sensation. Over 1,000 participants competed in the first International Special Olympics Games in Chicago.

Special Olympics Wyoming was established 10 years later in 1972 by Helen and Lloyd Wampler. Their first event was the Wyoming Summer Games at Natrona County High School, where 215 athletes competed in track and field or swimming.

Special Olympics Wyoming offers year-round athletic and sports training for youth and adults who have an intellectual disability. They provide "opportunities to develop physical fitness skills, express courage, experience joy and participate in the sharing of talents, skills and friendship with their families, friends, other Special Olympics athletes and the community."

As the Wyoming athletes strive to meet their athletic goals, their participation and success within the program accentuates why Special Olympics Wyoming was started. Today, there are roughly 1,600 active athletes throughout Wyoming who participate in 16 different sports.

Special Olympics Wyoming hosts five annual statewide events that promote healthy competition, refine athletic skills, and build friendships statewide. These events include the State Winter Games, State Summer Games, Summer Sports Classic, Equestrian Show, and the State Fall Tournament.

Former Special Olympics Wyoming CEO, Priscilla Dowse, is an exceptional example of this type of dedication. During her 44-year involvement in the program, Dowse more than tripled the number of athletes, expanded the unified partners from 70 to 525, and increased fundraising efforts from \$15,000 to \$186,000 with the partnership from Wyoming law enforcement.

Her commitment to Special Olympics Wyoming led her to travel internationally and incorporate different training and leadership programs in an effort to improve Special Olympics Wyoming. Dowse described Special Olympics Wyoming as "... a place that individuals with intellectual disabilities had a place to shine, to be successful, to have fun and laugh. And I was mesmerized."

Since Dowse's retirement, the organization has continued to grow under the leadership of Jen Haines. As Dowse said "if you put a team together, there's almost nothing they can't do." Jen's unwavering commitment will be a strong asset as the organization continues to thrive.

The mission of Special Olympics Wyoming would not be possible without the resolute dedication of their staff members, coaches, volunteers and mentors contributing their time and expertise to the athletes. Current Staff and Board Members are:

Jennifer Haines—CEO & President
Tara Short—Vice President of Development
Bobby Casey—Vice President of Programs
Laura Kelly—Director of Program Services
Cathy Bisiar—Director of Law Enforcement Torch Run
Christine Rodriguez—Office Administrator
Erin Gamroth—Marketing & Communications Coordinator
Molly Blomstrom—Office Assistant
Jessica Purdum—Director of Unified Champion Schools
Karen Beddoes—Area I Director
Chrissy Bowns—Area II Director
Marsha Dial—Area III Director
Carrie Pilcher—Area IV Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chair: Ron Casalenda, Douglas Police Department (retired)
Vice-Chair: Carolyn Griffith, the City of Casper (retired)
Treasurer: KieLee Ellsworth, Porter, Muirhead, Cornia & Howard
Secretary: Tiffany Vermillion
Bill Rogers, Jonah Bank
Kerry Namken, Platte Valley Bank
Lisa Foutz, Fremont County School District #1
Phil Grabrick, Gillette WY
Taryn Blackett, Natrona County SD #1

Jen Haines, President & CEO (ex-officio)

Tess Robinson, Casper Senior Center—Athlete Representative

It is an honor for me to rise in recognition of this significant milestone for Special Olympics Wyoming. The

impact and opportunities Special Olympics Wyoming has created for people living with intellectual disabilities is incredible. Bobbi joins me in extending our congratulations to Special Olympics Wyoming on their 50th anniversary.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING PHIL HANCEFORD

• Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I rise to pay my respects to Phil Hanceford, a tireless and broadly respected advocate for public land conservation. Phil unexpectedly passed away on August 14, 2022.

Phil served more than 15 years as an attorney, policy expert, and conservation director at The Wilderness Society—TWS—in Denver, CO. He began his career with an internship at TWS while a student at the University of Colorado School of Law. Across a distinguished, 15-year career, Phil played a significant role in protecting some of the most important public lands in the West, from Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monuments, to conservation areas in the Pacific Northwest, the Mojave Desert, Nevada, and Colorado.

Phil was an expert in land management planning, specializing in the management of national monuments and other Bureau of Land Management—BLM—conservation lands. He inspired and mentored countless individuals at TWS and across the conservation community, contributing his deep expertise and humble spirit to all who sought his advice or support. Over the years, his guidance helped shape a new cohort of effective advocates for America's public lands.

Phil's greatest accomplishments include helping to create the National Landscape Conservation System; the adoption of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan that conserved wildlands and promoted renewable energy development across nearly 11 million acres in southern California; the restoration of Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monuments that protects over 3 million acres of stunning desert wilderness in southern Utah; and the establishment of Browns Canyon National Monument in Colorado.

Phil was a champion of the BLM and earned the lasting respect of Bureau staff across the country for his warmth and expertise. He often went out of his way to connect with employees across the organization and fiercely advocated for getting staff into the field to see firsthand the places they worked to protect.

Phil grounded his work in humor, kindness, determination, and grace. He genuinely believed in the promise of public lands as a legacy for everyone—an issue that could bring Americans together regardless of where you lived or which political beliefs you held. Phil's

distinguished career was cut too short, but he leaves behind a legacy that will endure for generations to come. I extend my deepest condolences to Phil's wife Keenan and their young daughter Hazel, along with the rest of Phil's family, friends, and colleagues.●

RECOGNIZING DIXWELL AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

● Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize Dixwell Avenue United Congregational Church of Christ as it celebrates 202 years of spiritual leadership in New Haven, CT. I am honored to join Dixwell Congregational Church's congregation and supporters in celebrating the church's bicentennial, 2 years later than planned due to the COVID-19 pandemic—just the latest obstacle the church has overcome in its long and remarkable history.

Dixwell Avenue United Congregational Church of Christ is the oldest African-American Congregational UCC church in the world. It was founded in 1820, when Black residents in New Haven were unwelcome at the city's traditional churches. Seeking the freedom to worship, a group of 22 Black New Haven residents persuaded a Yale student and abolitionist named Simeon Jocelyn to conduct religious services with them at his home. Together they formed the city's first Black congregation and, after meeting house to house for 4 years, began renting a small church on Temple Street in New Haven in 1825.

In 1837, the Rev. Dr. James W. C. Pennington became the first Black pastor of Dixwell Avenue United Congregational Church of Christ. After fleeing from slavery, the Yale-educated Pennington became internationally renowned as a skilled orator. Under his leadership and the pastorate of his successor, the Rev. Amos G. Beman, the church became one of America's most eminent civil rights organizations and a cradle of the abolitionist movement. Not only did the church serve as a stop on the Underground Railroad, but many of its members were active on the Amistad Committee, which supported the defense in the landmark 1841 case *United States v. The Amistad*, which resulted in the U.S. Supreme Court granting the enslaved people on board the ship their freedom.

The church moved to its current home on Dixwell Avenue in 1886 and continued to work for the social betterment of the community. In the early 20th century, the church donated the land on which the original Dixwell Community House was built, ensuring that generations of area residents had access to enriching education and recreation, as well as vital social services. One of the central figures in the church's recent history is the civil rights activist Rev. Dr. Edmond R. Edmunds, who led the church for nearly 40 years beginning in 1959. Under his

pastorate, the congregation established daycare and afterschool programs that encouraged academic achievement in the Dixwell neighborhood. He also helped initiate the Dixwell Housing Development Corporation which, for many years, provided affordable housing to local, low-income families.

The church's current pastor, the Rev. Dr. Frederick "Jerry" Streets has carried forth the congregation's tradition of serving its community. Reverend Streets has fostered civil and constructive conversations about race in New Haven, developed faith-based rehabilitation programs for individuals with substance abuse disorders, and initiated summer STEM education programs for Dixwell neighborhood youth, amongst other good deeds.

I have had the privilege of visiting Dixwell Avenue United Congregational Church of Christ on a number of occasions and have always been welcomed as one of the congregation. This kindness, free from judgement, has helped countless people in need over the past two centuries.

As Dixwell Avenue United Congregational Church of Christ celebrates its bicentennial plus two this September, I applaud them on their extraordinary contributions—not just to the city of New Haven and State of Connecticut, but to our great Nation. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Dixwell Avenue United Congregational Church of Christ on 202 years of committed worship and service to their community.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:17 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 169. An act to amend title 17, United States Code, to require the Register of Copyrights to waive fees for filing an application for registration of a copyright claim in certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 2771. An act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in San Angelo, Texas, as the "Colonel Charles and JoAnne Powell Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic".

S. 3157. An act to require the Secretary of Labor to conduct a study of the factors affecting employment opportunities for immigrants and refugees with professional credentials obtained in foreign countries.

S. 3895. An act to extend and authorize annual appropriations for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom through fiscal year 2024.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 820. An act to establish the New Philadelphia National Historic Site in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1456. An act to amend the Peace Corps Act to reauthorize the Peace Corps, better support current and returned volunteers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3034. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Western District of Washington, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4330. An act to maintain the free flow of information to the public by establishing appropriate limits on the federally compelled disclosure of information obtained as part of engaging in journalism, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6353. An act to authorize the National Service Animals Monument Corporation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6734. An act to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to reauthorize the volunteer services, community partnership, and refuge education programs of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7181. An act to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to direct the Secretary of Transportation to seek to provide for the posting of contact information of the national human trafficking hotline in the restrooms of each aircraft, airport, over-the-road bus, bus station, passenger train, and passenger railroad station operating within the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7566. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the punishment for human trafficking in a school zone, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7618. An act to designate the Kol Israel Foundation Holocaust Memorial in Bedford Heights, Ohio, as a national memorial.

H.R. 7698. An act to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Ventura, California, as the "Captain Rosemary Bryant Mariner Outpatient Clinic".

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 5:13 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 8656. An act to designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Mishawaka, Indiana, as the "Jackie Walorski VA Clinic".

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 820. An act to establish the New Philadelphia National Historic Site in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3034. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Western District of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4330. An act to maintain the free flow of information to the public by establishing appropriate limits on the federally compelled disclosure of information obtained as part of engaging in journalism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6353. An act to authorize the National Service Animals Monument Corporation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 7181. An act to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to direct the

Secretary of Transportation to seek to provide for the posting of contact information of the national human trafficking hotline in the restrooms of each aircraft, airport, over-the-road bus, bus station, passenger train, and passenger railroad station operating within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 7566. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the punishment for human trafficking in a school zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1456. An act to amend the Peace Corps Act to reauthorize the Peace Corps, better support current and returned volunteers, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-5056. A communication from the Deputy Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Review of Medicare Administrative Contractor Information Security Program Evaluations for Fiscal Year 2021"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5057. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Streamlining the Section 754 Election Statement" (RIN1545-BN94) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 11, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5058. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Extension of the Phase-in Period for the Enforcement and Administration of Section 871(m)" (Notice 2022-37) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5059. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Requirements Related to Surprise Billing" ((RIN1545-BQ01) (RIN1545-BQ02)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5060. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Annual Report to Congress on the Medicare and Medicaid Integrity Programs for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5061. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, certifications relative to the inclusion of the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5062. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the intent to exercise the authorities under section 506(a)(1) of the FAA to provide military assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5063. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the intent to exercise the authorities under section 610(a) of the FAA and section 8003(d) of the SFOAA to provide assistance in support of international climate objectives; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5064. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the intent to exercise the authorities under section 610(a) of the FAA and section 8003(d) of the SFOAA to provide assistance for Yemen; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5065. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom in the amount of \$14,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 20-054); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5066. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of firearms, parts, and components abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Qatar in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21-064); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5067. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to various countries in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 22-008); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5068. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Determination Under Sections 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5069. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the intent to exercise the authorities under section 506(a)(1) of the FAA to provide military assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5070. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2022-0131 - 2022-0135); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5071. A communication from the Secretary of Labor and the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Pension Ben-

efit Guaranty Corporation's fiscal year 2021 Actuarial Evaluation of the Expected Operations and Status of the PBGC Funds; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-5072. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Fumonisin Esterase" (Docket No. FDA-2021-F-0564) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-5073. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-531, "Public Service Commission Member Qualifications Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5074. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-532, "Foreclosure Moratorium Extension Revision and Homeowner Assistance Fund Promotion Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5075. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-533, "Medical Marijuana Self-Certification Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5076. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-534, "Continuing Care for Healthcare Providers Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5077. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-535, "Consent for Vaccinations of Minors Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5078. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-492, "Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Support Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5079. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-493, "Opioid Overdose Prevention Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5080. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-494, "Infant Formula Consumer Protection Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5081. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-496, "High Need Healthcare Career Scholarship and Health Professional Loan Repayment Program Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5082. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report

on D.C. Act 24-512, “Protecting Consumers from Unjust Debt Collection Practices Temporary Amendment Act of 2022”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5083. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-495, “Parity in Workers’ Compensation Recovery Temporary Amendment Act of 2022”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5084. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary/Director, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Department of Homeland Security, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 11, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5085. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 18, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5086. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 18, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5087. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Maritime Administrator, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 18, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5088. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Uniform Certificate of Title Act for Vessels” ((RIN1625-AC28) (Docket No. USCG-2018-0160)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5089. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Navigation and Navigable Waters, and Shipping; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments” (Docket No. USCG-2022-0348) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5090. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 94 to 97 Above Head of Passes, New Orleans, LA” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0333)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5091. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zone; Parker Canyon, Pacific Palisades, CA” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0450)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5092. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Local Regulation; Tampa Bay, St. Petersburg, FL” ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0171)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5093. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Local Regulation; East River 4th of July Fireworks, New York, NY” ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0186)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5094. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Local Regulation; Escape from Alcatraz Triathlon, San Francisco Bay, CA” ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0339)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5095. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Local Regulation; Lake of the Ozarks MM 1-6, Lake Ozark, MO” ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0444)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5096. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Tall Ships Challenge Great Lakes 2022; Erie, PA, Cleveland, OH, and Two Harbors, MN” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0163)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5097. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Graduate Boat Parade, Sturgeon Bay, WI” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0184)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5098. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Celebrate Our Stars and Stripes Fireworks, Raritan Bay, Perth Amboy, NJ” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0281)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5099. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Candice Jones Wedding Fireworks; Oswego River; Oswego, NY” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0358)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5100. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Red Bull Flugtag, Milwaukee, WI” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0352)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5101. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Beaver Island Fireworks, Saint James Harbor, Lake Michigan, MI” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0364)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5102. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Cumberland River, Nashville, TN” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0384)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5103. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Henderson Harbor, Henderson Harbor, NY” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0413)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5104. A communication from the Legal Tech, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; City of Oswego Fireworks; Oswego River; Oswego, NY” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0442)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5105. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Sunset Point, San Juan Island, WA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0601)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5106. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Saint Simons Sound, GA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0062)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5107. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety

Zone; Falls Bridge Project, Blue Hill, ME" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0134)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5108. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Savannah River 4th of July Fireworks Show, Savannah, GA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0138)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5109. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Columbia River, Richland, WA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0139)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5110. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Barge Based Fireworks, Hudson River, Wappingers Falls, NY" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0173)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5111. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zones; Fireworks, Captain of the Port New York Zone" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0211)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5112. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, TX" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0190)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5113. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Cape Canaveral, Daytona, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee, Florida" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0233)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5114. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Willamette River, Portland, OR" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0269)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5115. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; International Special Operations Exercise, Seddon Channel, Tampa, FL" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-

0245)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5116. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Movie Production, Buzzards Bay, New Bedford, MA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0288)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5117. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Ohio River, Cincinnati, OH" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0277)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5118. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Motus Myrtle Beach Triathlon, Myrtle Beach, SC" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0295)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5119. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Potomac River, Between Charles County, MD and King George County, VA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0330)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5120. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Parade, Willamette River, Portland, OR" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0372)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5121. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Yaquina Bay, Newport, OR" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0373)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5122. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 807, Varfield Bend, TN" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0411)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5123. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Barge Fire; Captain of the Port Delaware Bay Zone" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0431)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the Presi-

dent of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5124. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Corte Madera Channel, Larkspur, CA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0425)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5125. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Portal Bridge, Hackensack River, Kearny, NJ" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0453)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5126. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Spokane Street Bridge; Duwamish Waterway, Seattle, WA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0477)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5127. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Apra Outer Harbor, Naval Base Guam" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0458)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5128. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Caruso Affiliated Holdings Fireworks Event, Newport Beach, California" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0496)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5129. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Ohio River, Cincinnati, OH" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0660)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5130. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Lake of the Ozarks, Mile Marker 7 Lake of the Ozarks, MO" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0646)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5131. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation; Ohio River, Cincinnati, OH" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0614)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5132. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Delaware River, Philadelphia, PA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0544)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5133. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Redwood City Fourth of July Fireworks; Redwood Creek, Redwood City, CA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0532)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5134. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0504)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5135. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Lake of the Ozarks, Mile Marker 42.5 Lake of the Ozarks, MO" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2022-0497)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5136. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Transmission Pipelines: Repair Criteria, Integrity Management Improvements, Cathodic Protection, Management of Change, and Other Related Amendments" (RIN2137-AF39) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5137. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Hazardous Materials: Harmonization with International Standards; Correction" (RIN2137-AF46) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5138. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal entitled "Coast Guard Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5139. A communication from the Chief of Revenue and Receivables, Office of Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2022, Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees" ((FCC 22-68) (MD Docket Nos. 22-223 and 22-301)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 19, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5140. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fees for the Unified Carrier Registration Plan and Agreement" (RIN2126-AC51) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 19, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 4254. A bill to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to clarify a provision relating to certain contents of registrations under that Act (Rept. No. 117-150).

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 4524. A bill to limit the judicial enforceability of predispute nondisclosure and nondisparagement contract clauses relating to disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment.

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 Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4886. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to clarify that a State may not use an individual's failure to vote as the basis for initiating the procedures provided under such Act for the removal of the individual from the official list of registered voters in the State on the grounds that the individual has changed residence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 4887. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to provide for same day voter registration; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 4888. A bill to require the President to supplement disaster response plans to account for catastrophic incidents disabling 1 or more critical infrastructure sectors or significantly disrupting the critical functions of modern society, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HAGERTY:

S. 4889. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to clarify the funding of the Bureau of Consumer Financial

Protection; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 4890. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish protections for a member of the Armed Forces who leaves a course of education, paid for with certain educational assistance, to perform certain service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SANDERS:

S. 4891. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to authorize certain construction activities on public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 4892. A bill to require elementary and middle schools that receive Federal funds to obtain parental consent before changing a minor child's gender markers, pronouns, or preferred name on any school form, allowing a child to change the child's sex-based accommodations, including locker rooms or bathrooms; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 4893. A bill to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to require certain disclosures by registrants regarding exemptions under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 4894. A bill to provide for the perpetuation, administration, and funding of Federal Executive Boards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 4895. A bill to amend the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a national biochar research network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 4896. A bill to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Pueblos of Jemez and Zia in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 4897. A bill to make reforms at institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 4898. A bill to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Pueblos of Acoma and Laguna in the Rio San Jose Stream System in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4899. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remedy election revocations relating to administration of COVID-19 vaccines; considered and passed.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 4900. A bill to reauthorize the SBIR and STTR programs and pilot programs, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 4901. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to

modify requirements under that Act relating to exemptions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. COONS, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. Res. 775. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that violence and threats of violence against the employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are unacceptable and should be condemned; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KING, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. Res. 776. A resolution designating September 2022 as "National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. MORAN):

S. Res. 777. A resolution expressing the support of the Senate for the contributions and achievements of student parents and recognizing September 2022 as National Student Parent Month; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. Res. 778. A resolution supporting the designation of September 2022 as "National Recovery Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WARNER):

S. Res. 779. A resolution designating the week of September 17 through September 24, 2022, as "National Estuaries Week"; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DAINES, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COONS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MURPHY, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. Res. 780. A resolution designating September 2022 as "National Workforce Development Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. Res. 781. A resolution recognizing the seriousness of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and expressing support for the designation of September 2022 as "PCOS Awareness Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO,

Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. REED, Mr. COONS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. Res. 782. A resolution recognizing Hispanic Heritage Month and celebrating the heritage and culture of Latinos in the United States and the immense contributions of Latinos to the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. Res. 783. A resolution commemorating the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of the Air Force and celebrating the United States Air Force for 75 years of serving and defending the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REED, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. Res. 784. A resolution designating the week beginning on September 12, 2022, as "National Hispanic-Serving Institution Week"; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. Res. 785. A resolution designating October 30, 2022, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. Res. 786. A resolution recognizing the history of women's professional baseball in Indiana; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 223

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 223, a bill to establish the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation.

S. 444

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 444, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide or assist in providing an additional vehicle adapted for operation by disabled individuals to certain eligible persons.

S. 480

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 480, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the deduction for qualified business income.

S. 481

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 481, a bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration.

S. 876

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 876, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make loan guarantees and grants to finance certain improvements to school lunch facilities, to train school food service personnel, and for other purposes.

S. 1157

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors 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. 1315

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1315, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items under the Medicare program.

S. 2037

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2037, a bill to amend title XVIII to strengthen ambulance services furnished under part B of the Medicare program.

S. 2092

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2092, a bill to permanently authorize the Native Community Development Financial Institutions lending program of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. 2130

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S. 2130, a bill to modify the disposition of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues and to open Federal financial sharing to heighten opportunities for renewable energy, and for other purposes.

S. 3021

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3021, a bill to provide non-medical counseling services for military families.

S. 3957

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3957, 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.

S. 3972

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3972, a bill to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes.

S. 4015

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4015, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to eligible entities for creating or enhancing capacity to treat patients with Long COVID through a multidisciplinary approach.

S. 4120

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4120, a bill to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes.

S. 4192

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4192, a bill amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to end the tax subsidy for employer efforts to influence their workers' exercise of their rights around labor organizations and engaging in collective action.

S. 4202

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4202, a bill to require an annual budget estimate for the initiatives of the National Institutes of Health pursuant to reports and recommendations made under the National Alzheimer's Project Act.

