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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 11, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SUZAN K. DELBENE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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.

PRESIDENT BIDEN'S EMPTY COMMITMENTS

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, President Biden recently claimed that his top priority is fighting inflation. Nobody is buying that narrative, not even for a second.

It is staggering that he genuinely believes that this inflation catastrophe is not of his own making. He acts as if his own failed policies are without sin, that they are truly helping the country.

Try and sell that to Americans who are facing an average of $4.37 per gallon at the gas pump. Try and sell that to Americans who face astronomical prices in grocery stores. You can't.

Madam Speaker, Americans are not fooled by the narratives that have been spun by this administration. The simple truth is that President Biden has no plan to fight inflation. He continues to double down on the failed policies that got us here in the first place.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF JOHN F. CLARK

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, as CEO of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, NCMEC, John F. Clark worked tirelessly to protect children across the United States. Although he retired from his position as CEO last month, Mr. Clark leaves behind programs and initiatives that will continue to safeguard America's youth. Since its founding in 1984, NCMEC has worked with law enforcement to locate more than 355,000 missing children. This organization has been a champion for children in danger of sex trafficking, gang violence, and homelessness.

For decades, NCMEC has found innovative and reliable ways to enhance child safety. For example, NCMEC's CyberTipline is an important tool to report child exploitation. Over the past 2 years, the tip line received more than 38 million reports and massively expanded the ability of law enforcement to prevent child exploitation.

In 2017, the Committee on Education and the Workforce led the bipartisan Improving Support for Missing and Exploited Children Act. This bill modernized the 1984 Missing Children's Assistance Act. It also identified new ways of promoting child safety in the modern era.

As a grantee benefiting from this law, NCMEC has helped ensure the intent of the committee and Congress to help keep children safe.

Committee members also joined the NCMEC safety pledge, started under Mr. Clark, to raise awareness and share resources about the dangers to children online. Through initiatives like these, NCMEC is providing parents and guardians with the resources needed to prevent child exploitation.

The importance of NCMEC and its private-sector partners cannot be overstated. As former President Ronald Reagan explained at the founding of NCMEC: ''No single sector of our Nation can solve the problem of missing and exploited children alone. But by working together . . . we can accomplish great things.''

During Mr. Clark's time as CEO of NCMEC, he developed new ways to help exploited children, even during the onset of the COVID–19 pandemic. Despite overwhelming odds, Mr. Clark and NCMEC continued to protect children from exploitation when they were even more vulnerable.

Mr. Clark's dedication to protecting children extends beyond his time at NCMEC. During his 5-year tenure as Director at the U.S. Marshals Service, he was pivotal in administering the Adam Walsh Act, which directed USMS to pursue child sex offenders. He also oversaw the implementation of the National Sex Offender Targeting Center, further underscoring his commitment to the safety and security of America's youth.

Thanks to his work, thousands of families have been reunited, and because of his dedication, more children have been saved from exploitation than ever before.

For a lifetime of such extraordinary public service, Mr. Clark deserves all the honor we can bestow. With deep appreciation, I say again: Thank you, John Clark, for all your selflessness and hard work, and congratulations on your retirement. America's children are safer thanks to you.

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AND STILL I RISE

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. And I rise today, Madam Speaker, to defend a woman's right to choose, to defend the law of the land, to defend Roe v. Wade. And I rise to do so because it is the woman's choice, not the man's.

I happen to be a male. It is not my choice. I defend a woman's right to make that choice, whatever it may be, and Roe v. Wade has to be a part of it, or the right to choose should be a part of it.

So, today, I would like to share a brief vignette to make my point. Let us assume that you are a person of means. You have resources, and you are adamantly, vehemently, totally, and absolutely opposed to abortion.

Let us assume that abortion is banned across the land, and let us assume that your daughter is raped—ban on abortion, your daughter is raped. You are vehemently, adamantly, totally, and completely opposed to abortion.

But you have the right to change your mind, and you have the right to use your resources to go to some distant place on vacation, take a road trip, and come back after you have exercised your right to choose, or your daughter has exercised her right to choose.

No woman who is raped should be forced to bear the child of the rapist. Have we no sense of what a woman goes through?

We should not allow ourselves to be put in a position where poor women without resources will not have the opportunity to exercise the right that wealthier, resourced persons will exercise.

So, I support maintaining the right to choose, and I support maintaining peaceful protest. I believe that John Kennedy was right when he proclaimed: ''Those who make peaceful revolution impossible will make violent revolution inevitable.''

I don't like having people protest me as I leave the plane. I don't enjoy having people protest as I walk into supermarkets. But I accept it because I understand that this is a means by which they can express themselves without having to express themselves by more violent means.

John Kennedy is the person who said it: ''Those who make peaceful revolution impossible will make violent revolution inevitable.''

Let's accept peaceful protest. I do not accept any violence in protest. But peaceful protest, as much as it may disturb me, and as much as I may dislike it, I accept it because I understand what the alternative is.

CONTEMPLATING SNAP

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last month, the Agriculture Committee welcomed Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services Deputy Under Secretary Stacy Dean to a long-overdue hearing.

Until last month, the agency of the United States Department of Agriculture that occupies more than 80 percent of the Agriculture Committee's spending had gone unchecked for nearly 4 years.

Each section of title IV, the nutrition title, of the 2018 farm bill made nominal changes to a program that has since exploded to serve more than 42 million individuals, at a current cost of roughly $9 billion per month.

Now, we need to contemplate SNAP through four principles, particularly as we shift from emergency spending and administration to more targeted and informed programming.

First, we need to further explore how to serve recipients through innovation and flexibility. If the pandemic has taught us one thing, it is there is no one way to serve families in need.

Second, we must think about the best ways to guide recipients to independence through employment, education, and training. While waivers related to work under the former administration were logical, they are now clearly keeping employable individuals idle and disengaged. It is time to talk about reemployment, with a specific focus on those who have left the labor force.

The third principle: We cannot deny program integrity has been compromised. I want to work with the Department to return to and maintain the virtues of SNAP. This includes normal modes of data collection and normal modes of analysis and dissemination of information to ensure the responsible use of program funds.

Last, and perhaps most importantly, we must come together to improve access and promote healthy foods and improved nutrition. Employment, healthcare costs, and general longevity are highly dependent on the foods that we consume. Together with modernized nutrition education initiatives, the nutrition research funding secured in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and the existing library of research on healthy eating, USDA is uniquely positioned to improve the nutrition of millions of households, not just those deemed healthy.

I think my colleagues across the aisle can agree with each of these four principles. Where we diverge is how to preserve the program for those in actual need, without regulatory loopholes and fuzzy interpretations of the law, both of which exploit the very intent of the program. Where we diverge is the reality that this one title will cost taxpayers nearly $1 trillion over the next 10 years.

With this exorbitant spending increase—namely, because of the less-than-transparent and questionable Thrifty Food Plan update—the Biden administration and the current majority consciously put a colossal financial and political target on any future farm bill, compromising not only the nutrition title but the 11 other titles which support and protect every farmer, every rancher, and every forester, and rural community.

While my colleagues and I will continue to debate this attempt at executive overreach, I asked one thing of Madam Deputy Under Secretary and, frankly, the whole Department, USDA: Be more forthcoming. As the ranking member of the House Agriculture Committee, I prefer to learn directly from the administration, not from lobbyists, not from reporters, not from the internet.

More recently, the White House announced a conference on hunger, nutrition, and health in September. Now, this could change how we think about health and nutrition, including in the farm bill, but it must be nonpartisan and engage community leaders nationwide. This should be a platform for innovation, objective research, and local approaches.

That hearing should be the first of many that allows the Agriculture Committee to have an honest conversation about what is working and what is not and how we move forward toward the 2023 farm bill.

FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to urge that now more than ever is the time for us to come together and fight for reproductive rights for women.

Recently, through a leaked Supreme Court opinion, we learned that the progress we have made on a woman's right to choose over the last 50 years is in serious jeopardy.

The Nation learned that the almost 50-year settled law of Roe v. Wade is in danger of being undone at the hands of radical Republican Supreme Court Justices. Even worse, the Republican Party has made it clear its goal is to criminalize—I repeat, criminalize—abortions.

In short, Republicans seek to punish women and providers of abortion for women exercising their basic human rights to control their own bodies. This is terrifying.

For the first time in our history, our daughters will have less freedom than their mothers. This is unacceptable and un-American.

Republican State legislators across the Nation are already seeking to arrest doctors for offering reproductive care, and some also want to ban all abortions with zero exceptions—nada, zero.

□ 1015

In Texas, we have essentially been living life without Roe since the passage of S.B. 8, one of the most horrific abortion laws in the country. We have been basically already working with an abortion ban. Some women have already been charged with murder for making reproductive decisions, like Lizelle Herrera from my home State of Texas.

If Roe v. Wade is criminalized, it will criminalize abortion to trigger a law in Texas that a provider could be charged with a Federal felony, subject to even a lifetime in prison. Lizelle Herrera, having been stripped of her reproductive rights, this innocent woman, was pitted into such a desperate corner by Republicans in Texas that she was forced to carry out a self-induced abortion.

Shockingly, to make matters worse, a hospital she visited following the abortion called police to report her. She was then arrested and faced a severe murder charge. This poor woman was forced to carry out one of the most personal choices a woman can make in an unsafe manner. On top of that, she faced public humiliation and legal backlash for acting on her own in desperation.

Ultimately, the district attorney dropped the charges and admitted Lizelle should never have been arrested. Madam Speaker, there was actually an exemption in our Texas Penal Code on this issue. Frankly, I have no idea why it was even filed.

I agree with the DA. It never should have been filed.

Madam Speaker, 7 out of 10 Texans believe laws in our State should be less strict. However, the damage has been done. She was publicly humiliated, experienced a traumatic experience at the hands of draconian Republican policies, and was subjected to public humiliation and shame and intense media attention. My heart breaks for Lizelle and other women around the country who have or may experience this.

My colleagues, we must not go back. We cannot go back. We must not allow our country to fall back into those dark days before Roe v. Wade when there were—yes, we don't want to talk about it—back-alley abortions, perhaps unsafe illegal abortions, we know. We cannot go back. We must make sure that we do not criminalize abortion.

At the hands of Republicans, my home State, Texas, has given us a glimpse of what it may come to if this leaked Supreme Court opinion is finalized, and it is not pretty. We must do all we can to protect a woman's right to choose.

If the Republican-appointed Supreme Court Justices have it their way, women will be pitted into desperate corners—just like our Texas resident, Lizelle Herrera was. This is wrong. It is cruel. I won't be quiet about this.

This House has already passed a law putting Roe v. Wade in statute. I urge my Senate colleagues to do the same and make sure that Roe v. Wade is the law of the land as it has been for 50 years, and that we protect a woman's right to make a very personal healthcare decision for herself and her family and her future. We must not go back.

LEADERSHIP ARKANSAS

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

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, the entrepreneurial spirit of Arkansas has always been one of our greatest strengths. Forward-thinking and smart and visionary minds have helped shape the growth of our communities—I am proud to pay tribute to the next generation of emerging leaders.

I extend my hardiest congratulations to the latest class of Leadership Arkansas. This unique program brings together the best and brightest from across Arkansas to encourage growth and opportunity. From government and education to business and industry, diverse backgrounds and minds are assembled to cultivate the future of the Natural State.

For the last year, these highly motivated Arkansans have diligently worked to further enhance the economic outlook and development of our Natural State. The example of leadership and excellence they have displayed on all fronts is noteworthy.

Madam Speaker, I am submitting the names of the 48 graduating members to be added to the RECORD this morning.

I also salute the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, many members who are currently visiting the District of Columbia as I speak, and the Associated Industries of Arkansas for supporting this incredible program.

To the Leadership Arkansas Class XVI, including my chief of staff, Beau Walker, congratulations, you joined the distinguished alumni before you, and I look forward to seeing how you shape the future of our great State and Nation.

Madam Speaker, the entrepreneurial spirit of Arkansas has always been one of our greatest strengths. Forward-thinking and smart minds have helped shape the growth of our region—and I extend my highest congratulations to community leaders empowering our great state.

Leadership Arkansas brings together our best and brightest from across Arkansas to encourage growth and opportunity. By assembling people with a diverse set of interests and backgrounds, this unique program drives dynamic interactions between cities, industries, governmental units, and the people they serve—generating innovative and novel ideas that will profoundly impact our future. First introduced in 2005 by the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce and Associated Industries of Arkansas, the initiative has continually grown.

The 48 members of Leadership Arkansas Class XVI are all distinguished and respected leaders within their communities and professions. The 2022 graduates include: Duncan Bellingrath, John Burkhead, Randy Bynum, Chrissy Chatham, Kyle Coggins, Steve Crowell, Lisa Davis, Michelle Dodroe, Jennifer Douglas, Amy Fallon, Bert Finzer, Adam Flock, Mary Kate Harrison, Chad Hearne, Kelly Hellbusch, James Hopper, Katie Parsons, Andrew Huntsinger, Paul Jara, Harrison Johnson, Bruce Jones, Daveante Jones, Megan Lahay, Candice Lawrence, Justin Lieber, Neil Linebarier, Erin Marcussen, Shanna Mears, Nycole Oliver, Paul Parnell, Dillon Patterson, John Peterson, Rachael Potter, Tyson Reimer, Ava Roberts, DeWayne Rose, Clint Schaff, Carlos Silva, Elizabeth Small, Anita Smith, Sandy Starnes, Courtney Strickland, Heather Talley, Beau Walker, Kellie Wall, Matt Westbrook, Tandee White, and Keli Wylie.

These highly-motivated Arkansans have worked diligently over the past several months to further enhance the economic outlook and development of the Natural State. I honor their commitment and thank them for their example of leadership and excellence on all fronts. To Class XVI, congratulations. I look forward to seeing how they shape the future of Arkansas and America.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, today, at the start of National Police Week, I stand here to remember the lives of Virginia's fallen law enforcement officers.

As the daughter of a retired law enforcement officer and as a former Federal agent, I know what it means to put on a badge. I know what it means to have a family member leave the house concerned as to whether or not they will return. And for far too many, that fear is realized when a loved one dies in the line of duty.

This week, all across the Commonwealth, Virginians will reflect on the sacrifice of the men and women who serve our neighbors and keep our communities safe. They will honor those who continue to wear the uniform and they will remember those who never returned home from their patrol.

For Virginia's spouses, siblings, parents, and children who have lost a loved one in the line of duty, this week is particularly difficult. Today, on the House floor, I am honored to remember the officers who have fallen in 2021, and so far this year in 2022.

Sergeant Frederick Henry ''Butch'' Cameron, Jr., of Fairfax Sheriff's Office; Police Officer Dominic Jared Winum of Stanley Police Department; Sergeant Jose Rivera of Suffolk Police Department; Police Officer George Gonzalez of the United States Department of Defense, Pentagon Force Protection Agency; Police Officer Bonnie Nicole Jones, Danville Police Department; Corporal Charles Wayne Catron, Carroll County Sheriff's Office; Captain James Anthony Sisk, Culpeper County Sheriff's Office; Police Officer Michael D. Chandler, Big Stone Gap Police Department; Sergeant Malek Majzoub,

Portsmouth Sheriff's Office; Police Officer John Painter, Bridgewater College Police Department; Campus Safety Officer J.J. Jefferson, Bridgewater College Police Department; Police Officer Caleb D. Ogilvie, Covington Division of Police; Police Officer Trey Marshall Sutton, Henrico County Police Department.

Today, we remember these names on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, but they are already forever etched in the hearts of Virginia's law officers, especially the men and women who knew them best and served alongside them, and their families who mourn them and miss them. Our hearts are with them as they remember their loved ones, reflect on their service, and we honor them.

On behalf of a grateful Commonwealth and a grateful country, I stand here to thank them for their heroism, sacrifice, and their service. Our hearts are with their family as we honor these fallen officers today and every day.

FARM BILL IMPACT SERIES: NEXT GENERATION

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

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, in preparation for reauthorizing the farm bill in 2023, I rise today to deliver the ninth installment of my farm bill impact series, where I am highlighting the various aspects of the farm bill that deserve this Congress' awareness and support. For this legislation to be effective, it must support both the efforts of today's farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers, as well as those of the next generation.

When the farm bill is up for reauthorization, Congress takes the opportunity to engage young people and new and beginning farmers and ranchers on the legislation, which I am eager to do as soon as possible. We have great organizations in this country that prepare the next generation of American men and women to feed, fuel, and clothe the world.

I am thinking of groups like the National FFA Organization, 4–H, programming from Agriculture Future of America, MANRRS, and the Farm Bureau Young Farmers and Ranchers with members between the age of 18 and 35. Farm bills of the past have supported USDA's Beginning Farmers and Ranchers Program, and the 2018 farm bill even created an Agricultural Youth Organization Coordinator position at USDA to bring youth to the table for important discussions on issues like access to land, credit, and more.

Our country's future food security—and therefore national security—rests on the shoulders of these young people, and they have valuable insights to share with lawmakers. I look forward to hearing from the next generation on American agriculture and incorporating their thoughts into the 2023 farm bill.

Farming is a multigenerational calling. In the agriculture business, one generation often passes assets down to the next, which lets young people continue farming and working the same way that their parents and grandparents worked before them.

I grew up on a farm like this—in a house that my great-great-grandfather ordered from a Montgomery Ward catalogue—my parents still live in that house and operate the farm. My brother will carry our family farm into the next generation, so my family is experiencing this exact transition right now. I don't want to see young farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers forced to sell their family farms to pay a death tax. I want to see them empowered to carry on the tradition of their ancestors.

When a young person works on their family farm, often they slowly take on responsibility and risk. They work for their parents and the operation until the time comes when they may take over the land, equipment, and livestock. When that happens, the Federal Government should not jump in and tax you on the value of your inherited land and assets.

This principle is called the stepped-up basis. It has long been precedent in the tax code, and it ensures that owners of small farms don't get taxed out of existence. Today's generation of farmers are aging—the average age of a farmer in Kansas is 67, and they are prepared to transfer nearly $9 trillion in assets to the next generation that will follow in their footsteps. Congress needs to make sure this asset transfer process is fair, instead of using it as an opportunity to gouge farmers with more taxes.

That is why back in September, I introduced an amendment in the House Agriculture Committee that would preserve the tax code's stepped-up basis provisions, exempting agricultural producers from paying capital gains taxes when land or equipment passes from one generation to the next.

Back in March, I introduced a bipartisan resolution, along with 51 of my colleagues, that supports the preservation of the stepped-up basis, opposes any efforts to impose new taxes on family farms or small businesses, and recognizes the importance of generational transfers of farm and small business operations.

Also in March, I stood right here and talked about President Biden's budget proposal, which eliminated the stepped-up basis and added what I called the farm killer tax, which is not a game changer but a game ender for the American family farm.

President Biden's proposal would impose capital gains taxes on farms that have been held in families for 90 years. Think about that. In 1940, the average cost of Kansas farmland was $50 an acre. Now, irrigated land in Kansas is over $4,000 per acre. Imagine the capital gains tax implications on that history of ownership. The people who feed, fuel, and clothe all of us do not deserve this kind of treatment.

The farm killer tax and eliminating the stepped-up basis would make it impossible for the next generation of young agricultural leaders to follow in their parents' and grandparents' footsteps. The day-to-day trials of operating a successful farm are challenging enough without having to worry about paying devastating capital gains taxes.

Investing in the next generation of farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers is investing in the future of this country. This investment must remain strong in the 2023 farm bill if America is going to remain food secure and self-determining as a Nation.

That is why we need to think carefully and critically about the degree to which we support the next-generation programs within the 2023 farm bill and why we must protect the stepped-up basis and oppose any and all new burdensome capital gains taxes on farmers.

I will be back to the floor soon to deliver the next installment of my farm bill impact series and highlight more programs and titles within the bill that Congress must understand and support to ensure that agriculture thrives in America.

YEMEN WAR AND A WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I stand in solidarity with the people of Yemen to call for an immediate end to any and all U.S. support for the Saudi coalition.

Indiscriminate bombing of civilian targets, including hospitals, schools, and water treatment plants, as well as the blockading of Yemeni ports—committed largely with U.S. weapons and logistical support—have resulted in what the United Nations has described as the world's worst humanitarian crisis with millions of Yemenis pushed to the edge of famine.

I welcome news that Yemen's warring parties have agreed to a 2-month nationwide truce, and to halt all military operations in Yemen, lift fuel restrictions, and open the airport.

Unfortunately, Saudi Arabia has yet to lift its air and sea blockade, and as a result, has put the truce and the fate of millions of Yemenis in doubt. To strengthen this fragile truce and to further incentivize Saudi Arabia to stay at the negotiation table, I urge my colleagues to please cosponsor and vote in favor of Representatives JAYAPAL and DEFAZIO'S upcoming War Powers Resolution to end the United States military participation and the Saudi-led coalition's war on Yemen.

□ 1030

At its core this war is about satisfying the egos and ambitions of dictators and regional powers at the expense of mass murder and suffering of

millions of Yemenis all across that country. There is absolutely no reason for this, and this should end today.

GET THE LEAD OUT CAUCUS

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise on behalf of the bipartisan Get the Lead Out Caucus, which I started along with my good colleagues, Congressman MEIJER, Congresswoman DINGELL, and Congresswoman BLUNT ROCHESTER. Since launching our caucus earlier this year, we have grown our membership to almost 30 Members of Congress from districts all over our Nation.

Water contamination by lead service lines can be found in every single congressional district in our country. Lead in water is a public health crisis, Madam Speaker, and the solution is only to fully eliminate lead service lines altogether and replace them with safe copper and plastic pipe.

Clean, affordable drinking water is a human right. So, please, I urge my colleagues to join us. Join us in our effort in the Get the Lead Out Caucus to demonstrate a show of force and solidarity that we can and must get lead out of our water once and for all.

CODY ROUGE COMMUNITY ACTION ALLIANCE

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I recognize the Cody Rouge Community Action Alliance for their outstanding service on behalf of the communities of Michigan's 13 District Strong as they celebrate their 15th anniversary.

The Cody Rouge Community Action Alliance was founded to serve the needs and goals of the neighborhood residents, businesses, and organizations. They have worked to create pathways to greater community engagement and to build future leaders through its youth programming and create a better quality of life for all.

Cody Rouge Community Alliance Action has been able to successfully connect thousands of residents to critical resources with the support of the Cody Rouge Faith Alliance. This alliance includes a multitude of instrumental churches in our community as well as neighborhood associations.

So please join me in recognizing the numerous contributions of Cody Rouge Community Alliance on behalf of Michigan's 13th Congressional District.

MOMENT OF SILENCE TO HONOR SHIREEN ABU AKLEH

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, earlier we heard our President at the White House correspondents' dinner say something very powerful that I will share in this Chamber.

President Biden said:

''We honor journalists killed, missing, imprisoned, detained, and tortured; covering war, exposing corruption, and holding leaders accountable.''

He further told the journalists:

''The free press is not the enemy of the people—far from it. At your best, you're guardians of the truth.''

Today folks woke up this morning all across the world to the killing of Shireen Abu Akleh.

Madam Speaker, let us have a moment of silence as we heard the shocking news of this journalist over 20 years, a Palestinian American killed.

So, Madam Speaker, please, a moment of silence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will observe a moment of silence.

HONORING MS. MADELINE IN RECOGNITION OF HER SERVICE TO EAST TENNESSEE SENIORS

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I don't know if some of the folks in the back there—we have got two more spaces down in front—if you all can't find a place to sit, come on down.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor my good friend, Ms. Madeline, who recently received the Governor's Volunteer Star Award for her outstanding work helping homebound seniors.

Ms. Madeline is celebrating her 25th year in the AmeriCorps Seniors Volunteer Program and has donated 25,000 hours to our community as a senior companion through the Knox County Community Action Committee Office on Aging.

Homebound senior citizens face a real danger of becoming isolated from their communities. Volunteers at the senior companion program work hard every day to address this issue by visiting with homebound folks and providing them with regular social interaction. Ms. Madeline has helped 43 homebound seniors through her work in this program. She has done shopping and meal prep, provided medication reminders, and she has been a friend to folks who really needed one.

The Governor's Volunteer Stars Award is given to outstanding volunteers around Tennessee in recognition of their service to their communities. I am proud of Ms. Madeline for receiving this award, and it is well-deserved. Congratulations to Ms. Madeline. I thank her for being a reliable companion for dozens of east Tennessee seniors.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF JAMES ATKINS, SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAINGER COUNTY SCHOOLS

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to remember the life of James Atkins, the superintendent of Grainger County Schools who passed away on March 27, 2022, at 59 young years.

James spent his career working for the Grainger County School system, and in 2019, he took on the role of superintendent after the retirement of his predecessor, Edward Jarnagin.

As superintendent, he pledged that he would never be too busy to talk to an employee, parent, or student. He knew that the purpose of our school system was to educate and raise up successful students. The kids' well-being was always his priority.

Thanks to Superintendent Atkins' careful planning during the COVID–19 pandemic, Grainger County Schools was named Best for All District by the Tennessee Department of Education. This recognition was granted to schools that responsibly used Federal COVID–19 funds to keep students on track.

As much as James valued his job and the Grainger County Schools system, his family came first. He loved his daughter, Whitney, and his new granddaughter, Carly, with all his heart. They brought him incredible joy, and he was devoted to them.

I wish to extend my condolences to Whitney; Carly; James' mother, Linda; his brother, Jerry; the good folks at Bethel Mission Baptist Church; and the many others who greatly miss him.

Rest in peace, brother.

CONGRATULATING DR. MARTHA BUCHANAN

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate my good friend, Dr. Martha Buchanan, on retiring from her role as director of Knox County Health Department.