S. 4712

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4712, a bill to clarify coverage of occupational therapy under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

S. 4718

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4718, a bill to direct the Secretary of

Defense to establish a joint training pipeline between the United States Navy and the Royal Australian Navy, and for other purposes.

S. 4783

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4783, a bill to require the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to carry out a pilot program on providing training to, validating, and deploying grief companions to facilitate bereavement care.

S. 4885

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4885, a bill to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, to reauthorize the Missing Americans Alert Program.

AMENDMENT NO. 5502

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5502 intended to be proposed to Treaty Doc. 117-1, amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the "Montreal Protocol"), adopted at Kigali on October 15, 2016, by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (the "Kigali Amendment").

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 4901. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to modify requirements under that Act relating to exemptions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the Congressional Record. The bill amends the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to modify requirements under that act relating to exemptions.

S. 4901

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 "Preventing Adversary Influence, Disinformation, and Obscured Foreign Financing Act of 2022" or the "PAID OFF Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF EXEMPTIONS UNDER FARA.

Section 3 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (22 U.S.C. 613), is amended, in the matter preceding subsection (a), by inserting "except that the exemptions under subsections (d)(1) and (h) shall not apply to any agent of a foreign principal that is listed as a foreign adversary (as defined in section 8(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c))) in accordance with that Act" before the colon.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 775—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT VIOLENCE AND THREATS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ARE UNACCEPTABLE AND SHOULD BE CONDEMNED

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. COONS, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 775

Whereas, pursuant to a judicially issued warrant, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (referred to in this preamble as "FBI") searched the residence of former President Donald Trump (referred to in this preamble as "the former President") on August 8, 2022, for classified and national defense information records owned by the United States (referred to in this preamble as "the search");

Whereas, in the days following the search, employees of the FBI and their families have been subjected to threats of violence;

Whereas the threats to employees of the FBI and their families have been inflamed by—

(1) calls from members of Congress to "destroy the FBI" or "defund the FBI";

(2) members of Congress comparing the execution of a lawful warrant by the FBI to the actions of the Nazi Gestapo; and

(3) repeated attacks from the former President, who has called FBI officials, among other insults, "vicious monsters";

Whereas the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security issued an intelligence bulletin warning of a further increase in violent threats and acts of violence against Federal law enforcement officials and facilities following the search;

Whereas these threats include placing a "dirty bomb" outside of FBI headquarters and calls for "civil war" and "armed rebellion";

Whereas the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security have also "observed the personal identifying information of possible targets of violence, such as home addresses and identification of family members, disseminated online as additional targets";

Whereas a man wearing body armor and armed with an AR-15 rifle and nail gun attempted to breach the FBI Cincinnati Field Office on August 11, 2022;

Whereas a man was indicted on August 16, 2022, for threatening to murder everyone at the FBI, from the Director, to agents, to the custodial staff;

Whereas a man jumped a fence and threw rocks at the FBI Chicago Field Office on August 25, 2022;

Whereas the continued leveling of threats and baseless attacks against the FBI will increase the risk of injury or death that employees of the FBI face; and

Whereas the employees of the FBI put their lives on the line every day to protect the communities of the United States and uphold the rule of law: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns attacks and threats of violence against the employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(2) condemns calls from members of Congress to "destroy the FBI" and "defund the FBI";

(3) urges public officials at every level of government to reject and condemn political violence and the threat of political violence, regardless of its motivation;

(4) honors the dedicated service of the employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including their work executing lawful warrants; and

(5) affirms that a founding principle of the United States is that individuals settle differences through the political process, not through the use or threat of violence.

SENATE RESOLUTION 776—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2022 AS “NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH.”

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KING, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 776

Whereas more than 3,100,000 men in the United States are living with prostate cancer;

Whereas 1 in 8 men in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetimes and 1 in 41 men in the United States will die from prostate cancer;

Whereas prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed non-skin cancer and the second-leading cause of cancer-related deaths among men in the United States;

Whereas the American Cancer Society estimates that, in 2022, 268,490 men will be diagnosed with, and more than 34,500 men will die of, prostate cancer;

Whereas 40 percent of newly diagnosed prostate cancer cases occur in men under the age of 65;

Whereas the odds of developing prostate cancer rise rapidly after age 50;

Whereas African-American men suffer from a prostate cancer incidence rate that is significantly higher than that of White men and have more than double the prostate cancer mortality rate of White men;

Whereas having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles the risk of a man developing prostate cancer, with a higher risk for men who have a brother with the disease and the highest risk for men with several affected relatives;

Whereas screening by a digital rectal examination and a prostate-specific antigen blood test can detect the disease at the earlier, more treatable stages, which could increase the chances of survival for more than 5 years to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas only 30 percent of men survive more than 5 years if diagnosed with prostate cancer after the cancer has metastasized;

Whereas there are typically no noticeable symptoms of prostate cancer in the early stages, making appropriate screening critical;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2022, the Director of the National Institutes of Health will support approximately \$280,000,000 in research projects focused specifically on prostate cancer;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2022, Congress appropriated \$110,000,000 for the Prostate Cancer Research Program of the Department of Defense;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs has established 20 Precision Oncology Centers of Excellence in order to deliver precision oncology services to veterans suffering from prostate cancer;

Whereas ongoing research promises further improvements in prostate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment; and

Whereas educating people in the United States, including health care providers,

about prostate cancer and early detection strategies is crucial to saving the lives of men and preserving and protecting families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2022 as “National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) declares that steps should be taken—

(A) to raise awareness about the importance of screening methods for, and treatment of, prostate cancer;

(B) to encourage research—

(i) to improve screening and treatment for prostate cancer;

(ii) to discover the causes of prostate cancer; and

(iii) to develop a cure for prostate cancer; and

(C) to continue to consider ways to improve access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating prostate cancer; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected persons—

(A) to promote awareness of prostate cancer;

(B) to take an active role in the fight to end the devastating effects of prostate cancer on individuals, families, and the economy; and

(C) to observe National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 777—EXPRESSING THE SUPPORT OF THE SENATE FOR THE CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF STUDENT PARENTS AND RECOGNIZING SEPTEMBER 2022 AS NATIONAL STUDENT PARENT MONTH

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. MORAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 777

Whereas student parents are individuals who have children and who attend postsecondary educational institutions;

Whereas student parents make up roughly ¼ of the postsecondary student population, totaling nearly 4,000,000 individuals;

Whereas 70 percent of student parents are women, and 43 percent of student parents are single mothers, with nearly ½ of such student parents being first-generation college students;

Whereas 54 percent of single mothers who are enrolled at an institution of higher education work 20 hours or more per week and 43 percent work 30 hours or more per week, which requires those individuals to balance school, work, and caring for their dependents;

Whereas 51 percent of student parents are students of color, particularly female students of color, with mothers representing—

(1) 40 percent of Black postsecondary students;

(2) 36 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native postsecondary students;

(3) 35 percent of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander postsecondary students; and

(4) 26 percent of Hispanic postsecondary students;

Whereas 47 percent of student parents are military-connected students;

Whereas approximately 2,500 surviving military spouses, a majority of whom are parenting at least 1 child, are using education benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs for surviving dependents;

Whereas 84 percent of military spouses have some college education or credential

and, on average, make 25 percent less than their civilian counterparts;

Whereas nearly ¾ of student parents have incomes at, below, or near the Federal poverty line;

Whereas 42 percent of student parents attend community colleges and 30 percent attend public or private nonprofit 4-year institutions of higher education;

Whereas 1 in 3 college students enrolled in a health care program is a student parent;

Whereas 53 percent of student parents reported food insecurity and 68 percent reported housing insecurity;

Whereas, on average, student parents have higher grade point averages than their non-parenting peers, but student parents are 10 times less likely to complete a bachelor's degree within 5 years than students without children;

Whereas a low-income student parent who earns a degree or credential boosts the income of that individual, and the earning potential of the children of that individual when those children become adults, by 17 percent; and

Whereas student parents are uniquely motivated to excel in their courses of study while often facing challenges, including lack of affordable child care and balancing work responsibilities while attending postsecondary educational institutions: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the contributions and achievements of student parents in seeking and completing a postsecondary education; and

(2) designates September 2022 as “National Student Parent Month”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 778—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2022 AS “NATIONAL RECOVERY MONTH”

Mr. KING (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 778

Whereas the theme for National Recovery Month in 2022 is “Every Person. Every Family. Every Community.”;

Whereas more than 107,000 individuals in the United States suffered a fatal alcohol or drug overdose during 2021, an increase of almost 15 percent as compared to 2020;

Whereas, during the COVID-19 pandemic, increased isolation and reduced access to treatment programs contributed to an increase in individuals reporting anxiety and depression disorders as compared to 2019, with 13 percent of individuals in the United States reporting starting or increasing substance use during 2020;

Whereas, in 2020, there were approximately 21,000,000 individuals in the United States aged 18 or older in recovery from alcohol or drug addiction;

Whereas, in 2018, it was estimated that the total cost to the economy of the United States of prescription opioid misuse, including the costs of healthcare, lost productivity, and involvement of the criminal justice system, is \$78,500,000,000 annually, and that figure has grown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas trauma is a risk factor for substance use disorder, and there is a strong link between adverse childhood experiences or traumatic events and experiencing substance use disorder later in life;

Whereas individuals with substance use disorder may face stigma from health professionals, as well as from friends and family;

Whereas it has been demonstrated that stigma can be a barrier to accessing treatment and engaging in recovery for individuals with substance use disorder; and

Whereas peer-supported communities offer individuals with substance use disorder better success in recovery by addressing the personal and emotional effects of addiction and easing reintegration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of education for the prevention of substance use disorder;

(2) acknowledges that factors such as increased social isolation, mental distress, and reduced access to substance use disorder treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic have contributed to an increase in the number of deaths related to substance use disorder;

(3) supports efforts to explore the means by which integrated care, community, and sense of purpose can lead to effective and sustainable treatment of substance use disorder;

(4) shows appreciation and gratitude for family members, friends, and other individuals who support individuals in recovery from substance use disorder; and

(5) supports the designation of September 2022 as “National Recovery Month”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 779—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 17 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 24, 2022, AS “NATIONAL ESTUARIES WEEK”

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 779

Whereas estuary regions cover only 13 percent of the land area in the continental United States, but contain nearly 40 percent of the population, 39 percent of the jobs, and 47 percent of the economic output of the United States;

Whereas the oceans, estuaries, and Great Lakes of the United States continue to fuel economic growth across the United States, which is evidenced by the fact that, by 2019—

(1) employment levels in economic sectors relating to oceans and estuaries had increased by 25 percent from employment levels in those sectors in 2007, before the Great Recession; and

(2) the average employment level of the entire economy of the United States had increased by 9 percent from that employment level in 2007, before the Great Recession;

Whereas, between 2018 and 2019, economic sectors relating to estuaries, oceans, and Great Lakes in the United States—

(1) created 88,000 new jobs;

(2) employed 3,500,000 individuals; and

(3) contributed \$351,000,000,000 to the gross domestic product;

Whereas the commercial and recreational fishing industries support more than 1,800,000 jobs in the United States;

Whereas, in 2019—

(1) commercial and recreational saltwater fishing in the United States generated more than \$255,000,000,000 in sales and contributed \$117,000,000,000 to the gross domestic product of the United States;

(2) angler trip expenditures totaled nearly \$10,025,000,000; and

(3) saltwater recreational fishing supported 553,000 jobs, generated \$89,340,000,000 in sales across the United States, and contributed \$50,122,000,000 to the gross domestic product of the United States;

Whereas estuaries provide vital habitats for—

(1) countless species of fish and wildlife, including more than 68 percent of the commercial fish catch in the United States by value and 80 percent of the recreational fish catch in the United States by weight; and

(2) many species that are listed as threatened or endangered species;

Whereas estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety, including water filtration, flood control, shoreline stabilization, erosion prevention, and the protection of coastal communities during hurricanes, storms, and other extreme weather events;

Whereas, by the 1980s, the United States had already lost more than 50 percent of the wetlands that existed in the original 13 colonies;

Whereas some bays in the United States that were once filled with fish and oysters have become dead zones filled with excess nutrients, chemical waste, and marine debris;

Whereas harmful algal blooms are hurting fish, wildlife, and human health, and are causing serious ecological and economic harm to some estuaries;

Whereas changes in sea levels can affect estuarine water quality and estuarine habitats;

Whereas section 320 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1330) (commonly known as the “Clean Water Act”) authorizes the development of comprehensive conservation and management plans to ensure that the designated uses of estuaries are protected and to restore and maintain—

(1) the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of estuaries;

(2) water quality;

(3) a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife; and

(4) recreational activities in estuaries;

Whereas the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) provides that the policy of the United States is to preserve, protect, develop, and, if possible, restore or enhance the resources of the coastal zone of the United States, including estuaries, for current and future generations;

Whereas 29 coastal and Great Lakes States and territories of the United States operate or contain a National Estuary Program or a National Estuarine Research Reserve;

Whereas scientific study leads to a better understanding of the benefits of estuaries to human and ecological communities;

Whereas the Federal Government, State, local, and Tribal governments, national and community organizations, and individuals work together to effectively manage the estuaries of the United States;

Whereas estuary restoration efforts restore natural infrastructure in local communities in a cost-effective manner, helping to create jobs and reestablish the natural functions of estuaries that yield countless benefits; and

Whereas the week of September 17 through September 24, 2022, is recognized as “National Estuaries Week” to increase awareness among all people of the United States, including Federal Government and State, local, and Tribal government officials, about the importance of healthy estuaries and the need to protect and restore estuaries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 17 through September 24, 2022, as “National Estuaries Week”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Estuaries Week;

(3) acknowledges the importance of estuaries to sustaining employment in the United States and the economic well-being and prosperity of the United States;

(4) recognizes that persistent threats undermine the health of estuaries;

(5) applauds the work of national and community organizations and public partners that promote public awareness, understanding, protection, and restoration of estuaries;

(6) supports the scientific study, preservation, protection, and restoration of estuaries; and

(7) expresses the intent of the Senate to continue working to understand, protect, and restore the estuaries of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 780—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2022 AS “NATIONAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT MONTH”

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DAINES, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COONS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MURPHY, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 780

Whereas investment in the education, training, and career advancement of the workforce in the United States, known as “workforce development”, is crucial to the ability of the United States to compete in the global economy;

Whereas collaboration among Governors, local governments, State and local education, workforce, and human services agencies, community colleges, local businesses, employment service providers, community-based organizations, and workforce development boards provides for long-term, sustainable, and successful workforce development across traditional sectors and emerging industries;

Whereas the number of jobs that require more than a high school diploma, but not a 4-year degree, is projected to increase by approximately 23 percent by 2030;

Whereas 76 percent of business leaders say greater investment in skills training would help their businesses;

Whereas, in 2021, a record 47,400,000 individuals in the United States quit their jobs, many of whom did so to improve their employment situation;

Whereas, as of July 2022 in the United States—

(1) approximately 5,700,000 individuals are unemployed;

(2) unemployment rates for Black and Hispanic adults are well above the unemployment rates for White adults;

(3) workers without postsecondary education and training are more likely to be unemployed;

(4) more than ½ of the jobs lost due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic were by workers earning less than \$40,000 per year; and

(5) according to a recent poll, 44 percent of United States workers said their current job

may be at risk due to new developments in technology and automation, while 50 percent said they would retrain for a career in a different field or industry if they had the opportunity;

Whereas, in 2014, Congress reauthorized the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) with overwhelming bipartisan support in recognition of the need to strengthen the focus of the United States on the skills necessary to effectively prepare individuals for employment in local and regional industries;

Whereas the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) supports employment, training, and support services for individuals with barriers to employment, including—

- (1) individuals who earn low incomes;
- (2) individuals who are out of work, including the long-term unemployed;
- (3) individuals displaced by outsourcing;
- (4) individuals living in rural areas or areas with persistently high unemployment;
- (5) individuals looking to learn new skills; and
- (6) individuals with disabilities;

Whereas the more than 550 workforce development boards and 2,400 American Job Centers are a driving force behind growing regional economies by providing training, resources, and assistance to workers who aim to compete in the 21st century economy;

Whereas ongoing State and local implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) provides unprecedented opportunities to develop the skills of workers in the United States through access to effective, quality workforce education and training, including the development and delivery of proven strategies such as sector partnerships, career pathways, integrated education and training, work-based learning models, and paid internships;

Whereas, in 2022, programs authorized under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) are projected to serve more than 5,000,000 young people and adults;

Whereas State programs established under the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.)—

- (1) ensured that approximately 2,500,000 workers, including more than 146,000 veterans and more than 120,000 individuals with disabilities, had access to career services virtually and through American Job Centers during the 2020 program year; and
- (2) are a foundational part of the workforce development system;

Whereas community colleges and other workforce development training providers across the United States are well situated—

- (1) to train the next generation of workers in the United States; and
- (2) to address the educational challenges created by emerging industries and technological advancements;

Whereas participation in a career and technical education (referred to in this preamble as “CTE”) program decreases the risk of students dropping out of high school, and all 50 States and the District of Columbia report higher graduation rates for CTE students compared to other students;

Whereas community and technical colleges operate as open-access institutions serving millions of students annually at a comparatively low cost;

Whereas the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Public Law 115-224; 132 Stat. 1563) supports the development and implementation of high-quality CTE programs that—

- (1) combine rigorous academic content with occupational skills; and

(2) serve approximately 12,300,000 high school and college students across the United States;

Whereas there are approximately 600,000 registered apprentices in the United States, and there is growing and bipartisan support for expanding quality earn-and-learn strategies to help current and future workers gain skills and work experience;

Whereas the federally supported workforce system and partner programs—

- (1) have helped rebuild the economy of the United States and provide increased economic opportunities; and
- (2) provide a pathway into 21st century jobs that support families while ensuring that businesses in the United States find the skilled workforce needed to compete in the global economy; and

Whereas workforce development is crucial to sustaining economic security for workers in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) designates September 2022 as “National Workforce Development Month”;;
- (2) supports Federal initiatives to promote workforce development; and
- (3) acknowledges that workforce development plays a crucial role in supporting workers and growing the economy.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to support my bipartisan resolution—which I introduce along with Senators TODD YOUNG, TAMMY BALDWIN, and TIM SCOTT—to designate September 2022 as National Workforce Development Month and to highlight the importance of workforce development programs for dislocated workers, low-income adults, and at-risk youth.

According to a recent poll, nearly half of U.S. workers said their current job may be at risk due to advancements in technology and automation. By 2030, the number of U.S.-based jobs that will require more than a high school degree but not those of a 4-year college education is expected to increase by nearly one-quarter. Our economy is changing, and our workforce must change along with it.

Accordingly, both business leaders and workers say that they would benefit from investments in worker skills training and development.

In response to the needs of workers and businesses, Congress reauthorized the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act in 2014, which passed with strong bipartisan support. This landmark legislation has supported employment, training, and support services in recognition of the need to strengthen the focus of the United States on the skills necessary to effectively prepare individuals for employment in local and regional industries.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led many Americans to adapt their work habits and change their jobs or career paths. The pandemic has also altered the demands for many jobs. It is therefore imperative for us to prioritize workforce development programs focused on this new reality while also getting people back to work.

This resolution reaffirms the impact that education, skills training, and career advancement training can have on workers’ ability to improve their lives.

Our resolution would designate September 2022 as National Workforce De-

velopment Month, something Congress has done each year since 2017. More specifically, our resolution would reaffirm the Senate’s support for Federal initiatives promoting workforce development and acknowledge the vital role this training plays in supporting employees, businesses, and our national economic prosperity.

As the needs of businesses and workers change, it is important that Congress support the development of a skilled workforce. I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 781—RECOGNIZING THE SERIOUSNESS OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2022 AS “PCOS AWARENESS MONTH.”