Dr. Buchanan said she was 9 years old when she decided she wanted to become a doctor. After years of studying hard, she earned her doctor of medicine from East Tennessee State University's James H. Quillen College of Medicine. She then became a family practice physician which helped her gain experience with fundamental practices that are used in public health.

In 2004, Dr. Buchanan joined the Knox County Health Department as the assistant public health officer. Two years later she was promoted to public health officer. In 2010, she took on the role as the department's director. She has served in that role for the past 12 years.

Dr. Buchanan has certainly earned her retirement from public life, but she will continue to work. She plans to start her own consulting company to help businesses develop strategies to help them stay prepared for health-related emergencies.

I thank Dr. Buchanan for her dedication to Knox County's public health policy for so many years. I wish her the best of luck as she starts this new chapter in her life.

It is not in my notes, Madam Speaker, when I was Knox County mayor, she would always come into our staff meetings and tell us about which restaurants they were going to have to close down. Dadgummit, 2 weeks in a row, both the restaurants that she closed down were restaurants that I had just eaten at the day before. Ironically, I never got sick. So I am not sure about all that.

HONORING SERGEANT RICK LEE, AMERICAN HERO

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I also rise to honor Sergeant Rick Lee, an American hero who served during the Vietnam war.

Sergeant Lee enlisted in the Army on January 19, 1966. He attended basic training at Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri and received his advance individual training at Fort Rucker to become a helicopter mechanic.

After initial training, he was sent to Bien Hwah, Vietnam, as a member of the 118th Assault Helicopter Company. He was promoted to a crew chief and worked on Huey helicopters after 3 months and was eventually promoted to E–5 sergeant. He flew on a wide variety of missions from troop transport to supplies drops, and on many of the missions he was also the door gunner. In 1967, he returned to the United States and served at Fort Steward, Georgia, until he was discharged in January of 1969.

Sergeant Lee was originally from Minnesota, but while stationed at Fort Steward he was invited to go home with a member of his unit to Sevierville where he met a beautiful young woman who would later become his wife. They were married in March of 1968 and have been together for 54 wonderful years. They have three sons who are his pride and joy.

Sergeant Lee also loves the Lord with all his heart, and his faith in God is incredibly important to him. He has been a faithful member of the Grace Baptist Church for 21 years. Our country's heroes are the men and women of our Armed Forces, Madam Speaker, like Sergeant Lee, and I rise to honor him as Tennessee's Second District's May 2022 Veteran of the Month.

NOBODY IS FREE UNTIL EVERYBODY IS FREE

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

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with the one in four women across this country who have had an abortion and every person who will ever seek abortion care; your neighbor, co-worker, family member, those whom you work with, Madam Speaker, and, yes, those whom you worship with, too.

I stand with the mother of three working double shifts to make ends meet, who just could not manage the physical demands of another pregnancy; the student who made the decision to finish their degree and begin their family on their own terms—no shame, no stigma, and no regrets; and the young parents who received the heart-wrenching news that they have miscarried and will need abortion care immediately.

I rise today to proclaim: I see you, I love you, and I stand with you. Carry no shame for your healthcare choice.

The only shame is that there are forces at work to deny you it. And while my heart is heavy, my spirit is resolved and determined.

Madam Speaker, there are many who have arrived at this moment with newfound outrage at the prospect of this reversal of law. But many of us have been in the trenches of this fight for a long time, and we are not surprised. Reproductive justice organizers, Black, Brown, indigenous, disabled, and LGBTQ-plus folks have been sounding the alarm, raising their voices, and putting our bodies on the line in protest as anti-choice lawmakers across the country wage a full-fledged assault on our reproductive rights and freedom.

For too long, the right to control our own bodies, the right to determine our own fate, and the right to decide if and when we have a child is up for debate in the Halls of power.

Madam Speaker, we have been called hysterical, and we have been called fearmongers, and when I talk about who will disproportionally bear the brunt of this, we have been called racebaiters.

This is no drill, and I take no joy in saying: I told you so.

I have stood on the steps of City Hall in Boston. I have organized on the Boston Common. I have stood at the State House in Boston, and I have stood on the steps of the Supreme Court chanting: ''Nobody is free until everybody is free. Liberate abortion.''

Madam Speaker, nobody is free until everybody is free. SCOTUS has offered empty words in their leaked draft ruling and then threw up barricades and fences knowing full well that the majority of people who call this Nation home vehemently disagree.

SCOTUS claims that our human rights are invalidated by their opinions of what is and isn't rooted in our Nation's ''history and traditions.''

A quick history lesson: our Nation's history and traditions denied my very personhood. Our Nation's history and traditions bought and sold my ancestors. Our Nation's history and traditions exploited the bodies of people who look like me.

Our full humanity, our bodily autonomy, and our collective liberation hang in the balance.

Madam Speaker, the Court fails to live up to its ideals and its purpose. The idea of equal justice under the law has been a rallying cry but not a reality for many. The anti-abortion movement in America is rooted in organized white supremacy, and overturning Roe v. Wade would only perpetuate cycles of poverty and trap our most vulnerable in systems of oppression.

None of this is abstract. There is a history of medical apartheid in this country against Black, Brown, immigrant, indigenous, and disabled folks. And right now we find ourselves living in a Black maternal morbidity crisis where Black women are three times more likely to die from pregnancy-related complications than White women—to die.

We have suffered a history of forced sterilization and experimentation on Black, Brown, and disabled bodies without our consent. And now there exists a systemic prospect of folks being forced to carry a pregnancy against their will—forced birth—in the same country where we deprive families with universal healthcare, childcare, and paid medical and family leave.

Abortion bans would put legal, safe, and necessary abortion care out of reach for millions, especially our most vulnerable. So Congress must act. This Democratic-controlled House, Senate, and White House—the majority—must mean more than a talking point, and we must legislate as if lives depend on it, because they do.

To my Senate colleagues on the other side of this Capitol, I ask of you—no, I demand—that you act. We have the voice. We have the power. We have a mandate. It is time for action. Anything else is insufficient.

Abolish the Jim Crow filibuster. Pass the Women's Health Protection Act, which I am a proud original cosponsor of, and enshrine the fundamental human right to abortion care in Federal law once and for all. I cannot stomach one more lecture about the preservation of civil liberties when you seek to deny me the very freedom and agency over my own body.

Nobody is free until everybody is free.

HONORING ROSS BOOKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Ross Booker, a 20-year-old tow truck operator and volunteer firefighter who tragically lost his life on March 6 after being struck by a vehicle. He was in the process of assisting Champaign police officers in removing debris from an accident scene.

Ross graduated from St. Joseph-Ogden High School in 2020, earned his FFA American Degree, and attended Parkland College for diesel mechanics. He was a volunteer firefighter with the St. Joseph-Stanton Fire Protection District and set out to live a life of service, and serve he did. Even now, Ross continues to serve through the gift of organ donation.

Ross' firefighter family remembers him as a young man whose passion was inspirational to others. Friends describe Ross as an old soul filled with compassion, hard work, respect, and love for his family and friends.

To honor Ross' life, please slow down and move over for emergency vehicles. In Illinois, it is the law. We call it Scott's Law in honor of another firefighter who was tragically struck and killed in 2000.

My prayers are with Ross' parents, David and Marita; his brother, Anthony; and all of his friends and family throughout the communities he made better with his service. He will be truly missed.

RECOGNIZING BLAKE RODERICK'S RETIREMENT

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Blake Roderick. There is not a more noble career than one devoted to serving others. Blake Roderick did exactly this through his time at the Pike-Scott Farm Bureau.

Starting in 1981, Blake began a career dedicated to serving and guiding farmers in Illinois. Now, after 40 years, Blake announced he will be retiring this year.

Blake served as executive director, and during his tenure, he successfully protected farm bureau members' private property, helped his members prepare and recover from floods, served as the editor of The Farm Post, and oversaw the merging of the Pike and Scott Farm Bureaus into the present Pike-Scott Farm Bureau.

For his work with the farm bureau, he has received multiple Liberty Bell awards that recognize farm bureau staffers and leaders for their work in serving their members and for their work in policymaking.

I congratulate Blake on a long and accomplished career. Blake has served his members and his community well. His leadership and expertise will be missed.

Blake, it was great to get to know you back in the late 1990s, and I wish you a happy retirement. You have truly earned it.

HONORING DAVID P. HAUCK

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the long, impactful career of David P. Hauck, the Capitol's first Director of Accessibility Services, who, through his determination, kindness, and commitment to ensure that the Capitol is open to individuals of all capabilities, established and led the joint Office of Congressional Accessibility Services for the last 14 years.

At the end of this month, Dave is retiring after over 27 years of public service, but his impact across this campus will last for generations to come.

Over those nearly three decades, Dave and his OCAS team have become an institution on the Hill, assisting countless offices and impacting exponentially more individuals, including Members of Congress, dignitaries, staff, and visitors from every corner of America and all over the world.

Beyond the day-to-day education and guidance that Dave carries out with a can-do attitude, during his career, he has been consulted on every major event, including 30 joint sessions of Congress, seven Presidential inaugurations, and the lying in state or lying in honor of numerous great Americans.

He has approached every request with kindness, commitment, and a dedication to truly help in any way he can.

Originally from Minnesota, Dave began his career on Capitol Hill as a part-time elevator operator on the Senate side while finishing up his graduate studies at American University. Shortly after, he became the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's hearing coordinator under the leadership and guidance of Mr. Bertie Bowman in a Congress very different than what we have today.

Yet, Dave has never skipped a beat. From advising on post-9/11 security changes across campus, to witnessing the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, to assisting with the design of the Capitol Visitor Center, he has established an office and built a team that provides a full slate of accessibility services and education.

His legacy could not be clearer. He has played a keystone role in ensuring that we remain the people's House.

I wish to share my gratefulness for the many ways Dave has helped my team and those of fellow Members and express my sincere congratulations to him on his retirement from Congress. He will truly be missed, but he has established a strong, capable team that will no doubt carry on the essential and impactful work of ensuring that all Capitol campus events are accessible to all.

SUPPORTING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO ABORTION

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

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of a woman's constitutional right to an abortion.

Last week, the Nation got a shocking glimpse into the nightmare scenario many of us have feared for months. The dangerous draft Supreme Court opinion would overrule nearly 50 years of legal precedent by overturning Roe v. Wade.

This decision would not only reverse Roe, but it mocks it and all those who have defended this fundamental right for half a century.

Should this ruling become final, it will represent the culmination of a decades-long effort by Republicans to undermine the basic human rights of millions of Americans, their privacy, and their bodily autonomy. It breaks my heart that my daughter might soon have fewer rights than I did at her age.

While the draft from the Court would send the question on abortion access back to the States, where over half of women and girls of reproductive age could face immediate bans or limits to this basic medical care, I have no doubt that anti-abortion activists will not stop there.

Republican Governors and State legislators are moving swiftly to pass new abortion bans and restrictions so that they are ready for a final ruling in a few weeks.

Even more terrifying, the Republican leader in the Senate acknowledged that, should they gain control of Congress, they will pursue a nationwide abortion ban. This would be an alarming new level of government interference in the private lives of Americans.

The disdain and disrespect for women are palpable throughout the draft decision, and we cannot allow our country that was founded on freedom and liberty to fall backward.

Americans see this draft for what it is: blatantly political. Nothing in my lifetime would threaten the legitimacy of the Court more than finalizing this decision.

Justice Sotomayor called this out during oral argument when she said: ''Will this institution survive the stench that this creates in the public perception that the Constitution and its reading are just political acts? I don't see how it is possible.''

Reading this document reminded me of a mother in my district. She has two healthy children and then became pregnant with a third. The pregnancy was challenging and ultimately threatened her life. She was put in the impossible position of terminating the pregnancy for her own health.

Fortunately, she lived in Washington State, where we have a law that protects the right to an abortion. If she lived in a State without abortion access, her only option would have been to take time off work, find childcare, and make a costly journey to a State where she could get this procedure. This is a burden that many women of color, low-income women, and women living with domestic violence simply cannot bear.

I ask everyone to put yourself in this woman's shoes and ask yourself what you would do if a pregnancy threatened your life. I also ask you to put yourself in the shoes of a woman who became pregnant after being raped and is still expected to carry the baby to term, as would be the case in many States should this decision go forward. These are the decisions I fear too many women in this country will soon be forced to make.

My colleagues on the other side who have pushed for this outcome for decades call themselves pro-life, but I couldn't disagree more. A pro-life party would support children and their mothers; pro-life would support more affordable and accessible childcare; pro-life would support paid family and medical leave.

They have voted time and time again to repeal the Affordable Care Act, which prohibits women from being charged more for the same health coverage or insurance companies from deciding a pregnancy is a preexisting condition. Every single one of my Republican colleagues voted against expanding the child tax credit, which in just 6 months lifted 3.7 million children out of poverty and was a historic tax cut for middle-class families. It is their actions that have brought us to this moment.

Finally, this is also an economic issue for women and families. As Treasury Secretary Yellen said recently: ''Eliminating the right of women to make decisions about when and whether to have children would have very damaging effects on the economy and set women back decades.''

This is a woman's decision. I will keep fighting until we pass the Women's Health Protection Act and enshrine this constitutional right into law once and for all.

DANGEROUS BIPARTISAN CONSENSUS ON UKRAINE

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

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to warn of a dangerous bipartisan consensus that is walking us into war with Russia.

In the days following Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, Senator ROB PORTMAN said: ''I haven't seen this kind of unity since 9/11.'' It is a nice statement, but what does it really mean?

Unity always seems to come before the worst decisions we make. Our drive to unity often overruns our reason and discernment. The post-9/11 consensus gave us the Iraq war, the PATRIOT Act.

The COVID lockdowns and mandates came from unity bundled by fear. Defund the police took off because dissent wasn't allowed. You were shouted down as a racist, just as now questioning our actions in Ukraine makes you a traitor.

Do we have amnesia in this House? Is memory loss a consequence of the gerontocracy of Congress? Just a year ago, we lost a war against goat herders waving rifles. Now, we are rushing to fight a nation that possesses 6,000 nuclear warheads.

Representatives now recklessly assert that we are at war. Congressman MOULTON said last week: ''We are not just at war to support the Ukrainians. We are fundamentally at war, although somewhat through a proxy, with Russia.''

The clandestine services are supposed to be the quiet professionals. Seems now they can't stop bragging to news outlets about how America helped Ukraine assassinate Russian generals and sink Russia's flagship.

How exactly is this supposed to end? It is as if the administration is probing Putin's nuclear red line.

A game of chicken between nuclear powers is insane, and this from Joe Biden, who campaigned to be America's calming sedative. From Russia, I worry about nuclear weapons, not broken tanks.

Last night, this House approved $40 billion for Ukraine as American families go without baby formula. To put that in context, Biden's budget calls for $15.3 billion for Customs and Border Protection, so apparently, Ukraine is more than twice as important as our homeland.

Two weeks ago, we voted on the Ukraine lend-lease act. I was 1 of just 10 Representatives to vote ''no,'' and here was the response from MSNBC: ''GOP's 'Putin wing' balks at supplying weapons to Ukraine.''

So, you are a supporter of Putin if you think it is a bad idea to give the White House blanket permission to send ''any weapon, weapons system, munition, aircraft, vessel, boat, or other implement of war'' to Ukraine while surrendering our rights to repayment.

We are sending so many weapons to Ukraine that we are depleting our own stockpiles, and we aren't just sending bullets and rifles. Now, we are sending howitzers that can fire up to 15 miles. This means weapons we supply and train Ukrainians to use could potentially strike Russian territory.

These weapons aren't just ending up in the hands of the Ukrainian military, either. One official said weapons drop ''into a big black hole.''

Many of these are ending up in the hands of the Azov Battalion. Forty House Democrats called them a neo-Nazi foreign terrorist organization just 3 years ago. Now that they are killing Russians, are these avowed ethnonationalists apparently not so bad?

Democrats go on a daily snipe hunt for white supremacy here in America, yet they are fine giving rockets to actual white supremacists in Ukraine.

Taking the position that we arm anyone to the teeth who will shoot at Russians has actually not always worked for America. It is Javelins to neo-Nazis today; Stinger missiles to the mujahideen in Afghanistan yesterday.

In Syria—another conflict that Washington had consensus on—we supplied jihadist terrorists in their fight against Assad. Assad, like Putin, is an evil man, but does that mean the American taxpayer must arm his enemies without any further inquiry? I don't think so, and I would imagine most Americans don't think so. But that is why we never have real debate on these issues.

The swamp would rather talk about saving democracy than our actual dangerous reality. If we are at war, like Congressman MOULTON says, then why not vote on an Authorization for Use of Military Force, or are we just going to operate in Ukraine like we have in Yemen and throughout the world? Forever, undeclared wars.

I suspect many in this body won't want a vote or a debate because regime change in Russia is their actual objective, not defending Ukraine. To achieve this goal, they are willing to send billions to Kyiv that will line the pockets of corrupt officials, just like we did in Afghanistan. We are sleepwalking into a war, and the American people are left in the dark.

□ 1100

ACCESSING ABORTION CARE WITHOUT GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I rise today as women across this country face the most devastating blow to our rights and our freedom in decades.

For nearly 50 years, Roe v. Wade has been the law of the land, but the Supreme Court is poised to strike down Roe, and 28 states are ready to strip away everyone's right to access abortion care without government interference.

I grew up Catholic. I have a deep understanding of the moral and personal dilemma that the decision to have an abortion can present. But that decision should be a woman's, not the government's. Five Justices should not be able to overrule our will, our rights, and our healthcare decisions.

The House passed legislation to protect everyone's access to abortion care, and the Senate must do the same. In 1990, in fact, Nevadans came together and voted by a 2-to-1 margin to protect a woman's right to choose.

But Washington Republicans don't care. If they take the majority, they will ban abortion nationwide and overrule our State's law. They are out of touch, out of line, and out to take control of women.

This hyperpartisan Supreme Court won't stop at clawing back rights from women. Our Nation's highest court is opening the doors to rip apart individual rights and liberties across the board. Marriage equality, privacy rights, access to contraception, and more, it is all on the line. These are the stakes, and that is why we cannot back down.

About 70 percent of the American public supports a woman's right to access abortion care, and we must make our voices heard. We must call out the partisan extremists on the right who are hiding in the wake of this immensely unpopular decision.

The past week in the news has been absolutely devastating, but this is a fight worth fighting. I am not giving up on this country, I am not giving up on democracy, and I am certainly not giving up on a woman's right to make her own healthcare decisions.

HONORING CHRISTIAN J. KOCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation to designate the post office in Honeoye Falls the CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office.

Christian was an American hero who passed away tragically in January of 2021 during a training mission with the National Guard when his Black Hawk helicopter crashed.

Christian joined the U.S. Army shortly following 9/11 as an infantryman and became a helicopter pilot in 2008. He was a veteran of both wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, where he flew MEDEVAC missions and saved countless lives. In the wake of Hurricane Florence in 2018, Christian and his unit rescued 87 people, along with numerous cats and dogs.

In his civilian life, Christian served as a helicopter pilot for the New York State Police. Shortly before he passed, Christian was honored by the Red Cross

of Western New York for his role in rescuing an 11-year-old boy who had become trapped in a deep gorge.

Christian was truly a selfless servant. As his sister-in-law told the local news following his passing: ''There are many, many people walking this Earth right now who owe their lives to Christian.''

Above all else, Christian was a devoted family man. He leaves behind his loving wife, Teressa, and his children, Everett, Addison, Ari, and Talia.

Christian was a model citizen. He was the kind of American we all should strive to be. He leaves behind a profound legacy of selfless service to our Nation and a deep impact to his community, our community. Our Nation mourns him as a hero.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this brave veteran for his service and sacrifice to our Nation and pass the legislation to designate the Honeoye Falls Post Office as the CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office.

PROTECTING SENIORS FROM SCAMMERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bipartisan, bicameral legislation, H.R. 5914, the Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act, which will help stop financial scammers from targeting vulnerable older Americans.

According to a report from the Senate Special Committee on Aging released last Congress, senior scams cost older Americans nearly $3 billion a year, often hitting their retirement nest eggs, not to mention the pain and anxiety you can't put a dollar figure on.

Additionally, a survey from the Investor Protection Trust found that last year about 7 million Americans reported being a victim of financial exploitation. What is worse is that only 1 in 24 cases of elder exploitation actually gets reported.

Millions of seniors across the country, including in my district in northern New Jersey—even my own mother of blessed memory—have been the victims of financial scams, and far too many have been cheated out of their retirement savings.

I remember my mom called me and claimed that I had messed up her tax return, and my mom wasn't exactly shy about that. Luckily, we figured it out and stopped that ''IRS agent'' in his tracks. Obviously, it was a fraudulent IRS agent. But how many others paid?

My bipartisan bill will create a new Senior Investor Protection Grant program to support State enforcement agencies and task forces charged with protecting and educating seniors on financial fraud. They will be able to hire additional investigative staff, invest in equipment and training for law enforcement, and better educate seniors on financial scams.

I am confident that with this work at the State level, with law enforcement and with more outreach to local communities and seniors, we can more fully fight back against these hucksters who are scamming our seniors.

My Empowering States to Protect Seniors from Bad Actors Act is a key part of my senior security strategy, to make sure we are doing everything we can to end financial scams targeting our seniors, including stopping the unending stream of robocalls and unwanted text messages. It also builds on my bipartisan, bicameral legislation, the Senior Security Act, which the House passed last year, as well as my ongoing work to put an end to the annoying robocalls targeting our seniors.

It is time we acted. Older Americans have given so much to our great country. We should always have their backs and help protect them from predators who want to take advantage of them. It is incumbent on us to protect them from scammers and abuse and to make sure we do everything we can to stop robocalls. We have passed legislation in this Chamber to do just that.

It is time we make sure the Federal Communications Commission acts to hold all of those phone companies who are part of all of these robocalls accountable. It is time. That is what my Senior Security Strategy is all about and what this bipartisan legislation that the House will be voting on is also all about, protecting our seniors. They need a cop on the beat, and we are here today to do something about it.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in favor of my bipartisan bill to stop bad actors from cheating older Americans out of their hard-earned retirement savings and stand by our seniors when they need it most.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS FIRST, AMERICANS LAST

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, when a Federal judge struck down the Centers for Disease Control's 15-day extension of the mask mandate on public transportation, Americans celebrated this action as a welcome win for freedom. This decision was long overdue and was welcomed by almost everyone, except those in the Biden administration who immediately announced they would be appealing this decision.

After hearing this announcement, I was perplexed. After all, President Biden had just recently announced that he would be lifting pandemic restrictions on our southern border by rescinding title 42 enforcement. The American people got the message loud and clear: illegal immigrants first, Americans last.

Madam Speaker, 2.4 million illegal immigrants have been apprehended at the border since President Biden took office, 221,303 just in the month of March of this year. This is all before President Biden announced title 42 would be rescinded, which is sure to lead to an even larger influx of illegal immigrants as we wait to see the April numbers from Border Patrol.

Madam Speaker, it is past time to put the politics aside and put this country first. We must secure our border by finishing the wall and enforcing our laws. I urge President Biden to reverse his decision to rescind title 42 and put America First.

RECOGNIZING MRS. OPAL BOHANNON

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Opal Bohannon as she celebrates 95 years of life. She is a beloved mother, grandmother, Cookeville native, and one of the best cooks in all of Tennessee. Mrs. Bohannon made her entire State proud when she was named the ''world's grand champion down-home beef stew chef'' at the Music and Molasses Festival in 2007.

Opal is the oldest of 10 children. She learned how to cook by helping her mother in the kitchen, as so many do, and she got good at it. Her beef stew not only won awards, but it was also a dinnertime staple in her family for more than 60 years. Mrs. Bohannon went on to hone those cooking skills by working in the Cookeville High School cafeteria for 15 years before retiring in 1989. Her culinary gifts were featured in the Tennessee Home and Farm magazine and even recognized by the Tennessee General Assembly in 2008.

Throughout her life, Mrs. Bohannon exemplified what it means to have a servant's heart. She regularly brought her blue-ribbon stew to friends, neighbors, and church potluck dinners for guests to enjoy. She frequently volunteered for the Putnam County Fair. While she spent countless hours in the kitchen, it is clear her real talent in life has been bringing joy to others.

Madam Speaker, I hope Mrs. Bohannon has a great 95th birthday and many more great years to come.

INFRASTRUCTURE LAW IN ACTION

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

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, access to affordable high-quality internet is not a privilege in today's day and age. It is a necessity and a right.

Yet, the sad truth is that too many families in my district and across America simply cannot afford it. In Cleveland, more than 30 percent of all households lack access to high-speed internet.

That is why the bipartisan infrastructure law created the new Affordable Connectivity Program. The program provides a $30 per month internet

discount to Americans whose household income is at or below twice the Federal poverty level or those enrolled in SNAP, Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income, or a number of other programs, making them eligible for the Affordable Connectivity Program. Now, around 4 in 10 households qualify for this new discount. That is nearly 40 percent of American households.

Just this week, President Biden announced a new partnership with 20 leading internet providers to offer $30 plans. Combined with the internet discount, these offerings will make internet effectively free for millions of Americans. This is the infrastructure law in action.

WISHING VELETER MAZYCK A HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I also rise today to wish my chief of staff, Veleter Mazyck, a very happy birthday. I pray that it is filled with all of the people and things she loves most and that it may be as amazing as she is. We wish her many, many more.

□ 1115

RAMIFICATIONS OF AMERICA'S ENERGY POLICY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, it is a fairly common phrase amongst truckers and other people that use things that if you have got it, a truck brought it. That is really very, very true in all of our lives because it underlines really the importance of diesel fuel to everybody and everything that we use.

For example, a farmer doesn't get the seed, the fertilizer, the inputs unless a truck has brought that to their farm; they are bringing the fuel for the tractors, they are bringing the seed, they are bringing the fertilizer.

Then when the farmer is done growing that, the truck hauls it away to the processing center. Then the processing center mills that rice, mills that wheat, turns that product into something that is then trucked to the store shelves, where you go get it.

This ripples through all aspects of the things that we use, things that are produced in this country: By a miner, by a timber faller, what have you. There is a supply chain and an energy chain that runs all the way through. It is essential that we understand that at this time when the Biden administration is making it more and more difficult, nearly impossible to produce new petroleum products in this country.

Instead, we are hell-bent on this direction of saying we are going to electrify everything. Okay. That sounds nice on its surface, but what is the real cost? What is the real effect?

Electrifying all vehicles by X year, that is the goal. They are trying to push that in California. Well, in my home State of California, for example, we can hardly keep the lights on as it is.

At the same time, they are trying to tear out dams, like up on the Klamath River, that produce hydroelectric power, which is CO_2-free, since everybody is into that. They want to remove that. They are also scheduled to take out the nuclear power plant down near San Luis Obispo, which produces by itself 10 percent of the electricity that Californians use. One power plant, 10 percent. They want to just take that offline and make up 10 percent somehow by eliminating those two nuclear reactors.

Now, thankfully, there are folks starting to look at that a little bit differently as the crisis becomes more and more obvious to more people in my home State of California, but energy across the country as well. My understanding is our Governor has finally woken up to the idea that maybe we need to keep Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

And now the Energy Secretary in the Biden administration has looked at that a little bit, too. Maybe a little common sense will come around on shutting down that plant, and maybe we can apply that to hydroelectric plants since they seem to want to tear every dam out, whether it is in northern California or up in the State of Washington, at a time when electricity is becoming a bigger crunch in my home State.

Indeed, they are constantly telling us, turn off the lights, turn up your cooling in the summer so your house is warmer. Don't run your appliances until 9 or 10 p.m. or way early in the morning. These are all nice steps we can take, but we have been put in this place because of lack of planning because of too much regulation on being able to generate more power.

This all has its roots in what the Biden administration policy is by getting rid of the dams or making it so difficult through the FERC relicensing process. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission adds all these pieces that have nothing to do with generating power, making sure it is safe to do so. They have to deed away a piece of property for some environmental purpose or send kids to camp or something like that that has nothing to do with generating power. All it does is make your power more scarce or more expensive.

But we are going to learn all these things, aren't we? As the government takes away power, takes away the ability to make power, the prices go up, and we have more blackouts. For crying out loud, because of our forestry policy or lack of, we can't trim the trees around the power lines like we need to in order to ensure the power can stay on all the time.

What we have in California now is these so-called public safety power shutoffs if the wind blows because a tree branch might blow into a power line and cause an outage, which makes a great big fire; such as the Dixie fire we had last year in northern California, right under a million acres because a healthy looking tree fell into a power line. Now, they love to blame utilities on that, but really forest policy plays a major role in these blackouts and these fires.

We have to do much more because if we want to have an energy policy, we want to have electricity that comes from somewhere, then we have to have the ability to transmit it safely, and not just shut it off like some Third World country because the wind blows. I mean, it is ridiculous.

We need a petroleum policy in this country that continues to supply what we have and make our system, our supply chain work. It isn't working very well right now, because in my home State, $5.50 gasoline is common, $6 diesel is common. It wasn't that way just 1½ years ago, and it doesn't have to be that way. Sound policy will deliver us from these high prices.

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 19 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MRVAN) at noon.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, evening, morning, and noon Your people in Ukraine cry out in distress. Hear their voices from the wreckage of their homes and cities. Give heed to those ravaged by war's destruction. Listen for them from the pits of their hiding places.

Rescue them from the battle waged around and against them. Attend to the children who have lost their parents and tremble in fear. Comfort the men and women who grieve the death of their loved ones and are anxious in their forced separation from their families. Uphold the country's leaders and all who battle relentlessly in defense of their homeland and who defend their country's future against all who dare to oppose its sovereignty and seek to destroy its peace.

Eternal God, You have reigned forever and ever, bring Your justice to bear against the wicked. Answer the cries of the oppressed. Sustain those who cast their desperate cares before You. Let not the righteous be shaken.

Let all who call to You this day trust in You and find hope in Your salvation.

In Your matchless name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. LAMALFA led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED), the whole number of the House is 429.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE.

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

WESTERN NEW YORK NATIONAL CEMETERY

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, for years, western New York has been home to one of the largest veteran populations in the United States.

Our community fought for an official solemn resting place for veterans and their families close to home. In 2017, construction began on the Western New York National Cemetery. Early on, there were warnings that the gateway to the cemetery posed traffic hazards. Since then, automobile accidents have occurred, some ending in tragedy.

The United States Department of Veterans Affairs released a report suggesting ways that safety could be improved at the cemetery's entrance, where, right now, oncoming traffic often exceeds 60 miles per hour.

We are calling on the VA to listen to the voices of the community and to respond swiftly with a solution. Action is necessary to protect the grieving families of fallen western New York heroes.

NATIONAL NURSES WEEK

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the men and women in the nursing profession today.

This week is National Nurses Week. Every year from May 6 through May 12 we celebrate the work and contribution nurses make in the healthcare field. National Nurses Week ends on Florence Nightingale's birthday, the founder of modern-day nursing.

Prior to serving Congress, I spent nearly three decades in the healthcare profession. There I worked closely with nurses and saw firsthand the care and the compassion that they showed their patients.

Nursing is a science and an art, reserved for those who are the most caring, giving, and passionate about helping others. Nurses help their patients and families with comfort, compassion, guidance, and care.

Mr. Speaker, we should always thank our nurses for their hard work and dedication. Please join me in recognizing the nursing community this week. We should be grateful for their commitment to caring for others, especially during these trying times.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our Nation's law enforcement officers and to recognize their sacrifice.

Today marks the first day of National Police Week, and our fallen heroes and their families are weighing heavily on my mind.

Six years ago in my district, Palm Springs Police Department Officers Lesley Zerebny and Gil Vega were tragically shot and killed in the line of duty. In their memories, I authored the Heroes Lesley Zerebny and Gil Vega First Responders Survivors Support Act to ensure that their families receive the financial support they need.

Last fall, when the Protecting America's First Responders Act became law, we took a momentous step toward fulfilling this mission. With portions of my bill included, we fixed bureaucratic loopholes in the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program that cost families up to tens of thousands of dollars.

Now, we must build on this success and pass my bill in its entirety to fully honor our fallen heroes. This police week, I urge my colleagues to follow words with action and follow praise with pragmatic solutions that will improve the lives of fallen first responders' families.

HISTORY OF THE SHENANDOAH CAVERNS

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, Virginia's Sixth District is home to some of the most beautiful landscapes and natural wonders in the country.

One of the most breathtaking attractions western Virginia has to offer, Shenandoah Caverns, is just a short 2-hour drive down I–81 from our Nation's Capital.

While building the Southern Railroad through Shenandoah County in the 1800s, the rail company asked landowner, Abraham Neff, for permission to dig a rock quarry for stones to help continue the project. While exploring the quarry, Mr. Neff's sons discovered the caverns after climbing 275 feet down an opening that had been exposed.

The family eventually sold the property to Hunter Chapman, who hoped to show the world the marvel that had been uncovered. In 1922, Chapman got his wish when Shenandoah Caverns officially opened, attracting generations of locals and tourists alike.

Since then, for the past 100 years, the caverns have provided stunning views, incredible geology, and extraordinary crystalline formations to all who visited. Shenandoah Caverns is truly remarkable, and I congratulate its current owner, Kathy Hargrove Kelly, on the business' centennial.

JOBS REPORT

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

Mr. LIEU. Mr. Speaker, another terrific jobs report came out last week, showing that over 428,000 jobs were created in April.

Since President Biden took office, over 8.3 million jobs were created, the most in U.S. history. This was partly a result of the American Rescue Plan passed by Democrats. President Biden and Democrats are working for a better America for the people.

What are MAGA Republicans working on? Government-mandated pregnancy. Extreme MAGA Republicans want to ban abortion nationwide. There is a clear difference between Democrats and MAGA Republicans.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMALL BUSINESSES

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, last week we celebrated National Small Business Week and recognized the great contributions of small business owners and their employees in our towns.

Small business owners create local jobs and drive U.S. innovation. A 2019 report from the Small Business Administration shows that small businesses account for 44 percent of all activity in

the U.S. When you spend money in a local business, a majority of that dollar stays right in your town and stays local.

Unfortunately, they are being hit especially hard by the current economic crisis created by the Biden administration and their failed policies. They are facing severe supply chain disruptions and shortages, leaving their shelves empty—in the United States of America, unbelievable.

Energy costs are making it difficult for them to get their products and keep their lights on. Inflation and rising prices make it very hard for small mom-and-pop shops to even keep their doors open.

According to a National Federation of Independent Business survey, 99 percent of small business owners reported that rising energy and fuel costs are negatively impacting everybody across the board.

Over 80 percent are now reporting that they had to raise their prices for consumers for everybody just to stay afloat.

The bare shelves of Biden policies are hurting small business owners and consumers. There is no solution until we get back to a sound economic basis of doing business.

ABORTION SCIENCE

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the left loves to tell us to follow the science. Well, here is some science: At 6 weeks, an unborn child has a beating heart, and by 15 weeks, unborn children can suck their thumbs, have fully formed noses and lips, eyes and eyebrows, and they can feel excruciating pain—now clearly seen from the modern ultrasound.

Forty-nine years ago, the Supreme Court failed to honor the most basic human right in its Roe v. Wade decision. I applaud the Justices that bravely stood up to the radical abortion industry and defended life. I also applaud President Trump; he gave the American people a court that delivered a pro-life win for the Nation.

Please join me in praying for the Justices, all the unborn children in America, for women who have been deceived by the abortion industry, and for the end of Roe v. Wade.

RECOGNIZING JAN LYONS

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

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jan Lyons, a great Kansan and this year's winner of the 2022 Jay B. Dillingham Award for Agricultural Leadership and Excellence.

Jan is certainly a deserving recipient of such an honor. As a young person, she got started raising her own Angus cattle with a few of her dad's cows. In the 1970s, Jan and her husband, Frank, started the Lyons Ranch Angus cow herd south of Manhattan, Kansas, with some of the females originating from her father's herd.

Today, Lyons Ranch consists of Jan and Frank, their daughter Amy and her husband, Carl, along with their sons and their wives. Jan's daughter, Debbie, also manages a cattle operation with her husband. Jan is the matriarch of a true family operation, which is why I am delighted to honor her here today.

Jan was the first woman president of the Kansas Angus Association. She was also the president of the Kansas Livestock Association and the president of the National Cattlemen's Beef Association. With all of this on her plate, Jan has still found time to serve as a 4–H leader in Riley County where she teaches young people about the importance of agriculture.

Jan has received a great deal of praise for being a trailblazing woman in agriculture. In response to this praise, Jan once said, Women have always been in agriculture—they just haven't always been the spokespeople. I would like to think that I am just a good rancher and a good leader, not a good woman rancher.

Well, Jan, you are a great rancher and an outstanding leader. Congratulations on your well-deserved award and thank you for all of your hard work on behalf of Kansas agriculture.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during National Police Week, in recognition of the men and women of law enforcement who put their lives on the line every single day in order to protect and serve.

I rise to express my profound gratitude to our law enforcement officers for their incredible bravery and sacrifice, especially those in the Suffolk County Police Department, Nassau County Police Department, NYPD, and Port Authority Police Department—and to recognize one hero in particular.

In April 2021, Suffolk County Police Officer Christopher Racioppo engaged a suspect who crashed his car after driving erratically down South Ocean Avenue in Patchogue. The driver exited his car, attacked and stabbed Officer Racioppo, nearly costing him his life.

Thankfully, Officer Racioppo made a full recovery and was promoted to detective shortly after. He is being honored this week by the National Association of Police Organizations, along with another Suffolk County Police Officer, Taylor Herbst, and two NYPD officers, Robert Holmes and Alejandra Jacobs.

Congratulations to those officers and may God bless them and watch over them and all of our brave men and women in blue.

HELP THE DOWNWINDERS

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

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, S. 4119 is a clean and simple extension of the existing Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. It represents an incredible and increasingly rare achievement here in Congress: a bipartisan solution to a nonpartisan problem.

Between 1945 and 1962, the United States conducted over 100 aboveground nuclear weapons tests, releasing harmful radiation material into the air and literally blanketing parts of the United States, including Utah, with poisonous dust.

RECA, championed by the late Senator Orrin Hatch, was a lifeline to thousands of downwinders whose lives were lost or forever changed because of this exposure. Unless Congress acts, the program will expire in 2 months. That would leave downwinders like Sara Penny of Cedar City, Utah, behind. Her story was cataloged in the ''Downwinders of Utah Archive.''

Sara Penny was born in 1953, the same year the ''Dirty Harry'' bomb was tested in Nevada. She said: ''We knew we could die any day from about 5th grade. Our piano teacher's daughter . . . died of leukemia. A steady stream of deaths followed.''

Her grandfather died of leukemia. Her aunt died of breast cancer. Her cousin had a bone marrow transplant from his brother but died anyway. Her high school classmate died early from a brain tumor. Her cousin got breast cancer.

Her story is tragic, but it is not unique. Too many downwinders are still suffering. Just last week, I heard from constituents who were starting the process of applying for RECA benefits—these are individuals who lived in the shadow of radiation released into our beautiful Western skies.

We have a chance to make right what the Federal Government got wrong when it conducted these nuclear tests in our backyard. We can't walk away from RECA.

For Sara and all downwinders, please join me in voting ''yes'' on S. 4119, the RECA Extension Act of 2022.

□ 1215

PRIVATE SECTOR IS STEPPING UP

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the private sector continues to provide critical aid to Ukraine and its surrounding areas. Sadly, many stories of these good deeds are seldom reported on by the media.

Eli Lilly, one of America's top pharmaceutical companies, has been shipping insulin to Ukraine to aid its citizens in their time of need. Further, Eli Lilly also committed to providing additional deliveries of medicines, including cancer treatments and COVID–19 treatments.

Mr. Speaker, these simple acts underscore how important of a role private-sector companies play in both the domestic and international communities.

I thank Eli Lilly and the many other companies across the country that are stepping up to the plate and making a difference. Your efforts have not gone unnoticed.

LEAKED DRAFT OPINION OVERTURNING ROE

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, last week's draft opinion overturning Roe v. Wade laid bare what is at stake this year for American families. First, most importantly, Roe is still law. This was a draft. Don't cancel your appointment.

Proud science States like Illinois are going to fight this every step of the way. But, ultimately, horrifyingly, that may not matter because American women are facing a retrogression of fundamental legal rights that is unprecedented in modern history because this is not the end. This is just the beginning.

The State-level assault on reproductive freedom has already begun. Next, Republicans plan to ban abortions federally. Then they say they want to go further: our right to contraception; to marry who you love despite their gender or the color of their skin.

Only two things can stop this: the Women's Health Protection Act and a Senate that defends reproductive freedom. We won't stop fighting until we have both.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1103

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Ms. Kaptur.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Ms. Garcia of Texas.

Mr. RUIZ (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

RECA EXTENSION ACT OF 2022

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4119) to reauthorize the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4119

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 ''RECA Extension Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(d) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (Public Law 101–426; 42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended—

(1) by striking the first sentence and inserting ''The Fund shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the RECA Extension Act of 2022.''; and

(2) by striking ''22-year period'' and inserting ''2-year period''.

(b) LIMITATION ON CLAIMS.—Section 8(a) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (Public Law 101–426; 42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by striking ''within 22 years after the date of the enactment of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2000'' and inserting ''not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the RECA Extension Act of 2022''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 4119, the RECA Extension Act of 2022, would extend the life of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, which is also known as RECA, a trust fund that needs to be extended by this bill for 2 years after the date of the bill's enactment. Action is urgently needed because the RECA trust fund is currently set to expire on July 10 of this year.

The bill would also extend the time to file a RECA claim to within 2 years after the date of enactment.

Originally passed by Congress in 1990, RECA established a program administered by the Department of Justice to pay one-time compensation to individuals harmed by atmospheric testing of U.S. atomic weapons and to certain uranium mine workers who were harmed as they labored to produce the necessary raw materials for U.S. atomic weapon developments. During its over 30-year history, the RECA program has been improved and supported on a bipartisan basis.

It is my hope that Congress will eventually adopt bipartisan legislation that will further extend the life of the program and expand eligibility to those who have been left out. For now, however, it is important that we extend the RECA trust fund for another 2 years while discussions on these measures continue.

This legislation was introduced by Senator MIKE LEE, and it passed the Senate by unanimous consent. Hopefully, we can send it on to the President's desk here in the House.

I thank Representative GREG STANTON, a longtime champion of the RECA program, for his leadership. Through his efforts, the Judiciary Committee—my Subcommittee on The Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties—held a hearing and marked up legislation strengthening the RECA program, which helped pave the way for this bill.

I also thank Representative TERESA LEGER FERNANDEZ who has been an active champion on this issue for her efforts to preserve and expand the RECA program. I also thank our former Member, now a Senator, Senator LUJÁN, who brought this to my attention originally. He has been a champion on this issue, too, for the people of New Mexico and the people affected all throughout the Western United States.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on S. 4119, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in 1990, Congress passed the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, or RECA, to provide restitution to individuals who got sick from exposure to radiation as a result of the atomic bomb testing between 1945 and 1963. The goal of Congress in 1990 was to provide compensation to people whose health ailments were caused by the U.S. Government's activities.

This intention can be seen in the one-time nature of the payments and in the specific geographic, time, and disease requirements for compensation. Congress last extended and expanded RECA in 2000 and directed that the fund sunset in July of 2022. As that date has drawn closer, there have been bipartisan and bicameral conversations about potentially extending and expanding RECA.

This bill is a clean, 2-year extension of that statute. It does not change the terms; it simply maintains the status quo to provide more time for these conversations to take place. As Congress continues to consider RECA, we must keep in mind the evidence before us.

In 2005, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine completed a congressionally mandated

study and concluded that Congress should not simply expand eligibility in RECA based on geography alone. As this study explained:

> In most cases it is unlikely that exposure to radiation fallout was a substantial or contributing cause to any developing cancer.

No one here disputes that if the Federal Government recklessly took actions that led to our citizens getting cancer, we should provide compensation for that harm. That is why Congress passed RECA in 1990 and why it was extended in 2000. However, this program should not become an endless program in the name of unclear evidence and political expediency.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman COHEN for his leadership on this issue. Arizona and New Mexico get along very, very well, particularly on this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4119, the RECA Extension Act of 2022.

Since 1990, RECA has provided payments to more than 37,000 individuals who have suffered health consequences due to the Federal Government's atomic weapons development and testing programs. We know an extension of RECA is necessary. There are still families filing claims for their fair share of restitution, and according to a recent publication of the CDC, many more individuals will develop cancers and illnesses linked to the radiation exposure in the years to come.

But we also know that since its inception RECA has inexplicably excluded far too many downwinders from the program. Some Americans—like uranium millers, miners, ore transporters, and those present at weapons testing sites—were exposed to radiation directly through their work, while others were exposed downwind just going about their daily routines as fallout from atmospheric testing blanketed their homes and communities.

When the lines of eligibility were drawn for downwinders to access RECA funds, there existed a major flaw. Two counties—Clark County, Nevada; and Mohave County, Arizona—were only partially included. Although Mohave County has the highest age-adjusted rates of invasive cancer and the highest mortality rates from cancer of any county of Arizona, only the northern portion of the county is downwinder-eligible. And in Nevada only the northeastern-most townships of Clark County are included, despite it practically sharing a border with the Nevada Testing Site where most of the atmospheric weapons testing occurred.

Tragically, families in the lower portions of Mohave and Clark Counties have lost spouses, parents, siblings, and loved ones to radiation illnesses, and it is an absolute shame that they have been left behind by their Federal Government.

Since I was elected to Congress, I have worked to remedy this decades-old injustice. It has been one of my top priorities, and my bill, the Downwinders Parity Act of 2021, would extend RECA eligibility to the rest of these two counties and deliver justice to many Americans who have been left behind.

I am disappointed that this bill does not include more downwinders, but I am hopeful that with this 2-year extension we will have enough time to find a way forward to expand downwinder eligibility.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on S. 4119.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from the great State of New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL).

Ms. HERRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the RECA Extension Act of 2022. This legislation is a critical step in making certain that those men and women who have been harmed by the development and testing that occurred at the dawn of the nuclear age are compensated and assisted by the government that put them in harm's way.

My constituents—the uranium miners, mill workers, uranium ore transporters, and those who lived downwind of atmospheric nuclear tests deserve our thanks, deserve our compassion, and are now in need of our assistance.

The Radiation Exposure Compensation Act was scheduled to expire on July 10 of this year.

The legislation before us extends the program unchanged for 2 years. This extension gives us the opportunity to amend this law to be more in keeping with the latest scientific data that indicates that there are additional classifications of workers and diseases that need to be included, as well as additional geographic areas that need to be added for those exposed to radiation from atmospheric nuclear weapons testing, including a significant population of my constituents in New Mexico.

We should not view this extension as the chance to take a break from working on the shortcomings of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, but as a chance for us to work together in a bipartisan way to make things right, to change the damage and suffering of Americans who have been harmed by the radiation exposure due to government negligence.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, just last month, I held a meeting in Grants, New Mexico, where nearly 50 community members shared their stories. Many of these men and women were post-1971 uranium workers or downwinders who are not yet eligible for RECA benefits.

Listening to their stories hit home that there is still a lot of work left to be done to make sure these people are made whole.

The time to get around the table to reform RECA is now—not in 2 years, not in a year, but now. I invite all Members of Congress to join me now in this work. Let's work out a legislative compromise to right these wrongs for the people of this great Nation.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) to control the remainder of the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Utah will control the time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman COHEN for his and his staff's tireless efforts on behalf of RECA.

Last week, Congressman OWENS and I led a bipartisan group of Members to request a vote on S. 4119. I am grateful to Speaker PELOSI and Leader HOYER for bringing it before us today.

In 1945, the U.S. Government detonated the first atomic bomb at the Trinity test site in New Mexico. The U.S. would go on to conduct more than 200 aboveground nuclear tests throughout the century.

Uranium miners, many of whom are Latino or Native American in my home State, worked without the necessary health and safety protections and are still falling sick from radiation exposure.

Downwinders everywhere who lived in communities around certain test sites continue to suffer from lung cancer, pulmonary fibrosis, and other deadly diseases directly linked to uranium and nuclear radiation.

Too many have fallen sick from lung cancer, pulmonary fibrosis, and other deadly diseases because of the radiation exposure. This is an environmental injustice issue of the most explosive kind.

This injustice necessitated the enactment of the bipartisan RECA in 1990 to provide some compensation for these individuals. As we have all heard today, RECA is set to expire this summer, and we must not let that happen because more than 30 years later, too many downwinders and uranium workers continue to fall ill because of the government's nuclear testing program. They still deserve justice under the law.

In fact, just last week, CDC scientists authored a letter that showed a substantial number of uranium miners could still develop diseases after July that would qualify them for RECA compensation.

That letter points out that some of the cancers are 4,040 percent higher than the standard population. Imagine that. It can only be attributed to the uranium mines and exposure.

S. 4119 will extend RECA as it currently exists for 2 years.

I must note that, yes, every schoolchild knows where the first atomic bomb was exploded, and it was

in New Mexico. But for some inexplicable reason, New Mexico was left out as those places where downwinders needed and were eligible for compensation.

As noted by almost every speaker this morning, we must use this time to quickly work on making sure that RECA is corrected so that it applies to all those who are harmed by atomic testing, including in those counties in Arizona, those places in Utah, and those places in New Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, I include the letter titled ''Health burdens of uranium miners will extend beyond the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act deadline'' in the RECORD.

[From Occup. Environ. Med., May 2022]

HEALTH BURDENS OF URANIUM MINERS WILL EXTEND BEYOND THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT DEADLINE

The US Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) is a government compensation programme, which provides partial restitution to individuals whose health was affected by nuclear weapons testing or uranium industry employment. RECA covers US uranium miners employed between 1942 and 1971 who developed or died from lung cancer, pulmonary fibrosis, silicosis, pneumoconiosis or pulmonale related to lung fibrosis. RECA is set to terminate this year. The filing deadline for living claimants or spouses of deceased claimants is 10 July 2022. To access evidence of whether uranium miners will continue to develop compensable diseases after the termination of RECA, was examined mortality rate trends within the US Colorado Plateau uranium miner cohort.

The US Colorado Plateau cohort includes 4137 underground uranium miners employed for at least 1 month and with one or more medical screenings between 1950 and 1960. Underlying cause of death was ascertained through 2016 using the US National Death Index. Person time began in 1960 when reference mortality rates were available. Person time ended at date of death, date lost to follow-up or the end of follow-up (2016). The cohort does not include millers or ore transporters. Details on cohort inclusion criteria, vital status, mortality ascertainment, outcome definition and standard population rates reported in a previous study.

We calculated standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) and corresponding 95% CIs overall and by decade of calendar period (1960–1969, . . ., 2000–2009, 2010–2016) for silicosis, interstitial pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and pneumoconiosis, which are compensable for uranium miners under RECA. SMRs were adjusted for age and calendar period (5-year groups) and racialisation (white or American Indian). Regional standard mortality rates for all outcomes were based on data from New Mexico and Arizona for American Indian Miners.