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 781

Whereas polycystic ovary syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “PCOS”) is a common health problem among women and girls involving a hormonal imbalance;

Whereas there is no universal definition of PCOS, but researchers estimate that between 8 and 12 percent of women in the United States are affected by the condition;

Whereas, according to a 2021 study, the annual burden of PCOS in the United States is estimated to be \$8,000,000,000, and this estimate does not include—

- (1) the economic burden of mental health disorders associated with PCOS;
- (2) indirect and intangible costs related to the disorder; or
- (3) the cost of comorbidities in post-menopausal or adolescence;

Whereas PCOS can affect girls at the onset of puberty and throughout the remainder of their lives;

Whereas the symptoms of PCOS include infertility, irregular or absent menstrual periods, acne, weight gain, thinning of scalp hair, excessive facial and body hair growth, numerous small ovarian cysts, pelvic pain, and mental health problems;

Whereas women with PCOS have higher rates of mental health disorders, including depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and eating disorders, and are at greater risk for suicide;

Whereas adolescents with PCOS often are not diagnosed, and many have metabolic dysfunction and insulin resistance, which can lead to type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obstructive sleep apnea, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, and endometrial cancer at a young adult age;

Whereas PCOS is a common cause of female infertility;

Whereas PCOS in pregnancy is associated with increased risk of gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preterm delivery, cesarean delivery, miscarriage, and fetal and infant death;

Whereas women with PCOS are at increased risk of developing high blood pressure, high cholesterol, stroke, and heart disease (the leading cause of death among women);

Whereas women with PCOS have a more than 50 percent chance of developing type 2 diabetes or prediabetes before the age of 40;

Whereas women with PCOS may be at a higher risk for breast cancer and ovarian cancer, and their risk for developing endometrial cancer is 3 times higher than women who do not have PCOS;

Whereas research has found genetic evidence of a link between depression and PCOS;

Whereas research has indicated PCOS shares a genetic architecture with metabolic traits, as evidenced by genetic correlations between PCOS and obesity, fasting insulin, type 2 diabetes, lipid levels, and coronary artery disease;

Whereas adolescents with PCOS are at markedly increased risk for type 2 diabetes, fatty liver disease, and heart disease;

Whereas PCOS negatively alters metabolic function independent of, but exacerbated by, an increased body mass index (BMI);

Whereas an estimated 50 percent of women with PCOS are undiagnosed and many remain undiagnosed until they experience fertility difficulties or develop type 2 diabetes or other cardiometabolic disorders;

Whereas the cause of PCOS is unknown, but researchers have found strong links to a genetic predisposition and significant insulin resistance, which affects up to 70 percent of women with PCOS; and

Whereas there is no known cure for PCOS: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes polycystic ovary syndrome (referred to in this resolution as “PCOS”) as a serious disorder that impacts many aspects of health, including cardiometabolic, reproductive, and mental health, and quality of life;

(2) expresses support for the designation of September 2022 as “PCOS Awareness Month”;

(3) supports the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month, which are—

(A) to increase awareness of, and education about, PCOS and its connection to comorbidities, such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and mental health disorders, among the general public, women, girls, and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis and treatment of PCOS;

(C) to disseminate information on diagnosis, treatment, and management of PCOS, including prevention of comorbidities such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and eating disorders; and

(D) to improve quality of life and outcomes for women and girls with PCOS;

(4) recognizes the need for further research, improved treatment and care options, and a cure for PCOS;

(5) acknowledges the struggles affecting all women and girls who have PCOS in the United States;

(6) urges medical researchers and health care professionals to advance their understanding of PCOS to improve research, diagnosis, and treatment of PCOS for women and girls; and

(7) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 782—RECOGNIZING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGE AND CULTURE OF LATINOS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE IMMENSE CONTRIBUTIONS OF LATINOS TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. REED, Mr. COONS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 782

Whereas, from September 15, 2022, through October 15, 2022, the United States celebrates Hispanic Heritage Month;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census estimates the Hispanic population living in the 50 States at more than 62,000,000 people, plus close to 3,200,000 people living in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, making Hispanic Americans approximately 19 percent of the total population of the United States and the largest racial or ethnic minority group in the United States;

Whereas, in 2021, there were close to 1,000,000 or more Latino residents in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and in each of the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington;

Whereas, from 2010 to 2020, Latinos grew the population of the United States by more than 11,600,000 individuals, accounting for more than ½ of the total population growth of the United States during that period;

Whereas the Latino population in the United States is projected to grow to 111,200,000 people by 2060, at which point the Latino population will comprise more than 28 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas the Latino population in the United States is currently the third largest population of Latinos worldwide, exceeding the size of the population in every Latin American and Caribbean country, except Mexico and Brazil;

Whereas, in 2020, there were more than 18,630,000 Latino children under 18 years of age in the United States, which represents approximately ¼ of the total Latino population in the United States;

Whereas 27.5 percent of public school students in the United States are Latino, and the share of Latino students is expected to rise to nearly 30 percent by 2027;

Whereas approximately 20 percent of all college students in the United States are Latino, making Latinos the second largest racial or ethnic minority group enrolled in higher education in the United States, including 2-year community colleges and 4-year colleges and universities;

Whereas, from 1996 to 2018, the number of Hispanic students enrolled in schools, colleges, and universities in the United States increased from 8,800,000 to more than 18,000,000, and Hispanics now make up 25 percent of all people enrolled in school in the United States;

Whereas 30,600,000 Latinos were eligible to vote in the 2020 Presidential election, representing 13.2 percent of the electorate in the United States;

Whereas, in the 2020 Presidential election, Latinos cast 16,600,000 votes, a 30.9-percent increase from the number of votes cast by Latinos in the 2016 Presidential election;

Whereas the number of eligible Latino voters is expected to rise to more than 32,400,000 by 2036, accounting for approximately 20 percent of the eligible electorate in the United States by 2036;

Whereas, each year, approximately 800,000 Latino citizens of the United States reach 18 years of age and become eligible to vote, a number that could grow to 1,000,000 per year, potentially adding 10,000,000 new Latino voters by 2032;

Whereas it is estimated that, in 2021, the annual purchasing power of Hispanic Americans was \$1,900,000,000, which is an amount greater than the economy of all except 9 countries in the world;

Whereas there are approximately 5,000,000 Hispanic-owned businesses in the United States, supporting millions of employees nationwide and contributing more than \$800,000,000,000 in revenue to the economy of the United States;

Whereas, by 2020, the number of Hispanic-owned businesses had grown by 34 percent since 2010, representing the fastest growing segment of small businesses in the United States, with those businesses representing 5.8 percent of all businesses in the United States;

Whereas, as of August 2020, more than 29,000,000 Latino workers represented 18 percent of the total civilian labor force of the United States, and, as a result of Latinos experiencing the fastest population growth of all race and ethnicity groups in the United States, the rate of Latino participation in the labor force is expected to grow to 35,900,000 by 2030, accounting for ⅓ of the total labor force;

Whereas, in 2022, the labor force participation rate of Latinos was 66.5 percent, higher than the labor force participation rate of non-Hispanics, which was 62.2 percent;

Whereas, as of 2021, there were approximately 426,840 Latino elementary, middle, and secondary school teachers, 123,136 Latino chief executives of businesses, 74,865 Latino lawyers, 58,492 Latino physicians and surgeons, and 20,788 Latino psychologists, who contribute to the United States through their professions;

Whereas Hispanic Americans serve in all branches of the Armed Forces and have fought bravely in every war in the history of the United States;

Whereas, as of 2021—

(1) more than 230,000 Hispanic members of the Armed Forces serve on active duty; and
(2) there are more than 1,500,000 Hispanic veterans of the Armed Forces, including approximately 203,000 Latinas;

Whereas, as of 2018, more than 399,000 Hispanics have served in post-September 11, 2001, overseas contingency operations, and Hispanics represent 12.1 percent of the total number of veterans who have served in operations in Iraq and Afghanistan since September 11, 2001;

Whereas, as of August 2021, at least 693 fatalities in Iraq and Afghanistan were members of the Armed Forces who were Hispanic;

Whereas an estimated 200,000 Hispanics were mobilized for World War I, and more

than 500,000 Hispanics served in World War II;

Whereas more than 80,000 Hispanics served in the Vietnam war, representing 5.5 percent of individuals who made the ultimate sacrifice for the United States in that conflict, even though Hispanics comprised only 4.5 percent of the population of the United States during the Vietnam war;

Whereas approximately 150,000 Hispanic soldiers served in the Korean war, including the 65th Infantry Regiment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, known as the "Borinqueneers", the only active duty, segregated Latino military unit in the history of the United States;

Whereas 61 Hispanic Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force bestowed on an individual serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas in 2020, Congress established the National Museum of the American Latino, which, when complete, will display the achievements, diversity, and legacy of the Hispanic community in the United States;

Whereas Hispanic Americans are dedicated public servants, holding posts at the highest levels of the Government of the United States, including 1 seat on the Supreme Court of the United States, 6 seats in the Senate, and 45 seats in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas Hispanic Americans harbor a deep commitment to family and community, an enduring work ethic, and a perseverance to succeed and contribute to society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month from September 15, 2022, through October 15, 2022;

(2) esteems the integral role of Latinos and the manifold heritages of Latinos in the economy, culture, and identity of the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe Hispanic Heritage Month with appropriate programs and activities that celebrate the contributions of Latinos to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 783—COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE AND CELEBRATING THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FOR 75 YEARS OF SERVING AND DEFENDING THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 783

Whereas, on August 1, 1907, the Aeronautical Division of the Army Signal Corps, consisting of 1 officer and 2 enlisted men, began operation under the command of Captain Charles deForest Chandler with the responsibility for "all matters pertaining to military ballooning, air machines, and all kindred subjects";

Whereas, in 1908, the Department of War contracted with the Wright brothers to build 1 heavier-than-air flying machine for the Army and, in 1909, the Department of War accepted the Wright Military Flyer, the first military airplane in the world;

Whereas pilots of the United States, flying with both Allied air forces and with the Army Air Service, performed admirably dur-

ing the course of World War I, the first air war in history, by participating in pursuit, observation, and day and night bombing missions;

Whereas pioneering aviators of the United States, including Mason M. Patrick, William "Billy" Mitchell, Benjamin D. Foulois, Frank M. Andrews, Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, James H. "Jimmy" Doolittle, and Edward "Eddie" Rickenbacker, were among the first individuals to recognize the military potential of airpower and, in the decades following World War I, courageously laid the foundation for the creation of an independent arm for the air forces of the United States;

Whereas General Henry H. "Hap" Arnold drew upon the industrial prowess and human resources of the United States to transform the Army Air Corps from a force of 22,000 men and 3,900 aircraft in 1939, into an entity with a peak wartime strength of nearly 2,500,000 personnel and 75,000 aircraft;

Whereas, on June 20, 1941, the Department of War established the Army Air Forces as the aviation element of that Department and, shortly thereafter, the Department made the Army Air Forces co-equal to the Army Ground Forces;

Whereas the standard for courage, flexibility, and intrepidity in combat was established for all airmen during the first aerial raid in the Pacific Theater on April 18, 1942, when Lieutenant Colonel James "Jimmy" H. Doolittle led 16 North American B-25 Mitchell bombers in a joint operation from the deck of the USS Hornet to strike the Japanese mainland in response to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor;

Whereas the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), signed into law by President Harry S. Truman, realigned and reorganized the Armed Forces to establish the Department of the Air Force and the United States Air Force (referred to in this preamble as the "USAF") as separate from other military services;

Whereas, on September 18, 1947, W. Stuart Symington became the first Secretary of the newly formed and independent Air Force, marking the date on which the USAF was established;

Whereas the Air National Guard was also created by the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and has played a vital role in guarding the United States and defending freedom in nearly every major conflict and contingency since its creation;

Whereas, on October 14, 1947, the USAF demonstrated the historic and ongoing commitment of the USAF to technological innovation when Captain Charles "Chuck" Yeager piloted the X-1 developmental rocket plane to a speed of Mach 1.06, becoming the first flyer to break the sound barrier in a powered aircraft in level flight;

Whereas the Air Force Reserve, created on April 14, 1948, is comprised of citizen airmen who serve as unrivaled wingmen of the active duty USAF during every deployment and on every mission and battlefield around the world in which the USAF is engaged;

Whereas the USAF carried out the Berlin Airlift in 1948 and 1949 to provide humanitarian relief to post-war Germany and has established a tradition of offering humanitarian assistance when responding to natural disasters and needs across the world;

Whereas the Tuskegee Airmen served the United States with tremendous dignity and honor, overcame segregation and prejudice to become one of the most highly respected fighter groups of World War II, and helped to establish a policy of racial integration within the ranks of the USAF, as, on April 26, 1948, the USAF became the first military branch to announce a policy of racial integration, a full 3 months before an executive order integrated all military services;

Whereas, in the early years of the Cold War, the arsenal of bombers of the USAF, such as the long-range Convair B-58 Hustler and B-36 Peacemaker, and the Boeing B-47 Stratojet and B-52 Stratofortress, served as the preeminent deterrent of the United States against the forces of the Soviet Union and were later augmented by the development and deployment of medium range and intercontinental ballistic missiles, such as the Titan and Minuteman, developed by General Bernard A. Schriever;

Whereas, on April 1, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed legislation establishing the United States Air Force Academy, the mission of which is to educate, develop, and inspire men and women to become aerospace officers and leaders of impeccable character and knowledge, and which, as of 2022, has graduated 64 classes and commissioned 53,491 officers into the USAF and United States Space Force (referred to in this preamble as the "USSF");

Whereas, during the Korean War, the USAF employed the first large-scale combat use of jet aircraft, helped to establish air superiority over the Korean Peninsula, protected ground forces of the United Nations with close air support, and interdicted enemy reinforcements and supplies;

Whereas, during the Vietnam War, the USAF engaged in a limited campaign of airpower to assist the South Vietnamese government in countering the communist Viet Cong guerillas and fought to disrupt supply lines, halt enemy ground offensives, and protect United States and Allied forces;

Whereas, on April 3, 1967, former prisoner of war Paul W. Airey, a career radio operator, aerial gunner, and First Sergeant, became the first Chief Master Sergeant of the USAF;

Whereas, in recent decades, the USAF and coalition partners of the United States have supported successful actions in Grenada, Panama, Iraq, Kuwait, Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Haiti, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, and many other locations around the world;

Whereas USAF Special Operations Command has served with honor and distinction around the world since its activation in 1990, providing the United States with specialized airpower across the broad spectrum of conflicts in any place and at any time;

Whereas, for over 3 decades beginning in 1990, airmen engaged in continuous combat operations from Operation Desert Shield to Operation Inherent Resolve, demonstrating an air and space expeditionary force of outstanding capability that is ready to fight and win wars and deter aggression whenever and wherever called upon;

Whereas, when terrorists attacked the United States on September 11, 2001, fighter and air refueling aircraft of the USAF took to the skies to fly combat air patrols over major cities of the United States and protect the people of the United States from further attack;

Whereas, on December 20, 2019, in recognition that space had become a warfighting domain, former President Donald Trump signed legislation establishing the USSF as an independent service to ensure that the space domain remained open to all countries;

Whereas, on May 30, 2020, in collaboration and engagement with interagency and commercial partners, the USSF provided unparalleled space launch capabilities in support of the first manned spaceflight from American soil in 9 years;

Whereas, in 2021, in a step toward organizing the forces of the USSF to meet the needs of an independent military service devoted to space, the USSF activated Space

Operations Command, Space Systems Command, and Space Training and Readiness Command;

Whereas, to establish a unique and enduring culture for the USSF, the Department of the Air Force redesignated certain Air Force Bases and Air Force Stations supporting the USSF mission as Space Force Bases and Space Force Stations and graduated its first-ever basic military training course taught completely by USSF training instructors;

Whereas space capabilities provide the foundation for everything the United States Armed Forces do, from humanitarian efforts to combat operations;

Whereas, in 2022, following a 'wings of hope and compassion' tradition dating back more than a century, when airmen provided food and supplies to Texas flood victims in 1919, the USAF and coalition partners airlifted 124,334 people out of Afghanistan in the largest non-combatant evacuation airlift in United States history, spanning 17 days, 9 countries, 8 time zones, and more than 10 temporary safe havens;

Whereas, since February 24, 2022, airmen and guardians have responded to Russian aggression against Ukraine by guarding the skies of members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (commonly referred to as "NATO"), transporting essential equipment to the Ukrainian military, and providing critical support from space;

Whereas women have played a prominent role in the evolution of the Department of the Air Force, courageously fighting alongside their male counterparts and dedicating their lives to protecting peace, liberty, and freedom around the world as they provide air and space power whenever and wherever needed;

Whereas the Department of the Air Force has made tremendous strides in the global warfighting domain of cyberspace by revolutionizing offensive and defensive capabilities and effects with speed, agility, and surgical precision, thereby ensuring the continuous command, control, and execution of operations in contested, degraded, and limited environments;

Whereas the Civil Air Patrol, as a Total Force partner and auxiliary of the USAF, has maintained a steadfast commitment to the United States and the communities of the United States through a proud legacy of service, from the earliest days of World War II, when the Civil Air Patrol protected the shorelines of the United States, through 2022, as the Civil Air Patrol executes emergency service missions and aerospace education programs;

Whereas the Department of the Air Force is steadfast in the commitment to fielding a world-class air and space expeditionary force by recruiting, training, and educating its officer, enlisted, and civilian corps comprising the active duty, Guard, and Reserve components of the Total Force;

Whereas airmen were imprisoned and tortured during several major conflicts, including World War I, World War II, the Vietnam War, the Korean War, and the Persian Gulf War, and, in the valiant tradition of airmen held captive, continued serving the United States with honor and dignity under the most inhumane circumstances;

Whereas airmen have earned the Medal of Honor 19 times, the Air Force Cross 203 times, the Distinguished Service Cross 42 times, and, since September 11, 2001, the Silver Star 92 times;

Whereas the USAF and the USSF are tremendous stewards of resources in developing and applying groundbreaking technology to manage complex acquisition programs for all air and space weapon systems throughout their life cycles;

Whereas talented and dedicated airmen and guardians will continue to make the investments necessary to accelerate transformation and modernization to counter the adversaries of the United States and meet the future challenges of an ever-changing world with limitless strength, resolve, and patriotism;

Whereas the USAF and the USSF are committed to accelerating change and preparing for the future, because failure is not an option;

Whereas, on every continent around the world, airmen and guardians have bravely fought for freedom, liberty, and peace, preserved democracy, and protected the people and interests of the United States;

Whereas the future success of the United States Armed Forces depends upon the ability to control the air and space domains;

Whereas airmen and guardians will continue to be a tremendous resource for the United States in fights across every domain and at every location, thereby ensuring the safety and security of the United States; and

Whereas, for 75 years, the airmen and guardians of the Department of the Air Force, through their exemplary service and sacrifice, have repeatedly proven their value to the United States, the people of the United States, the allies of the United States, and all free people of the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of the Air Force; and

(2) remembers, honors, and commends the achievements of the United States Air Force and the United States Space Force in serving and defending the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 784—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING ON SEPTEMBER 12, 2022, AS "NATIONAL HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTION WEEK"

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REED, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 784

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are degree-granting institutions that have a full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment of at least 25 percent Hispanic students;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions play an important role in educating many low-income and underserved students and creating opportunities and increasing access to higher education for such students;

Whereas, in the 2020-2021 academic year, 559 Hispanic-Serving Institutions operated in the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, enrolling more than 3,500,000 Hispanic students, according to the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities and Excelencia in Education;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are engines of economic mobility and a major contributor to the economic prosperity of the United States;

Whereas, according to the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions represent 16 percent of all institutions of higher education,

yet serve 30.4 percent of all undergraduate students and 66.1 percent of all Hispanic students;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are located in 29 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico;

Whereas the number of Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions, defined as institutions that do not yet meet the threshold of 25 percent Hispanic full-time equivalent enrollment but serve a Hispanic student population of between 15 and 24.9 percent, stands at 393 institutions operating in 38 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are actively involved in empowering and improving the communities in which the institutions are located;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are leading efforts to increase Hispanic participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (commonly known as "STEM");

Whereas the top 10 institutions of higher education ranked by Third Way based on the economic mobility of the graduates are Hispanic-Serving Institutions;

Whereas celebrating the vast contributions of Hispanic-Serving Institutions to the United States strengthens the culture of the United States; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions across the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico;

(2) designates the week beginning on September 12, 2022, as "National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week"; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for Hispanic-Serving Institutions in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 785—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2022, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 785

Whereas, since World War II, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men and women, including uranium miners, millers, and haulers, plutonium processors, and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests, have served the United States by building nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States;

Whereas dedicated workers paid a high price for advancing a nuclear weapons program at the service and for the benefit of the United States, including by developing disabling or fatal illnesses;

Whereas the Senate recognized the contributions, services, and sacrifices that those patriotic men and women made for the defense of the United States in—

(1) Senate Resolution 151, 111th Congress, agreed to May 20, 2009;

(2) Senate Resolution 653, 111th Congress, agreed to September 28, 2010;

(3) Senate Resolution 275, 112th Congress, agreed to September 26, 2011;

(4) Senate Resolution 519, 112th Congress, agreed to August 1, 2012;

(5) Senate Resolution 164, 113th Congress, agreed to September 18, 2013;

(6) Senate Resolution 417, 113th Congress, agreed to July 9, 2014;

(7) Senate Resolution 213, 114th Congress, agreed to September 25, 2015;

(8) Senate Resolution 560, 114th Congress, agreed to November 16, 2016;

(9) Senate Resolution 314, 115th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2017;

(10) Senate Resolution 682, 115th Congress, agreed to October 11, 2018;

(11) Senate Resolution 377, 116th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2019;

(12) Senate Resolution 741, 116th Congress, agreed to September 30, 2020; and

(13) Senate Resolution 438, 117th Congress, agreed to February 25, 2022; and

Whereas those patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for the contributions, services, and sacrifices they made for the defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 30, 2022, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States, including the uranium miners, millers, and haulers, plutonium processors, and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2022, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 786—RECOGNIZING THE HISTORY OF WOMEN'S PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL IN INDIANA

Mr. BRAUN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 786

Whereas the All American Girls Professional Baseball League (referred to as the “League”) has significant history in Indiana and the History Museum in South Bend holds the largest collection of memorabilia from the League;

Whereas the League was established during World War II to provide a morale boost and family entertainment to aid in the war effort and gained popularity throughout the 1940s;

Whereas, in 1943, South Bend, Indiana became the fourth city to have a team competing in the League, the first women's professional baseball league in the history of the United States;

Whereas South Bend was home to the Blue Sox for all 12 years of the existence of the League and the Blue Sox played at Bendix Field and Playland Park in South Bend, Indiana;

Whereas Fort Wayne was eager to bring a team to the city and the Fort Wayne Daisies debuted in 1945, with games held at North Side High School and later Memorial Park in Fort Wayne;

Whereas the South Bend Blue Sox were both the League and playoff champions for the 1951 season and were the playoff champions for the 1952 season;

Whereas the Fort Wayne Daisies were the league champions for the 1952, 1953, and 1954 seasons;

Whereas Dorothy “Dottie” Schroeder was the only woman who played all 12 seasons in the League and became a favorite player of fans of the South Bend Blue Sox, the Kenosha Comets, the Fort Wayne Daisies, and the Kalamazoo Lassies;

Whereas the 1992 American sports comedy-drama film about the League, “A League of Their Own” was partially filmed in Indiana and was added to the National Film Registry by the Library of Congress in 2012;

Whereas scenes from “A League of Their Own” of home games of the Rockford Peaches were filmed at League Stadium in Huntingburg, Indiana; and

Whereas the championship game between Rockford and Racine in “A League of Their Own” was filmed at Bosse Field in Evansville, Indiana, which is the third oldest baseball park in the country still in use for professional baseball, behind only Fenway Park and Wrigley Field: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that Indiana played a significant role in the history of the All American Girls Professional Baseball League during the existence of the league through the successful teams in Indiana: the South Bend Blue Sox and the Fort Wayne Daisies; and

(2) encourages people throughout Indiana to continue to honor and recognize the history and legacy of women's professional baseball through preservation of memorabilia, facilities, and events that highlight the era of such professional athletes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5507. Mr. LEE (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. LEE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5508. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117-1, Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the “Montreal Protocol”), adopted at Kigali on October 15, 2016, by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (the “Kigali Amendment”); which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5509. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117-1, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5510. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5511. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5512. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5513. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5514. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5515. Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5516. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5517. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5507. Mr. LEE (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. LEE)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle H—USA FREEDOM Extension and Amici Curiae Reform Act of 2022

SEC. 1081. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “USA FREEDOM Extension and Amici Curiae Reform Act of 2022”.