From 1960 to 2016, there were 64 IPF deaths, 49 pneumoconiosis deaths and 52 silicosis deaths in the cohort. Overall, the IPF mortality rates were 380% higher than the standard population (SMR 4.8; 95%CI 3.7 to 6.1) pneumoconiosis mortality rates were 3860% higher than the standard population (SMR 39.6; 95%CI 29.3 to 52.3), and silicosis rates were 4040% higher than the standard population (SMR 41.4; 95%CI 30.9 to 54.3).

For all three causes of death, rates were higher in more recent calendar periods. IPF rates were lowest in 1960–1969 (observed=2, SMR=2.0; 95%CI 0.2 to 7.1) and highest in 2010–2016 (observed=12, SMR=68.7; 95%CI 35.4 to 120.0) but remained substantially elevated in the 2010–2016 period (observed=13, SMR=56.4, 95%CI 30.0 to 96.4). Silicosis mortality was also elevated in later calendar periods, with the highest SMR in 1980–1989 (observed=17, SMR=75.7; 95%CI 44. to 121.2). In 2010–2016, silicosis mortality rates remained substantively higher than the standard population (observed=6, SMR=61.5; 95%CI 22.4 to 133.8).

While the majority of US uranium mining activities ceased by the mid-1990's, the health effects of uranium mining persist. An important public health implication of our SMR analysis is that former uranium miners in the US continue to die of IPF, silicosis, and pneumoconiosis at a far higher rate than the comparable general population over our period of study; SMRs are elevated overall, increase with advancing calendar period and persist over time. This analysis suggests that former uranium miners will develop RECA-eligible diseases after RECA ends.

The inferences from these SMRs extend beyond the Colorado Plateau cohort. The Colorado Plateau uranium miner cohort represents only a small sample of the total US uranium miner population. The uranium industry employed tens of thousands of workers,[1] perhaps as many as 30,000 workers minded uranium under-ground.[4] So, the Colorado Plateau cohort represents only about 5%–15% of the total uranium miner population. This figure does not include the population of uranium millers, surface miners and ore transporters, who are also eligible for RECA funds. Based on the SMRs by calendar period and estimates of the total uranium miner population, it is expected that we will continue to observe many IPF, silicosis, and pneumoconiosis deaths in this group of workers after the planned termination of RECA. Although only 11% of the cohort was still alive at the end of 2016 and the median age of surviving miners over 80, there are younger RECA-eligible miners not in our Colorado Plateau cohort. The latest year of hire in the cohort was 1960, while RECA-eligible miners could have been hired through 1971. It is difficult to accurately estimate the number of miners that would be affected by the termination of RECA, but the approximations above indicate that a substantial number of miners could still develop compensable diseases.

This analysis was limited by using cause of death data rather than disease incidence data. Although these respiratory diseases are highly fatal, there are likely more miners in the cohort who developed these diseases but did not have deaths attributed to them. And, based on the long latency and induction periods of these respiratory diseases we expect additional incident cases to occur. This analysis is also limited because mortality follow-up only extends through 2016. But even if SMRs started to decrease subsequent to 2016, they would still likely be in excess compared with the standard population after 10 July 2022 when RECa terminates given that these SMRs have been substantially elevated since at least 1970, and for IPF, the number of observed cases appears to have increased since that time.

This analysis is based on uranium miners first employed between 1950 and 1960, but more contemporary miners are also at elevated risk of respiratory disease. Although they may be exposed at a lower intensity, these miners were still exposed to radon, silica dust and other agents that increase the risk of developing RECA-compensable diseases. A recent study from the large international Pooled Uranium Miner Analysis showed that miners first hired 1965 or later experience elevated lung cancer (observed=856, SMR=1.34; 95%CI 1.26 to 1.44).[5] Clinical data also indicated that workers employed after 1971 have a high burden of respiratory disease.[6]

The examination of non-malignant respiratory mortality rates in the Colorado Plateau cohort indicates that uranium mining conditions still cause a considerable health burden to workers that will continue into the foreseeable future. RECA has been amended in the past to be more consistent with scientific results, although these amendments were delayed.[4] This study finds that there will likely be more uranium miners who develop occupational disease after the planned termination of RECA benefits.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. I urge my colleagues to similarly support the passage of the RECA extension as was done in the Senate.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, 77 years ago at White Sands, New Mexico, we tested the first atomic bomb. This was followed by nearly half a century of aboveground tests, mostly at a Nevada test site not far from my district.

During this time, thousands of men and women were exposed to harmful levels of radiation, and they continue to experience health difficulties to this day.

Congress established RECA in 1990 to provide one-time payments to many of these harmed individuals. With RECA set to expire July 1, I support Senator LEE's bipartisan bill to extend the program. But I hope we can also soon bring to the floor H.R. 5338, which passed out of the Judiciary Committee in December.

Led by Congresswoman LEGER FERNANDEZ, this bill would expand the eligibility of RECA to cover additional diseases and additional communities like the uranium miners. It would also increase benefits to account for inflation.

We need to step up to help these warriors just as we leave no other warriors on the battlefield.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I extended some remarks a little earlier that I am going to repeat, but I wanted to just say, first of all, this has been a remarkable experience for me to see the bipartisanship that we have been able to come together with.

I thank Congresswoman LEGER FERNANDEZ. I really appreciate the support, reaching out, what we have been able to do to get this done.

I think, most importantly, even those who might not agree, we saw in this process who can respectfully agree to disagree. We still moved this forward, so we have something that is not only bipartisan but bicameral. We have had support in the Senate, and I just can't say enough how much I appreciate the opportunity to experience this.

It is going to be good for the citizens throughout the Western part of our country, and I look forward to being able to take this a little bit further as we continue to have this conversation over the next coming months and years.

S. 4119 is a clean and simple extension of the existing Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. It represents an incredible and increasingly rare achievement here in Congress: a bipartisan solution to a nonpartisan problem.

During 1945 and 1962, the United States conducted over 100 aboveground nuclear tests, releasing harmful radiation material into the air and literally blanketing parts of the United States, including Utah, with poisonous dust.

RECA, championed by the late Senator Orrin Hatch, was a lifeline for thousands of downwinders whose lives were lost or forever changed because of this exposure.

Unless Congress acts, the program will expire in 2 months. That will leave downwinders like Sara Penny of Cedar City, Utah, behind. Her story was cataloged in the ''Downwinders of Utah Archive.''

Penny was born in 1953, the same year the ''Dirty Harry'' bomb was tested in Nevada. She said: ''We knew we could die any day from about fifth grade. Our piano teacher's daughter . . . died of leukemia.''

Her grandfather died of leukemia. Her aunt died of breast cancer. Her cousin had a bone marrow transplant from his brother but died anyway. Her high school classmate died earlier from a brain tumor. Her cousin got breast cancer.

Her story is tragic but not unique. Too many downwinders are suffering. Just last week, I heard from constituents who were starting the process of applying for RECA benefits. These are individuals who lived in the shadows of radiation released in our beautiful Western skies.

We have a chance to make right what the Federal Government got wrong when it conducted these nuclear tests in our backyard. We just cannot walk away from RECA.

For Sara and the downwinders, please join me, please join us, in voting ''yes'' on S. 4119, the RECA Extension Act of 2022.

I again thank Congresswoman LEGER FERNANDEZ. It has been an honor to work with her, and we will get this pushed through. I look forward to it.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, we reiterate that the trust fund expires on July 10 with the need for this vital program to remain present in law. The Representatives from Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada have all made that clear, as have others.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this important legislation. Now that the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) has taken the chair, I yield back the balance of my time and ask for a positive ''aye'' vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4119.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1097, I call up the bill (H.R. 2499) to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employees duty, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 117–41, modified by the amendment printed in part C of House Report 117–320, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 2499

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. CERTAIN DISEASES PRESUMED TO BE WORK-RELATED CAUSE OF DISABILITY OR DEATH FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN FIRE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES.

(a) PRESUMPTION RELATING TO EMPLOYEES IN FIRE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES.—Subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 8143a the following:

''§ 8143b. Employees in fire protection activities.

''(a) CERTAIN DISEASES DEEMED TO BE PROXIMATELY CAUSED BY EMPLOYMENT IN FIRE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For a claim under this subchapter of disability or death of an employee who has been employed for a minimum of 5 years in aggregate as an employee in fire protection activities, a disease specified on the list established under paragraph (2) shall be deemed to be proximately caused by the employment of such employee.

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF INITIAL LIST.—There is established under this section the following list of diseases:

''(A) Bladder cancer.

''(B) Brain cancer.

''(C) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

''(D) Colorectal cancer.

''(E) Esophageal cancer.

''(F) Kidney cancer.

''(G) Leukemias.

''(H) Lung cancer.

''(I) Mesothelioma.

''(J) Multiple myeloma.

''(K) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

''(L) Prostate cancer.

''(M) Skin cancer (melanoma).

''(N) A sudden cardiac event or stroke while, or not later than 24 hours after, engaging in the activities described in subsection (b)(1)(C).

''(O) Testicular cancer.

''(P) Thyroid cancer.

''(3) ADDITIONS TO THE LIST.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall periodically review the list established under this section in consultation with the Director of the National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health and shall add a disease to the list by rule, upon a showing by a petitioner or on the Secretary's own determination, in accordance with this paragraph.

''(B) BASIS FOR DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall add a disease to the list upon a showing by a petitioner or the Secretary's own determination, based on the weight of the best available scientific evidence, that there is a significant risk to employees in fire protection activities of developing such disease.

''(C) AVAILABLE EXPERTISE.—In determining significant risk for purposes of subparagraph (B), the Secretary may accept as authoritative and may rely upon recommendations, risk assessments, and scientific studies (including analyses of National Firefighter Registry data pertaining to Federal firefighters) by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the National Toxicology Program, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, and the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

''(4) PETITIONS TO ADD TO THE LIST.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person may petition the Secretary to add a disease to the list under this section.

''(B) CONTENT OF PETITION.—Such petition shall provide information to show that there is sufficient evidence of a significant risk to employees in fire protection activities of developing such illness or disease from their employment.

''(C) TIMELY AND SUBSTANTIVE DECISIONS.—Not later than 18 months after receipt of a petition, the Secretary shall either grant or deny the petition by publishing in the Federal Register a written explanation of the reasons for the Secretary's decision. The Secretary may not deny a petition solely on the basis of competing priorities, inadequate resources, or insufficient time for review.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) EMPLOYEE IN FIRE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES.—The term 'employee in fire protection activities' means an employee employed as a firefighter, paramedic, emergency medical technician, rescue worker, ambulance personnel, or hazardous material worker, who—

''(A) is trained in fire suppression;

''(B) has the legal authority and responsibility to engage in fire suppression;

''(C) is engaged in the prevention, control, and extinguishment of fires or response to emergency situations where life, property, or the environment is at risk, including the prevention, control, suppression, or management of wildland fires; and

''(D) performs such activities as a primary responsibility of his or her job.

''(2) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means Secretary of Labor.''.

(b) RESEARCH COOPERATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall establish a process by which a Federal employee in fire protection activities filing a claim related to a disease on the list established by section 8143b of title 5, United States Code, will be informed about and offered the opportunity to contribute to science by voluntarily enrolling in the National Firefighter Registry or a similar research or public health initiative conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(c) AGENDA FOR FURTHER REVIEW.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) evaluate the best available scientific evidence of the risk to an employee in fire protection activities of developing breast cancer;

(2) add breast cancer to the list established under section 8143b of title 5, United States Code, by rule in accordance with subsection (a)(3) of such section, if the Secretary determines that such evidence supports such addition; and

(3) submit a report of the Secretary's findings under paragraph (1) and the Secretary's determination under paragraph (2) to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(d) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to claims for compensation filed on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. SUBROGATION OF CONTINUATION OF PAY.

(a) SUBROGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Section 8131 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''continuation of pay or'' before ''compensation''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting ''continuation of pay or'' before ''compensation already paid''.

(b) ADJUSTMENT AFTER RECOVERY FROM A THIRD PERSON.—Section 8132 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''continuation of pay or'' before ''compensation'' the first and second place it appears;

(2) by striking ''in his behalf'' and inserting ''on his behalf'';

(3) by inserting ''continuation of pay and'' before ''compensation'' the third place it appears; and

(4) by striking the 4th sentence and inserting the following: ''If continuation of pay or compensation has not been paid to the beneficiary, the money or property shall be credited against continuation of pay or compensation payable to him by the United States for the same injury.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on 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 now recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials on H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, across the country, roughly 15,000 firefighters employed by the Federal Government currently work to fight wildfires, respond to hurricanes, protect military and Veterans' Affairs facilities, and keep our communities safe.

Like all firefighters, Federal firefighters face enormous health risks in order to carry out their heroic work. On any given day, a Federal firefighter will be exposed to dangerous levels of carbon monoxide, diesel smoke, toxic chemicals, and other serious hazards.

This routine exposure can have lifelong health consequences for firefighters. Research confirms that firefighters are far more likely than other workers to contract leukemia, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and lung, brain, and digestive cancers.

Simply put, firefighting is critical but dangerous work. The least we can do to support firefighters who become injured or sick on the job is to help them secure the compensation and medical care they need for themselves and their families. Unfortunately, we are falling short of fulfilling that obligation to Federal firefighters.

Today, 49 States help firefighters access workers' compensation by providing a presumption that certain diseases are work-related, yet no such protection exists for Federal firefighters. The gap in access is not only fundamentally unfair to Federal firefighters; it also leaves them with the steep challenge of proving, on their own, that their illnesses are work-related.

The Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2021, led by the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL), takes critical steps to address the problem and strengthen Federal firefighters' access to workers' compensation.

By updating Federal law, this bill would provide Federal firefighters with a presumption that certain illnesses are work related. Importantly, it plans for the future by allowing anyone to propose additions to the list of presumed illnesses, and it authorizes the Department of Labor to use the rulemaking process to make those additions.

We must swiftly pass this bill to provide Federal firefighters who are injured or become sick on the job, and their families, with the support they have always deserved.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I stand in opposition to H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022.

Federal firefighters deserve our utmost respect and admiration for risking their lives every day. Republicans strongly support assisting Federal firefighters and ensuring they have access to medical benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, FECA, but we are against removing critical oversight measures.

H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, creates a presumption that Federal firefighters diagnosed with certain types of heart disease, lung disease, or cancer contracted the disease at work. FECA has never included such a presumption. The Department of Labor has always determined Federal employees' compensation claims on a case-by-case basis.

This bill throws out crucial program integrity measures, weakening the federal workers' compensation program. Critical oversight measures are important to protect taxpayers against nonmeritorious claims and mismanagement.

Currently, all FECA claimants must attest that their disease or illness was the result of their employment and must provide supporting medical evidence to the Department of Labor's Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, OWCP. Without a process to determine whether the disability or illness is work-related, there is nothing to prevent coverage of nonoccupational medical costs from being shifted from the private insurance market to the Federal Government and taxpayers.

H.R. 2499 also plays favorites among Federal workers by picking and choosing which workers automatically receive Federal workers' compensation. For example, if a Federal Border Patrol agent contracts skin cancer from sun exposure due to his or her duties, that agent would go through FECA's claims process. But if a Federal firefighter contracts lung cancer from smoking, he or she is automatically entitled to benefits under this legislation.

The Federal Government should not treat workers differently based on their occupation. We should continue to allow cases to be judged by supporting evidence, not a predetermined list of illnesses. Yet the Democrats' bill gives blanket authority to the Secretary to determine, without oversight, whether a disease poses a significant risk to firefighters. The list of diseases presumed to be caused by employment could expand indefinitely for Federal firefighters while all other Federal employee claims are processed on a case-by-case basis.

Further, OWCP recently announced changes to improve the claims process for Federal firefighters to ensure their needs are met through a special claims unit.

An amendment authored by Representative FRED KELLER proposes making this streamlined claims process permanent. Unfortunately, I'm not optimistic that Democrats will support this commonsense amendment.

Additionally, H.R. 2499 makes changes to FECA without the benefit of data from the National Firefighter Registry. Congress authorized the creation of the registry in 2018 to study and identify cancer risks for firefighters. The registry begins enrollment this year, and Congress should rely on this important data to ensure legislation is following the science and addressing firefighters' needs. Without this important data, H.R. 2499 will not reflect the best available science.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I rise today as the author of H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, to urge my colleagues to support this commonsense, bipartisan measure.

Madam Speaker, I wonder how many people in this Chamber or watching on C–SPAN today would be able to tell you the difference between a Federal firefighter and a State or municipal one.

I know that when communities in my home State of California call on firefighters to head to the front lines of increasingly dangerous wildfires, they certainly are not worried about what uniform or badge they are wearing.

For example, in 2017, when what was then the largest wildfire in California history, the Thomas fire, struck my district, Federal, State, and local firefighters alike left their families behind during the holiday season to fight tirelessly on the front lines, saving countless lives and property.

Madam Speaker, all of these firefighters face the same challenges and risks. But, unfortunately, there is a glaring inequity in how our firefighters are supported, and that is why we are here today.

Federal firefighters face significant hazards while on the job as they protect life and property, as well as our national interests on military installations, Federal research laboratories, veterans' hospitals, and public lands. Now, in the face of the climate crisis, Federal and municipal firefighters alike face year-round fire seasons and fires that are getting more destructive and harder to contain.

In the course of their heroism fighting these fires, firefighters are often exposed to smoke, toxic substances, high heat, and stress, putting them at an increased risk to develop occupational diseases like cancer and lung problems.

But unlike their State and local counterparts, Federal firefighters must provide the specific incident in their employment which caused their disease if they become sick, even if they fought the same fire as their local counterparts fought.

We have already addressed this issue at the local level. In 49 out of 50 States, municipal and State firefighters who develop health problems that are associated with their firefighting, those illnesses are presumed to be connected with their service. California was actually the first State to pass such a law back in 1982. But today, no such protections or benefits exist for more than 15,000 Federal firefighters across the United States. This is wrong and fundamentally unfair. That is what this bill does, fixes that challenge.

More than 200 Democrats and Republicans in this Chamber have already agreed that we should extend that same parity to our Federal firefighters by cosponsoring my bill. When disaster strikes, firefighters have our backs and keep us safe. It is high time we do the same for all of them.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the sponsor of this bill who just spoke, who has left the floor, and other cosponsors of this bill, for their work.

Madam Speaker, there are thousands of Federal firefighters. There are thousands of Federal firefighters who face danger every day, thousands of Federal firefighters who get out of their bed at some point in time during the day—if they work in the day, or work at night, sleep in bunks in the firehouse—who are there to protect us.

In the course of their duties, they safeguard our military bases, our nuclear facilities, and other critical installations across the country. They serve on the front lines of the climate crisis, fighting wildfires that grow more frequent and more intense with each passing year. They protect both our private property and our public lands. Most importantly, of course, Madam Speaker, they save lives.

□ 1300

In the process, they are often exposed to toxic fumes. We just passed a bill not too long ago that provides for compensation to those members of our Armed Forces who are exposed to toxic fumes. As a result of those exposures, our firefighters can develop deadly diseases and cancers. Nevertheless, our Federal firefighters execute these responsibilities with courage and with dedication.

Federal firefighters are frequently fighting shoulder to shoulder with their State and local counterparts. The Pentagon is a perfect example, where the first responders were county and city of Alexandria, and then subsequently State firefighters and some Federal as well. They were shoulder to shoulder with those folks. The State and local counterparts, however, have benefits and presumptions that our Federal firefighters do not.

As a result, this bill has been introduced, and I am proud to bring it to the floor to help right this wrong and to treat these heroes with the respect they deserve. Currently, our Federal firefighters face an often-insurmountable burden of proof to receive compensation for work-related disabilities.

In just a few days, we are going to be honoring firefighters who have lost their lives over the weeks and months and years of this country's lifetime. We will honor them, but we also need to honor our present firefighters while they are living by responding to their needs and the illnesses they incur as a result of the performance of their duties.

This bipartisan legislation would guarantee that our Federal firefighters have access to disability and retirement benefits they have earned through their service. It would do so by establishing automatic presumptions for heart and lung disease and various types of cancers.

Multiple scientific studies have established a link between these illnesses and the dangers firefighters face during their service. That is why 48 States have passed similar laws creating these assumptions for their municipal, county, and State firefighters.

I, again, thank Mr. CARBAJAL for introducing this commonsense legislation. I thank Chairman SCOTT and his colleagues on the Education and Labor Committee for marking it up expeditiously. Most important, of course, I thank all of our Federal firefighters for continuing to hold the line and go to work facing possible danger in spite of the risks because of their sense of duty and dedication to serving their country and their fellow man, charging toward the flames time and time again.

We saw that so graphically on 9/11 in New York. We saw it at the Pentagon, going into danger's very jaws to save people from almost surely dying and certainly severe injury.

This is the right and proper thing to do for those heroes. They have more than earned these benefits. It is up to us to make sure they get them. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I stand in support of the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act. Right now, 340,000 acres are burning in New Mexico, are burning in my district as a result of the Hermits Peak, Cerro Pelado, and Cook fires. The fires have destroyed hundreds of homes and tens of thousands more are at risk and were evacuated. Our towns and villages are engulfed by the billowing smoke that accompanies these fires. The fires threaten generations of livelihoods and culture as well as our watersheds.

There are no words, no words at all that can convey my gratitude for the nearly 3,000 firefighters currently on the ground in New Mexico working to save our lands, our homes, our lives, and our future.

These firefighters have a long road ahead of them. We are told that the fires will not be contained until the monsoon rains come, which we pray is in July. That is more than 2 months from now. They have already been at it for a month. Two more months that firefighters will spend directly exposed to smoke, stress, heat, and toxic substances.

It is simply wrong that the Federal firefighters are not guaranteed the care and compassion as most State firefighters when it comes to health coverage. Firefighters are more likely than any other worker to contract

lung, brain, kidney, and digestive cancers and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

The Federal Firefighters Fairness Act would remedy this gross oversight and ensure that Federal firefighters, who risk their lives the same as any other, are afforded the same health care protections. Last month, as we considered this bill in committee, I met with firefighters who shared the story of Chris, who spent his last days fighting to get coverage for his cancer so that his family would not be burdened with that medical debt.

Our firefighters should fight fires. They shouldn't have to fight in the last days of their lives to get medical coverage.

I thank the Federal firefighters who are risking their lives to protect the beautiful land I call home. Sadly, my story of loss is shared across the West. We all owe more than gratitude to our Federal firefighters. They deserve not just our gratitude, but our action and our protections. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the Congressional Fire Services Institute, which documents the importance of passing this legislation.

CONGRESSIONAL FIRE SERVICES INSTITUTE,
Arlington, VA, March 30, 2022.

Hon. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, DC.

Hon. VIRGINIA FOXX,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT AND RANKING MEMBER FOXX: The Congressional Fire Services Institute (CFSI) has long been an advocate for issues affecting firefighter health and wellness. Due to the nature of their jobs—including exposure to toxic chemicals, stress, and other extreme conditions in the line of duty—firefighters in the United States are at risk for a number of diseases, such as heart disease, lung disease, and various cancers. It is vital that firefighters who are severely impacted by these devastating health conditions receive proper benefits and compensation.

The Federal Firefighters Fairness Act would advance federal firefighter health and safety by creating a rebuttable presumption that federal firefighters who become disabled by heart disease, lung disease, and certain cancers contracted such illnesses on the job. This legislation will go a long way towards helping federal firefighters and their families, as well as ensuring that federal firefighters are eligible to receive the same benefits as their compatriots employed at the state and local levels.

Forty-nine states have already recognized that these illnesses are occupational hazards of fire fighting and have enacted laws providing presumptive disability benefits to firefighters employed by state and local governments who contract such illnesses. It is important that all of our nation's firefighters have the assurance that they can receive the benefits they need and deserve when their health is on the line.

We look forward to working with you on the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act.

Sincerely,

BILL WEBB,
Executive Director,
Congressional Fire Services Institute.

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

We are being portrayed as not being sympathetic to firefighters. Republicans are extremely appreciative of what the firefighters have done. They have been put in an untenable position because of the poor management of the forests out West because of Democrats.

But let me say, contrary to my Republican colleagues' claims, the presumption of eligibility for benefits created by H.R. 2499 is much broader than the majority of State laws. Proponents of the bill claim that 49 States have laws with a presumption similar to H.R. 2499 for State and local firefighters. This is not true.

While some States may have a presumption for a certain disease, the majority do not have a presumption for numerous diseases such as those listed in this bill. Moreover, most States allow an employer to challenge that a condition or illness came from firefighting and not from other causes outside of work. For example, an employer may rebut the presumption of occupational illness if other factors such as smoking or genetic causes were the primary cause of the illness. It is also common for States to require that the firefighter had a healthy physical examination before the onset of the disease.

H.R. 2499 contains none of these commonsense safeguards. The Federal workers' compensation program is just that—workers' compensation. We should not expand the program to provide medical treatment for Federal employees regardless of whether their illness is related to their occupation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, commonsense, bipartisan legislation that I am proud to cosponsor.

Despite clear evidence that links firefighting to health risks such as cancer, Federal firefighters face an insurmountable burden to prove their illness stems from service in order to receive benefits.

This bill removes the burden by establishing a presumption of illness for certain conditions for Federal firefighters with 5 years of service. Plainly speaking, what that means is the burden of proof in any legal proceeding means that one side has to prove their case by a certain amount of evidence, usually by a preponderance of the evidence. This bill would shift that burden to the other side to prove that the illness is not related to their service so that the firefighter no longer has that burden.

It is past time for the Federal Government to follow 48 States, including Pennsylvania, that have enacted similar laws.

I also want to draw specific attention to a provision of this bill setting a deadline for the Labor Department to review and act on forthcoming research regarding firefighters' risk of developing breast cancer. There have been too few studies focusing on the unique health risks of the women who risk their lives to fight fires. Female firefighters deserve better.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization in support of the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act.

ASBESTOS DISEASE AWARENESS ORGANIZATION,
Redondo Beach, CA, March 25, 2022.

Re Support for H.R. 2499, Federal Firefighter Fairness Act.

Hon. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, Education & Labor Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT: On behalf of the Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization (ADAO), I write in support of H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighter Fairness Act, a bipartisan bill that would extend a rebuttable presumption of occupational illness to federal firefighters for certain health conditions that have been scientifically proven to be caused by the federal firefighters' emergency response duties.

Asbestos is a known human carcinogen. Without a ban, imports continue and asbestos can be found in homes, schools, workplaces, and on consumer shelves throughout the nation. Each year, an estimated 40,000 Americans die from asbestos-caused diseases. During a fire, these nearly invisible toxic asbestos fibers become airborne. As a result, firefighters unknowingly are exposed during the line of duty as they work to save our lives.

In the 2013 NIOSH ''Mortality and cancer incidence in a pooled cohort of US firefighters from San Francisco, Chicago and Philadelphia (1950–2009)'' study, researchers found that:

Cancers of the respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems accounted mostly for the higher rates of cancer seen in the study population. The higher rates suggest that firefighters are more likely to develop those cancers.

The population of firefighters in the study had a rate of mesothelioma two times greater than the rate in the U.S. population as a whole. This was the first study ever to identify an excess of mesothelioma in U.S. firefighters. The researchers said it was likely that the findings were associated with exposure to asbestos, a known cause of mesothelioma.

Federal firefighters risk their lives to protect our national interests on military installations, federal research laboratories, homeland security facilities and veterans' hospitals. They have some of the most hazardous and sensitive jobs in the country. While on the job, federal firefighters are routinely exposed carcinogenic smoke, toxic substances, high heat, and stress. The cumulative effect of repetitive exposures place firefighters at an increased risk of developing occupational diseases such as cancers, heart, and lung disease.

In recognition of causal link, 49 states have enacted laws which provide presumptive benefits to firefighters employed by state and local governments. However, no such law covers federal firefighters, who routinely combat fires and mitigate hazardous materials incidents side by side with firefighters from municipal and state fire departments covered by these presumptive laws.

Securing presumptive benefits is critical to obtaining coverage of occupational illness and disease from the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs. Absent a presumptive benefit, federal firefighters experience delayed access to critically needed medical care, salary and health insurance benefits. Instead, firefighters must engage in a prolonged administrative process in which they are required to demonstrate with specificity the precise exposure(s) which caused their occupational illness.

As a leader in protecting workers' rights and safety, ADAO urges you to support and advance the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, HR 2499 to help ensure our nation's domestic defenders are provided expedited access to the benefits they need and deserve. Please reach out with any questions you have. Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,

LINDA REINSTEIN,
ADAO President/CEO,
Co-Founder and Mesothelioma Widow.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I am proud that the House today can stand strong with our frontline firefighters.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor and chair of the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services.

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bipartisan Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022.

Recently, I met with Andrew Robinson, an Oregonian, who served as a wildland firefighter. He fought dangerous fires in the Pacific Northwest. He battled cancer, and then he started the Wildland Firefighter Research and Protection Center to call attention to the health and well-being of firefighters.

I am grateful for Andrew's work and his immense sacrifice, but I remain deeply concerned about the barriers that impede our Nation's Federal firefighting workforce from accessing the compensation, rehabilitation, and healthcare benefits they deserve.

This important legislation will create a presumption that Federal firefighters who become disabled by serious diseases, including wildland firefighters, contracted the illness on the job. This change will help brave firefighters, like Andrew, access the medical treatment and wage-loss compensation they have earned and they need.

We must also support women in the firefighting workforce and build a more inclusive profession that accounts for the unique challenges, to their health and otherwise, that female firefighters experience on and after the job. Only 12 percent of all Federal wildland firefighters identify as women, and this underrepresentation is exacerbated by the lack of research into how firefighting affects women's health. This legislation will improve our understanding of the relationship between fire exposure and diseases, such as breast cancer and gynecological cancers which very few studies have addressed to date.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL), my friend and colleague, for his leadership on this important policy, and I thank the chairman for bringing this bill forward through the committee.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association in support of the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022.

NARFE,
Alexandria, VA, April 20, 2022.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association (NARFE), which is dedicated to advancing the interests of the more than 5 million federal employees and retirees, as well as their spouses and survivors, I urge you to vote in favor of H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2021, when it is considered by the House of Representatives.

H.R. 2499 would create a presumption of occupational illness for federal firefighters, covering ailments like cardiovascular disease, cancers and certain infectious diseases that 49 states already presume to be work-related for their state and local firefighters. Passing this bill would bring federal rules in line with the vast majority of states in recognizing the occupational danger placed on firefighters and solve an inequity placed on the brave men and women who choose this line of work.

Federal firefighters face an onerous process to address their occupationally derived illnesses. The current system requires them to go through the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) and prove that their disease is connected to a specific event and carcinogenic exposure. This is a burdensome and time-consuming task that fails to account for the numerous toxic exposures firefighters regularly encounter. To make matters worse, OWCP has a lengthy review process, upwards of 10 months, that delays employee compensation and medical treatment.

Federal firefighters operate in some of the most hazardous environments in the federal service. They respond to threats at military installations, federal research laboratories, veterans' hospitals and other federal sites across the country, and they are exposed to high levels of smoke, heat, stress and toxic elements. The current system fails to adequately take these consistent exposures into account, and it's time for Congress to end this unfair practice. We owe it to them to correct this wrong.

For these reasons, I urge you to vote in favor of the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2021 when it comes to the House floor. Thank you for your consideration of our views. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact NARFE's Staff Vice President for Policy and Programs John Hatton.

Sincerely,

KEN THOMAS,
NARFE National President.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2499 includes 16 diseases on its list presuming they were caused by employment. Many of these diseases can be caused by a wide range of reasons, including diet, environment, and genetics.

For example, skin cancer is one of the most common cancers in the United States. One in five Americans will develop skin cancer in their lifetime, and 9,500 people are diagnosed with skin cancer every day. Factors that increase risks of skin cancer include Sun exposure, family history of melanoma, living in sunny or high-altitude climates, and a history of sunburns.

Lung cancer is the second-most-common cancer. Smoking is by far the leading risk factor for lung cancer, and 80 percent of lung cancer deaths are thought to result from smoking. Yet, unlike 21 State laws, H.R. 2499 does not include a tobacco-use provision, which would disqualify employees who use tobacco products.

□ 1315

Under current law, any employee who contracts skin or lung cancer is eligible for FECA benefits as long as they can demonstrate they contracted their illness through work.

By singling out Federal firefighters, this bill is not fair to postal workers with skin cancer or Federal nurses with lung cancer. This bill throws out integrity measures, weakening the Federal workers' compensation program.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. SCOTT for yielding, and I recognize my friend, Ms. FOXX as well.

Madam Speaker, I have been to the funerals. I know the meaning of ''in the line of duty.'' I have seen the suffering. If I can do anything to help persons who rush in as we rush out, who are willing to put their lives on the line for us, I am going to do it.

Madam Speaker, 48 States have done it. The Federal Government is just a little too late. I have been there.

Madam Speaker, I support the legislation, and I would ask my colleagues to do so as well.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD two letters: one from the American Federation of Government Employees in support of the legislation, and a joint letter signed by the International Association of Fire Fighters and the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

AFL–CIO, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES,
Washington, DC, March 9, 2022.

Hon. ROBERT C. ''BOBBY'' SCOTT,
Chairman, House Education and Labor Committee, Washington, DC.

Hon. VIRGINIA FOXX,
Ranking Member, House Education and Labor Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT, RANKING MEMBER FOXX, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: On behalf of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL–CIO (AFGE),

which represents over 700,000 federal and District of Columbia employees including thousands of firefighters across the country, we write to express our strong support for H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighter Fairness Act and urge the committee to vote to approve this bill through markup and onto the House floor for a vote.

This bipartisan bill introduced by Representative Salud Carbajal would bring parity for federal firefighters with their state, county, and municipal counterparts by creating an automatic presumption of disability for workers compensation for firefighters who develop heart disease or certain forms of cancer. This bill would bring fairness and dignity to firefighters protecting and serving the American people. The difficult pathway to secure workers' compensation would be eased for our nation's heroes. They would finally get the financial support they deserve for putting their lives on the line.

Federal firefighters put their lives on the line every day to protect and serve the American people. Most federal firefighters are located at military facilities. These federal firefighters have specialized training to respond to emergencies involving aircraft, ships, and munitions. Federal firefighters at the Department of Veterans Affairs serve civilians and veterans including chronically ill and bedridden patients. Federal firefighters provide emergency medical services, crash rescue services, and hazardous material containment, as well as fighting fires. Firefighters are frequently exposed to smoke, asbestos, particulate matter, and various toxic chemicals, all of which can cause cancer. These civil servants and American heroes deserve the highest quality data and best public health solutions to help prevent, detect, and treat work-related illnesses.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has conducted studies about the prevalence of cancer among firefighters; however, these studies have had two critical flaws: 1) the sample sizes were too small; and 2) they do not include many minority populations. This limited NIOSH's ability to draw productive statistical conclusions from their data. More comprehensive public health data must be collected to develop solutions to preventing the elevated rates of cancer in firefighters. Despite these data limitations, NIOSH researchers recently completed a study of disease incidence and mortality among 30,000 urban firefighters, which confirmed an elevated risk of dying from mesothelioma, lymphoma, and other forms of cancer.

AFGE strongly urges you to support H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighter Fairness Act and vote to move this bill through the House Education and Labor Committee. For questions or more information please contact Fiona Kohrman.

Sincerely,

JULIE N. TIPPENS,
Legislative Director.

AFL–CIO,
IAFC,
March 14, 2022.

Hon. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. VIRGINIA FOXX,
Ranking Member, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT AND RANKING MEMBER FOXX: On behalf of the 326,000 professional fire fighters and emergency medical responders of the International Association of Fire Fighters, including 3,500 federal fire fighters, and approximately 12,000 fire and EMS leaders of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, we write in full support of H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act and thank you for marking up the bill. This bipartisan legislation would extend a presumption of occupational illness to federal fire fighters for a limited number of health conditions which studies have indicated are caused by the federal fire fighters' emergency response duties.

Federal fire fighters have some of the most hazardous and sensitive jobs in the country. While protecting our national interests on military installations, federal research laboratories, homeland security facilities, and veterans' hospitals, federal fire fighters are routinely exposed to carcinogenic smoke, toxic substances, high heat, and stress. The cumulative effect of repetitive exposures place fire fighters at an increased risk of developing occupational diseases such as cancers, heart, and lung disease.

In recognition of this fact, 49 states have enacted laws which provide presumptive benefits to fire who routinely combat fires and mitigate hazardous materials incidents side by side with fire fighters from municipal and state fire departments covered by these presumptive laws.

Securing presumptive benefits is critical to obtaining coverage of occupational illness and disease from the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs. Absent a presumptive benefit, federal fire fighters experience delayed access to critically needed medical care, salary, and health insurance benefits. Instead, federal fire fighters must engage in a prolonged administrative process in which they are required to demonstrate with specificity the precise exposure(s) which caused their occupational illness. Cases of cancer are particularly hard to prove—fire fighters must identify the carcinogen to which they were exposed, the duration of each exposure, and the location of the exposure. These requirements fail to recognize the chaotic environment in which fire fighters operate and the cumulative impact of multiple exposures to many different carcinogens over a fire fighter's career. The Federal Firefighters Fairness Act will reduce or eliminate many of the cumbersome and often unattainable requirements currently impeding federal fire fighters from expedited access to the benefits they need and deserve.

Thank you again for your work on this important issue. Labor and management appreciate your consideration of H.R. 2499 and urge the committee to swiftly advance the bill to help ensure all our nation's domestic defenders are provided the care and benefits they need and deserve.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. KELLY,
General President, International Association of Fire Fighters.

FIRE CHIEF KENNETH W. STUEBING, BHSc, CCP(f),
President and Board Chair, International Association of Fire Chiefs.

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

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

Madam Speaker, Federal firefighters deserve timely access to critical workers' compensation benefits when they contract an occupational illness. No one is questioning this.

Unfortunately, H.R. 2499 will remove important oversight mechanisms within FECA to create an unequal two-tiered system for Federal firefighters relative to all other Federal employees.

Further, H.R. 2499 is not grounded in science or, quite frankly, logic. It mandates coverage of certain conditions without sufficient research on their causes and proceeds without the benefit of data from the National Firefighter Registry. This bill also requires the Secretary of Labor to add new diseases to the list of conditions which are presumed to be work-related but are based upon public petitions with no oversight.

Finally, DOL has not indicated any need for a broad presumption of eligibility for Federal firefighters and has directed existing resources to address the needs of Federal firefighters filing occupational illness claims.

My colleagues should support Congressman KELLER's amendment, which would permanently streamline the Department's claim process for Federal firefighters and ensure they receive timely access to medical benefits when they have an occupational illness.

This commonsense solution provides firefighters with the assistance they deserve while preserving the integrity of the Federal Employees' Compensation Program.

For these reasons, my colleagues should reject H.R. 2499 so that Democrats and Republicans can work across the aisle to pursue policies that will help Federal workers, including Federal firefighters, receive the benefits they deserve.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the Statement of Administration Policy in support of this legislation.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 2499—FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022—REP. CARBAJAL, D–CA, AND 203 COSPONSORS

The Administration expresses its deep gratitude and admiration for America's firefighters, who brave extraordinarily challenging conditions and dangers to protect our communities, property, and natural resources from increasingly intense and frequent fires. In recognition of their courage and the strong evidence of the physical toll that their service has on their health, the Administration supports passage of H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022.

When a federal employee sustains a work-related injury or disease, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act provides monetary support, medical benefits, and other assistance to help the employee recover and return to work. The program also provides benefits to dependents if a work-related injury or disease causes death.

H.R. 2499 would support federal firefighters by facilitating easier access to critical resources that will help them and their families recover from the trauma and physical harms brought on by their hazardous line of work. Specifically, the bill lists health conditions, such as several forms of cancer or a heart attack or stroke that occurs shortly after battling a fire, that are deemed to be caused by a firefighter's employment. The bill also includes a process for expanding the list as new diseases are identified and linked to firefighting based on scientific evidence.

The President has prioritized addressing the harmful health effects of environmental exposures, particularly among our nation's veterans. This bill is consistent with the Administration's support for expanding access to benefits and services for those harmed by hazards faced in the line of duty.

Additionally, as part of his broader health agenda, the President remains committed to ending cancer as we know it. This includes significant investments in biomedicine and reigniting the cancer moonshot initiative with a goal of reducing the cancer death rate by at least 50 percent over the next 25 years.

Record-setting temperatures, long-term drought, and volatile weather patterns, exacerbated by climate change, have increased the risks and stress for America's 15,000 federal firefighters. When federal firefighters suffer from health conditions associated with their jobs, they and their families deserve the full array of federal benefits to which they are entitled. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to enact this bipartisan legislation and continue supporting our federal firefighters.

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

Mr. Speaker, firefighting has always been a dangerous occupation but in the past few years, it has been particularly difficult for our Nation's firefighters. From battling the unprecedented wildfires across the country to grappling with personnel shortages, Federal firefighters have had to continue their lifesaving work with fewer resources and support.

As we are debating this bill today, Federal firefighters are working alongside others to contain the megafire that is engulfing the State of New Mexico. We thank them for their service, but we should honor them with more than just words. If we are to address the challenges that Federal firefighters face, then we must provide Federal firefighters with at least the same protections that firefighters enjoy at State and local levels.

Simply put, we cannot expect these heroic workers to continue putting themselves in danger for our safety if we cannot ensure that they and their families will have adequate access to compensation and benefits when they need them.

The Federal Firefighters Fairness Act is the solution we need to improve the lives of Federal firefighters and ensure that when they become sick or injured in the line of duty, they will have the support they need to care for themselves and their families.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL) for his leadership on this issue, and I urge all Members to join me in standing behind our Federal firefighters.

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

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, every day our heroic firefighters risk their lives keeping communities across America safe. We absolutely must have their backs.

As Co-Chair of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, I led legislation establishing the National Firefighter Cancer Registry to thoroughly study the many occupational hazards and cancer risks that firefighters face.

The link between cancer and firefighting is undeniable. But our nation's more than ten thousand federal firefighters face a high burden in proving any occupational illness is connected to their job before receiving disability benefits.

I'm proud to cosponsor Rep. CARBAJAL's Federal Firefighter Fairness Act to ensure these brave men and women receive their owed benefits without delay or red tape.

Our federal firefighters work tirelessly to fight behemoth wildfires that grow more extreme each year. The least we can do is protect the benefits they've earned and stand with them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GREEN of Texas). All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part D of House Report 117–320 not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 6 of House Resolution 1097 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part D of House Report 117–320, not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 7 of House Resolution 1097, I rise to offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8, printed in part D of House Report 117–320, offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 6, lines 10 and 11, insert ''and gynecological cancer'' after ''breast cancer'' each place it appears.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of the bill add the following:

SEC. 3. PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS FROM TOXIC CHEMICALS AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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 Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report that evaluates the health and safety impacts on employees engaged in fire protection activities that result from the employees' exposure to toxic chemicals and other contaminants that could cause human health problems. The report may include information on—

(1) the degree to which such programs and policies include consideration of the possibility of toxic exposure of such employees who may come into contact with residue from fibers, combusted building materials such as asbestos, household chemicals, polymers, flame-retardant chemicals, and other potentially toxic contaminants;

(2) the availability and proper maintenance of professional protective equipment and secure storage of such equipment in employees' homes and automotive vehicles;

(3) the availability of home instructions for employees regarding toxins and contaminants, and the appropriate procedures to counteract exposure to same;

(4) the employees' interests in protecting the health and safety of family members from exposure to toxic chemicals and other contaminants to which the employees may have been exposed; and

(5) other related factors.

(b) CONTEXT.—In preparing the report required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States may, as appropriate, provide information in a format that delineates high risk urban areas from rural communities.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR CONSIDERATION.—After issuance of the report required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Labor shall consider such report's findings and assess its applicability for purposes of the amendments made by section 2.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. STANTON OF ARIZONA

Page 4, after line 24, insert the following:

''(D) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after making any decision to approve or deny a petition under this paragraph, the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate of such decision.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

Page 6, after line 24, insert the following:

(e) REPORT ON AFFECTED EMPLOYEES.—Beginning 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall include in each annual report on implementation of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act program and issues arising under it that the Secretary makes pursuant to section 8152 of title 5, United States Code, the total number and demographics of employees with diseases and conditions described in the amendments made by this Act as of the date of such annual report, disaggregated by the specific condition or conditions, for the purposes of understanding the scope of the problem. The Secretary may include any information they deem necessary and, as appropriate, may make recommendations for additional actions that could be taken to minimize the risk of adverse health impacts for Federal employees in fire protection activities.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

Page 6, after line 21, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent subsection accordingly):

(d) REPORT ON FEDERAL WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS.—The Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health shall conduct a comprehensive study on long-term health effects that Federal wildland firefighters who are eligible to receive workers' compensation under chapter

81 of title 5, United States Code, experience after being exposed to fires, smoke, and toxic fumes when in service. Such study shall include—

(1) the race, ethnicity, age, gender, and time of service of such Federal wildland firefighters participating in the study; and

(2) recommendations to Congress on what legislative actions are needed to support such Federal wildland firefighters in preventing health issues from this toxic exposure, similar to veterans that are exposed to burn pits.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

Page 6, lines 10 and 11, insert ''and rhabdomyolysis'' after ''breast cancer'' each place it appears.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, there are eight amendments in this en bloc amendment:

One by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN), which includes a review of the science on gynecological cancers to study the potential risk and connection between fire protection activities and the likelihood of developing those cancers.

One offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), which adds a study regarding the health and safety impacts on firefighters from exposure to toxic chemicals on the job.

One from the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) that requires the Secretary to notify Congress when approving or denying petitions to add diseases to the list.

One from the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB), to add an annual reporting requirement with data on firefighters with diseases covered by the act and recommendations for additional steps be taken to minimize the risk of adverse health impacts for firefighters.

One by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES), to require the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to conduct a comprehensive study of long-term health impacts from smoke exposure and other working conditions on Federal wildlands firefighters who receive workers' compensation benefits.

And another by Mrs. TORRES to include a review of the science of rhabdomyolysis and the likelihood of a connection between firefighting work and that disorder.

Mr. Speaker, these amendments make meaningful improvements to the bill. I urge a ''yes'' vote on en bloc No. 1, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2499 takes away critical oversight of our Federal workers' compensation program, is overly broad, and plays favorites with Federal workers.

Unfortunately, the Democrat amendments take a bad bill and make it worse. These amendments build upon H.R. 2499's flawed policy by directing the Secretary of Labor to consider adding even more diseases to the bill's presumption. H.R. 2499 allows for the Secretary to add diseases unilaterally to the list of diseases presumed to be contracted by Federal firefighters at work. Under the bill, a Federal firefighter with a disease on the list automatically qualifies for FECA benefits, undermining program integrity.

Currently, all FECA claimants must attest that their disease or illness was the result of their employment and must provide supporting medical evidence to the Department of Labor's Office of Workers' Compensation Programs. Without a process to determine whether the illness is work-related, there is nothing to prevent coverage of nonoccupational medical costs from being shifted from private insurance to the Federal Government.

H.R. 2499 is essentially handing over the keys to a nearly $3 billion program to the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary can add an indefinite number of diseases to the bill's new presumption. The last time Congress gave similar authority to a bureaucrat, the administrator unilaterally added over 60 new diseases without any oversight.

Once this bill is passed, Democrats will move on to creating presumptions for a different group of Federal workers. This bill is a slippery slope, which may result in FECA looking more like a Federal health benefit instead of a workers' compensation program. The studies ordered by the amendment could possibly yield useful information, but it is information we should have before we vote on H.R. 2499. Further, the amendment tacitly acknowledges that we need more information before we vote on this bill.

Congress has already agreed that we need more information on the occupational links between diseases like cancer and firefighting. In fact, in 2018, Congress passed the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act of 2018, which created the National Firefighter Registry. This registry is expected to begin enrollment later this year and will provide reports on its data and findings soon after.

Congress should not legislate on assumptions. We should wait for the CDC's report so we can follow the science and ensure we are addressing the health needs of our Federal workers.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the Democrats' amendments which are a day late and a dollar short, and I oppose the underlying bill.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Ms. SHERRILL), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I am happy today for the opportunity to speak on this critical legislation that will help thousands of brave, hardworking Americans gain access to the workers' compensation and medical benefits that they so deserve.

Our firefighters in New Jersey and nationwide risk their lives each and every day to keep our communities and families safe, something for which we owe a deep debt of gratitude. But sadly, all too often firefighters contract diseases such as cancer and lung conditions from breathing in smoke or toxic fumes while serving. Then begins a challenging process to receive the compensation and medical benefits that they have earned, causing many to lose out on the benefits they are owed entirely.

□ 1330

Recognizing this injustice, 48 States have enacted legislation to ensure that State and local firefighters are eligible for benefits if they develop these diseases, including New Jersey. But such protections still don't exist for Federal firefighters.

That is why I was so proud to cosponsor this critical bipartisan legislation to finally provide our Nation's Federal firefighters with these long-overdue benefits.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. SHERRILL. This legislation will ensure that these true American heroes are able to afford their medical expenses and provide for their families if their health is harmed while on duty. I strongly encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote with me and to pass this legislation today.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to point out that there is a glaring issue with this bill that needs to be corrected. On page 5, section D, it has an exemption here. It says that the people who qualify under this legislation, it has to be someone who ''performs such activities as a primary responsibility of his or her job.''

Mr. Speaker, we have thousands of forestry technicians, seasonal and temporary firefighters, whose main job is not fighting fires. I believe, the way this legislation is written, they would be excluded from these benefits. These brave men and women fight fires; however, it is not their primary responsibility.

Before legislation like this moves forward, I hope we would be able to at least correct that error. In its current form, I can't support the legislation. I encourage others not to support it in this form.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN).

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, which will ensure that our female firefighters can have the healthcare resources that they, too, deserve.

Women have been firefighting in the United States for 200 years—yes, for two centuries. Yet, despite their enormous contributions, female firefighters and first responders have been underrepresented and overlooked when it comes to scientific research and data.

Every day, female firefighters, paramedics, and medical technicians put their lives on the line to keep us and our communities safe. In fact, just last night, firefighters saved the life of a man in West Whiteland, a township that is in my community.

They take care of us, and we need to take care of them, too. As an engineer, I say that it is past time that we use data-driven approaches to keep them safe.

My amendment to include a study on gynecological cancers is very straightforward and common sense. This is how it works: With additional scientific research, we can more thoroughly understand the impact of fire exposure on female firefighters' health, and we can work toward proactive solutions that would minimize those harmful effects.

All frontline workers deserve to be informed about the risks of their work equally. Today, we have an opportunity to fill that knowledge gap that could change the lives of generations of female firefighters and frontline workers to come.

An inclusive workforce is key to fostering innovation and problem-solving and to retaining the very best first responders our community has to offer, and that, of course, includes women.

A better workforce means saving more lives, and it is that simple. Please, let's not leave female firefighters behind.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment so that we may better equip our researchers, our doctors, our government, our female frontline workers themselves with long-overdue scientific data.

I thank Chairman SCOTT and the leadership for bringing this bill to the floor.