SEC. 1082. AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this subtitle an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or a repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

SEC. 1083. APPOINTMENT OF AMICI CURIAE AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION.

(a) EXPANSION OF APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(i)(2) (50 U.S.C. 1803(i)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) shall appoint 1 or more individuals who have been designated under paragraph (1), not fewer than 1 of whom possesses privacy and civil liberties expertise, unless the

court finds that such a qualification is inappropriate, to serve as amicus curiae to assist the court in the consideration of any application or motion for an order or review that, in the opinion of the court—

“(i) presents a novel or significant interpretation of the law, unless the court issues a finding that such appointment is not appropriate;

“(ii) presents significant concerns with respect to the activities of a United States person that are protected by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, unless the court issues a finding that such appointment is not appropriate;

“(iii) presents or involves a sensitive investigative matter, unless the court issues a finding that such appointment is not appropriate;

“(iv) presents a request for approval of a new program, a new technology, or a new use of existing technology, unless the court issues a finding that such appointment is not appropriate;

“(v) presents a request for reauthorization of programmatic surveillance, unless the court issues a finding that such appointment is not appropriate; or

“(vi) otherwise presents novel or significant civil liberties issues, unless the court issues a finding that such appointment is not appropriate; and”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “an individual or organization” each place the term appears and inserting “1 or more individuals or organizations”.

(2) DEFINITION OF SENSITIVE INVESTIGATIVE MATTER.—Section 103(i) (50 U.S.C. 1803(i)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(12) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘sensitive investigative matter’ means—

“(A) an investigative matter involving the activities of—

“(i) a domestic public official or political candidate, or an individual serving on the staff of such an official or candidate;

“(ii) a domestic religious or political organization, or a known or suspected United States person prominent in such an organization; or

“(iii) the domestic news media; or

“(B) any other investigative matter involving a domestic entity or a known or suspected United States person that, in the judgment of the applicable court established under subsection (a) or (b), is as sensitive as an investigative matter described in subparagraph (A).”.

(b) AUTHORITY TO SEEK REVIEW.—Section 103(i) (50 U.S.C. 1803(i)), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by inserting “; AUTHORITY” after “DUTIES”;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(C) in the matter preceding clause (i), as so designated, by striking “the amicus curiae shall” and inserting the following: “the amicus curiae—

“(A) shall”;

(D) in subparagraph (A)(i), as so designated, by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, including legal arguments regarding any privacy or civil liberties interest of any United States person that would be significantly impacted by the application or motion”; and

(E) by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “; and

“(B) may seek leave to raise any novel or significant privacy or civil liberties issue relevant to the application or motion or other issue directly impacting the legality of the proposed electronic surveillance with the

court, regardless of whether the court has requested assistance on that issue.”;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (12) as paragraphs (8) through (13), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) AUTHORITY TO SEEK REVIEW OF DECISIONS.—

“(A) FISA COURT DECISIONS.—

“(i) PETITION.—Following issuance of an order under this Act by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, an amicus curiae appointed under paragraph (2) may petition the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court to certify for review to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review a question of law pursuant to subsection (j).

“(ii) WRITTEN STATEMENT OF REASONS.—If the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court denies a petition under this subparagraph, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court shall provide for the record a written statement of the reasons for the denial.

“(iii) APPOINTMENT.—Upon certification of any question of law pursuant to this subparagraph, the Court of Review shall appoint the amicus curiae to assist the Court of Review in its consideration of the certified question, unless the Court of Review issues a finding that such appointment is not appropriate.

“(B) FISA COURT OF REVIEW DECISIONS.—An amicus curiae appointed under paragraph (2) may petition the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review to certify for review to the Supreme Court of the United States any question of law pursuant to section 1254(2) of title 28, United States Code.

“(C) DECLASSIFICATION OF REFERRALS.—For purposes of section 602, a petition filed under subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph and all of its content shall be considered a decision, order, or opinion issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review described in paragraph (2) of section 602(a).”.

(c) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—

(1) APPLICATION AND MATERIALS.—Section 103(i)(6) (50 U.S.C. 1803(i)(6)) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) RIGHT OF AMICUS.—If a court established under subsection (a) or (b) appoints an amicus curiae under paragraph (2), the amicus curiae—

“(I) shall have access, to the extent such information is available to the Government, to—

“(aa) the application, certification, petition, motion, and other information and supporting materials, including any information described in section 901, submitted to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court in connection with the matter in which the amicus curiae has been appointed, including access to any relevant legal precedent (including any such precedent that is cited by the Government, including in such an application);

“(bb) an unredacted copy of each relevant decision made by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review in which the court decides a question of law, without regard to whether the decision is classified; and

“(cc) any other information or materials that the court determines are relevant to the duties of the amicus curiae; and

“(II) may make a submission to the court requesting access to any other particular materials or information (or category of materials or information) that the amicus curiae believes to be relevant to the duties of the amicus curiae.

“(ii) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION REGARDING ACCURACY.—The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, upon the motion of an amicus curiae appointed under paragraph (2) or upon its own motion, may require the Government to make available the supporting documentation described in section 902.”.

(2) CLARIFICATION OF ACCESS TO CERTAIN INFORMATION.—Section 103(i)(6) (50 U.S.C. 1803(i)(6)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “may” and inserting “shall”; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—An amicus curiae designated or appointed by the court shall have access, to the extent such information is available to the Government, to unredacted copies of each opinion, order, transcript, pleading, or other document of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review, including, if the individual is eligible for access to classified information, any classified documents, information, and other materials or proceedings.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to proceedings under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) that take place on or after, or are pending on, that date.

SEC. 1084. DECLASSIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS, ORDERS, AND OPINIONS.

(a) MATTERS COVERED.—Section 602 (50 U.S.C. 1872) is amended—

(1) by striking “Subject to subsection (b)” and inserting “(1) Subject to subsection (b)”;

(2) by striking “includes a significant” and all that follows through “, and,” and inserting “is described in paragraph (2) and,”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “(2) The decisions, orders, or opinions issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review described in this paragraph are such decisions, orders, or opinions that—

“(A) include a significant construction or interpretation of any provision of law, including any novel or significant construction or interpretation of the term ‘specific selection term’; or

“(B) result from—

“(i) a proceeding in which an amicus curiae has been appointed pursuant to section 103(i);

“(ii) a proceeding in the Foreign Intelligence Court of Review resulting from the petition of an amicus curiae under section 103(i)(7); or

“(iii) a proceeding in which an amicus curiae could have been appointed pursuant to section 103(i)(2)(A).”.

(b) APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 602 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1872), as amended by this section, shall apply with respect to each decision, order, or opinion issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review before, on, or after the date of enactment of that section.

(2) PAST DECISIONS, ORDERS, AND OPINIONS.—With respect to each decision, order, or opinion described in paragraph (1) that was issued before or on the date of enactment referred to in that paragraph, the Director of National Intelligence shall complete the declassification review and public release of the decision, order, or opinion pursuant to section 602 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1872) by not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1085. DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION; CERTIFICATION REGARDING ACCURACY PROCEDURES.

(a) DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE IX—DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION**“SEC. 901. DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION.**

“The Attorney General or any other Federal officer making an application for a court order under this Act shall provide the court with—

“(1) all information in the possession of the Government that is material to determining whether the application satisfies the applicable requirements under this Act, including any exculpatory information; and

“(2) all information in the possession of the Government that might reasonably—

“(A) call into question the accuracy of the application or the reasonableness of any assessment in the application conducted by the department or agency on whose behalf the application is made; or

“(B) otherwise raise doubts with respect to the findings that are required to be made under the applicable provision of this Act in order for the court order to be issued.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE IX—DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION

“Sec. 901. Disclosure of relevant information.”.

(b) CERTIFICATION REGARDING ACCURACY PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title IX of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as added by subsection (a), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 902. CERTIFICATION REGARDING ACCURACY PROCEDURES.

“(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘accuracy procedures’ means specific procedures, adopted by the Attorney General, to ensure that an application for a court order under this Act, including any application for renewal of an existing order, is accurate and complete, including procedures that ensure, at a minimum, that—

“(1) the application reflects all information that might reasonably call into question the accuracy of the information or the reasonableness of any assessment in the application, or otherwise raises doubts about the requested findings;

“(2) the application reflects all material information that might reasonably call into question the reliability and reporting of any information from a confidential human source that is used in the application;

“(3) a complete file documenting each factual assertion in an application is maintained;

“(4) the applicant coordinates with the appropriate elements of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), concerning any prior or existing relationship with the target of any surveillance, search, or other means of investigation, and discloses any such relationship in the application;

“(5) before any application targeting a United States person is made, the applicant Federal officer shall document that the officer has collected and reviewed for accuracy and completeness supporting documentation for each factual assertion in the application; and

“(6) the applicant Federal agency establish compliance and auditing mechanisms on an annual basis to assess the efficacy of the accuracy procedures that have been adopted and report such findings to the Attorney General.

“(b) STATEMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY PROCEDURES.—Any Federal officer making an application for a court order under this Act shall include with the application—

“(1) a description of the accuracy procedures employed by the officer or the officer’s designee; and

“(2) a certification that the officer or the officer’s designee has collected and reviewed for accuracy and completeness—

“(A) supporting documentation for each factual assertion contained in the application;

“(B) all information that might reasonably call into question the accuracy of the information or the reasonableness of any assessment in the application, or otherwise raises doubts about the requested findings; and

“(C) all material information that might reasonably call into question the reliability and reporting of any information from any confidential human source that is used in the application.

“(c) NECESSARY FINDING FOR COURT ORDERS.—A judge may not enter an order under this Act unless the judge finds, in addition to any other findings required under this Act, that the accuracy procedures described in the application for the order, as required under subsection (b)(1), are actually accuracy procedures as defined in this section.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended by subsection (a), is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 901 the following:

“Sec. 902. Certification regarding accuracy procedures.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to applications under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) that are made on or after, or are pending on, that date.

SEC. 1086. ANNUAL REPORTING ON ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS OF APPLICATIONS.

Section 603 (50 U.S.C. 1873) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) ANNUAL REPORT BY DOJ INSPECTOR GENERAL ON ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS OF APPLICATIONS.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(A) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

“(2) REPORT.—In April of each year, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and make public, subject to a declassification review, a report setting forth, with respect to the preceding calendar year, the following:

“(A) A summary of all accuracy or completeness reviews of applications submitted to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

“(B) The total number of applications reviewed for accuracy or completeness.

“(C) The total number of material errors or omissions identified during such reviews.

“(D) The total number of nonmaterial errors or omissions identified during such reviews.

“(E) The total number of instances in which facts contained in an application were not supported by documentation that existed in the applicable file being reviewed at the time of the accuracy review.”.

SA 5508. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117–1, Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the “Montreal Protocol”), adopted at Kigali on October 15, 2016, by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (the “Kigali Amendment”); which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike “1” and insert “2”.

SA 5509. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117–1, Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the “Montreal Protocol”), adopted at Kigali on October 15, 2016, by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (the “Kigali Amendment”); which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike “2 days” and insert “3 days”.

SA 5510. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1276. CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF CENTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 182 the following new section:

“SEC. 182a. CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense may operate a Center for Excellence in Environmental Security (in this section referred to as the ‘Center’).

“(b) MISSIONS.—(1) The Center shall be used to provide and facilitate education, training, and research in civil-military operations, particularly operations that require international assistance and operations that require coordination between the Department of Defense and other agencies.

“(2) The Center shall be used to provide and facilitate education, training, interagency coordination, and research on the following additional matters:

“(A) Management of the consequences of environmental insecurity with respect to—

“(i) access to water, food, and energy;

“(ii) related health matters; and

“(iii) matters relating to when, how, and why environmental stresses to human safety, health, water, energy, and food will cascade to economic, social, political, or national security events.

“(B) Appropriate roles for the reserve components in response to environmental insecurity resulting from natural disasters.

“(C) Meeting requirements for information in connection with regional and global disasters, including the use of advanced communications technology as a virtual library.

“(3) The Center shall be granted access to the data, archives, talent and physical capability of all Federal agencies to enable the development of global environmental indicators.

“(4) The Center shall perform such other missions as the Secretary of Defense may specify.

“(c) JOINT OPERATION WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense may enter into an agreement with appropriate officials of an institution of higher education to provide for operation of the Center. Any such agreement shall provide for the institution to furnish necessary administrative services for the Center, including administration and allocation of funds.

“(d) ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS.—

“(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may accept, on behalf of the Center, donations to be used to defray the costs of the Center or to enhance the operation of the Center. Such donations may be accepted from any agency of the Federal Government, any State or local government, any foreign government, any foundation or other charitable organization (including any that is organized or operates under the laws of a foreign country), or any other private source in the United States or a foreign country.

“(2) The Secretary may not accept a donation under paragraph (1) if the acceptance of the donation would compromise or appear to compromise—

“(A) the ability of the Department of Defense, any employee of the Department, or members of the armed forces, to carry out any responsibility or duty of the Department in a fair and objective manner; or

“(B) the integrity of any program of the Department of Defense or of any person involved in such a program.

“(3) The Secretary shall prescribe written guidance setting forth the criteria to be used in determining whether or not the acceptance of a foreign donation would have a result described in paragraph (2).

“(4) Funds accepted by the Secretary under paragraph (1) as a donation on behalf of the Center shall be credited to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for the Center. Funds so credited shall be merged with the appropriations to which credited and shall be available for the Center for the same purposes and the same period as the appropriations with which merged.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 182 the following new item:

“182a. Center for Excellence in Environmental Security”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for research and operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, the following shall be available for the operation of the Center for Excellence in Environmental Security established under section 182a of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a):

(1) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

(2) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

(3) \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

SA 5511. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title _____, insert the following:

SEC. _____. COLLECTION, VERIFICATION, AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION BY ONLINE MARKETPLACES TO INFORM CONSUMERS.

(a) COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION.—

(1) COLLECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An online marketplace shall require any high-volume third party seller on such online marketplace's platform to provide, not later than 10 days after qualifying as a high-volume third party seller on the platform, the following information to the online marketplace:

(i) BANK ACCOUNT.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—A bank account number, or, if such seller does not have a bank account, the name of the payee for payments issued by the online marketplace to such seller.

(II) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—The bank account or payee information required under subclause (I) may be provided by the seller in the following ways:

(aa) To the online marketplace.

(bb) To a payment processor or other third party contracted by the online marketplace to maintain such information, provided that the online marketplace ensures that it can obtain such information within 3 business days from such payment processor or other third party.

(ii) CONTACT INFORMATION.—Contact information for such seller as follows:

(I) With respect to a high-volume third party seller that is an individual, the individual's name.

(II) With respect to a high-volume third party seller that is not an individual, one of the following forms of contact information:

(aa) A copy of a valid government-issued identification for an individual acting on behalf of such seller that includes the individual's name.

(bb) A copy of a valid government-issued record or tax document that includes the business name and physical address of such seller.

(iii) TAX ID.—A business tax identification number, or, if such seller does not have a business tax identification number, a taxpayer identification number.

(iv) WORKING EMAIL AND PHONE NUMBER.—A current working email address and phone number for such seller.

(B) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE; ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—An online marketplace shall—

(i) periodically, but not less than annually, notify any high-volume third party seller on such online marketplace's platform of the requirement to keep any information collected under subparagraph (A) current; and

(ii) require any high-volume third party seller on such online marketplace's platform to, not later than 10 days after receiving the

notice under clause (i), electronically certify that—

(I) the seller has provided any changes to such information to the online marketplace, if any such changes have occurred; or

(II) there have been no changes to such seller's information.

(C) SUSPENSION.—In the event that a high-volume third party seller does not provide the information or certification required under this paragraph, the online marketplace shall, after providing the seller with written or electronic notice and an opportunity to provide such information or certification not later than 10 days after the issuance of such notice, suspend any future sales activity of such seller until such seller provides such information or certification.

(2) VERIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An online marketplace shall—

(i) verify the information collected under paragraph (1)(A) not later than 10 days after such collection; and

(ii) verify any change to such information not later than 10 days after being notified of such change by a high-volume third party seller under paragraph (1)(B).

(B) PRESUMPTION OF VERIFICATION.—In the case of a high-volume third party seller that provides a copy of a valid government-issued tax document, any information contained in such document shall be presumed to be verified as of the date of issuance of such document.

(3) DATA USE LIMITATION.—Data collected solely to comply with the requirements of this section may not be used for any other purpose unless required by law.

(4) DATA SECURITY REQUIREMENT.—An online marketplace shall implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices, including administrative, physical, and technical safeguards that are appropriate to the nature of the data and the purposes for which the data will be used, to protect the data collected to comply with the requirements of this section from unauthorized use, disclosure, access, destruction, or modification.

(b) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An online marketplace shall—

(i) require any high-volume third party seller with an aggregate total of \$20,000 or more in annual gross revenues on such online marketplace, and that uses such online marketplace's platform, to provide the information described in subparagraph (B) to the online marketplace; and

(ii) disclose to consumers the information described in subparagraph (B) in a clear and conspicuous manner—

(I) on the product listing page (including via hyperlink); or

(II) in the order confirmation message or other document or communication made to the consumer after the purchase is finalized and in the consumer's account transaction history.

(B) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—The information described in this subparagraph is the following:

(i) Subject to paragraph (2), the identity of the high-volume third party seller, including—

(I) the full name of the seller, which may include the seller name or seller's company name, or the name by which the seller or company operates on the online marketplace;

(II) the physical address of the seller; and

(III) contact information for the seller, to allow for the direct, unhindered communication with high-volume third party sellers by users of the online marketplace, including—

(aa) a current working phone number;

(bb) a current working email address; or

(cc) other means of direct electronic messaging (which may be provided to such seller by the online marketplace), provided that the requirements of this item shall not prevent an online marketplace from monitoring communications between high-volume third party sellers and users of the online marketplace for fraud, abuse, or spam.

(ii) Whether the high-volume third party seller used a different seller to supply the consumer product to the consumer upon purchase, and, upon the request of an authenticated purchaser, the information described in clause (i) relating to any such seller that supplied the consumer product to the purchaser, if such seller is different than the high-volume third party seller listed on the product listing prior to purchase.

(2) EXCEPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), upon the request of a high-volume third party seller, an online marketplace may provide for partial disclosure of the identity information required under paragraph (1)(B)(i) in the following situations:

(i) If such seller certifies to the online marketplace that the seller does not have a business address and only has a residential street address, or has a combined business and residential address, the online marketplace may—

(I) disclose only the country and, if applicable, the State in which such seller resides; and

(II) inform consumers that there is no business address available for the seller and that consumer inquiries should be submitted to the seller by phone, email, or other means of electronic messaging provided to such seller by the online marketplace.

(ii) If such seller certifies to the online marketplace that the seller is a business that has a physical address for product returns, the online marketplace may disclose the seller's physical address for product returns.

(iii) If such seller certifies to the online marketplace that the seller does not have a phone number other than a personal phone number, the online marketplace shall inform consumers that there is no phone number available for the seller and that consumer inquiries should be submitted to the seller's email address or other means of electronic messaging provided to such seller by the online marketplace.

(B) LIMITATION ON EXCEPTION.—If an online marketplace becomes aware that a high-volume third party seller has made a false representation to the online marketplace in order to justify the provision of a partial disclosure under subparagraph (A) or that a high-volume third party seller who has requested and received a provision for a partial disclosure under subparagraph (A) has not provided responsive answers within a reasonable time frame to consumer inquiries submitted to the seller by phone, email, or other means of electronic messaging provided to such seller by the online marketplace, the online marketplace shall, after providing the seller with written or electronic notice and an opportunity to respond not later than 10 days after the issuance of such notice, suspend any future sales activity of such seller unless such seller consents to the disclosure of the identity information required under paragraph (1)(B)(i).

(3) REPORTING MECHANISM.—An online marketplace shall disclose to consumers in a clear and conspicuous manner on the product listing of any high-volume third party seller a reporting mechanism that allows for electronic and telephonic reporting of suspicious marketplace activity to the online marketplace.

(4) COMPLIANCE.—If a high-volume third party seller does not comply with the requirements to provide and disclose information under this subsection, the online marketplace shall, after providing the seller with written or electronic notice and an opportunity to provide or disclose such information not later than 10 days after the issuance of such notice, suspend any future sales activity of such seller until the seller complies with such requirements.

(C) ENFORCEMENT BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—

(1) UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of subsection (a) or (b) by an online marketplace shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(2) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall enforce subsections (a) and (b) in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this section.

(B) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Any person that violates subsection (a) or (b) shall be subject to the penalties, and entitled to the privileges and immunities, provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Commission may promulgate regulations under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to the collection, verification, or disclosure of information under this section, provided that such regulations are limited to what is necessary to collect, verify, and disclose such information.

(4) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

(D) ENFORCEMENT BY STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the attorney general of a State has reason to believe that any online marketplace has violated or is violating this section or a regulation promulgated under this section that affects one or more residents of that State, the attorney general of the State may bring a civil action in any appropriate district court of the United States, to—

(A) enjoin further such violation by the defendant;

(B) enforce compliance with this section or such regulation;

(C) obtain civil penalties in the amount provided for under subsection (c);

(D) obtain other remedies permitted under State law; and

(E) obtain damages, restitution, or other compensation on behalf of residents of the State.

(2) NOTICE.—The attorney general of a State shall provide prior written notice of any action under paragraph (1) to the Commission and provide the Commission with a copy of the complaint in the action, except in any case in which such prior notice is not feasible, in which case the attorney general shall serve such notice immediately upon instituting such action.