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

The underlying bill and this en bloc amendment seem suspiciously to me like run-on bills; that is, somebody has made a commitment to do something in order to enhance his or her reelection. That is what this underlying bill and this en bloc amendment seem like to me.

Let me talk a little more about the en bloc amendment. It combines six amendments offered by Democrats. Three of the amendments would create new studies, examining the prevalence of a certain disease or health impacts among firefighters, and direct the Secretary of Labor to determine if the disease should be added to the list of presumed illnesses under the bill.

As I have said earlier, if we are going to do studies, for heaven's sake, let's do those studies before we pass a bill like this. We shouldn't be passing studies that might directly affect what it is that is trying to be accomplished by this bill in the bill itself. You know, it is sort of like shutting the barn door after the horse is out.

Another amendment directs the Secretary to report on the demographics of employees with the diseases listed under the bill. One orders a duplicative study.

You know, my colleague from Arkansas made an excellent point when he came in and said, look, there are many other people who are in the area of these fires that are being fought that are not being included in this amendment. So, once again, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are picking winners and losers among Federal employees.

That is just wrong, Mr. Speaker. That is not our business. This bill is not ready for prime time. There are many things in it that need to be fixed before it is passed. So, I continue to urge my colleagues: Let's not pass this bill.

Republicans are happy to work with our colleagues across the aisle to come up with a good, bipartisan bill that covers the issues that are in this bill and others that are being brought up by our colleagues.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, could you advise how much time is remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 5 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, and let me also thank the author of this bill, Congressman CARBAJAL, for his leadership.

It is time for this legislation for America's firefighters. I support H.R. 2499, Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022.

Firefighters put their lives on the line, make extraordinary sacrifices, keep us safe, protect us from bodily harm. It is imperative that we return the favor through the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act.

I don't think we can save a life with delay. I don't think we can save a life with putting this bill on the table. What we can say is the time is now.

The legislation has solid bipartisan support because it makes sense to apply to Federal firefighters the same support structure that State and local firefighters have. To do otherwise would be an injustice. It would simply be a shame.

They fight fires alongside each other. When residents are at risk and buildings are ablaze, there is no distinction. There are thousands of them that are dispatched to those wildfires. We need to give them help.

H.R. 2499 levels the playing field. My amendment, however, enhances this bill. It would reinforce that message by elevating awareness of the health and safety impacts that firefighters face through exposure to toxins and other contaminants.

It has been determined through science, research, that firefighters are exposed to more toxins than ever before. As it relates to other health matters, more of them die of cancer, if you will, in the line of duty. But more firefighters are dying overall of cancer.

Such contaminants are encountered at the site of a fire by materials that were incinerated by the fire, particularly carcinogens, asbestos, household chemicals, and polymers, as well as flame-retardant chemicals used to extinguish a fire.

The contaminants also remain with the firefighter thereafter in their clothing, automobiles, and other means of toxic transmission. They take it home. Such lingering toxicity can also impact the health and safety of the firefighters' family members, which this amendment will help look at, which can weigh heavily in the thoughts of a firefighter in the course of their work.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. The Jackson Lee amendment embodies the important and fundamental idea that we have an obligation to ensure that firefighters who protect our loved ones have the peace of mind that comes from knowing that they and their loved ones are safe while they do their duty, undertaking heroic actions to protect the public.

I am passionate about the work of these firefighters. I work with them all the time in Texas and, particularly, in Houston. They are the ones that are called in a freeze. They are called in a fire. They are called in a tornado. They are called in a hurricane. All these matters expose them to toxins.

It is important that Federal firefighters, along with State and local firefighters, have these protections.

The GAO study will be provided by the Jackson Lee amendment, and all will be better off. I ask my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2499, the "Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022."

Firefighters put their lives on the line and make extraordinary sacrifices to keep us safe and protect us from bodily harm. It's imperative that we return the favor, and through the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, we take a major step toward preserving their health and securing their lives following their firefighting service.

This legislation has solid bipartisan support because it makes sense to apply to federal firefighters the same support structure as state and local firefighters. To do otherwise would be an injustice. They fight fires alongside each other. When residents are at risk and buildings are ablaze, there is no distinction according to the jurisdiction under which they work.

H.R. 2499 levels the playing field, ensuring that federal firefighters who face health challenges won't also have to face bureaucratic challenges that state and local governments do not impose on their firefighters.

My amendment to H.R. 2499 would reinforce that message by elevating awareness of the health and safety impacts that firefighters face through exposure to toxins and other contaminants.

Such contaminants are encountered at the site of a fire by materials that were incinerated by the fire, such as carcinogens, asbestos, household chemicals, and polymers, as well as flame retardant chemicals used to extinguish a fire.

The contaminants can also remain with the firefighter thereafter in their clothing, automobiles, and other means of toxic transmissions. Such lingering toxicity can also impact the health and safety of a firefighter's family members, which can weigh heavily into the thoughts of a firefighter in the course of their work.

The Jackson Lee amendment embodies the important and fundamental idea that we have an obligation to ensure that firefighters who protect our loved ones have the peace of mind that comes from knowing that they and their loved ones are safe while they do their duty, undertaking heroic actions to protect the public.

I am passionate about the work of those who dedicate themselves to public service, such as firefighters who are among the ultimate public servants, placing their lives in harm's way to save strangers.

In the case of large-scale fires—whether they involve buildings in urban areas, homes in any environment, or forest fires—the risk of firefighters' exposure to a variety of toxins and contaminants is commensurate with the scope and intensity of the fire they are fighting. Large-scale fires thus amplify the risks of exposure.

It is important that federal, state, and local officials consider all of these risks and make plans to preserve health and safety, partly as a matter of fairness and responsibility, and partly to ensure strong morale among firefighters who respond to these emergencies.

The GAO study that will be provided by the Jackson Lee amendment will report on what is being done to address these needs. The review will also consider the effects on high-risk urban areas and rural communities, and may recommend appropriate actions pursuant to their conclusions.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for bringing this very important bipartisan legislation to the Floor today.

I urge all my colleagues to support the bill, including the Jackson Lee amendment and the entire en bloc amendment.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining on the debate. How much time do I have remaining on the debate?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Each side has 2½ minutes remaining.

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

I have outlined the problems with the amendment that is under consideration now, the amendments en bloc. My colleague from Arkansas came down to discuss the underlying bill, H.R. 2499. But I am going to make a few more comments about this.

H.R. 2499 creates an unfair, two-tiered system for Federal employees, as I have already pointed out. The bill entitles firefighters who contract certain illnesses to automatic benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

Under the bill, if a Federal Border Patrol agent contracts skin cancer from sun exposure due to his or her duties, that agent would go through FECA's claim process, as all Federal employees have done since the program was created, but the agent would not be presumed to have contracted the illness at work. Meanwhile, a Federal firefighter with skin cancer would automatically receive benefits.

If a Federal nurse were to contract chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD, from inhaling medical products, the nurse would go through FECA's claim process, while a Federal firefighter with COPD would automatically receive benefits.

On the other hand, if Federal firefighters contract lung cancer from smoking, they are automatically entitled to benefits under this legislation. Other Federal employees who contract lung cancer from smoking will likely not be eligible for benefits because their disease is not caused by their occupation. The Federal Government should not treat workers differently based on their occupation.

I encourage my colleagues to reject this unfair bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, as we consider this legislation, it is important that we not forget the sacrifices made by all who serve. In my home State of Arizona, we continue to experience unprecedented wildfires year after year.

Our Federal firefighters are on the front lines, putting themselves in harm's way to keep our communities safe. It is time we provide them with the care they need and deserve.

The amendment I am supporting is straightforward. It simply requires the Secretary of Labor to report to Congress when petitions to add diseases to the list of presumptive work-related illnesses for firefighters are approved or denied.

This amendment will ensure Congress is made aware of petitions submitted and changes to the list, ensuring further accountability in the decisionmaking process.

At its core, this amendment aims to promote good governance, reporting, and transparency.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman prepared to close? I believe I have the right to close.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is correct.

Ms. FOXX. Is the gentleman from Virginia prepared to close?

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I have one additional speaker, and then I will close. And I believe that the gentlewoman from North Carolina has the right to close.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, could I inquire again as to how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I begin by thanking Congressman CARBAJAL, as well as Chairman SCOTT, for helping and leading this effort, as well as, of course, our committee staff for working with me on this amendment.

□ 1345

This is a commonsense, good-governance amendment that allows for a deep dive into the backgrounds of employees that are experiencing diseases and conditions covered under this act.

The report will help us better understand the health challenges facing firefighters and identify and address any differences in condition prevalence across the different populations.

Additionally, my amendment provides a space for the Secretary to make further recommendations to allow Congress to address some of the additional actions needed to help take care of those in providing health and safety for Federal firefighters.

Mr. Speaker, I am very blessed to have this opportunity to lead this action and to help our firefighters get the protection that they need. I urge my colleagues to please support this amendment.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I will allow the gentleman to close and then I will close, Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. Speaker, these amendments make meaningful improvements to the bill, and I hope they will be adopted. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Virginia and I get along often on legislation, we try very hard to be bipartisan. I have to respectfully disagree that this amendment improves the bill.

What we need to do is put this bill off and come up with a very good bipartisan bill. We want to protect firefighters as much as the other side does. We value them very much, but this is not the legislation we need to do that. There are many Federal employees that need to be valued and appreciated, and we could do much better than this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the en bloc amendment and ''no'' on the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. JOYCE OF OHIO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part D of House Report 117–320.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of the bill the following:

SEC. 3. INCREASE IN TIME-PERIOD FOR FECA CLAIMANT TO SUPPLY SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION TO OFFICE OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall—

(1) amend section 10.121 of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, by striking ''30 days'' and inserting ''60 days''; and

(2) modify the Federal Employees Compensation Act manual to reflect the changes to such section made by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, my amendment is to add the text of the Kenneth Meisel Public Servants' Claimant Fairness Act to the underlying text of the legislation.

Currently, the deadline for Federal employees to provide the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs with information supporting a claim for benefits is unrealistically short, just 30 days.

This deprives many employees and their families of the benefits intended to support them through difficult times, including after traumatic injury or death.

The Kenneth Meisel Public Servants' Claimant Fairness Act would amend the Federal Employees Compensation Act to establish that claimants who have been asked to provide additional evidence supporting their occupational illness, traumatic injury, or death claim have at least 60 days to provide such evidence.

By allowing additional time for employees and their families to provide pertinent information, this bill would ensure that our public servants receive the assistance they are entitled to when they are injured on the job.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to offer this bipartisan amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, even though I am not opposed to it.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, for the reasons articulated by the gentleman from Ohio, I support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, not that we shouldn't be taking care of our firefighters, who are some of the greatest among us, endangering their lives fighting fires—we appreciate everything that they do.

I rise in opposition to this bill because this bill is unfair in the way that it is written. You see, it looks like, and it reads to be really a way to use Federal firefighters but uses them in a way to introduce policies like Medicare for All.

Medicare for All is not something that we should be doing in our country. This is the type of health insurance that would fail every single American. Using Federal firefighters and providing them with treatment automatically for certain diagnoses, even if it doesn't have anything to do with their job, isn't the right type of legislation for Congress to be passing.

We should work together on a bill that can take care of our Federal firefighters without introducing concepts that are found in Medicare for All.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2499, the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act of 2022, and the Joyce/Carson amendment. Our bipartisan amendment adds the language of our bill, the Kenneth Meisel Public Servants' Claimant Fairness Act. This important change will increase the time, from 30 days to 60 days, that federal employees have to provide supporting documentation to the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs to support their occupational illness, traumatic injury, or death claim.

This is very important because firefighters have a much higher rate of cancer than the general public, and this amendment to the Federal Employees Compensation Act will reduce an unnecessary burden on public servants, like our brave men and women who fight fires to keep us safe every day.

I, like my colleagues, have a solemn responsibility to take care of our public servants when they are hurt or injured in the course of carrying out their duties. Firefighters from my district in Indianapolis have shared heartbreaking stories that make it very clear that this amendment can help ensure they're compensated after injuries on the job. We must not let a month's worth of time be the cause of not being able to put food on the table, not being able to pay medical bills, or worrying about how to make ends meet. We're talking about not just our public servants, but also ensuring their families are taken care of when they can't work. This is a problem in all our districts, and it is a problem whose solution is simple and long overdue.

Firefighters know the risk involved in their line of work, but they bravely put lives of others first while they work. We must now put these brave men and women first and pass this bipartisan amendment. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment, and the underlying bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. KELLER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part D of House Report 117–320.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

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

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all of the text and insert the following:

SECTION 1. FIREFIGHTER SPECIAL CLAIMS UNIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (known as the ''Federal Employees' Compensation Act'') is amended by inserting after section 8152 the following:

''§ 8153. Firefighter Special Claims Unit.

''There is established in the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs of the Department of Labor the Firefighter Special Claims Unit. The Firefighter Special Claims Unit shall be responsible for processing any claim relating to occupational disease filed

by a Federal firefighter, including a wildland firefighter or forestry technician, on or after the date of enactment of this Act under this chapter.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 8152 the following:

''8153. Firefighter Special Claims Unit.''.

SEC. 2. GAO REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report on the health care benefits and treatment under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (known as the ''Federal Employees' Compensation Act'') provided to Federal firefighters with the following conditions:

(1) Bladder cancer.
(2) Brain cancer.
(3) Breast cancer.
(4) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
(5) Colorectal cancer.
(6) Esophageal cancer.
(7) Kidney cancer.
(8) Leukemias.
(9) Lung cancer.
(10) Mesothelioma.
(11) Multiple myeloma.
(12) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
(13) Prostate cancer.
(14) Skin cancer (melanoma).
(15) A sudden cardiac event or stroke while, or not later than 24 hours after, engaging in activities related to the employee's occupation.
(16) Testicular cancer.
(17) Thyroid cancer.

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

(1) a description of any known barriers to the delivery of health care to Federal firefighters submitting an occupational claim under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (known as the ''Federal Employees' Compensation Act''), including denials of claims and delays in the processing of claims, and the degree to which such barriers impact the ability of firefighters with legitimate medical needs, including firefighters in rural areas, to access treatment for diseases described in subsection (a);

(2) an evaluation of the claims submitted by firefighters and survivors under such Act that have been approved, denied, or are waiting for a final determination, including—

(A) the percentages of claims approved; and

(B) the average amount of time it takes for a claim to be resolved; and

(3) a description of the standard that the Department of Labor is using to determine causation with respect to such claims, including information on how the Department created such standard and the frequency with which the Department regularly updates the standard to take into account the latest scientific research, if at all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

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

Mr. Speaker, all Federal workers deserve timely access to medical benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act when they contract an occupational illness, whether the worker is a nurse, a Border Patrol agent, a forestry technician, or a firefighter.

Congress should be doing everything in its power to ensure that the Federal workers' compensation program is adequately addressing the needs of our Nation's public servants.

Unfortunately, H.R. 2499 does not do that. It removes critical program integrity measures and treats our Nation's Federal workers unequally. Republicans want to ensure that FECA treats all Federal workers appropriately while addressing the unique needs of Federal firefighters who have contracted an occupational illness.

My amendment would make permanent a streamlined and improved claims process for Federal firefighters by codifying the Labor Department's Firefighter Special Claims Unit.

The Firefighter Special Claims Unit builds upon the recent work of the Department to ensure that firefighters who contracted an occupational illness will always have access to a streamlined claims process and will receive assistance when filing claims.

My amendment also directs the GAO to examine whether Federal firefighters filing occupational illness claims face barriers to receiving healthcare benefits under FECA.

A report by the GAO will give us the clarity we need to determine whether a presumption of eligibility is necessary and should be applied to benefit claims by Federal firefighters.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition.

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

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

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is eminently sensible and we should all be supporting it. It is a small thing to make a bad bill a little bit better.

As I said before, we should not be voting on this bill, we should put it off until we can have a good bipartisan effort. What he is doing here would make a bad bill better, and I support the amendment.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

We have heard during the debate that the bill gives too much power to the Department of Labor by giving it unfettered discretion to add diseases to a list of presumptive benefits. That is not correct.

Any decision by the Department of Labor to add or not to add a disease to the list is governed by the Administrative Procedure Act, which prohibits arbitrary or capricious decisions.

The bill also spells out the basis for those decisions: a disease can only be added if the Secretary determines, on the basis of the best available scientific evidence, that firefighters have a significant risk of developing that disease. These are limits on discretion that agencies and the courts are familiar with.

We have also heard that the bill is unnecessary because the Department of Labor published a bulletin sending some high-priority firefighter illness claims to a special claims unit for streamlined claim processing.

There is a significant difference between a bulletin written by one administration that a later administration can simply revoke, and a law with mandatory, nondiscretionary duties.

Instead of depending on decisions by a medical adviser about whether a firefighter has proven that his or her illness was caused by his on-the-job efforts, this bill establishes clear presumptions that workers can actually rely on.

Moreover, the administration's bulletin cuts off its special claims procedures for diseases that develop more than 10 years after a firefighter left his job. We know that many diseases on the list can take more than 10 years to develop. Mesothelioma, for example, typically takes as much as 30 years to develop after exposure to asbestos.

□ 1400

The underlying bill does not have that shortcoming.

We have heard that we should wait and do more studies. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been introduced in every Congress for 20 years. If we believe that we and our Federal firefighters have waited 20 years and if there are studies that need to be done, those studies should have been done. State and local firefighters have enjoyed the protections of this bill during those 20 years, and it is about time that our Federal firefighters get those same protections.

We have heard that this is extraordinary to provide firefighters with a benefit based on a presumption and that somehow that is unfair. But we have already had other categories of Federal employees who are accorded benefits based on some presumptions.

The energy workers program provides certain Department of Energy employees and contractors presumption-based benefits for the cancers and other illnesses that they are at a heightened risk of developing.

Similarly, the Department of Veterans Affairs presumes that certain conditions and disabilities were caused by military service. For example, Vietnam veterans diagnosed with certain cancers who were exposed to Agent Orange are presumed to have service-related disability. There are other programs such as the black lung benefits program and the program for 9/11 first responders at the World Trade Center which likewise operate in many cases based on presumptions.

Finally, as we have mentioned many times, 49 States already offer presumptive benefits to firefighters diagnosed with certain cancers and heart and lung diseases. This bill is in line with other examples of presumptive benefits available to workers who have a high-risk occupation and a high risk of contracting certain diseases.

Federal firefighters have waited long enough for Congress to respond, and we must finally give them the opportunity to secure the benefits that they need and deserve.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment and a ''yes'' vote on the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1097, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

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

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

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SOTO). Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

The following amendments to H.R. 2499:

En bloc amendment offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia;

Amendment No. 3;

Amendment No. 4;

Passage of H.R. 2499, if ordered; and

Motions to suspend the rules and pass the following bills:

H.R. 847;
H.R. 5324;
S. 66;
H.R. 7077;
H.R. 1437;
S. 1872;
H.R. 5911;
H.R. 5914;
H.R. 935;
H.R. 7066;
H.R. 7081;
H.R. 6891;
H.R. 6899;
H.R. 6531;
H.R. 224;
H.R. 700;
H.R. 5900; and
H.R. 6386.

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.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendments en bloc printed in House Report 117–320 offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 224, nays 195, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]

YEAS—224

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

NAYS—195

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

NOT VOTING—9

Bera
Budd
Donalds
Kinzinger
Lowenthal
McKinley
Miller-Meeks
Speier
Strickland

□ 1448

Mr. WALTZ changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. UPTON changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))

Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Fallon (Nehls)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. JOYCE OF OHIO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 3, printed in part B of House Report 117–320, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 147]

YEAS—419

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Bera
Budd
Garbarino
Lawrence
McKinley
Pascrell
Pressley
Speier
Strickland

□ 1500

Mr. DAVIDSON changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. KELLER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 4, printed in part D of House Report 117–320, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 180, nays 242, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 148]

YEAS—180

Aderholt
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar

Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—242

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

NOT VOTING—6

Amodei
Bera
Budd
McKinley
Speier
Strickland

□ 1517

Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SOTO, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Messrs. LAWSON of Florida and DOGGETT changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mrs. SPARTZ changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 288, nays 131, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 149]

YEAS—288

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bucshon
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steube
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Yarmuth

NAYS—131

Aderholt
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Bentz
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)

Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Hice (GA)
Hill
Huizenga
Issa
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Mann
Massie
McCaul
McClain
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Amodei
Bera
Budd
Fallon
Jackson
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Speier
Strickland

□ 1528

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina changed his vote from ''yea'' to nay.''

So 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

Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

PROMOTING DIGITAL PRIVACY TECHNOLOGIES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 847) to support research on privacy enhancing technologies and promote responsible data use, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 19, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 150]

YEAS—401

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Perlmutter
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
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—19

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Burchett
Cline
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Massie
McClintock
Norman
Pence
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Steube

NOT VOTING—8

Bera
Budd
Fallon
Luetkemeyer
McKinley
Sherrill
Speier
Strickland

□ 1540

Mr. CLINE changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5324) to provide guidance for and investment in the upgrade and modernization of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio All Hazards network, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 20, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 151]

YEAS—397

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Perlmutter
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
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—20

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Burchett
Casten
Cline
Escobar
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Jordan
Massie
Norman
Pence
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Taylor
Waters

NOT VOTING—11

Bera
Bost
Budd
Crawford
Fallon
Hill
Long
Lucas
McKinley
Speier
Strickland

□ 1553

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

SOUTH FLORIDA CLEAN COASTAL WATERS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 66) to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, 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 gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) 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 412, nays 7, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 152]

YEAS—412

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
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
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan

Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Pence
Perlmutter
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
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—7

Biggs
Casten
Garcia (TX)
Norman
Rosendale
Roy
Waters

NOT VOTING—9

Babin
Bera
Budd
Estes
Fallon
McKinley
Speier
Strickland
Weber (TX)

□ 1603

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

EMPOWERING THE U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7077) to require the United States Fire Administration to conduct on-site investigations of major fires, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 379, nays 37, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 153]

YEAS—379

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens

Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—37

Armstrong
Arrington
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Cammack
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Jordan
Massie
Mast
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Norman
Pence
Perry
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy

NOT VOTING—12

Baird
Bera
Budd
Cheney
Estes
Fallon
Jeffries
McKinley
Meeks
O'Halleran
Speier
Strickland

□ 1616

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

PROVIDING RESEARCH AND ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1437) to amend the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 to direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide comprehensive and regularly updated Federal precipitation information, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 333, nays 81, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 154]

YEAS—333

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—81

Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Bentz
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
Donalds
Duncan
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Granger
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
LaMalfa
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Nehls
Norman
Palazzo
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Schweikert
Sessions
Smith (NJ)
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—14

Bera
Budd
Cheney
DeLauro
Estes
Fallon
Gonzalez, Vicente
Horsford
Jackson Lee
McKinley
Speier
Strickland
Torres (NY)
Veasey

□ 1627

Mr. COMER changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)

Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

UNITED STATES ARMY RANGERS VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL 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. 1872) to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II, 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 Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) 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 418, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 155]

YEAS—418

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
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)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
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
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Bera
Budd
Estes
Fallon
McKinley
Pascrell
Speier
Strickland
Thompson (PA)
Walberg

□ 1638

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

FAIR HIRING IN BANKING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5911) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act to expand employment opportunities for those with a previous minor criminal offense, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 329, nays 88, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 156]

YEAS—329

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bucshon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene

Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—88

Aderholt
Allen
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Clyde
Ellzey
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Hollingsworth
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lesko
Long
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Palazzo
Pence
Perry
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Schweikert
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NJ)
Stauber
Steube
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Westerman

NOT VOTING—11

Bass
Bera
Budd
Estes
Fallon
Gonzalez, Vicente
McBath
McHenry
McKinley
Speier
Strickland

□ 1649

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

EMPOWERING STATES TO PROTECT SENIORS FROM BAD ACTORS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5914) to amend the Investor Protection and Securities Reform Act of 2010 to provide grants to States for enhanced protection of senior investors and senior policyholders, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 48, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 157]

YEAS—371

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
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
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—48

Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Donalds
Duncan
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Mullin
Nehls
Norman
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Rosendale
Roy
Sessions
Steube
Taylor
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—9

Bera
Budd
Cheney
Estes
Fallon
McKinley
Smucker
Speier
Strickland

□ 1700

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

SMALL BUSINESS MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS, SALES, AND BROKERAGE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 935) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempt from registration brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 158]

YEAS—419

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
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
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Bera
Brady
Budd
Cheney
Estes
Fallon
McKinley
Speier
Strickland

□ 1713

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

RUSSIA AND BELARUS FINANCIAL SANCTIONS ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7066) to require United States financial institutions to ensure entities and persons owned or controlled by the institution comply with financial sanctions on the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to the same extent as the institution itself, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 2, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 159]

YEAS—418

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
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 (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
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
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—2

Greene (GA)
Massie

NOT VOTING—8

Bera
Budd
Estes
Fallon
Gonzalez, Vicente
McKinley
Speier
Strickland

□ 1723

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

UKRAINE COMPREHENSIVE DEBT PAYMENT RELIEF ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7081) to seek immediate bilateral, multilateral, and commercial debt service payment relief for Ukraine, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 56, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 160]

YEAS—362

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester

Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—56

Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Cammack
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Donalds
Duncan
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jacobs (NY)
Kelly (MS)
Lesko
Mace
Malliotakis
Massie
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Nehls
Norman
Palazzo
Pence
Perry
Posey
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Schweikert
Sessions
Smith (NJ)
Steube
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Bera
Brady
Budd
Burgess
Cicilline
Fallon
Kinzinger
McKinley
Speier
Strickland

□ 1734

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Messrs. COMER, and CLINE changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Mooney (Miller (WV))
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

ISOLATE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6891) to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation from certain international meetings, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 2, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 161]

YEAS—416

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

Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
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
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—2

Greene (GA)
Massie

NOT VOTING—10

Bera
Budd
DeFazio
Fallon
Gonzalez, Vicente
Hartzler
Kinzinger
McKinley
Speier
Strickland

□ 1746

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

RUSSIA AND BELARUS SDR EXCHANGE PROHIBITION ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6899) to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from engaging in transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 2, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 162]

YEAS—417

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
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 (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
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
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—2

Greene (GA)
Massie

NOT VOTING—9

Bera
Budd
Doyle, Michael F.
Fallon
Kinzinger
McKinley
Pascrell
Speier
Strickland

□ 1756

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

TARGETING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 262, nays 156, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 163]

YEAS—262

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Dunn
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Mooney
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—156

Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brady
Brooks
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Duncan
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Bera
Budd
Doyle, Michael F.
Fallon
Kinzinger
McKinley
Nehls
Rice (NY)
Speier
Strickland

□ 1809

Messrs. DUNCAN, JOHNSON of Ohio, ELLZEY, LAHOOD, WILSON of South Carolina, and FEENSTRA changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

VANESSA GUILLÉN POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 224) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the ''Vanessa Guillen Post Office Building'' on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) 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 408, nays 0, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 164]

YEAS—408

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—19

Bera
Budd
Cheney
Doyle, Michael F.
Fallon
Gaetz
Gonzalez, Vicente
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Loudermilk
McKinley
Murphy (FL)
Nehls
Ocasio-Cortez
Rice (NY)
Speier
Strickland
Thompson (PA)
Yarmuth

□ 1819

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

LAWRENCE M. 'LARRY' WALSH SR. POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 700) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the ''Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 26, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 165]

YEAS—380

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff

LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—26

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Cammack
Cloud
Donalds
Emmer
Fitzgerald
Franklin, C. Scott
Gibbs
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Higgins (LA)
Horsford
Joyce (PA)
Long
Malliotakis
Massie
Mast
Norman
Sessions
Steube

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—21

Bera
Budd
Cheney
DeLauro
Doyle, Michael F.
Fallon
Gaetz
Gonzalez, Vicente
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
McKinley
Murphy (FL)
Nehls
Rice (NY)
Simpson
Speier
Strickland
Thompson (PA)
Waltz
Welch
Yarmuth

□ 1828

Mr. LONG 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.

Stated for:

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 165.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

MARINE CORPS RESERVE PVT JACOB CRUZ POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5900) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 1, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 166]

YEAS—401

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao

Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Horsford

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—25

Bera
Budd
Bush
Cheney
Cole
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Fallon
Gaetz
Gonzalez, Vicente
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Maloney, Carolyn B.
McKinley
Murphy (FL)
Nehls
Posey
Rice (NY)
Schrader
Sewell
Simpson
Speier
Strickland
Thompson (PA)
Yarmuth

□ 1836

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

VETERANS OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6386) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the ''Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 0, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 167]

YEAS—404

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
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
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—23

Bera
Budd
Cheney
Cole
Davis, Danny K.
Doyle, Michael F.
Fallon
Gaetz
Kinzinger
Lamborn
Larsen (WA)
McKinley
Murphy (FL)
Nehls
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Sewell
Simpson
Speier
Strickland
Thompson (PA)
Yarmuth

□ 1846

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SEWELL. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 166 and ''yea'' on rollcall No. 167.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BERA. Madam Speaker, I missed the following votes because I was traveling as part of the official Presidential Delegation to the Inauguration of the President of the Republic of Korea.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 146, YEA on Roll Call No. 147, NAY on Roll Call No. 148, YEA on Roll Call No. 149, YEA on Roll Call No. 150, YEA on Roll Call No. 151, YEA on Roll Call No. 152, YEA on Roll Call No. 153, YEA on Roll Call No. 154, YEA on Roll Call No. 155, YEA on Roll Call No. 156, YEA on Roll Call No. 157, YEA on Roll Call No. 158, YEA on Roll Call No. 159, YEA on Roll Call No. 160, YEA on Roll Call No. 161, YEA on Roll Call No. 162, YEA on Roll Call No. 163, YEA on Roll Call No. 164, YEA on Roll Call No. 165, YEA on Roll Call No. 166, and YEA on Roll Call No. 167.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Wexton)
Brown (MD) (Ruppersberger)
Brownley (Kuster)
Carter (LA) (Jeffries)
Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore (AL))
Correa (Costa)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Jeffries)
Gallego (Gomez)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Meuser)
Mfume (Connolly)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC) (Ross)
Roybal-Allard (Underwood)
Scanlon (Garcia (TX))
Scott, David (Jeffries)
Sires (Pallone)
Stauber (Bacon)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozzi (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Jeffries)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Trone (Ruppersberger)
Walorski (Wagner)
Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Timmons)

ELECTING A MEMBER TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1104

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Mrs. Letlow.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MIKE LUKE O'GARA

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

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mike Luke O'Gara, one of the most active community leaders and tireless advocates of the Sun Valley neighborhood.

Mike was born in New York and served in the U.S. Navy. Afterward, he worked as a prop master for the Ice Capades. It was then that he met an amazing figure skater and the love of his life, his wife, Barbara Olsen.

They then moved to Sun Valley, where Mike worked his way up to becoming a producer for ''Entertainment Tonight.''

After retirement, he became one of the founders of the Sun Valley Area Neighborhood Council and served there for over 20 years. He championed things like safe landfills and transfer stations. He even worked with our office to help hundreds of people begin the process to become American citizens. But his true legacy was the countless community members he empowered.

Mike is survived by his wife, Barbara; three sons, Michael, Sean, and Matt; and his grandchildren, Michael, Liam, and Katie.

For this and so much more, I honor the life of Mike Luke O'Gara.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to honor police officers from southwest Washington and across this Nation.

As we recognize National Police Week, we extend our profound gratitude to the men and women in blue who work every single day to keep us safe.

I am proud to represent my home of southwest Washington, which, in my view, boasts some of the finest police officers in the Nation. Over the years, I have come to know many of them personally.

These brave officers have stood strong in the face of physical danger, as well as harmful political trends. I am referring to the dangerous calls to defund police. I am also talking about misguided laws that make it more difficult for them to do their jobs, which is, unfortunately, becoming a common occurrence in Washington. Yet, our officers in southwest Washington remain resilient and continue to answer the call to protect our citizens.

To our southwest Washington police officers, please know that we will always support you. We appreciate your ability to keep our communities safe. We humbly thank you for your service.

NATIONAL BABY FORMULA SHORTAGE

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, as the father of two young boys, I am horrified by the shortage of baby formula that is quickly becoming a crisis all across this country.

I represent a mother from Gallatin, Tennessee, with an 8-month-old little girl who can tolerate only hypoallergenic baby formula. Recently, the mother had to go to six different stores and then call multiple others as far away as 3 hours to search for hypoallergenic formula for her baby.

Unfortunately, President Biden has no answers for new mothers and fathers struggling to find baby formula. I guess we will have to now add the critical shortage of baby formula to the long list of other crises our President has caused but, apparently, can do nothing to resolve, such as runaway, devastating inflation; massive Federal debt; unacceptably high gas prices; a skyrocketing crime rate; and an open border that allows millions of illegal immigrants and tons of deadly fentanyl into our country.

Madam Speaker, the President must simply do better.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF BILL CATHCART

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bill Cathcart and his tremendous impact on the Savannah, Georgia, community.

After receiving his undergraduate degree from Hope College in Holland, Michigan, Bill went on to receive a master's and Ph.D. from Ohio State University.

Bill spent 24 years as WTOC's vice president and general manager. He has been instrumental in the Savannah community, serving on Georgia's First Congressional Service Academy Board, as a past board chairman of Pooler's National Museum of the Mighty 8th Air Force, and as a longtime member of the Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce.

Bill is the Honorary Wing Commander of the Georgia Air National Guard's 165th Airlift Wing in Savannah, as well as several other honorary member statuses in Savannah's military community.

In 2013, he was selected by the Department of the Army to become the first Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for Coastal Georgia.

Thank you, Bill, for all you have done to serve our community.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, while we are grateful that the defund the police narrative seems to be fading for now, the damage to the perception of law enforcement will take years to correct.

In 2021, law enforcement retirements were up nearly 50 percent; resignations were up 18 percent; and nationwide, departments are short 7 percent of budgeted positions right now.

These staffing shortages have dire consequences. Many cities in 2021 recorded record homicides.

Madam Speaker, this week is National Police Week. During National Police Week, it is so important that we celebrate our law enforcement heroes and highlight their importance to all of our communities.

Those who wear that badge deserve the respect and support of every Member of this Congress. We should show it every week, not just this week. I hope that we will.

POSSIBILITY OF OVERTURNING ROE V. WADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BROWN of Ohio). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, the left has officially gone off the deep end, invading church services, going to the homes of judges, throwing Molotov cocktails into office buildings.

What has them all riled up? What has predicated the nationwide spate of violence, trespassing, threats, and other intimidating tactics?

Are they protesting skyrocketing inflation, the price of gasoline for their cars, empty store shelves making it hard for American mothers to feed their babies?

No, Madam Speaker, they are not. Here is what has the left all riled up. Last week, we learned of a draft Supreme Court opinion indicating that the Court may be prepared to finally, finally, overturn Roe v. Wade. That is right. Of all the very real problems in our country that could have sent them over the edge, this is the one that has them animated in the streets and causing chaos everywhere.

It turns out that the possibility that individual States may again be allowed to restrain the killing of unborn children is, of course, what has sent the left into a tailspin.

On our side, Madam Speaker, we understand the grave nature of the Supreme Court leak, and we pray that the Justices will remain resolute in their convictions in this pressure campaign.

But make no mistake, it bears noting that what spurs our Democrat friends into furious action is not record inflation, not soaring illegal immigration, not empty store shelves, not Americans just trying to make ends meet, but abortion.

Just this afternoon, our House Democrat colleagues made time to march over to the Senate to rally support for their bill allowing for abortion on demand until the moment of birth. If they think abortion on demand through all 9 months of pregnancy is the key to rallying the American people back to their side, I am afraid they are in for a rude awakening.

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I am grateful to my many colleagues for joining us tonight to discuss the myriad crises facing our country that are taking a backseat to the Democrats' abortion agenda.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), my good friend.

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, thanks to my good friend, MIKE JOHNSON from Louisiana, for this Special Order and how important it is.

While we face countless crises, all of which are getting worse by the day, it is not hard to stand up here and soundly condemn and criticize President Biden and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for the atrocious job that they are doing managing the United States of America.

Tonight, I am going to focus on one particular issue that literally is life or death for millions of future Americans. In the coming weeks, the Supreme Court of the United States will rule in the Dobbs v. Jackson case on whether Mississippi and other States like them can prohibit the murder of an unborn baby after 15 weeks.

Thanks to modern science, we can now see that at 15 weeks, the humanity of an unborn child is completely and absolutely undeniable. At 15 weeks, babies can suck their thumbs and have fully formed noses, eyes, and eyebrows, and most of all they can feel pain.

Make no mistake, we have reached a pivotal moment in our relentless fight for life—the lives of the innocent, the most innocent among us.

The Democrats have embraced an anti-life agenda so radical that they are actually supporting now infanticide—even though 71 percent of Americans support protections for our unborn. Think about that.

Americans across the country are eagerly supporting babies, mothers, and families. In 2019 alone, more than 2,700 pregnant centers provided more than 1.85 million mothers in the United States with free maternal services. But, par for the course, the party of science continues to ignore the science completely.

Last week's leak from inside the Supreme Court was a blatant attempt to obstruct deliberations and to intimidate Justices. Standing outside and intimidating Justices on the Supreme Court is illegal.

It was appalling and dangerous, and I hope that the investigation into this breach of trust holds those responsible accountable for their actions to the very fullest extent of the law.

That being said, the ongoing protests by pro-abortion activists outside the private homes of our Supreme Court Justices, again, folks, is outright illegal. I am calling on Attorney General Merrick Garland to do his job and act immediately to enforce the rule of law.

If the leaked Dobbs decision stands, the most innocent among us will finally have their voices heard. Half a century of error will then be corrected and millions of lives will be saved. No matter the outcome of this momentous case, I will never ever stop fighting for the unborn.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank the doctor for his conviction and consistency that he has always displayed, we appreciate that so much.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, now that we are back in Congress this week, I think it is time for all of us to share a little bit of what we learned when we were back in our districts. Given that my district has more manufacturing jobs than any other district in the country, I, of course, spent some time touring my manufacturing facilities and seeing what is going to become the cost of American goods in the immediate future.

There are some people who are claiming that this inflation is only something that arose out of recent developments—out of what happened in the Ukraine. That is not at all true.

As we look here to my right, we see a graph that around the time of the American Rescue Plan—maybe the most irresponsible piece of legislation that has ever passed this House—we began to have M2, a measure of the money supply go up about 35 or 37 percent compared to the prior year.

In the last big inflation in the 1970s, it would go up 8 or 9 percent over the prior year. Now we are at around 37 percent. Look at this. That was before the preposterously big spending, bipartisan infrastructure bill was passed.

When you have that great of an increase in the money supply—in other words, when the Federal Reserve has to print that much money in a short period of time, what do you think will happen? Any middle-schooler could have told you when that American Rescue Plan passed that you were going to have hyperinflation, and that is exactly what you are getting.

When I tour my manufacturers again and again and again, I find the cost of metals and the cost of the materials that are going to go into the final price in a few months going up 300, 400, 500 percent. I am very afraid of what is going to happen in the future to our economy with such hyperinflation.

I will point out, compared to a very large and controversial bill that we passed last night with regard to the Ukraine crisis, that bill was about 2 percent of the spending of the massive American Rescue Plan and a small fraction of the bipartisan infrastructure bill.

I only hope that this body from here on out, beginning with the budget that is going to pass for the calendar year beginning October 1, finally stands up to President Biden, finally stands up to the more extremists in the majority party, and finally says ''no'' to this spending, or we threaten to permanently ruin the American economy with all this money the Federal Reserve has to print to assuage the huge amount of spending that some Members of this body want to undergo.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. GROTHMAN. They

have an insatiable appetite for spending.

Did you know the American people are just as upset as we are?

A CNN poll just came out and only 23 percent of Americans rate our economy as somewhat good. That is a shocking decline of 14 points just since December. A Fox News poll says 67 percent of Americans disapprove of President Biden's economic job performance.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I hope we knock down that proposed budget for next year. How could anybody ask for so much more spending?

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARCIA).

Mr. GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, some matters go beyond simple coincidences. Some things are simply inexplicable and inexcusable.

The blizzard of crises our Nation has endured since January of 2021 cannot be attributed to a simple string of bad luck. The reality is that these were intentionally induced crises by our elected officials in the White House and in this body. What we have seen in the last year is an unprecedented frontal assault on middle-class Americans and their security. This is the leading edge of the dismantling of the fabric of our Nation that the far left has been asking for for years.

With a slow boil over the last year, our Nation has endured record high crime, record homicide rates, record high fentanyl deaths, record high illegal crossings across our borders, record debt, record high gas prices, interest rates have gone parabolic, affordability metrics are at all-time lows, the stock market is now in a straight line downward trend crushing our workers' retirement accounts, and our supply chain challenges persist.

Madam Speaker, these are just the man-made domestic challenges. On the world stage, our Nation is now no longer the sole and preeminent superpower. On the heels of the Afghanistan debacle, in the midst of a national security crisis where we have lost operational control of our southern border, and on the cusp of a recession and more war and conflicts with peer threats like Russia and China, many are looking at the so-called leaders in D.C. as the source of the problem, and with good reason.

We are now controlled by a single party who is flying us into the ground. We are in a nosedive. Any one of these crises alone can be fatal. But the confluence of these challenges poses a truly existential threat to our country, and we need this body and this President to do better.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to seek explanations. Over the course of the last years, I, along with many Americans have been scratching our heads, racking our brains as to why this administration is doing certain things.

Why does it choose to support those who want to defund the police? Why is this administration so accommodating to China and Iran? Why does it support mayors and district attorneys who give hope to the criminals rather than protecting the victims? Why choose to continue to spend recklessly without any regard for our children's future? Why does your party care more about the borders of other nations than our own? Why is this administration focused on our military adopting woke policies instead of being able to win a war?

While I agree with very little from this administration, I do agree with one statement the President made last August. August 15, just days before 13 Americans were killed in Afghanistan, our President said: I am President of the United States and the buck stops with me. Indeed, it stops with the President. We all end up paying for these mistakes, Madam Speaker.

We pay for our record debt, our record spending, our inability to look past petty politics, we pay for the accommodations to the far left progressive flanks of your own party, a party that no longer resembles the ideals inspired by President Kennedy.

A party that has been hijacked by BLM and special interests. Hijacked by fear rather than a devotion to our beautiful Constitution. Why does this administration continue to do the inexplicable and the inexcusable?

Madam Speaker, you and I sit on opposite sides of the political aisle, but like passengers on an airplane, when we fly through a storm that doesn't matter, we just want the pilot to be qualified and to get us through the storm. It doesn't matter if you are on the left side and I am on the right side of the aisle, we all just want to get to our destination safely.

For the first time in my life, I am worried that there is no one in the cockpit qualified to fly this aircraft. I know most Americans share this concern.

I have spent my life defending this beautiful country. Since the age of 18, as a naval officer, I have been willing to give my life for this Nation. If I am willing to die for it, I am willing to work for it. If I am willing to work for it, I am willing to do what is right for it. In this mission, I will never stop. But I expect the same from you, Madam Speaker, and I expect the same from our President.

I can't understand why elected officials would choose to put our country in harm's way. It is only inexplicable and inexcusable. Ours is a Nation that deserves to be loved and not intentionally flown into the ground. She is a precious one, Madam Speaker, but she is not invincible.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank the former top gun Navy pilot who did a great job describing our economy as in a nosedive. If only we had a former fire chief that could describe the five-alarm fire that is America right now—oh, we do—he also happens to be a former mayor of Miami.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ).

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, from the COVID–19 pandemic and Russia's barbaric invasion of Ukraine to the spikes of illegal immigration and illicit drugs flowing into our country, world events over the past few years have further underscored the importance of countries preserving their national borders.

When a State cannot control and secure its own border, it loses the ability to protect its people and strategic interests. In order for a State to survive, secure borders are paramount.

The current border policies under the Biden administration allows for millions of unvetted, undocumented individuals to freely flow across our southern border. They allow acts of war to be played out by the cartels and the narco-traffickers with hard, illicit, dangerous narcotics—such as fentanyl, methamphetamine, heroin, and cocaine—to permeate across the border and be transported to communities throughout the country where they are killing thousands of our fellow countrymen.

These failed border policies leave our children, our grandchildren, our citizens vulnerable. They leave our national security vulnerable. They are a total abdication of the President's duty as the leader of the United States, whose prime responsibility is—above all—to protect the American people.

Instead of handling this border crisis, President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas seem to be more interested in solving Mexico's immigration problems. As the majority of migrants apprehended at our southern border are coming from other countries, such as Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and frankly from all around the world, it makes absolutely no sense for asylum seekers to show up at our borders seeking refuge from their home countries.

Think about this logically. If a migrant is escaping their home country because of horrible living conditions or other factors, shouldn't they be seeking asylum at the Mexican border and waiting to go into Mexico? Which is exactly what they are doing. Instead, President Biden's weak and gutless policies gives Mexico a free ride by incentivizing them to pass their border security issues and responsibilities to the United States.

President Trump had it absolutely right. We must bring back the remain in Mexico policy and make sure Mexico is doing its part in keeping their borders safe. Customs and Border Protection has made clear what they need to secure our southern border, and by extension, protect the American people. We must move swiftly to finish constructing approximately 280 miles of the wall, and fortifying that barrier with bolstered technology, such as radar sensors, drones, and autonomous surveillance towers.

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By strengthening our barriers—both physical and technological—we would

be ensuring our law enforcement officials are equipped with the resources necessary to deter grave national security and public health threats created by unvetted, undocumented individuals crossing into our border, curb the proliferation of human trafficking along the southern border, and stem the flow of illicit drugs into our country that, again, are killing thousands—thousands—of our American citizens.

The time has come for the President's administration to take the crisis on our southern border as a serious national security threat, one that puts our families, our communities, and our country at incredible risk. No more hot air and useless speeches. It is time to get real on securing our border.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank the chief for that clear message. He is right. We heard from former Border Patrol officials this morning, and they told us that for an absolute certainty we have lost operational control of the border. We really have no border security at all, and if you don't have border security, Madam Speaker, you don't have safety in your country, and, ultimately, you don't have sovereignty either.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding time tonight.

Madam Speaker, an unborn child is a human life. Abortion ends that human's life. As the father of two young sons and one who passed away in the womb, I know firsthand that all children's lives are very precious whether inside or outside the womb. Unfortunately, Members of the Democratic Party would rather ignore this fact and instead advocate for more access to abortions up until the moment of birth and even in some cases after the baby is born, when the attempted abortion failed to kill the baby before it was actually born.

Because of this kind of extremism, millions of children will never get to walk this Earth as their Creator intended. Their lives are being cut short by those who believe the ends justify the means.

Since the Roe v. Wade decision in 1973, those on the right side of history have worked tirelessly in State legislatures and in Congress to secure the right to life.

Now it seems that our Constitutional Republic is under attack and the fundamental respect for the law has gone by the wayside as a draft document tied to one of the most consequential cases in the history of the Supreme Court was leaked to the press.

It begs the question: If the Supreme Court can't keep a secret, who can?

I have no doubt that the bad actor who leaked this document violated the law. That is why I led more than 20 House Republican Members of Congress in calling on the Department of Justice and the FBI to open a criminal investigation. After nearly 30 years as an attorney, I have never seen a more radical and unethical action take place in the legal arena. The leaker intended to undermine the division of power in our government and influence the High Court's decision. They must be held criminally accountable to the full extent of the law.

It is inexcusable that the Supreme Court Justices are now facing protests at their homes that could easily turn violent.

And the reason for these nefarious protests?

For simply abiding by their oath to uphold the Constitution and interpret the law the way it was written.

I will remind folks that nowhere in the Constitution does it enumerate a right to an abortion. In fact, our own Declaration of Independence says something quite different:

> We are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Yet proponents of abortion appear to be willing to do whatever it takes to have their way. Some are calling to burn down the Supreme Court and even the Justices' homes. Some Members of Congress wasted no time calling for the end of the filibuster and an expansion of the Supreme Court, something that President Biden even said as recently as 2019 would be ''a very dangerous thing to do.''

All in all, the leak is a reminder to the American people that Democrats have no desire to legislate under the parameters of our Constitution. If left to their own designs, they will stop at nothing until taxpayer funded on-demand abortions up until and even after birth are a permanent reality—a reality that most certainly will come at the cost of millions of irreversible tragedies and act as a stain on this great Nation until we right our wrongs and become a voice for the voiceless.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. My friend has spoken so well.

Madam Speaker, the sanctity of human life is something that we must stand for. Thankfully, it looks like the States and the people will be able to decide that issue again very soon.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, for the first time in this Nation's history, the United States has surpassed over 100,000 drug overdoses. In fact, the CDC just estimated that 107,000 Americans died. 2021 was a record year, in fact, a 15 percent increase over the year prior, disproportionately affecting African Americans and other minorities.

As a physician for more than 30 years, it is a tragedy to see President Biden's war on America that is fueling the opioid crisis that is killing Americans every day. Fentanyl is more than 100 times more potent than morphine, and in just a short period of time, fentanyl overdoses have become the leading cause of death for adults age 18 to 45.

Let us think about that for just a minute. The leading cause of death for these Americans is not COVID–19, not car accidents, not cancer, and not heart disease. It is illicit fentanyl coming across our southern border, a border that we no longer control.

Let us be clear: this is a national security threat. We do not have operational control of the United States-Mexico border. Biden's war on America has invaded every town in this country, and his policies are actively making it worse.

Madam Speaker, this is a real and definite dereliction of duty by the President of the United States of America. He could fix this deadly nightmare overnight by simply reinstituting President Trump's commonsense border policies. This is negligence—pure, unadulterated negligence. The American people are suffering and dying because of this President's willful negligence.

How could he possibly believe this is the right thing to do?

Madam Speaker, Joe Biden is ultimately responsible for the massive increase of these fentanyl-induced deaths across America. He has done this for political motivation, and he should not be taken seriously because of this. He is being willfully ignorant, or he simply does not care about the American people.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, Dr. Murphy is exactly right. The other tragedy is, of course, the cartels are making billions of dollars on all this flooding it into our country and killing innocent Americans.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Louisiana for holding this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to stand in support of our most important and fundamental right: the right to life. In the seventies then-Senator Biden said of Roe v. Wade: ''I don't like the Supreme Court decision on abortion. I think it went too far.''

A decade later he would sign a constitutional amendment that would allow States to overturn the Supreme Court ruling. Times have changed. Thanks to the advancements in science and our understanding that babies can feel pain at 15 weeks, we must support policies that advocate for and protect the most vulnerable among us.

I believe that life begins at conception, and I believe that life is a miracle that should be enjoyed, celebrated, and shielded.

I will close by saying this: When we know better, we do better. Now that we know better and know unborn babies can feel pain, it is time that we do better.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for that reminder of history.

President Biden was a whole lot more pro-life. Back in the seventies and eighties he opposed Roe v. Wade. He

said that it went too far. In 1982 he wanted a constitutional amendment—voted for it—for the States to overturn that Supreme Court ruling.