(3) INTERVENTION BY THE COMMISSION.—Upon receiving notice under paragraph (2), the Commission shall have the right—

(A) to intervene in the action;

(B) upon so intervening, to be heard on all matters arising therein; and

(C) to file petitions for appeal.

(4) LIMITATION ON STATE ACTION WHILE FEDERAL ACTION IS PENDING.—If the Commission has instituted a civil action for violation of

this section or a regulation promulgated under this section, no State attorney general, or official or agency of a State, may bring a separate action under paragraph (1) during the pendency of that action against any defendant named in the complaint of the Commission for any violation of this section or a regulation promulgated under this section that is alleged in the complaint. A State attorney general, or official or agency of a State, may join a civil action for a violation of this section or regulation promulgated under this section filed by the Commission.

(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing a civil action under paragraph (1), nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the chief law enforcement officer or official or agency of a State, from exercising the powers conferred on such chief law enforcement officer or official or agency of a State, by the laws of the State to conduct investigations, administer oaths or affirmations, or compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

(6) ACTIONS BY OTHER STATE OFFICIALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to civil actions brought by attorneys general under paragraph (1), any other officer of a State who is authorized by the State to do so, except for any private person on behalf of the State attorney general, may bring a civil action under paragraph (1), subject to the same requirements and limitations that apply under this subsection to civil actions brought by attorneys general.

(B) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prohibit an authorized official of a State from initiating or continuing any proceeding in a court of the State for a violation of any civil or criminal law of the State.

(e) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this section, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this section and the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected by the invalidation.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(2) CONSUMER PRODUCT.—The term “consumer product” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty—Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act (15 U.S.C. 2301) and section 700.1 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) HIGH-VOLUME THIRD PARTY SELLER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “high-volume third party seller” means a participant on an online marketplace's platform who is a third party seller and, in any continuous 12-month period during the previous 24 months, has entered into 200 or more discrete sales or transactions of new or unused consumer products and an aggregate total of \$5,000 or more in gross revenues.

(B) CLARIFICATION.—For purposes of calculating the number of discrete sales or transactions or the aggregate gross revenues under subparagraph (A), an online marketplace shall only be required to count sales or transactions made through the online marketplace and for which payment was processed by the online marketplace, either directly or through its payment processor.

(4) ONLINE MARKETPLACE.—The term “online marketplace” means any person or entity that operates a consumer-directed electronically based or accessed platform that—

(A) includes features that allow for, facilitate, or enable third party sellers to engage in the sale, purchase, payment, storage, shipping, or delivery of a consumer product in the United States;

(B) is used by one or more third party sellers for such purposes; and

(C) has a contractual or similar relationship with consumers governing their use of the platform to purchase consumer products.

(5) SELLER.—The term “seller” means a person who sells, offers to sell, or contracts to sell a consumer product through an online marketplace’s platform.

(6) THIRD PARTY SELLER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “third party seller” means any seller, independent of an online marketplace, who sells, offers to sell, or contracts to sell a consumer product in the United States through such online marketplace’s platform.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “third party seller” does not include, with respect to an online marketplace—

(i) a seller who operates the online marketplace’s platform; or

(ii) a business entity that has—

(I) made available to the general public the entity’s name, business address, and working contact information;

(II) an ongoing contractual relationship with the online marketplace to provide the online marketplace with the manufacture, distribution, wholesaling, or fulfillment of shipments of consumer products; and

(III) provided to the online marketplace identifying information, as described in subsection (a), that has been verified in accordance with that subsection.

(7) VERIFY.—The term “verify” means to confirm information provided to an online marketplace pursuant to this section, which may include the use of one or more methods that enable the online marketplace to reliably determine that any information and documents provided are valid, corresponding to the seller or an individual acting on the seller’s behalf, not misappropriated, and not falsified.

(g) RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAWS.—No State or political subdivision of a State, or territory of the United States, may establish or continue in effect any law, regulation, rule, requirement, or standard that conflicts with the requirements of this section.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

(i) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Integrity, Notification, and Fairness in Online Retail Marketplaces for Consumers Act” or the “INFORM Consumers Act”.

SA 5512. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following:

SEC. 144. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE REFUELING MISSION OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE AIR FORCE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the refueling mission of the reserve components of the Air Force is essential to ensuring the national security of the United States and allies of the United States;

(2) that mission provides for aerial aircraft refueling essential to extending the range of aircraft, which is a critical capability when facing the current threats abroad; and

(3) the Air Force should ensure any plan to retire KC-135 aircraft includes equal replacement with KC-46A aircraft.

SA 5513. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1239. E-3 VISAS FOR IRISH NATIONALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)(iii)) is amended by inserting “or, on a basis of reciprocity as determined by the Secretary of State, a national of Ireland,” after “Australia”.

(b) EMPLOYER REQUIREMENTS.—Section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second subsection (t) (as added by section 1(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 108–449 (118 Stat. 3470)) as subsection (u); and

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (t)(1) (as added by section 402(b)(2) of Public Law 108–77 (117 Stat. 941)) the following:

“(E) In the case of an attestation filed with respect to a national of Ireland described in section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii), the employer is, and will remain during the period of authorized employment of such Irish national, a participant in good standing in the E-Verify program described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note).”

(c) APPLICATION ALLOCATION.—Section 214(g)(11) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(11)) is amended to read as follows:

“(11)(A) The Secretary of State may approve initial applications submitted for aliens described in section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) only as follows:

“(i) For applicants who are nationals of the Commonwealth of Australia, not more than 10,500 for a fiscal year.

“(ii) For applicants who are nationals of Ireland, not more than a number equal to the difference between 10,500 and the number of applications approved in the prior fiscal year for aliens who are nationals of the Commonwealth of Australia.

“(B) The approval of an application described under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be deemed for numerical control purposes to have occurred on September 30 of the prior fiscal year.

“(C) The numerical limitation under subparagraph (A) shall only apply to principal aliens and not to the spouses or children of such aliens.”.

SA 5514. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense ac-

tivities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1239. ELIGIBILITY OF PORTUGUESE TRADERS AND INVESTORS FOR E-1 AND E-2 NONIMMIGRANT VISAS.

(a) SHORT TITLES.—This Act may be cited as the “Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success Act” or the “AMIGOS Act”.

(b) NONIMMIGRANT TRADERS AND INVESTORS.—For purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)), Portugal shall be considered to be a foreign state described in such section if the Government of Portugal provides similar non-immigrant status to nationals of the United States.

(c) MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR E VISAS.—Section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(A) by inserting “(or, in the case of an alien who acquired the relevant nationality through a financial investment and who has not previously been granted status under this subparagraph, the foreign state of which the alien is a national and in which the alien has been domiciled for a continuous period of not less than 3 years at any point before applying for a nonimmigrant visa under this subparagraph)” before “, and the spouse”; and

(B) by striking “him” and inserting “such alien”; and

(2) by striking “he” each place such term appears and inserting “the alien”.

SA 5515. Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 875. PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL AMMUNITION AT ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.

The Secretary of the Army shall permit a contractor for an eligible facility (as defined in section 7551 of title 10, United States Code) to produce ammunition for commercial sale if the contractor is able to meet Department of Defense ammunition requirements while producing commercial ammunition. The Secretary of the Army may not restrict the ability of such a contractor to produce ammunition for commercial sale unless such restriction is necessary to meet surge capacity and readiness requirements for the Department of Defense.

SA 5516. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities

of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . STE. GENEVIEVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) MAP.—Section 7134(a)(3) of appendix B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (16 U.S.C. 410xxx(a)(3)), is amended by striking “numbered 571/149,942, and dated December 2018” and inserting “numbered 571/177,464, and dated September 2021”.

(b) AUTHORITY TO CORRECT ERRORS IN MAP.—Section 7134(d) of appendix B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (16 U.S.C. 410xxx(d)), is amended—

(1) by striking “The Map” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Map”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) AUTHORITY TO CORRECT ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the Map.”

(c) VISITOR CENTER AND ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES.—Section 7134(e) of appendix B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (16 U.S.C. 410xxx(e)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary—

“(A) may acquire, by donation, the land (including any improvements to the land) owned by the city of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and used as the visitor center for the Historical Park, as generally depicted on the Map as ‘Proposed Boundary Addition’; and

“(B) on acquisition of the land described in subparagraph (A), shall revise the boundary of the Historical Park to include the acquired land.

“(4) ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’) may acquire, by purchase from a willing seller or by donation, not more than 20 acres of land in the vicinity of the Historical Park for administrative facilities for the Historical Park.”

SA 5517. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Section 1(b) Public Law 86-434 (16 U.S.C. 430kk(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking “The map” and inserting the following:

“(C) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—The maps described in subparagraphs (A) and (B);”

(B) by striking “(1) The boundaries” and inserting the following:

“(1) ADDITIONAL LAND.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundaries”; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) (as so designated) the following:

“(B) NEWTONIA BATTLEFIELD ADDITION.—The boundary of the Wilson's Creek National

Battlefield is revised to include the approximately 25 acres of land identified as ‘Proposed Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Proposed Boundary Modification’, numbered 410/177,379, and dated July 2022.”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) ERRORS.—The Secretary of the Interior may correct any clerical or typographical error in a map described in subparagraph (A) or (B).”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “(2) The Secretary is authorized to acquire the lands referred to in paragraph (1)” and inserting the following:

“(2) METHOD OF ACQUISITION.—The Secretary of the Interior may acquire the land described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1);” and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “park” and inserting “Wilson's Creek National Battlefield”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I have six 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, September 20, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 20, 2022, at 9 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, September 20, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMPETITION POLICY, ANTITRUST, AND CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 20, 2022, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 20, 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,

September 20, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

IMPROVING MEDICARE PATIENTS WITH RNHCI OPTIONS TO VACCINATE EASILY ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4899, introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4899) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remedy election revocations relating to administration of COVID-19 vaccines.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DURBIN. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. DURBIN. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 4899) was passed as follows:

S. 4899

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 “Improving Medicare Patients with RNHCI Options to Vaccinate Easily Act” or the “IMPROVE Act”.

SEC. 2. REMEDYING ELECTION REVOCATIONS RELATING TO ADMINISTRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1821(b)(5)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395i-5(b)(5)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “or” or at the end;

(2) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “, or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) effective beginning on the date of the enactment of this clause, that is a COVID-19 vaccine and its administration described in section 1861(s)(10)(A).”

(b) SPECIAL RULES FOR COVID-19 VACCINES RELATING TO REVOCATION OF ELECTION.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 1821(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395i-5(b)), in the case of an individual with a revocation of an election under such section prior to the date of enactment of this Act by reason of receiving a COVID-19 vaccine and its administration described in section 1861(s)(10)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(s)(10)(A)), the following rules shall apply:

(1) Beginning on such date of enactment, such individual may make an election under such section, which shall take effect immediately upon its execution, if such individual would be eligible to make such an election if they had not received such COVID-19 vaccine and its administration.

(2) Such revoked election shall not be taken into account for purposes of determining the effective date for an election described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of such paragraph (4).

(c) MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.—Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking “\$7,500,000,000” and inserting “\$7,493,000,000”.

Mr. DURBIN. I move that the motion 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.

SBIR AND STTR EXTENSION ACT OF 2022

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4900, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4900) to reauthorize the SBIR and STTR programs and pilot programs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 4900) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 4900

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 “SBIR and STTR Extension Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATION; ADMINISTRATOR.—The terms “Administration” and “Administrator” mean the Small Business Administration and the Administrator thereof, respectively.

(2) FEDERAL AGENCY; PHASE I; PHASE II; PHASE III; SBIR; STTR.—The terms “Federal agency”, “Phase I”, “Phase II”, “Phase III”, “SBIR”, and “STTR” have the meanings given those terms, respectively, in section 9(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(e)).

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS AND PILOT PROGRAMS.

Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) is amended by striking “2022” each place that term appears and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 4. FOREIGN RISK MANAGEMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 9(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13)(B), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(15) the term ‘covered individual’ means an individual who—

“(A) contributes in a substantive, meaningful way to the scientific development or execution of a research and development project proposed to be carried out with a research and development award from a Federal research agency; and

“(B) is designated as a covered individual by the Federal research agency concerned;

“(16) the term ‘foreign affiliation’ means a funded or unfunded academic, professional,

or institutional appointment or position with a foreign government or government-owned entity, whether full-time, part-time, or voluntary (including adjunct, visiting, or honorary);

“(17) the term ‘foreign country of concern’ means the People’s Republic of China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or any other country determined to be a country of concern by the Secretary of State;

“(18) the term ‘malign foreign talent recruitment program’ has the meaning given such term in section 10638 of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (division B of Public Law 117–167); and

“(19) the term ‘federally funded award’ means a Phase I, Phase II (including a Phase II award under subsection (cc)), or Phase III SBIR or STTR award made using a funding agreement.”.

(b) DUE DILIGENCE PROGRAM TO ASSESS SECURITY RISKS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(vv) DUE DILIGENCE PROGRAM TO ASSESS SECURITY RISKS.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The head of each Federal agency required to establish an SBIR or STTR program, in coordination with the Administrator, shall establish and implement a due diligence program to assess security risks presented by small business concerns seeking a federally funded award.

“(2) RISKS.—Each program established under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) assess, using a risk-based approach as appropriate, the cybersecurity practices, patent analysis, employee analysis, and foreign ownership of a small business concern seeking an award, including the financial ties and obligations (which shall include surety, equity, and debt obligations) of the small business concern and employees of the small business concern to a foreign country, foreign person, or foreign entity; and

“(B) assess awards and proposals or applications, as applicable, using a risk-based approach as appropriate, including through the use of open-source analysis and analytical tools, for the nondisclosures of information required under (g)(13).

“(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the amount allocated under subsection (mm)(1), each Federal agency required to establish an SBIR program may allocate not more than 2 percent of the funds allocated to the SBIR program of the Federal agency for the cost of establishing the due diligence program required under this subsection.

“(B) REPORTING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31 of the year in which this subparagraph is enacted, and not later than December 31 of each year thereafter, the head of a Federal agency that exercises the authority under subparagraph (A) shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate, and the Administrator, for the covered year—

“(I) the total funds allowed to be allocated for the cost of establishing the due diligence program required under this subsection;

“(II) the total amount of funds obligated or expended under subparagraph (A); and

“(III) the due diligence activities carried out or to be carried out using amounts allocated under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) ANNUAL REPORT INCLUSION.—The Administrator shall include the information submitted by head of a Federal agency under

clause (i) in the next annual report submitted under subsection (b)(7) after the Administrator receives such information.

“(iii) COVERED YEAR.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘covered year’ means, with respect to the information required under clause (i), the year covered by the annual report submitted under subsection (b)(7) in which the Administrator is required to include such information by clause (ii).

“(C) TERMINATION DATE.—This paragraph shall terminate on September 30, 2025.”.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of a Federal agency required to establish an SBIR or STTR program shall implement a due diligence program under subsection (vv) of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by paragraph (1), at the Federal agency that, to the extent practicable, incorporates the applicable best practices disseminated under paragraph (3).

(B) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the “Paperwork Reduction Act”), shall not apply to the implementation of a due diligence program under subsection (vv) of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by paragraph (1).

(C) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and on a recurring basis until implementation is complete, each Federal agency required to establish a due diligence program under subsection (vv) of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by paragraph (1), shall brief the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives on the implementation of the due diligence program.

(3) BEST PRACTICES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(A) in coordination with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and in consultation with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, disseminate among Federal agencies required to establish an SBIR or STTR program best practices of those Federal agencies for due diligence programs required under subsection (vv) of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by paragraph (1); and

(B) in consultation with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, provide to Federal agencies described in subparagraph (A) guidance on the business relationships required to be disclosed under paragraph (13)(G) of subsection (g) and paragraph (17)(G) of subsection (o) of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by this Act.

(4) GAO STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation and best practices of due diligence programs established under subsection (vv) of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by paragraph (1), across Federal agencies required to establish an SBIR or STTR program.

(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (vv) of section 9 of the Small

Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by paragraph (1), shall be construed to—

(A) apply to any Federal agency with a due diligence program that applies to the SBIR or STTR programs required under subsection (vv) of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by paragraph (1), in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) restrict any Federal agency from taking due diligence measures in addition to those required under such subsection (vv) at the Federal agency.

(C) DISCLOSURES REGARDING TIES TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—

(1) SBIR.—Section 9(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(g)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) require each small business concern submitting a proposal or application for a federally funded award to disclose in the proposal or application—

“(A) the identity of all owners and covered individuals of the small business concern who are a party to any foreign talent recruitment program of any foreign country of concern, including the People's Republic of China;

“(B) the existence of any joint venture or subsidiary of the small business concern that is based in, funded by, or has a foreign affiliation with any foreign country of concern, including the People's Republic of China;

“(C) any current or pending contractual or financial obligation or other agreement specific to a business arrangement, or joint venture-like arrangement with an enterprise owned by a foreign state or any foreign entity;

“(D) whether the small business concern is wholly owned in the People's Republic of China or another foreign country of concern;

“(E) the percentage, if any, of venture capital or institutional investment by an entity that has a general partner or individual holding a leadership role in such entity who has a foreign affiliation with any foreign country of concern, including the People's Republic of China;

“(F) any technology licensing or intellectual property sales to a foreign country of concern, including the People's Republic of China, during the 5-year period preceding submission of the proposal; and

“(G) any foreign business entity, offshore entity, or entity outside the United States related to the small business concern;

“(14) after reviewing the disclosures of a small business concern under paragraph (13), and if determined appropriate by the head of such Federal agency, request such small business concern to provide true copies of any contractual or financial obligation or other agreement specific to a business arrangement, or joint-venture like arrangement with an enterprise owned by a foreign state or any foreign entity in effect during the 5-year period preceding submission of the proposal with respect to which such small business concern made such disclosures.”

(2) STTR.—Section 9(o) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(o)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (15), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (16), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(17) require each small business concern submitting a proposal or application for a federally funded award to disclose in the proposal or application—

“(A) the identity of all owners and covered individuals of the small business concern who are a party to any foreign talent recruitment program of any foreign country of concern, including the People's Republic of China;

“(B) the existence of any joint venture or subsidiary of the small business concern that is based in, funded by, or has a foreign affiliation with any foreign country of concern, including the People's Republic of China;

“(C) any current or pending contractual or financial obligation or other agreement specific to a business arrangement, or joint venture-like arrangement with an enterprise owned by a foreign state or any foreign entity;

“(D) whether the small business concern is wholly owned in the People's Republic of China or another foreign country;

“(E) the percentage, if any, of venture capital or institutional investment by an entity that has a general partner or individual holding a leadership role in such entity who has a foreign affiliation with any foreign country of concern, including the People's Republic of China;

“(F) any technology licensing or intellectual property sales to a foreign country of concern, including the People's Republic of China, during the 5-year period preceding submission of the proposal; and

“(G) any foreign business entity, offshore entity, or entity outside the United States related to the small business concern;

“(18) after reviewing the disclosures of a small business concern under paragraph (17), and if determined appropriate by the head of such Federal agency, request such small business concern to provide true copies of any contractual or financial obligation or other agreement specific to a business arrangement, or joint-venture like arrangement with an enterprise owned by a foreign state or any foreign entity in effect during the 5-year period preceding submission of the proposal with respect to which such small business concern made such disclosures.”

(d) DENIAL OF AWARDS.—

(1) SBIR.—Section 9(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(g)), as amended by subsection (c)(1), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(15) not make an award under the SBIR program of the Federal agency to a small business concern if the head of the Federal agency determines that—

“(A) the small business concern submitting the proposal or application—

“(i) has an owner or covered individual that is party to a malign foreign talent recruitment program;

“(ii) has a business entity, parent company, or subsidiary located in the People's Republic of China or another foreign country of concern; or

“(iii) has an owner or covered individual that has a foreign affiliation with a research institution located in the People's Republic of China or another foreign country of concern; and

“(B) the relationships and commitments described in clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A)—

“(i) interfere with the capacity for activities supported by the Federal agency to be carried out;

“(ii) create duplication with activities supported by the Federal agency;

“(iii) present concerns about conflicts of interest;

“(iv) were not appropriately disclosed to the Federal agency;

“(v) violate Federal law or terms and conditions of the Federal agency; or

“(vi) pose a risk to national security.”

(2) STTR.—Section 9(o) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(o)), as amended by

subsection (c)(2), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(19) not make an award under the STTR program of the Federal agency to a small business concern if the head of the Federal agency determines that—

“(A) the small business concern submitting the proposal or application—

“(i) has an owner or covered individual that is party to a malign foreign talent recruitment program;

“(ii) has a business entity, parent company, or subsidiary located in the People's Republic of China or another foreign country of concern; or

“(iii) has an owner or covered individual that has a foreign affiliation with a research institution located in the People's Republic of China or another foreign country of concern; and

“(B) the relationships and commitments described in clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A)—

“(i) interfere with the capacity for activities supported by the Federal agency to be carried out;

“(ii) create duplication with activities supported by the Federal agency;

“(iii) present concerns about conflicts of interest;

“(iv) were not appropriately disclosed to the Federal agency;

“(v) violate Federal law or terms and conditions of the Federal agency; or

“(vi) pose a risk to national security.”

SEC. 5. AGENCY RECOVERY AUTHORITY AND ONGOING REPORTING.

(a) SBIR.—Section 9(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(g)), as amended by section 4(d)(1), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(16) require a small business concern receiving an award under its SBIR program to repay all amounts received from the Federal agency under the award if—

“(A) the small business concern makes a material misstatement that the Federal agency determines poses a risk to national security; or

“(B) there is a change in ownership, change to entity structure, or other substantial change in circumstances of the small business concern that the Federal agency determines poses a risk to national security; and

“(17) require a small business concern receiving an award under its SBIR program to regularly report to the Federal agency and the Administration throughout the duration of the award on—

“(A) any change to a disclosure required under subparagraphs (A) through (G) of paragraph (13);

“(B) any material misstatement made under paragraph (16)(A); and

“(C) any change described in paragraph (16)(B).”

(b) STTR.—Section 9(o) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(o)), as amended by section 4(d)(1), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(20) require a small business concern receiving an award under its STTR program to repay all amounts received from the Federal agency under the award if—

“(A) the small business concern makes a material misstatement that the Federal agency determines poses a risk to national security; or

“(B) there is a change in ownership, change to entity structure, or other substantial change in circumstances of the small business concern that the Federal agency determines poses a risk to national security; and

“(21) require a small business concern receiving an award under its STTR program to regularly report to the Federal agency and the Administration throughout the duration of the award on—

“(A) any change to a disclosure required under subparagraphs (A) through (G) of paragraph (17);

“(B) any material misstatement made under paragraph (20)(A); and

“(C) any change described in paragraph (20)(B).”.

(c) **PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.**—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the “Paperwork Reduction Act”), shall not apply to the implementation of paragraphs (16) and (17) of subsection (g) or paragraphs (20) and (21) of subsection (o) of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by subsections (a) and (b).

SEC. 6. REPORT ON ADVERSARIAL MILITARY AND FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN THE SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS.

(a) **COVERED AGENCY DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “covered agency” means—

- (1) the Department of Defense;
- (2) the Department of Energy;
- (3) the Department of Health and Human Services; or
- (4) the National Science Foundation.

(b) **REQUIREMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each covered agency shall submit a report assessing the adversarial military and foreign influences in the SBIR and STTR programs at the covered agency to—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Small Business, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

(2) **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit 2 reports under paragraph (1)—

(A) 1 assessing the adversarial military and foreign influences in the SBIR and STTR programs of the National Institutes of Health; and

(B) 1 assessing the adversarial military and foreign influences in the SBIR and STTR programs of the Department of Health and Human Services other than those of the National Institutes of Health.

(c) **CONTENTS.**—Each report submitted by a covered agency under subsection (b) shall include an analysis of—

(1) the national security and research and integrity risks of the SBIR and STTR programs of the covered agency; and

(2) the capability of such covered agency to identify and mitigate such risks.

(d) **FORM.**—Each report submitted under subsection (b) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) **INDEPENDENT ENTITY CONTRACTING.**—The head of each covered agency, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, may enter into a contract with an independent entity to prepare a report required under subsection (b).

SEC. 7. PROGRAM ON INNOVATION OPEN TOPICS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(7)—

(A) in subparagraph (G), by striking “and” at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) the number of applications submitted to each Federal agency participating in the SBIR or STTR program in innovation open topics as compared to conventional topics, and how many small business concerns receive funding from open topics compared to conventional topics;

“(J) the total number and dollar amount, and average size, of awards made by each Federal agency participating in the SBIR or STTR program, by phase, from—

“(i) open topics; and

“(ii) conventional topics;”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(ww) **PROGRAM ON INNOVATION OPEN TOPICS.**—

“(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall establish innovation open topic activities using the SBIR and STTR programs of the Department of Defense in order to—

“(A) increase the transition of commercial technology to the Department of Defense;

“(B) expand the small business nontraditional industrial base;

“(C) increase commercialization derived from investments of the Department of Defense; and

“(D) expand the ability for qualifying small business concerns to propose technology solutions to meet the needs of the Department of Defense.

“(2) **FREQUENCY.**—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct not less than 1 open topic announcement at each component of the Department of Defense per fiscal year.

“(3) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing on the establishment of the program required under paragraph (1) to—

“(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.”.

(b) **GAO REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress and issue a publicly available report comparing open topics and conventional topics under the SBIR and STTR programs that includes, to the extent practicable—

(1) an assessment of the percentage of small business concerns that progress from Phase I to Phase II awards, then to Phase III awards;

(2) the number of awards under the SBIR and STTR programs made to first-time applicants and first-time awardees;

(3) the number of awards under the SBIR and STTR programs made to non-traditional small business concerns, including those owned by women, minorities, and veterans;

(4) a description of outreach and assistance efforts by the Department of Defense to encourage and prepare new and diverse small business concerns to participate in the program established under subsection (ww) of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as added by subsection (a);

(5) the length of time to review and disburse awards under such subsection (ww), evaluated in a manner enabling normalized comparisons of such times taken by each Federal agency that is required to establish an SBIR or STTR program and offers open topics;

(6) the ratio, and an assessment, of the amount of funding allocated towards open topics as compared to conventional topics at each Federal agency that is required to establish an SBIR or STTR program and offers open topics; and

(7) a comparison of the types of technology and end users funded under open topics compared to the types of technology and end users funded under conventional topics.

SEC. 8. INCREASED MINIMUM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR EXPERIENCED FIRMS.

Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(7), by adding at the end the following:

“(K) the minimum performance standards established under subsection (qq), including any applicable modifications under paragraph (3) of such subsection, and the number of small business concerns that did not meet those minimum performance standards, provided that the Administrator does not publish any personally identifiable information, the identity of each such small business concern, or any otherwise sensitive information; and

“(L) the aggregate number and dollar amount of SBIR and STTR awards made pursuant to waivers under subsection (qq)(3)(E), provided that the Administrator does not publish any personally identifiable information, the identity of each such small business concern, or any otherwise sensitive information;”; and

(2) in subsection (qq)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;

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

“(3) **INCREASED MINIMUM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR EXPERIENCED FIRMS.**—

“(A) **PROGRESS TO PHASE II SUCCESS.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—With respect to a small business concern that received or receives more than 50 Phase I awards during a covered period, each minimum performance standard established under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) shall be doubled for such covered period.

“(ii) **CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE TO MEET STANDARD.**—If the head of a Federal agency determines that a small business concern that received a Phase I award from the Federal agency is not meeting an applicable increased minimum performance standard modified under clause (i), the small business concern may not receive more than 20 total Phase I awards and Phase II awards under subsection (cc) from each Federal agency during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which such determination is made.

“(iii) **COVERED PERIOD DEFINED.**—In this subparagraph, the term ‘covered period’ means a consecutive period of 5 fiscal years preceding the most recent fiscal year.

“(B) **PROGRESS TO PHASE III SUCCESS.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Each minimum performance standard established under paragraph (2)(A)(ii) shall—

“(I) with respect to a small business concern that received or receives more than 50 Phase II awards during a covered period, require an average of \$250,000 of aggregate sales and investments per Phase II award received during such covered period; and

“(II) with respect to a small business concern that received or receives more than 100 Phase II awards during a covered period, require an average of \$450,000 of aggregate sales and investments per Phase II award received during such covered period.

“(ii) **CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE TO MEET STANDARD.**—If the head of a Federal agency determines that a small business concern that received a Phase I award from the agency is not meeting an applicable increased minimum performance standard modified under clause (i), the small business concern may not receive more than 20 total Phase I awards and Phase II awards under subsection (cc) from each agency during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which such determination is made.

“(iii) **DOCUMENTATION.**—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—A small business concern that is subject to an increased minimum performance standard described in clause (i) shall submit to the Administrator supporting documentation evidencing that all covered sales of the small business concern were properly used to meet the increased minimum performance standard.

“(II) COVERED SALE DEFINED.—In this clause, the term ‘covered sale’ means a sale by a small business concern—

“(aa) that the small business concern claims to be attributable to an SBIR or STTR award;

“(bb) for which no amount of the payment was or is made using Federal funds;

“(cc) which the small business concern uses to meet an applicable increased minimum performance standard under clause (i); and

“(dd) that was or is received during the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the small business concern uses the sale to meet the increased minimum performance standard.

“(iv) COVERED PERIOD DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘covered period’ means a consecutive period of 10 fiscal years preceding the most recent 2 fiscal years.

“(C) PATENTS FOR INCREASED MINIMUM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—A small business concern with respect to which an increased minimum performance standard under subparagraph (B) applies may not meet the increased minimum performance standard by obtaining patents.

“(D) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subparagraphs (A) through (C) shall take effect on April 1, 2023.

“(E) WAIVER.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may, upon the request of a senior official of a Federal agency, grant a waiver with respect to a topic for the SBIR or STTR program of the Federal agency if—

“(I) the topic is critical to the mission of the Federal agency or relates to national security; and

“(II) the official submits to the Administrator a request for the waiver in accordance with clause (iii).

“(ii) WAIVER EFFECTS.—If the Administration grants a waiver with respect to a topic for the SBIR or STTR program of a Federal agency, subparagraphs (A)(ii) and (B)(ii) shall not prohibit any covered small business concern from receiving an SBIR or STTR award under such topic.

“(iii) AGENCY REQUEST AND CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days before the release of a solicitation including a topic for which a senior official of a Federal agency is requesting a waiver under clause (i), the senior official shall submit to the Administrator, the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate a request for the waiver.

“(iv) ADMINISTRATOR DETERMINATION AND CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days after receiving a request for a waiver under clause (i), the Administrator shall make a determination with respect to the request and notify the senior official at the Federal agency that made the request, the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate of the determination.

“(v) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

“(I) COVERED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term ‘covered small business concern’ means a small business concern that is subject to the consequences under subparagraph (A)(ii) or (B)(ii) pursuant to a determination by the head of a Federal agency that such

small business concern did not meet an increased minimum performance standard that was applicable to such small business concern.

“(II) SENIOR OFFICIAL.—The term ‘senior official’ means an individual appointed to a position in a Federal agency that is classified above GS-15 pursuant to section 5108 of title 5, United States Code, or any equivalent position, as determined by the Administrator.

“(F) REPORTING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than July 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a list of the small business concerns that did not meet—

“(I) an applicable minimum performance standard established under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) or (2)(A)(ii); or

“(II) an applicable increased minimum performance standard.

“(ii) WAIVERS.—Each list submitted under clause (i) shall identify each small business concern that received an SBIR or STTR award pursuant to a waiver granted under subparagraph (E) by the Administrator during the period covered by the list.

“(iii) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Each list submitted under clause (i) shall be confidential and exempt from disclosure under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Freedom of Information Act’).

“(G) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than April 1, 2023, the Administration shall implement the increased minimum performance standards under this paragraph.

“(H) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed—

“(i) to prohibit a small business concern from participating in a Phase I (or Phase II if under the authority of subsection (cc)) of an SBIR or STTR program under paragraph (1)(B) or (2)(B) solely on the basis of a determination by the head of a Federal agency that the small business concern is not meeting an increased minimum performance standard; or

“(ii) to prevent the head of a Federal agency from implementing more restrictive limitations on the number of federally funded Phase I awards and direct to Phase II awards under subsection (cc) that may be awarded to a small business concern than the limitations described in subparagraphs (A)(ii) and (B)(ii).

“(I) TERMINATION.—This paragraph shall terminate on September 30, 2025.”;

(C) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated, by striking “paragraph (3)(A)” and inserting “paragraph (4)(A)”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDIT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator implements the increased minimum performance standards under paragraph (3), and periodically thereafter, the Inspector General of the Administration shall—

“(A) conduct an audit on whether the small business concerns subject to increased minimum performance standards under paragraph (3)(B) verified—

“(i) the sales by and investments in the small business concerns—

“(I) during the 5 fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the small business concern used such sales and investments to meet an applicable increased performance standard; and

“(II) as a direct result of a Phase I award or Phase II award made under subsection (cc) during the covered period (as defined in paragraph (3)(B)(iv)), consistent with the definition of Phase III, as applicable;

“(ii) any third-party revenue the small business concerns list as investments or in-

comes to meet the increased minimum performance standard—

“(I) is a direct result of a Phase I award or Phase II award made under subsection (cc) during the covered period (as defined in paragraph (3)(B)(iv)); and

“(II) consistent with the requirements of the Administrator as in effect on September 30, 2022, or any successor requirements; and

“(iii) any dollar amounts such small business concerns list as investments or income to meet such increased minimum performance standard the providence of which is unclear and that is not directly attributable to a Phase I award or Phase II award made under subsection (cc) during the covered period (as defined in paragraph (3)(B)(iv)), consistent with the definition of Phase III, as applicable;

“(B) assess the self-certification requirements for the minimum performance standards established under paragraph (2)(A)(ii) and the increased minimum performance standards under paragraph (3)(B); and

“(C) submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the audit conducted under subparagraph (A) and the assessment conducted under subparagraph (B).

“(7) INCREASED MINIMUM PERFORMANCE STANDARD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘increased minimum performance standard’ means a minimum performance standard established under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) or (2)(A)(ii) as modified under subparagraph (A) or (B), respectively, of paragraph (3) with respect to a small business concern.”.

SEC. 9. PROHIBITION AGAINST WRITING SOLICITATION TOPICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following subsection:

“(xx) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO SOLICITATION TOPICS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A Federal agency required to establish an SBIR or STTR program shall implement a multi-level review and approval process within the Federal agency for solicitation topics to ensure adequate competition and that no private individual or entity is shaping the requirements for eligibility for the solicitation topic after the selection of the solicitation topic, except that the Federal agency may amend the requirements to clarify the solicitation topic.

“(2) REFERRAL.—A Federal agency that does not comply with paragraph (1) shall be referred to the Inspector General of the Administration for further investigation.”.

SEC. 10. GAO STUDY ON MULTIPLE AWARD WINNERS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report, which shall be made publicly available, on small business concerns that are awarded not less than 50 Phase II awards under the SBIR or STTR programs during the consecutive period of 10 fiscal years preceding the most recent 2 fiscal years, including, to the extent practicable, an analysis of—

(1) the impact of the small business concerns on the SBIR and STTR programs;

(2) the ratio of the number of Phase II awards received by the small business concerns to the total number of Phase II awards;

(3) the ability of the small business concerns to commercialize and meet the tenets of the SBIR and STTR programs;

(4) the impact on new entrants and seeding technology necessary to the Federal agency mission or commercial markets and, with respect to the Department of Defense, whether the types of technology the small business concerns are pursuing are primarily hardware, software, or system components for the warfighter;

(5) an evaluation and study of varying levels of award caps and lifetime program earning caps;

(6) an assessment of the increased minimum performance standards under paragraph (3) of section 9(qq) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(qq)), as added by section 8, on the behavior of those concerns and on the SBIR and STTR programs, and whether to continue such increased minimum performance standards; and

(7) recommendations on whether alternative minimum performance standards under section 9(qq) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(qq)) should be considered, and the extent to which such alternative minimum performance standards preserve the competitive, merit-based foundation of the SBIR and STTR programs.

SEC. 11. GAO REPORT ON SUBCONTRACTING IN SBIR AND STTR PROGRAMS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report evaluating, to the extent practicable, the following:

(1) The extent to which SBIR awardees and STTR awardees are in compliance with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).

(2) The extent to which SBIR awardees and STTR awardees enter into subcontracting agreements with respect to an SBIR or STTR award.

(3) The total number and dollar amount of subcontracts entered into between an SBIR awardee or an STTR awardee and a concern that is not a small business concern (including such concerns that are defense contractors) with respect to an SBIR or STTR award.

(4) A description of the type and purpose of subcontracting agreements described in paragraph (2).

(5) An analysis of whether the use of subcontracts by an SBIR awardee or an STTR awardee is consistent with the purposes of section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638).

THE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following bills en bloc: Calendar No. 327, S. 3884; Calendar No. 331, H.R. 3539; Calendar No. 335, H.R. 5577; Calendar No. 398, H.R. 2142; Calendar No. 469, H.R. 91; Calendar No. 470, H.R. 92; Calendar No. 472, H.R. 3508; and Calendar No. 474, H.R. 5809.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills, en bloc.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the bills, en bloc, be considered read a third time and passed and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon table, all en bloc.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bills were considered and passed, en bloc, as follows:

CORA REYNOLDS ANDERSON POST OFFICE

A bill (S. 3884) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 U.S. Highway 41 North in Baraga, Michigan, as the "Cora Reynolds Anderson Post Office", was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3884

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

SECTION 1. CORA REYNOLDS ANDERSON POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 U.S. Highway 41 North in Baraga, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the "Cora Reynolds Anderson Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Cora Reynolds Anderson Post Office".

ATANASIO TAITANO PEREZ POST OFFICE

A bill (H.R. 3539) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 223 West Chalan Santo Papa in Hagatna, Guam, as the "Atanasio Taitano Perez Post Office", was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

JOHN R. LEWIS POST OFFICE BUILDING

A bill (H.R. 5577) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3900 Crown Road Southwest in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John R. Lewis Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

INDIANA HUNT-MARTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

A bill (H.R. 2142) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the "Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

A bill (H.R. 91) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the "Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SPECIALIST FOUR CHARLES JOHNSON POST OFFICE

A bill (H.R. 92) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office", was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

CW4 CHRISTIAN J. KOCH MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

A bill (H.R. 3508) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the "CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office", was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

LANCE CORPORAL KAREEM NIKOUI MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

A bill (H.R. 5809) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1801 Town and Country Drive in Norco, California, as the "Lance Corporal Kareem Nikoui Memorial Post Office Building", was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

GLOBAL MALNUTRITION PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 453, H.R. 4693.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4693) to advance targeted and evidence-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition and to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DURBIN. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. DURBIN. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 4693) was passed.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SMALL PROJECT EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE DISASTER RECOVERY ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 483, H.R. 5641.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5641) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to increase the threshold for eligibility for assistance under sections 403, 406, 407, and 502 of such Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

H.R. 5641

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Small Project Efficient and Effective Disaster Recovery Act” or the “SPEED Recovery Act”.

SEC. 2. SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 422 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5189) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “\$35,000” each place it appears and inserting “\$1,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(3)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting [“AND REPORT” after “REVIEW”] “AND REPORT” after “REVIEW”; and

(B) by inserting “and submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report regarding such review, including any recommendations developed pursuant to such review” after “under this section”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any amounts appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. AUDIT AND REVIEW.

Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall conduct an audit, and submit to Congress a report, on whether there has been waste and abuse as a result of the amendment made under section 2(a)(1).

Mr. DURBIN. I further ask that the committee-reported amendments be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 5641), as amended, was passed.

EXTENSION OF DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY ACT OF 2022

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 489, S. 4553.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4553) to extend other transaction authority for the Department of Homeland Security.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 4553) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 4553

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 “Extension of Department of Homeland Security Other Transaction Authority Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY.

Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “September 30, 2017” and inserting “September 30, 2024”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) PROTOTYPE PROJECTS.—The Secretary—

“(A) may, under the authority of paragraph (1), carry out prototype projects under section 4022 of title 10, United States Code; and

“(B) in applying the authorities of such section 4022, the Secretary shall perform the functions of the Secretary of Defense as prescribed in such section.”;

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “September 30, 2017” and inserting “September 30, 2024”; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking “section 845(e)” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “section 4022(e) of title 10, United States Code.”.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE INNOVATIVE COMMERCIAL ITEMS ACT OF 2022

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 4552 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4552) to extend the program for authority to acquire innovative commercial items using general solicitation procedures.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 4552) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 4552

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 “Extension of Authority to Acquire Innovative Commercial Items Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. INNOVATIVE COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

Section 880 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (41 U.S.C. 3301 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘commercial product’—

“(A) has the meaning given the term ‘commercial item’ in section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation; and

“(B) includes a commercial product or a commercial service, as those terms are defined in sections 103 and 103a, respectively, of this title; and

“(2) the term ‘innovative’ means—

“(A) any new technology, process, or method, including research and development; or

“(B) any new application of an existing technology, process, or method.”; and

(3) in subsection (g), by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 776, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 776) designating September 2022 as “National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. I know of no further debate on the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on adoption of the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 776) was agreed to.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

(Mr. PETERS assumed the Chair.)

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions introduced earlier today: S. Res. 777; S. Res. 778; S. Res. 779; S. Res. 780; S. Res. 781; S. Res. 782; and S. Res. 783.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

NATIONAL HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 784, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 784) designating the week beginning on September 12, 2022, as

"National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 784) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, September 21; 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 proceed to executive session and resume consideration of Treaty Docu-

ment No. 117-1, postcloture; further, that all time during adjournment, recess, morning business, and leader remarks count postcloture on the treaty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:59 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, September 21, 2022, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 20, 2022:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ROBERT A. WOOD, OF NEW YORK, TO BE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

THE JUDICIARY

FLORENCE Y. PAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RANDY W. BERRY, OF COLORADO, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WELCOMING GOVERNOR SAMUEL
ALEJANDRO GARCÍA SEPÚLVEDA

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, today I rise to welcome Samuel Alejandro García Sepúlveda, governor of the Mexican state of Nuevo León, to the House of Representatives.

Nuevo León has a significant economic footprint. It's a leader in education and several major industries. It's also home to Monterrey, Mexico's second-largest metropolitan area. But folks back home in Laredo know Nuevo León for different reason: it's our neighbor across the border. Governor García has a central role to play both at home and in U.S.-Mexico relations, and I am honored to welcome him here today.

The Laredo-Colombia Solidarity International Bridge, which spans from Nuevo León to my hometown of Laredo, is a critical artery for North American trade. With this visit, Governor García is strengthening the bond between Nuevo León and Laredo, and between the U.S. and Mexico—not only in the realm of trade, but also security cooperation, healthcare, and more.

At just 34 years old, Governor García is already an accomplished attorney, a former local deputy and senator in Nuevo León, and the author of several books. He has a bold vision for his state and for his country. By investing in education, infrastructure, and sustainable growth, Governor García is putting Nuevo León on the path toward a more prosperous future.

Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in welcoming Governor García to the House of Representatives. Governor García is a truly committed public servant with a bright future. I look forward to working with him to deepen the ties between our two communities and our two countries.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, on September 19, 2022, I missed one roll call vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YES on Roll Call No. 438, on Passage of S. 3895—United States Commission on International Religious Freedom Reauthorization Act of 2022.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MARTA
PERMUY

HON. MARIA ELVIRA SALAZAR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Ms. SALAZAR. Madam Speaker, Marta Permuy was born on September 22, 1938. She would have turned 84 this Thursday. While she may have passed on from this life, I want to ensure she remains immortalized in history by telling her story. To be recognized in a place where democracy is held sacred and steadfast seems like a fitting birthday present for a woman who understood that true art is born of free societies.

Marta was a Cuban American Fine Arts Patron based in Coral Gables, a prominent part of Miami-Dade County, and a part of my district. Marta's heart was that of an activist, which explains her natural inclination for art. Why limit yourself to the ears of an audience when they have eyes?

Born and raised in Cuba, Marta was a witness to the rise of the Communist regime. This led her to become active in the MRR, the Movement for Revolutionary Recovery, a leading force of resistance against the regime. She was among the few women given a central role in the organization's leadership. Upon realizing that their efforts would not be able to contain the regime, she fled to Venezuela with her family. In 1962, she resettled in South Florida where she would go on to open an art gallery, the Permuy Gallery. The Permuy Gallery became a home for innovative art, particularly from Cuban artists. In the evenings, after exhibitions, it hosted gatherings for South Florida's notable figures, to discuss art in its varying forms, whether it was painted on a canvas, written in literature, prayed in spiritual realms, or argued in politics. This was a significant meeting point for the community, especially for the Cuban exiles in Miami.

After the Gallery closed, Marta devoted herself to her children. Eventually, the art world would call her back home to the Permuy House, where she would carry out her art ventures for over 40 years. In 2021, The Permuy House was designated a landmark of the City of Coral Gables.

Her legacy lives on through her children, who remain involved in the arts, and seek to honor their mother through different cultural events in South Florida. May this record aid in preserving her spirit, and to inspire artists to understand that all talent, even unconventional, is useful to the cause of preserving a free and just society.

CONGRESSIONAL VETERANS
COMMENDATION

HON. VERN BUCHANAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize a group of veterans for their military and community service.

Our veterans have sacrificed much in the defense of our nation. Many of them retired their uniforms but continued their service by helping others in their community.

I recently established the 16th District Congressional Veteran Commendation program to recognize the heroic wartime sacrifices and admirable peacetime community involvement of my constituents.

An independent panel reviewed several nominations and chose the following six veterans for their wartime and post-military service:

Edward J. Mahoney of Sun City Center who served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II

John V. Skeen of Bradenton who served in the U.S. Army during World War II

John J. Brill of Longboat Key who served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War

Richard J. Petrucci of Lakewood Ranch who served in the U.S. Navy during the Vietnam War

Richard M. Swier of Sarasota who served in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War

David W. Daily of Bradenton who served in the U.S. Army during the Gulf War

These are exceptional Americans. I appreciate the opportunity to honor them for their service to the Nation and community.

HONORING MORGAN ROUTMAN
AND ALEXANDER HILL

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Morgan Routman and Alexander Hill on the occasion of their marriage. Morgan has been an important member of my team for three years, starting as a Communications Assistant and now an exceptional Communications Director.

Morgan, at age 15 from Florida, and Alex, at age 15 from Maryland, met ten years ago at Kutz, a leadership camp for reform Jewish teens. One thousand miles apart, they spent their high school years dating long distance making sure they were together for special moments like proms.

After high school, they both attended George Washington University in D.C., allowing their relationship to grow stronger and stronger. After graduation, they moved in together and added Bourbon, a sweet Pitbull, to their family.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

On August 17, 2022, they celebrated their wedding in Boudy de Beauregard, France with close friends and family. Morgan called it the best day of her life.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending best wishes to Morgan and Alex, wishing them happiness and blessings in the years to come.

CHUCK EALEY

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate Chuck Ealey, Portsmouth, Ohio native, on his induction to the United States College Football Hall of Fame.

Chuck was undefeated during his time as quarterback at Notre Dame High School in Portsmouth. He opted to attend the University of Toledo and led his team to 35 straight victories from 1969 to 1971 and three straight Tangerine Bowl victories during that span. In his final year at Toledo, Chuck was named First Team All-American by Football News, Third Team All-American by the Associated Press, and was a finalist for the 1971 Heisman Trophy.

Chuck later played in the Canadian Football League (CFL) and led his team to a victory in the 60th Grey Cup in the 1972 season, earning the Grey Cup's Most Valuable Player award along the way. His number 16 was retired at Toledo, and to this day, no other college quarterback has won 35 games in a row.

During his time at Toledo, in the CFL, and in his business ventures since football, Chuck has exemplified determination and integrity, and shown what it truly means to be a leader of a team.

Congratulations to Chuck and his family on his well-deserved induction to the United States College Football Hall of Fame Class of 2022. I look forward to seeing where the future will take him.

SEPTEMBER CONSTITUENT OF
THE MONTH

HON. MIKE LEVIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Edward Becerra as my September Constituent of the Month. As we begin another school year, we must continue to support and uplift the work of local community leaders who are going above and beyond to help our region thrive. During the pandemic, many kids fell behind on key educational markers, including literacy. Edward's work with Education Begins in the Home is critical to ensuring all families in my District have access to age-appropriate books for their children.

Edward's program, Education Begins in the Home, aims to increase literacy in the Latino community through access to free books. The program is one of several under non-profit Empowering Latino Futures, whose mission is to remove barriers to educational and profes-

sional success for Latino communities. He started Education Begins in the Home in May of 2015 after learning that 60 percent of low-income families in the county at the time did not own a book at home according to the San Diego Council on Literacy. To address this problem, Edward partners with community organizations to gather books and hosts 'book sorting parties' with volunteers to later distribute them in the community. Since its founding, his program has hosted 700 events and distributed 176,500 free books to children in North County San Diego. I'm proud that my office was able to secure books for Edward's program through the Library of Congress Surplus Books program.

During Hispanic Heritage Month, I am proud to uplift Edward Becerra and other Latino voices who contribute to our unique and diverse district. I'm so grateful for CA-49 residents who dedicate their time to the betterment of our community, and I'm proud to honor Edward Becerra as my September Constituent of the Month.

HONORING CARLOS TAMAYO

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Carlos Tamayo. Through the creation of La Tortilla Factory with his family, Mr. Tamayo helped contribute to his community by increasing the diversity of cuisine in the area, providing jobs and livelihoods for so many.

Mr. Tamayo was born in Nebraska in 1946 to a family of five sons. After attending college in Arizona, Mr. Tamayo and his wife moved to Fremont, California, where they found inspiration to partner with his parents to create La Tortilla Factory.

La Tortilla Factory was founded in August of 1977 in Santa Rosa, California. It began as a family-run restaurant owned by Mr. Tamayo's parents, and siblings, and quickly expanded into a business that focused solely on producing tortillas. The factory's growth led to more than 300 new job opportunities for the local community.

Mr. Tamayo has dedicated his life and work to helping others through a variety of roles. He served in the United States Army during the Vietnam War from 1969 to 1971. After earning his master's degree, he took on a job as a financial analyst at the National Economic Development Association and worked to help Latino individuals who were interested in a career in business.

Mr. Tamayo was heavily involved in decision-making and financial components of La Tortilla Factory, and served as the business' Chief Executive Officer, Chairman, and President throughout its duration. La Tortilla Factory's success as the main tortilla distributor for the United States is in part due to Mr. Tamayo's expertise.

Mr. Tamayo was well-known in his community, and will be remembered as friendly, passionate, and incredibly intelligent. He was dedicated to his family, and travel was a huge part of his life. Mr. Tamayo was also inspired by his parents. They raised a family and achieved success in the United States after

his father immigrated to the U.S. from Mexico through the Bracero program, and his mother's parents immigrated to the U.S. Mr. Tamayo passed away on July 29, 2022, and he will be greatly missed by all.

Madam Speaker, it is evident that Mr. Tamayo has left a tremendous impact on the community. Therefore, it is fitting and proper that we honor his legacy here today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE N. MURPHY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on Roll Call Nos. 438 through 440 on September 19, 2022. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call Nos. 438 through 440.

MS. CHRISTINA PAQUIAN

HON. JUAN VARGAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. VARGAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Christina Paquian, outstanding blood donor and community volunteer in the 51st Congressional District.

Ms. Paquian has made tremendous efforts to help meet regional blood needs and save lives around the region. She has been donating blood for more than 10 years, and recently reached a milestone of donating a total of four gallons.

As a Guardian Circle Member of the San Diego Blood Bank, Ms. Paquian donates within 8 weeks from the day she is eligible to donate. She donates whole blood, platelets, double red blood cells, and plasma. During the pandemic, she was able to donate Convalescent Plasma, which includes Covid-19 antibodies.

Ms. Paquian continues to donate blood to various organizations in San Diego County and was honored as the 51st District Constituent of the Month in January 2022 during National Blood Donor Month, for her selfless commitment and her positive impact to others.

CENTURY OF PARTNERSHIP OF
EGYPT AND AMERICA

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, as a Ranking Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I am grateful to recognize the Centennial of Egypt and the United States with diplomatic relations.

Egypt is a friend, an ally, and an important economic and regional security partner of the United States. Over the past 100 years, Egypt has been a strategic partner in advancing peace in the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean.

Trade ties between America and Egypt have grown rapidly over the years. In 2021, the

United States was Egypt's second largest trading partner and our largest export market in Africa, with a total bilateral trade volume standing at 9.1 billion dollars. Egyptian investment in innovation and commitment to economic prosperity has led to important development in oil and gas exploration and production, as well as renewable energy technologies and production. It is significant Egypt's newest satellite, Nilesat 301, successfully launched a Space X Launcher from the Space Force station in Cape Canaveral, Florida, initiating greater progress in space technologies.

Last week I had the pleasure of attending the Embassy of Egypt's 100 Year Diplomatic Relations Reception at the Library of Congress hosted by Ambassador Motaz Zahran. Ambassador Zahran is highly respected in Washington with Deputy Chief of Mission Abdelrahman Raafat and Counselor Ahmed Abu Moussa. It was an honor to join them in celebrating the Centennial of Egypt and the United States diplomatic relations, and I look forward to continuing the advancement of our partnership.

I am thankful the United States and Egypt remain close allies for mutual benefit, and I would like to again recognize this years' Centennial of our partnership.

REMEMBERING JOHN VOSS

HON. MICHAEL R. TURNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. TURNER. Madam Speaker, I want to honor and pay tribute to the life and accomplishments of John Everett Voss, Jr., a community leader and businessman from my congressional district, who passed away on September 11, 2022.

John Voss was a pillar of the Dayton community. He founded Voss Chevrolet with his father, John, Sr. in Centerville, Ohio in 1972. Voss Auto Network grew into the biggest auto group in the Dayton/Miami Valley region and became one of the top 100 dealers nationwide in sales volume, providing jobs to many, with nine franchised dealerships in Southwest Ohio.

Throughout his life, John and his family have strived to better our community and help others. In 2016, he launched an annual car show called the Voss Hoss Cruise-in, with the proceeds benefiting the Fisher Houses at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and AIM for the Handicapped.

John received the Dayton Entrepreneur of the Year award, the Ohio Auto Dealers Association award, and was named a Time Magazine Quality Dealer for his outstanding business performance and involvement in the community.

When asked what the secret of his business success was, John answered: "Putting the customers first, knowing our market, hiring and training good employees, and treating them right—thus creating an environment at the dealerships that fosters wonderful employee morale and excellent customer service."

My heartfelt condolences are with John's wife Gail; his sons Craig and Brad, and all those who knew him and called him a friend. I include in the RECORD the following obituary, as it was published in the Dayton Daily News:

John Voss, the founder and co-owner of the Voss Auto Network, died Sunday. He was 79.

The network, a family-owned and operated business, is comprised of Voss Chevrolet, Voss Cadillac, Voss BMW, Voss Toyota, Voss Honda, Voss Hyundai and Joe Morgan Honda. Sons Craig and Brad Voss have been co-owners since 2010.

"Dad had the biggest heart of anyone I ever knew," Craig Voss told Dayton Daily News. "It was interesting though, because he was very quiet about it. What he would do for his employees, for his friends, for countless charitable organizations . . . I can't begin to tell you how much he did, but he did it very privately and very quietly."

His father didn't desire recognition, he said. "That wasn't why he was doing what he did," Craig Voss said.

John Voss had a way of looking at things in the business world in a way in which other people just couldn't, he said.

"He was very driven, but he also had a way of seeing opportunities where nobody else saw them," Craig Voss said. "He just had this set of morals and ethics that not only guided him but really, he found people that shared those values, and he placed them all throughout the organization and then he just let them operate within the business as if it were their own."

John Voss was born on Nov. 3, 1942, near Chicago. He launched his automotive career in Evanston, Illinois, and in 1972, he and his father purchased land in Centerville and opened Voss Chevrolet.

After the death of his father, Voss spent the next several decades building Voss Auto Network into the largest auto group in the Dayton/Miami Valley area, one that has approximately 500 employees across its seven locations, Craig Voss said.

That included Joe Morgan Honda built in 2010 in Monroe by Voss and the late Cincinnati Reds second baseman Joe Morgan, a good friend and a Baseball Hall of Fame inductee. He also established the Voss Collision Centre, which he grew into one of the largest dealer-owner collision repair facilities in the United States.

Voss was recognized as a leader and innovator in the automotive industry, company officials said.

Craig Voss said his father's death came unexpectedly after a brief hospitalization at Kettering Health Miamisburg.

"The nurses, the doctors and the staff . . . I can't say enough about them and the love and caring that they provided to us over the last couple of weeks," he said. John Voss is survived by his wife Gail, sons Brad (Lisa) Voss and Craig (Jessica) Voss and three grandchildren.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL WALTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. WALTZ. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on Roll Call No. 438.

UPHOLDING THE DAYTON PEACE AGREEMENT THROUGH SANCTIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 2022

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 8453, the Upholding the Dayton Peace Accords through Sanctions Act. I want to begin by thanking the Chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Gregory Meeks, and my colleagues, Representatives Wagner and Wilde, for their leadership on this issue and for bringing this bill to the floor.

Twenty-seven years ago, thanks to the leadership of President Bill Clinton, the Dayton Accords were signed, officially marking the end of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Today, however, we still have domestic and foreign actors threatening to undermine the accords' legitimacy. I am concerned that any challenge to the agreements laid out in the accords poses a severe risk to the relative stability of the Western Balkans. For the region's sake, we cannot afford to let these bad actors go unpunished.

That's why I believe that the House of Representatives—and our government as a whole—must continue to support the European integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is a necessary step and one that I hope will eventually lead to them joining the European Union and NATO.

As a Co-Chair of the Congressional Caucus on Bosnia and Herzegovina, I have seen the incredible progress that this young country has made over the past quarter century. Yes, the situation is far from perfect; corruption issues linger, and young, educated people continue to leave in search of a better life. But, Mr. Speaker, progress is often slow and incremental. With our enduring support, I am optimistic for their future.

Fortunately, H.R. 8453 provides for that support—and more. The bill recognizes it as the policy of the United States to support a unified, sovereign, and multiethnic Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also strengthens the sanction tools available to Administrations to ensure lasting peace and security in the country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill and hope for a swift passage in the Senate.

BRADENTON KIWANIS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. VERN BUCHANAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Bradenton Kiwanis Club for 100 years of service to children and the community as a whole.

Originally chartered as the Manatee River Kiwanis Club on August 22, 1922, by Kiwanis International, the club later changed its name to the Bradenton Kiwanis Club. For the past century, the club's members have been community leaders working together to make a

positive difference by identifying and meeting the needs of local youth and Manatee County.

In the early years, the club established a Christmas Charity Fund for underprivileged children and began supporting Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other programs for children.

The Club also brought the Manatee County and DeSoto County Commissions together to build a paved, 50-mile road between Bradenton and Arcadia.

During the Great Depression, the Club established, funded, and operated a Health Camp for underprivileged children.

During the height of the depression, to promote tourism and improve the local economy, the Club worked with the City of Bradenton to establish, fund, and operate the Bradenton Trailer Park, which was one of the largest trailer parks in the world until it was sold in 1997.

In 1947, the Club established and funded the Boys Club of Manatee County and continues to support it.

In 1990, the Bradenton Kiwanis Foundation was established, and when it received the net proceeds from the sale of the trailer park, it continued to use the interest income to donate to local nonprofit organizations who provide for children and the disadvantaged. The foundation has contributed nearly \$7 million to improve the lives of Bradenton's young people, including the Boys and Girls Clubs of Manatee, K-Kids, Builders Clubs, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the YMCA, Kids Against Hunger, Salvation Army, Headstart, Meals on Wheels, the Salvation Army and others.

The Club has further demonstrated its commitment to children and the community by building parks, partnering with Habitat for Humanity to build houses, supporting the Bishop Museum, partnering with the Manatee County Chamber of Commerce to establish a leadership program, launching the College & Career Resource Center at Manatee Memorial High School, participating in Big Brothers Big Sisters' student mentoring program and funding numerous scholarship programs.

The club has also contributed to capital campaigns to support the construction of a new Bradenton Civic Center, a Girl Scout House, the Anna Maria Island Community center, Manatee Performing Arts Center and to purchase land for the Boys Club, United Way, and YMCA.

On behalf of the people of Florida's 16th District, I congratulate the Bradenton Kiwanis Club on their 100th anniversary and applaud

its members for the positive impact they have had on the community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 440.

HONORING THE NORTH BAY REGIONAL CENTER

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor North Bay Regional Center for 50 years of service to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families. This organization has demonstrated their commitment to helping those in need by providing the resources necessary for these individuals and their families to thrive.

The North Bay Regional Center is part of a system of centers that were created in 1965 and spread throughout the State of California. This center was founded in 1972, and specifically provides services to individuals in Napa, Solano, and Sonoma County. The priority of the center is to provide support for these individuals and their families through the Early Start program and the Lanterman Act program.

Early Start is focused on helping children under 3 years old who have or are more at risk of experiencing a developmental disability. These children are given the tools they need to thrive in their home environments and other areas they may frequent. The Lanterman Act program is concentrated on supporting individuals who are 3 years old or older. Combined, these programs provide continual support and continue to advocate for these individuals from birth to late adulthood.

Over 10,000 individuals are receiving help from the North Bay Regional Center alone. As

a result, individuals with various disabilities are able to gain access to the resources they need to become more independent and included in their community.

The North Bay Regional Center has played an important role in the lives of individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities by encouraging the involvement of these individuals in their own communities, which in turn will only continue to encourage growth and inclusivity.

Madam Speaker, it is evident that North Bay Regional Center has been instrumental in providing support to the people that it serves. Therefore, it is fitting and proper that we honor it here today.

GREG SCHNEIDER

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2022

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Greg Schneider, a UPS employee and CEO and Founder of Operation Ramp It Up, on earning the Jim Casey Community Service Award, the UPS' highest community service honor.

Operation Ramp it Up has helped veterans with physical disabilities and their families stay in their homes by providing access and equipment they need to move about as independently and freely as possible. A few years ago, Operation Ramp it Up began installing ramps for civilians as well.

The dedication of Greg and other volunteers like him has made a profound difference for communities across 42 U.S. states. In 2020, I have been fortunate to join Greg Schneider and his team for multiple ramp builds over the years in Southwest Ohio. I was impressed by their commitment.

Their work has led to the installation of over 150 wheelchair ramps. They will stop at nothing until they have built ramps in all 50 states and helped as many people and families as possible.

Again, congratulations to Greg on his well-deserved award for his work on Operation Ramp it Up.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4829–S4878

Measures Introduced: Sixteen bills and twelve resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4886–4901, and S. Res. 775–786. **Pages S4856–57**

Measures Reported:

S. 4254, to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to clarify a provision relating to certain contents of registrations under that Act. (S. Rept. No. 117–150)

S. 4524, to limit the judicial enforceability of predispute nondisclosure and nondisparagement contract clauses relating to disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4856**

Measures Passed:

Threats and Violence Against the FBI: Senate agreed to S. Res. 775, expressing the sense of the Senate that violence and threats of violence against the employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are unacceptable and should be condemned. **Pages S4831–32**

IMPROVE Act: Senate passed S. 4899, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to Remedy election revocations relating to administration of COVID–19 vaccines. **Pages S4871–72**

SBIR and STTR Extension Act of 2022: Senate passed S. 4900, to reauthorize the SBIR and STTR programs and pilot programs. **Pages S4872–76**

Cora Reynolds Anderson Post Office: Senate passed S. 3884, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 404 U.S. Highway 41 North in Baraga, Michigan, as the “Cora Reynolds Anderson Post Office”. **Page S4876**

Atanasio Taitano Perez Post Office: Senate passed H.R. 3539, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 223 West Chalan Santo Papa in Hagatna, Guam, as the “Atanasio Taitano Perez Post Office”. **Page S4876**

John R. Lewis Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 5577, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3900 Crown

Road Southwest in Atlanta, Georgia, as the “John R. Lewis Post Office Building”. **Page S4876**

Indiana Hunt Martin Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 2142, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the “Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building”. **Page S4876**

Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 91, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building”. **Page S4876**

Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office: Senate passed H.R. 92, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the “Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office”. **Page S4876**

CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office: Senate passed H.R. 3508, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the “CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office”. **Page S4876**

Lance Corporal Kareem Nikoui Memorial Post Office Building: Senate passed H.R. 5809, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1801 Town and Country Drive in Norco, California, as the “Lance Corporal Kareem Nikoui Memorial Post Office Building”. **Page S4876**

Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment: Senate passed H.R. 4693, to advance targeted and evidence-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition and to improve the coordination of such programs. **Page S4876**

SPEED Recovery Act: Senate passed H.R. 5641, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to increase the threshold for eligibility for assistance under sections 403, 406, 407, and 502 of such Act, after agreeing to the committee amendments. **Pages S4876–77**

Extension of Department of Homeland Security Other Transaction Authority Act: Senate passed S.

4553, to extend other transaction authority for the Department of Homeland Security. **Page S4877**

Extension of Authority to Acquire Innovative Commercial Items Act: Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 4552, to extend the program for authority to acquire innovative commercial items using general solicitation procedures, and the bill was then passed. **Page S4877**

National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 776, designating September 2022 as “National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month”. **Pages S4877–78**

National Student Parent Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 777, expressing the support of the Senate for the contributions and achievements of student parents and recognizing September 2022 as National Student Parent Month. **Page S4878**

National Recovery Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 778, supporting the designation of September 2022 as “National Recovery Month”. **Page S4878**

National Estuaries Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 779, designating the week of September 17 through September 24, 2022, as “National Estuaries Week”. **Page S4878**

National Workforce Development Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 780, designating September 2022 as “National Workforce Development Month”. **Page S4878**

PCOS Awareness Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 781, recognizing the seriousness of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and expressing support for the designation of September 2022 as “PCOS Awareness Month”. **Page S4878**

Hispanic Heritage Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 782, recognizing Hispanic Heritage Month and celebrating the heritage and culture of Latinos in the United States and the immense contributions of Latinos to the United States. **Page S4878**

75th Anniversary of the Air Force: Senate agreed to S. Res. 783, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of the Air Force and celebrating the United States Air Force for 75 years of serving and defending the United States. **Page S4878**

National Hispanic-Serving Institution Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 784, designating the week beginning on September 12, 2022, as “National Hispanic-Serving Institution Week”. **Page S4878**

Amendment to Montreal Protocol (“Kigali Amendment”)—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of Treaty document 117–1, the amend-

ment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the “Montreal Protocol”), adopted at Kigali on October 15, 2016, by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (the “Kigali Amendment”), and a resolution of advice and consent to ratification with 1 declaration, after taking action on the following amendment and motion proposed thereto: **Page S4839**

Pending:

Schumer Amendment No. 5503, to add an effective date. **Page S4839**

During consideration of this treaty today, Senate also took the following action:

By 64 yeas to 30 nays (Vote No. EX. 341), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the treaty, and a resolution of advice and consent to ratification with 1 declaration. **Page S4839**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the treaty, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, September 21, 2022; and that all time during adjournment, recess, Morning Business, and Leader remarks count post-cloture on the treaty. **Page S4878**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 52 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. EX. 340), Florence Y. Pan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit. **Pages S4829–36**

Randy W. Berry, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Namibia.

Robert A. Wood, of New York, to be Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador. **Page S4878**

Messages from the House: **Page S4852**

Measures Referred: **Pages S4852–53**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S4853**

Executive Communications: **Pages S4853–56**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4857–58**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4858–65**

Additional Statements: **Pages S4851–52**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4865–71**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S4871**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—341) **Pages S4835–36, S4839**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 5:59 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, September 21, 2022. (For Senate’s program, see the

remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4878.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NUCLEAR STRATEGY AND POLICY

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine United States nuclear strategy and policy, after receiving testimony from Madelyn R. Creedon, Brookings Institute Foreign Policy Center for Security, Strategy, and Technology; Rose E. Gottemoeller, Stanford University Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies and Center for International Security and Cooperation; Eric S. Edelman, United States Institute of Peace Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments; and Franklin C. Miller, The Scowcroft Group.

RUSSIA

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine tightening the screws on Russia, focusing on smart sanctions, economic statecraft and next steps, including S. 4283, to authorize the confiscation of assets of the Russian Federation and the use of such assets to offset costs to the United States of assistance to Ukraine, and S. 3867, to impose sanctions with respect to the use of cryptocurrency to facilitate transactions by Russian persons subject to sanctions, after receiving testimony from Elizabeth Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes; and Andrew Adams, Director, Task Force Kleptocapture, Department of Justice.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development concluded a hearing to examine the Department of Agriculture's rural housing service, focusing on stakeholder perspectives, including S. 4872, to establish a permanent rural housing

preservation and revitalization program, and S. 3441, to amend the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 to reauthorize and improve the community development financial institutions bond guarantee program, after receiving testimony from Elizabeth Glidden, Minnesota Housing Partnership, St. Paul; Marcia Erickson, GROW South Dakota, Sisseton; Tonya Plummer, Enterprise Community Partners, Washington, D.C.; and David Battany, Guild Mortgage, Glen Burnie, Maryland, on behalf of the Mortgage Bankers Association.

UNCOUNTED DEATHS IN AMERICA'S PRISONS AND JAILS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations concluded a hearing to examine uncounted deaths in America's prisons and jails, focusing on how the Department of Justice failed to implement the Death in Custody Reporting Act, after receiving testimony from Maureen Henneberg, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice; Gretta L. Goodwin, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, Government Accountability Office; Andrea Armstrong, Loyola University College of Law, New Orleans, Louisiana; Vanessa Fano, Reseda, California; and Belinda Maley, Midway, Georgia.

FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTITRUST LAWS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights concluded an oversight hearing to examine Federal enforcement of the antitrust laws, after receiving testimony from Jonathan Kanter, Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice; and Lina Khan, Chair, Federal Trade Commission.

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: 22 public bills, H.R. 8908–8929; and 6 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 106–107; and H. Res. 1373–1376, were introduced.

Pages H8009–10

Additional Cosponsors:

Page H8011

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 1266, requesting the President to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to any initiative or negotiations regarding Iran's nuclear program; adversely (H. Rept. 117-479);

H. Res. 1240, requesting the President, and directing the Secretary of State, to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all documents in their possession referring or relating to certain aspects of the United States withdrawal from Afghanistan; adversely (H. Rept. 117-480); and

H. Res. 1372, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8873) to amend title 3, United States Code, to reform the process for the counting of electoral votes, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117-481).

Page H8009

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H7969

Recess: The House recessed at 11:09 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Page H7977

Recess: The House recessed at 12:50 p.m. and reconvened at 1 p.m.

Page H7983

Suspending the Rules and passing bills en bloc: Pursuant to section 8 of H. Res. 473, Representative Hoyer made a motion to suspend the rules and pass the following bills en bloc, and therefore the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions would be vacated to the end that all such motions would be considered as withdrawn: H.R. 1433, as amended; H.R. 4009, as amended; H.R. 4358, as amended; H.R. 6265; H.R. 6846, as amended; H.R. 7240, as amended; H.R. 7338, as amended; H.R. 8453, as amended; H.R. 8503, as amended; H.R. 8520, as amended; and to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 558, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 361 yeas to 69 nays, Roll No. 443.

Pages H7984-92

Agreed to amend the title of H.R. 7338, as amended, so as to read: "To require congressional notification prior to payments of Department of State rewards using cryptocurrencies, and for other purposes."

Page H7992

Suspension-Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Monday, September 19th. Blackwell School National Historic Site Act: S. 2490, S. 2490, to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nay vote of 414 yeas to 12 nays, Roll No. 444.

Pages H7992-93

Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act: The House considered S. 1098, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize borrowers to separate joint

consolidation loans. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, September 21st.

Pages H7993-98

H. Res. 1361, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1098) was agreed to by a yeas-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 205 nays, Roll No. 442, after the previous question was ordered by a yeas-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 206 nays, Roll No. 441.

Pages H7978-83, H7983-84

Senate Referral: S. 1198 was held at the desk.

Page H7969

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H7969.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four yeas-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H7983-84, H7984, H7992, and H7992-93.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:47 p.m.

Committee Meetings

A 2022 REVIEW OF THE FARM BILL: STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES ON TITLE II CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry held a hearing entitled "A 2022 Review of the Farm Bill: Stakeholder Perspectives on Title II Conservation Programs". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

BACK TO SCHOOL: MEETING STUDENTS' ACADEMIC, SOCIAL, AND EMOTIONAL NEEDS

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education held a hearing entitled "Back to School: Meeting Students' Academic, Social, and Emotional Needs". Testimony was heard from Penny Schwinn, Commissioner of Education, Tennessee Department of Education; Matthew Blomstedt, Commissioner of Education, Nebraska Department of Education; and public witnesses.

UNDER THE RADAR: ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT SYSTEMS AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY IMPACTS OF THEIR GROWTH

Committee On Financial Services: Subcommittee on National Security, International Development, and Monetary Policy held a hearing entitled "Under the Radar: Alternative Payment Systems and the National Security Impacts of Their Growth". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

A REVIEW OF DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION AT AMERICA'S LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANIES

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion held a hearing entitled “A Review of Diversity and Inclusion at America’s Largest Insurance Companies”. Testimony was heard from Baird Webel, Specialist in Financial Economics, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and public witnesses.

EXAMINING OKLAHOMA V. CASTRO-HUERTA: THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT’S RULING ON TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States held a hearing entitled “Examining Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta: The Implications of the Supreme Court’s Ruling on Tribal Sovereignty”. Testimony was heard from Bryan Newland, Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; Matthew J. Ballard, District Attorney, District 12, Oklahoma; and public witnesses.

PUBLIC LANDS AND WATERS CLIMATE LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2022

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing on H.R. 8802, the “Public Lands and Waters Climate Leadership Act of 2022”. Testimony was heard from Rosemary Ahtuanguaruk, Mayor, Nuiqsut, Alaska; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a markup on S. 1941, the “Metropolitan Areas Protection and Standardization (MAPS) Act”; S. 3510, the “Disaster Resiliency Planning Act”; H.R. 8466, the “Chai Suthammanont Healthy Federal Workplaces Act of 2022”; H.R. 8665, the “National Archives and Records Administration Modernization Act”; H. Res. 1243, of inquiry requesting the President transmit certain documents in his possession to the House of Representatives relating to the Biden family’s international business schemes and related information; H.R. 8861, the “District of Columbia Home Rule Expansion Act”; H.R. 6630, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1400 N Kraemer Blvd. in Placentia, California, as the “PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building”; H.R. 6631, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4770 Eureka Ave in Yorba Linda, California, as the “Cottle Centanni Post Office Building”; H.R. 7082, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2200 North George Mason Drive in Ar-

lington, Virginia, as the “Jesus Antonio Collazos Post Office Building”; H.R. 7832, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 396 California Avenue in West Covina, California, as the “Esteban E. Torres Post Office Building”; H.R. 7873, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 400 Southern Avenue Southeast in Washington, District of Columbia, as the “District of Columbia Servicemembers and Veterans Post Office”; H.R. 7988, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 79125 Corporate Centre Drive in La Quinta, California, as the “Corporal Hunter Lopez Memorial Post Office Building”; H.R. 8025, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 South 1st Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the “Martin Olav Sabo Post Office”; H.R. 8026, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 825 West 65th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the “Charles W. Lindberg Post Office”; H.R. 8217, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 430 South Knowles Avenue in New Richmond, Wisconsin, as the “Captain Robert C. Harmon and Private John R. Pierson Post Office Building”; H.R. 8218, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 619 Hewett Street in Neillsville, Wisconsin, as the “Corporal Mitchel Red Cloud, Jr. Post Office”; H.R. 8226, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 236 Concord Exchange North in South Saint Paul, Minnesota, as the “Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building”; H.R. 8248, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 609 Portsmouth Avenue in Greenland, New Hampshire, as the “Chief Michael Maloney Post Office Building”; H.R. 8370, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 415 High Street in Freeport, Pennsylvania, as the “Corporal Joseph Rodney Chapman Post Office”; H.R. 8630, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 400 North Main Street in Belen, New Mexico, as the “U.S. Senator Dennis Chávez Post Office”. S. 3510 and S. 1941 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.R. 8665, H.R. 8466, H. Res. 1243, and H.R. 8861 were ordered reported, as amended.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION REFORM ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 8873, the “Presidential Election Reform Act”. The Committee granted, by record vote of 9–3, a closed rule providing for consideration of H.R. 8873, the “Presidential Election Reform Act”. The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their

designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule provides one motion to recommit. Testimony was heard from Chairman Lofgren and Representative Rodney Davis of Illinois.

AMPLIFYING THE ARCTIC: STRENGTHENING SCIENCE TO RESPOND TO A RAPIDLY CHANGING ARCTIC

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Amplifying the Arctic: Strengthening Science to Respond to a Rapidly Changing Arctic”. Testimony was heard from Larry Hinzman, Assistant Director of Polar Sciences, Office of Science and Technology Policy and Executive Director, Interagency Arctic Research and Policy Committee, National Science Foundation; Mike Sfraga, Chair, U.S. Arctic Research Commission; and public witnesses.

SBA MANAGEMENT REVIEW: OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “SBA Management Review: Office of International Trade”. Testimony was heard from Gabriel Esparza, Associate Administrator, Office of International Trade, Small Business Administration.

THE CLEAN WATER ACT AT FIFTY: HIGHLIGHTS AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM A HALF CENTURY OF TRANSFORMATIVE LEGISLATION

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a hearing entitled “The Clean Water Act at Fifty: Highlights and Lessons Learned from a Half Century of Transformative Legislation”. Testimony was heard from Joaquin Esquivel, Chair, State Water Resources Control Board, California; Laura Gatz, Analyst, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and public witnesses.

VA MAJOR ACQUISITIONS FAILURES: IN SEARCH OF SOLUTIONS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation; and Subcommittee on Technology Modernization held a joint hearing entitled “VA Major Acquisitions Failures: In Search of Solutions”. Testimony was heard from Michael D. Parrish, Chief Acquisition Officer and Principal Executive Director, Office of Acquisition, Logistics, and Construction, Department of Veterans Affairs; and Shelby Oakley, Director of Contracting and National Security Acquisitions, Government Accountability Office.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held markup on H.R. 82, the “Social Security Fairness Act of 2021”; H. Res. 1269, 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; H. Res. 1285, 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; H. Res. 1262, 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”; H. Res. 1283, 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; H. Res. 1288, 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; and H. Res. 1246, Of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide certain documents in the Secretary’s possession to the House of Representatives relating to recovery rebates under section 6428B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. H.R. 82, H. Res. 1269, H. Res. 1285, H. Res. 1262, H. Res. 1283, H. Res. 1288, and H. Res. 1246 were ordered reported, without amendment.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine the VA’s electronic health record modernization, focusing on rollout, cost, and schedule, 10 a.m., SD-124.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Personnel, to hold hearings to examine the status of military recruiting and retention efforts across the Department of Defense, 3:30 p.m., SR-222.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, to hold hearings to examine S. 305, to establish the Springfield Race Riot National Monument in the State of Illinois, S. 1211, to establish the Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture National Historic Park in Collinsville, Illinois, Monroe, Madison, and St. Clair Counties, Illinois, and St. Louis City County, Missouri, S. 3447, to authorize the National Service Animals Monument Corporation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, S. 3579, to authorize the Embassy of France in Washington, DC, to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet to restoring peace between European nations and establishing the European Union, S. 3873, to designate the outdoor amphitheater at the Blue Ridge Music Center in Galax, Virginia, as the “Rock Boucher Amphitheater”, S. 4122, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Housatonic River in the State of Connecticut as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 4168, to amend title 54, United States Code, to reauthorize the National Park Foundation, S. 4222, to establish the St. Croix National Heritage Area, S. 4371, to establish the Cesar E. Chavez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park in the States of California and Arizona, S. 4377 and H.R. 4380, bills to designate the El Paso Community Healing Garden National Memorial, S. 4464 and H.R. 1908, bills to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Ka’ena Point National Heritage Area, S. 4693, to amend the National Trails System Act to include national discovery trails and designate the American Discovery Trail, S. 4784, to modify the boundary of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument in the State of Maine, to improve public access to the National Monument, and S.J. Res. 57, redesignating the Robert E. Lee Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery as the “Arlington House National Historic Site”, 10:30 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine putting the Bipartisan Infrastructure law to work, focusing on state and local perspectives, 10 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine women leaders countering authoritarianism, 2:15 p.m., SD-419.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Colleen Joy Shogan, of Pennsylvania, to be Archivist of the United States, Vijay Shanker, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Laura E. Crane, Leslie A. Meek, and Veronica M. Sanchez, each to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 10 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold hearings to examine promoting and supporting tribal access to spectrum and

related benefits in Native communities, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Maria Araujo Kahn, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Julie Rikelman, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, Margaret R. Guzman, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts, Araceli Martinez-Olguin, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Jamar K. Walker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, and Jamal N. Whitehead, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the SBA’s State Trade Expansion Program, 2:30 p.m., SR-428A.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: to hold hearings to examine ensuring veterans’ timely access to care in VA and the community, 3 p.m., SR-418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold hearings to examine protecting American innovation, focusing on industry, academia, and the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, 2:30 p.m., SH-216.

House

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled “Update on the Implementation of Recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military and the Establishment of the Office of Special Trial Counsels”, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions, hearing entitled “Examining the Administration of the Unemployment Insurance System”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3655, the “Vaccine Injury Compensation Modernization Act of 2021”; H.R. 5141, the “Maximizing Outcomes through Better Investments in Life-saving Equipment for (MOBILE) Health Care Act”; H.R. 8163, the “Improving Trauma Systems and Emergency Care Act”; H.R. 6737, the “Flint Registry Reauthorization Act”; H.R. 6965, the “Visit America Act”; H.R. 5441, the “Prevent All Soring Tactics Act of 2021”; H. Res. 1355, of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to transmit, respectively, certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to ivermectin; H. Res. 1244, of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to transmit, respectively, certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to any COVID-19 vaccine; H. Res. 1258, 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; H. Res. 1263, of inquiry directing the President to provide certain documents in the

President's possession to the House of Representatives relating to COVID-19 funding; H. Res. 1267, 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; H. Res. 1268, 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; H. Res. 1274, 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; H. Res. 1275, 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"; H. Res. 1284, 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; H. Res. 1287, 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; H. Res. 1265, 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; H. Res. 1272, 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; H. Res. 1260, 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; H. Res. 1326, of inquiry requesting the President, and directing the Secretary of Energy, to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information relating to plans to protect baseload bulk power system generation and transmission to maintain bulk power system reliability; H. Res. 1264, of inquiry requesting the President to transmit to the House of Representatives certain documents relating to misinformation and the preservation of free speech; H. Res. 1271, 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; H. Res. 1237, of inquiry requesting the President to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to online censorship of political speech; and H. Res. 1261, of inquiry requesting the President to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to communications and directives with the Federal Trade Commission, 10:15 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Holding Megabanks Accountable: Oversight of America's Largest Consumer Facing Banks", 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism, hearing entitled "Examining the U.S. Interest in Regional Security Cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa: Opportunities, Obstacles, and Objectives", 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber, hearing entitled "Accountability for Atrocity Crimes Committed by Russia in Ukraine", 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience: A Focus on Water", 10 a.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5455, the "Terry Technical Correction Act"; H.R. 2864, the "Clean Slate Act of 2021"; H.R. 5651, the "Fresh Start Act of 2021"; H.R. 8770, the "Expanding the VOTE Act"; H. Res. 1343, of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Homeland Security to transmit, respectively, certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to unaccompanied alien children; and H. Res. 1356, of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Attorney General to transmit, respectively, certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to Ray Epps, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, continue markup on H. Res. 1247, of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the 2023–2028 five-year program for offshore oil and gas leasing; H. Res. 1248, of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the compliance with the obligations of the Mineral Leasing Act; H. Res. 1251, of inquiry directing the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the mineral withdrawal within the Superior National Forest; H. Res. 1252, of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the mineral withdrawal within the Superior National Forest; and H. Res. 1253, of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the actions of the Department of the Interior's Departmental Ethics Office; and H.R. 4690, the "Sustaining

America's Fisheries for the Future Act of 2021", 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Subcommittee on National Security, hearing entitled "Putin's Proxies: Examining Russia's Use of Private Military Companies", 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled "Examining Long-Term Care in America: The Impact of the Coronavirus in Nursing Homes", 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Rules, Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, hearing entitled "Right to Repair: Legislative and Budgetary Solutions to Unfair Restrictions on Repair" [Original Jurisdiction Hearing], 10 a.m., H-313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics; and Subcommittee on Environment, joint hearing entitled "Looking Back to Predict the Future: The Next Generation of Weather Satellites", 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, markup on H. Res. 1298, of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the role of the Department of the Treasury in the Paycheck Protection Program of the Small Business Administration; and H.R. 8844, the "STEP Improvement Act of 2022", 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Full Committee, business meeting on legislation on VA Facility Naming Bills; and

markup on H.R. 6273, the "VA Zero Suicide Demonstration Project Act of 2021"; H.R. 3793, the "Support Families of the Fallen Act"; legislation on the Food Security for All Veterans Act; H.R. 8852, the "End Veteran Hunger Act of 2022"; legislation on the Expanding Home Loans for Guard and Reservists Act; H.R. 2800, the "WINGMAN Act"; H.R. 8510, the "Strengthening Whistleblower Protections at the Department of Veterans Affairs Act"; H.R. 5918, to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs repays members of the Armed Forces for certain contributions made by such members of towards Post-9/11 Educational Assistance; H.R. 1957, the "Veterans Infertility Treatment Act of 2021"; H.R. 4601, the "Commitment to Veteran Support and Outreach Act"; H.R. 3304, the "CARS for Vets Act"; H.R. 2521, the "DOULA for VA Act of 2021"; and H.R. 7589, the "REMOVE Copays Act", 10 a.m., HVC-210 and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 8876, the "Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022"; legislation on Improvements to Medicare Inpatient and Outpatient Mental Health Services; legislation on Improvements to the Medicare Program Related to Physician Services and Education; legislation on Requiring Coverage of Forensic Medical Exams with No Cost Sharing; legislation on Improved Information in Provider Directories, Plan Definitions, and Crisis Services for Private Insurance Plans; and legislation on Improved Information for Network Coverage and Plan Documents in Private Insurance Plans, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, September 21

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10:00 a.m., Wednesday, September 21

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol (“Kigali Amendment”), post-cloture.

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Complete consideration of S. 1098—Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act.

Extension of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Buchanan, Vern, Fla., E955, E957
Cuellar, Henry, Tex., E955
Frankel, Lois, Fla., E955
Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E957

Levin, Mike, Calif., E956
Murphy, Stephanie N., Fla., E956
Pascarell, Bill, Jr., N.J., E955
Perry, Scott, Pa., E958
Salazar, Maria Elvira, Fla., E955
Thompson, Mike, Calif., E956, E958

Turner, Michael R., Ohio, E957
Vargas, Juan, Calif., E956
Waltz, Michael, Fla., E957
Wenstrup, Brad R., Ohio, E956, E958
Wilson, Joe, S.C., E956



Congressional Record

printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at www.govinfo.gov, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202-512-1800, or 866-512-1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, contactcenter@gpo.gov. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, or phone orders to 866-512-1800 (toll-free), 202-512-1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202-512-2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.