But do you know what he did this week, Madam Speaker?

He issued a brazen statement calling on Congress to codify Roe v. Wade. What a tragedy. What a tragedy.

Madam Speaker, I yield to gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I thank Vice Chairman JOHNSON. I appreciate your stand on life. It is heartfelt, and I really do appreciate it.

I will address two points, Madam Speaker, about the U.S. Supreme Court's draft ruling that was intentionally leaked to the press: one, whoever leaked the decision—I feel they are pretty gutless—they need to be held accountable for violating the sanctity of our Nation's highest Court; two, the pro-abortion activists are lying about what overturning Roe v. Wade really means.

First, I believe this leak was an act of political intimidation by left-wing operatives, and now the Supreme Court Justices are being forced to deal with an angry mob over a draft decision that was supposed to be confidential. If you check the date on that leak, Madam Speaker, it was not a recent draft, so this is obviously well-planned.

I know Roe v. Wade is a controversial case that gets a lot of folks fired up. I feel strongly about it, too. I think it should be overturned. But leaking a confidential draft opinion is not the way the Supreme Court is supposed to operate. It is supposed to uphold our laws and our Constitution regardless of the political drama here in Congress and down the street at the White House. Dragging the Justices into the political chaos is unacceptable, Madam Speaker, which is why I wrote to the director of the FBI demanding he launch an investigation into the leak. We are yet to hear a response. I have been very disappointed in the FBI. This is another one of those instances where it is not so much my local folks, but here at the national level they continue to let us down.

To my second point, the pro-abortion activists are panicking and screaming that this decision would immediately eliminate abortions across the country. That is not remotely true, Madam Speaker. Overturning Roe v. Wade would not impose any kind of national abortion ban but would leave those decisions to State governments.

For some States that value the lives of unborn children, overturning Roe v. Wade would allow our lawmakers to better protect these sweet little babies. In my home State of Tennessee and in several other States, this decision would activate trigger laws that would outlaw abortions in those States.

I believe currently in Washington, D.C., it would still be legal, if I understand the law correctly. However, in States that don't value the lives of unborn children and celebrate abortion as a human right—which it is not—their laws would remain unchanged. Overturning Roe v. Wade would not outlaw abortions across the country, as many pro-abortion activists would have you believe. It would simply give State legislators more freedom to pass their own laws.

I promised east Tennesseans I would fight to protect life and uphold our laws while I serve in Congress, and I intend to keep that promise. I will keep pushing to hold the person who leaked the decision accountable—although I doubt the FBI will lift much of a finger to do anything about it, Madam Speaker—and, more importantly, I will always keep fighting for the lives of the unborn.

I thank Chairman JOHNSON. His leadership skills are lackluster at best, but on this issue, Madam Speaker, he is exceptional. I thank him for that. I believe his gifts will be eternal for that, so I thank my brother.

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Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. It is a critical issue that we all believe to our core. That is for certain.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, Vice Chairman JOHNSON, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, last week, a leaked draft opinion regarding the Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization case revealed that the U.S. Supreme Court is likely to overturn Roe v. Wade, the disastrous 1973 decision that legalized abortion.

Once this opinion is officially signed by the Court, the cover of Federal law over the murder of innocent babies will finally be removed. Hallelujah.

While millions of precious lives have tragically been taken due to the evils of abortion, this monumental news is a giant leap forward in our fight to protect the unborn.

Yet, in light of this historic pending victory for the sanctity of life, Democrats' disturbing hysteria has truly gone off the rails.

Due to heightened tensions and increased threats from the left, fences and barricades had to be installed at the Supreme Court Building; Justices have received additional security; and Justice Alito and his family had to be moved to an undisclosed location.

While the White House initially refused to condemn protests targeting Justices' homes, radical pro-abortion extremists took that signal and violated Federal law by organizing unruly demonstrations outside the homes of Justices Kavanaugh, Roberts, and Alito.

Churches and pro-life organizations have also faced dangerous threats. Despite fake news reporting that attempted to downplay the crime, an anti-abortion facility in Wisconsin was arson attacked with a Molotov cocktail over the weekend.

What has sparked such outrageous acts of violence? The threat of saving human life. That is right; it is the threat of saving human life.

Think about that for a moment. Just the possibility that abortion regulation will rightfully return back to the States, giving millions of innocent souls a chance at life, enrages the left to the point of violence. It is sickening, unconscionable, and downright evil.

Yet, President Biden wants to call Republicans extreme? I will tell you what is extreme, Madam Speaker. Abortions on demand; that is extreme. Murder of the innocent unborn; that is extremely wrong.

My colleagues on the left are big proponents of abortion, but when you look at the disproportionate number of abortions in minority communities, it becomes quite apparent that to them, Black lives matter, but only after they are born.

This is the bottom line: Life is our first and foremost fundamental right—fundamental, unalienable right. As a proud pro-life American, I will never stop fighting to protect it.

So, I want to end with a thank-you. Thank you to Justices Samuel Alito, Clarence Thomas, Neil Gorsuch, Brett Kavanaugh, and Amy Coney Barrett. Thank you for defending the Constitution and standing for the right to life. Thank you for finally putting an end to the lie of a supposed constitutional right to abortion. May the Lord greatly bless you and bless your family and your family's family for generations to come for standing up for life. Soli Deo gloria.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. All glory to God. Thank you, my friend, for that strong word.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Thank you again, Mr. JOHNSON, for leading this opportunity here tonight.

Madam Speaker, we have April's Consumer Price Index just having been recently released. Unsurprisingly, it shows a lot of inflation, skyrocketing inflation.

Nearly every single American has been feeling that in their pocketbook on the basics of life, especially since the last 15 months of President Biden's policies have kicked it into place.

I guess what the surprise was, though, is how bad the rate of inflation really is. Inflation, through the CPI, has increased 8.3 percent over the last 12 months, the biggest single year of growth since 1984. Combine that with a decrease of 3 percent in real wages under the Biden era, and American families are facing serious damage to their wallets and their dreams.

Inflation is, indeed, a tax on every American and has been skyrocketing thanks to Biden and the Democrats' out-of-control spending. Inflation has increased every single month of the Biden Presidency.

First, he claimed the high prices were transitory.

Secondly, he blamed it on Russia's invasion of Ukraine, even though that

was over a year into his term, and prices were already rapidly rising.

Then, he actually pretended it didn't exist. While Americans were suffering, he wanted to just sweep this self-made economic crisis under the rug.

Finally, this week, he claimed that combating inflation was now his top priority.

Oh, but wait. It is the Republicans' fault that inflation is so bad. This is under his party's rule here in Washington, D.C.

The economic crisis actually started his first day in office when he launched a full-fledged assault on domestic energy production that catapulted energy prices.

We know energy is tied to just about every aspect of our lives, from growing crops to delivering them to the store, from the mined products that turn into materials that we use every day, whether it is metals, electronics, what have you, batteries for the pie-in-the-sky idea that we are going to have to convert everything to electric, and on and on.

Electricity and fuel are extremely important to our economy, yet they are doing everything they can to squash American-produced energy. Do we want to import all that, too?

The pain of the gas prices have hit transportation, food production, and, as we know, the grocery stores. With record partisan spending bills like the failed American Rescue Act and the Build Back Better effort, inflation is crushing the American Dream for many.

We must address the root cause of Biden inflation, and, indeed, it is his policies. We must produce ample domestic oil to bring down the prices and help our economy be sustained by our own energy. We are self-sustainable.

We can also be helping our European allies instead of having them be dependent upon Russian natural gas. How crazy is that? We see what the effects are for Poland, and we will see it for Germany if we don't turn the tide.

We can do that. We can be there for them. We actually produce cleaner natural gas, by far, than what Russia does.

The evidence is all around us: expensive food, fuel, electricity, housing, and even bare shelves in our stores in the land of plenty. We see our small towns, their economies being devastated because the water is being taken away from farms, and the high cost of doing business for driving tractors, combines, trucks, mining equipment.

Our forests, we should be producing forests. Our wood and paper products, instead, are getting burned down due to the policies of inaction by the Forest Service and others.

We need to take the initiative, and we need to turn back the Biden plan, which has been failing America, and put an American plan forward that puts us first, that puts the people first and production here for our own economy first.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. I think we are going to get that opportunity after this next election cycle, and we cannot wait. It cannot get here soon enough.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman, my dear friend from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Thank you, Congressman JOHNSON, for hosting tonight's Special Order.

This week marks National Police Week, where we honor the heroes who put their lives on the line every day to keep us safe and remember those who, sadly, have been lost in the line of duty.

This National Police Week, my Republican colleagues and I are standing with all of law enforcement, including our U.S. Border Patrol. A country without a border is not a country at all, and we will not stop fighting until our border is secure.

To all of our law enforcement officers, thank you for the sacrifices you make to protect our communities. Americans appreciate you.

Unfortunately, over the past couple of years, we have seen some Democrats support the defund the police movement and policies that are soft on crime. As a result, crime across the Nation is on the rise, and nine U.S. cities had a record-breaking number of homicides in 2021.

I thank, and encourage others to thank, all the police officers who protect and defend our communities every day.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. It has been amazing to see the turnabout in those who are advocating for us to defund the police. They recognize the great results of that, and now they are on our side, aren't they?

They are proclaiming that we need to fund more police, and they are certainly right now. Unfortunately, we have to live with the results of those policy choices, as with all of these.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for having this time.

Madam Speaker, the Biden administration spent the better part of last year trying to convince American families facing higher prices that inflation was transitory. Yet, new inflation numbers show that the cost of everything is still on the rise, including gas, which just hit record highs this week.

Prices are increasing rapidly at an unsustainable pace, but President Biden isn't changing course. In fact, he said that his administration's policies help, not hurt, inflation.

That is a bold statement for an individual that came to Washington, D.C., when I was 8 years old, almost 50 years ago. That is a bold statement from a President that perpetrates Big Government spending and has done everything in his power to destroy American energy.

To President Biden, inflation is just a number. But for working American families, it is the crushing result of this administration's failed policies—failed policies that must be overturned to get our Nation back on the right track.

That is why, this week, along with 22 of my Republican colleagues, we introduced a resolution calling for greater American oil and natural gas production. Our resolution reaffirms that American energy is the answer to lowering energy costs, curbing inflation, and putting America first once again.

During his State of the Union, President Biden stood right in this room and said that we need to buy American and build American. Well, I will tell you what, I have news for the President. It takes American energy. It takes American energy because we do it better than anybody on the face of this Earth.

The American people, not President Biden, have the capability and resolve to rebuild our economic engine. President Biden must get on board with the American people. He must put the American people first or get out of the way.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. From one energy State resident to another, we know and can say clearly that energy security is national security.

Mr. KELLER. Absolutely.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. This White House just doesn't get it. Thank you so much for reminding us of that.

Madam Speaker, I am truly grateful again to my many colleagues who were here tonight from all across the country to join us as we discuss the importance of the battle for the sanctity of every single human life and the myriad number of crises facing our country because of these Democrat policies that are plaguing every arena, every area of the economy, every part of the country, and every single policy issue.

Madam Speaker, we cannot wait for an end to this and a change in the levers of power in Washington, and we do expect that that will happen in a big red wave in November. Hopefully, the country can survive until then.

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

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

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE NORMAN Y. MINETA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

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

Today, I rise in honor of Norman Y. Mineta, an Asian-American pioneer, political giant, and my dear friend. Norm was a trailblazing leader, often referred to as the godfather of the Asian-American and Pacific Islander community.

Norm passed away last Tuesday, May 3, at the age of 90, and our communities are mourning this immense loss.

I owe Norm so much. You see, he was the founder of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus over 20 years ago, which I have the privilege to chair right now.

Without Norm founding CAPAC, we would also not have our sister organization, the Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies, which provides internships and fellowships to cultivate our next generation of AAPI leaders in public service. We would not have so much of the critical infrastructure that organizes and holds our community together today.

Norm's story is so inspirational. It is a story of sacrifice and hardship, but also of perseverance and triumph in the face of great adversity.

He was born to immigrant parents from Japan who came to America for a better life. But during World War II, when Norm was only 10 years old, he and his family were rounded up, forced out of their home, and sent to a Japanese-American internment camp after President Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 9066.

Due to the war hysteria, racial prejudice, and failure of political leadership at the time, about 120,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry were stripped of their basic civil rights and incarcerated in desolate camps.

To this day, the incarceration of Japanese Americans remains one of the most shameful chapters in our Nation's history.

□ 1945

Despite the harrowing experience he faced, Norm never lost faith in America. Instead, he decided to join the Army after graduating from Berkeley and served as an intelligence offer in Japan and Korea. This strong draw toward public service never left him, and he began his political career in 1967, starting on the San Jose City Council before being elected mayor of San Jose. With this election, he made history by becoming the first Japanese American to serve as the mayor of a major U.S. city. From there, he ran for a congressional seat and became the first Japanese American from the continental U.S. to be elected to Congress, where he served for 21 years.

In Congress, he spearheaded efforts to pass the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which granted reparations to Japanese Americans incarcerated during World War II. He also cofounded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus to ensure that AAPIs have a voice in Congress, and he served as the caucus' first chair. He made history again by becoming the first Asian American ever appointed to a presidential cabinet when President Bill Clinton selected him to be the Secretary of Commerce. He was then appointed by President George W. Bush to be Secretary of Transportation and played a critical role in overseeing the Department's response during the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

Norm was such an incredible inspiration to many, including myself. I remember meeting Norm when I was a lowly elected official in local government and he was a Congress Member. He was so kind, so gracious, and so encouraging. Then he climbed to higher positions as Cabinet secretary, not once, but twice, and I marveled that no matter how high the heights, he never stopped being kind, gracious, and encouraging.

Then I was elected to Congress, and I got to interact with him even more. I loved hearing stories about his early days as an Asian American in Congress. He told me that there were so few Asian Americans, they could have fit into a phone booth. One day, he tried to get a meeting of the Asian American Members of Congress at the White House. They asked what group do you represent and refused to meet. That is when he got the idea of starting the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus. As an official caucus, he got that meeting with the White House.

We owe a debt of gratitude for all he did to uplift and empower the AAPI community. Despite all he accomplished, he always prioritized opening doors for future AANHPI leaders. He showed us how much we could achieve and pulled us up with him. Norm especially valued mentoring young people, like students and interns, who were interested in advocating for our communities. There is no doubt that we are a stronger community and a stronger nation because of Norm's leadership.

I am proud to be joined tonight by many of my colleagues who join me in honoring Norm during this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), my friend and CAPAC's second vice chair.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CHU for her very personal memories of Norm Mineta. We knew Norm each in our own very special way, and he was a very warm and down-to-earth person, never really infected by Potomac fever. Perhaps it was because he never thought that someone like him might rise to be a President, but he was able to focus all of his energy and attention on being a Member of Congress.

I know he loved this institution. He served here for 20 years, 20 extraordinary years, where he rose to become chairman of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

He was a Japanese-American pioneer and a great public servant, and he left us earlier this week.

I first met Norman Mineta at a leadership development and candidate training conference in Los Angeles in the 1980s. I am getting old enough now where the 1980s and 1990s all kind of blend together, and it is hard for me to say which year of the 1980s it was, but I think it was the 1980s. I remember it was an organization called LEAP, Leadership Education for Asian Pacific Americans. They held this leadership training conference, training potential candidates for office. Norm showed up at the office as a Member of Congress, and he just gave of his time because he believed in mentoring people.

He was very supportive of my very first run for Congress in 1992 and my second run in 1994. He did become a mentor of mine, and he gave up generous amounts of his time.

I remember there was one time when I was hanging out in his office. I think it was 1992. I can't remember which run it was. But I realized that I was going to miss my flight, because he was just so relaxed and he just spent literally hours with me talking. I had to actually leave to catch my flight, and I had to get my luggage sent after me because I wasn't even able to get my luggage together. That was the kind of guy Norm was.

But in 1994, his true character shone through when he called me at the end of a very long day that I had been through. Earlier in that day in 1994, I was outed on the front page and above the fold of my hometown newspaper as gay. By evening time—this is in the days before there was the internet—the newspaper article had been faxed to Washington, D.C., and made its rounds around here. He knew what was on my mind.

He called me that night, and he told me that he had spoken to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee's chairman, Vic Fazio, and he had gotten Vic's assurance that the DCCC would not diminish its support of me. Norm had already been a few steps ahead of me. He anticipated the fear that I had about being abandoned, and he promised that he would remain steadfast behind me.

By my third and ultimately successful run for the House of Representatives in 2012, Norm had yet to waver from that promise he made 18 years before. On January 3, 2013, when I entered the House Chamber for the very first time to take my oath of office, I was standing right over there to my right, in that section over there. I felt a tap on my shoulder and behind me was a voice that said: ''Mark, Norm Mineta.''

How fortuitous could that have been, that this wonderful man, this wonderful Member of Congress, was the first person that I would actually have a conversation with in the Chamber. And former Members of Congress are allowed back in the Chamber, and that was a very special moment on my first

day of office to have that tap on my shoulder.

There are many more stories I could tell about how he brought me to see Senator Dan Inouye before the election and made sure we had contact. It was my regret that Senator Inouye would pass away before I would take office.

But Norm remained a friend and mentor all these years. He had a profound impact on my life and the lives of so many other people, many who are in elective offices today and many who aren't. He just believed in cultivating and bringing up so many other AAPIs. But it didn't matter if you were AAPI or not. He believed in cultivating younger people into opportunities.

He personally encouraged countless AAPIs to get involved with politics. He would generously give of his time. He inspired so many Japanese Americans, especially niseis, to understand how imperative political participation was to defend civil liberties for all Americans. That was rooted in his own experience of what happened, and my colleague JUDY CHU recounted some of those experiences.

He played a key role in the effort to pass the Civil Liberties Act of 1987, which formally apologized to Japanese Americans interned during World War II, compensated them $20,000 each, and established an education fund to teach Americans about this terrible chapter in history.

He was an early supporter of LGBTQ equality, signing on to the very first version of ENDA, introduced by Bella Abzug. He used his moral stature to persuade the Japanese American Citizens League, in a meeting in 1994, in its convention in 1994, to be the first non-LGBTQ civil rights organization to embrace same-sex unions. That was very important, because the State of Hawaii, which has a sizeable Japanese-American electorate, was the place where same-sex unions were being taken seriously for the very first time. So that endorsement was really important, and Norm played a key role in persuading those delegates to do the right thing.

About the same time, Norm introduced me to one of his openly gay staffers, Chris Strobel. Because Chris became especially close to Norm and the Mineta family, I just want to mention his name now, because I have also learned that Chris has also sadly passed away. And I know from Norm's wife, Deni, that Chris' passing has profoundly deepened the sense of loss coming so soon to the Mineta household after Norm has left us.

As Transportation Secretary during the 9/11 terrorist attacks, Norm not only gave the orders to ground all commercial flights, but he is also credited by President George W. Bush for being a voice of restraint against any reprisals against Muslim Americans in cabinet-level meetings.

President Bush was quoted as saying: ''One of the important things about Norm's experience'' . . . in internment . . . ''is that sometimes we lose our souls as a Nation. The notion of 'all equal under God' sometimes disappears. And 9/11 certainly challenged that premise. . . . In some ways, Norm's example inspired me. In other words, I didn't want our country to do to others what had happened to Norm.''

Norm Mineta channeled his own personal history into making America a better country. His public service career has left an important and enduring legacy on our Nation.

He will be missed, but his contributions to our country will not soon be forgotten.

May he rest in peace.

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I thank Congress Member TAKANO for sharing those wonderful memories.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), my friend and fellow Californian.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of my dear friend, Norm Mineta, who I feel like I have known almost forever.

Just a little fact of history. I remember meeting him first when my late husband, Bob Matsui, decided to run for Congress. Norm was obviously the first one on the phone to Bob saying, go for it and the first one to write a check to him. You remember those things.

He has been someone who has always encouraged people all the way and never forgetting. My colleagues here, especially Congressman TAKANO, mentioned how he was impacted by Norman Mineta.

Norm's compassionate spirit, hard work on behalf of the people of San Jose and our Nation, and advocacy for the Japanese-American community were evident to all those who had the privilege of knowing him. He simply made America a better place, a more hopeful place.

We know the immense impact he had across his career. His advocacy, passion, and legislative acumen, his leadership in both good times and bad.

□ 2000

Norm's life was full of trailblazing accomplishments and achievements. He was the first Asian-American mayor of San Jose—and he always talked about being mayor; he absolutely loved it—the founder of CAPAC, and the first Asian American to serve in a Presidential Cabinet. Yet for all those who knew him, it was his character, his generosity, and his tireless drive to speak out for the underrepresented that truly impacted everyone around him.

We all know he was a gifted legislator and perceptive leader. He championed hundreds of pieces of legislation on everything from economic development to transportation to civil rights. He transformed our transportation sector and adeptly led us through some of the toughest times.

He had a remarkable career, yet we all know his childhood was full of uncertainty. He was only 10 years old when he was incarcerated alongside tens of thousands of fellow Japanese Americans. He was a Boy Scout.

Because of those painful memories, he became a fierce advocate for justice and civil rights. He became a champion of the Japanese-American community. Together with my late husband, Bob Matsui, and their colleagues, Senator Danny Inouye and Senator Sparky Matsunaga, they worked to pass the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, fighting tirelessly to educate Americans about the terrible prejudices and injustices that led to the Japanese-American incarceration during World War II.

People from the Japanese-American community were at first reluctant to come forward to tell their stories because they had gone through this, and they had survived, and they are truly Americans going back to their communities. But with the telling of the stories which he so encouraged, the healing began in the community, which is so important.

All of us take what is in us, what we have learned, and we forge our own path. We don't know where the journey will take us, but along the way we find what is best in ourselves.

Norm Mineta truly exemplified that. He broke barriers. He excelled at every step of his career, yet he was always driven by the need to improve the lives of those he served. He made sure our priorities stayed in line, that our ambitions for change and justice came directly from the people we serve.

He saw our country in all its potential and fought tirelessly to give others the opportunity to succeed as he did. He wanted everyone to succeed, from every walk and place in life.

You see, Norm's story is an American story. It is a Japanese-American story, but it is everyone's story who is an American. He showed us that the American tapestry shines brightest when it includes all of us equally, that we can all lead with compassion and understanding. That ethos is sewn into the fabric of his legacy.

We can continue to honor his memory by following his beacon of light and learning from the courage he carried and promoted in others. All of us can follow the example of Norman Mineta.

At this difficult time for all of us, my prayers are especially with all of Norm's family and friends. I know they are hurting, as we are, but we recall the wonderful person he was and will carry with us his legacy. We will all truly miss him.

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman MATSUI for those wonderful words. There are others who wanted to be here but had conflicts, and they wanted me to read their statements.

From Majority Leader STENY HOYER: ''After I was elected to the House in 1981, Norm and I quickly began becoming friends. He was a colleague one could turn to for sage advice, for a good laugh, and for a reassuring word.

I will always remember his genial nature, his intellect, and his wit. And I will never forget the love he had for his native California and for the people who put their trust in him, again and again, to be their Representative in Congress.

''Norm believed in the power of our democratic institutions of government to safeguard our rights and make opportunities more readily available and accessible to Americans.

''The most fitting tribute I can think of is for us to cherish the critical role of the Congress as much as he did. And we ought to keep making the best use of our time here as we can, as he did, to serve our constituents and govern responsibly for their benefit.''

And then there is a statement from Representative BARBARA LEE. She says: ''I rise today with a heavy heart to honor and mourn former Secretary Norman Y. Mineta. My thoughts and sympathies are with his wife, Deni; his children, Stuart, David, Mark, and Bob; and his family and friends.

''He was a truly remarkable, trailblazing individual who became one of the most prominent Asian-American figures in our country. His legacy included many firsts, and his life was a source of inspiration, a testament to the American spirit of fighting for justice and equality.

''I met Norm when I was working for the late, beloved Congressman Ron Dellums. Norm was very kind to me, taught me a lot, listened to my ideas, and was a close friend of Ron's. In many ways, he was a mentor to me. Later, when I became a Member of Congress, he always sought me out to tell me how proud he was of me. Such support coming from this giant of a man always humbled me. I always told him how much he influenced my life, and I was deeply grateful for his friendship.

''His success did not come without sacrifice. When Secretary Mineta was 10 years old, our government forcibly removed him and his family from their home in San Jose to a World War II Japanese-American incarceration camp, the Heart Mountain camp in Wyoming. Decades later, he led the passage of the 1988 Civil Liberties Act, which granted reparations and a formal apology to Japanese Americans wrongfully incarcerated by our government solely on the basis of race due to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's issuance of Executive Order 9066.

''Having endured such blatant racism and discrimination against Japanese Americans, he understood the importance of fighting for people who never had a voice in our political process. Throughout his career, he was the first Asian-American mayor of San Jose, the first Japanese-American Member of Congress from the lower 48 States, and the first Asian-American Cabinet member, serving as both the Secretary of Commerce for President Clinton and Secretary of Transportation for President Bush. In 2006 he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his achievements.

''During his time in Congress, Secretary Mineta cofounded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and its sister organization, the Asian Pacific American Institute of Congressional Studies, to advocate for issues concerning the AAPI community. It is because of his efforts that the Asian-American and Pacific Islander community has a greater voice in this Chamber.

''My prayers are with his family, friends, and the AAPI community. We have all lost an icon. Madam Speaker, I urge the entire House to continue to honor Secretary Mineta's legacy through our commitment to justice and equality for all.''

And, finally, we have a statement from our CAPAC whip, Congressman TED LIEU. He says: ''Former Secretary Norman Mineta was a trailblazer in our community. He committed his life to public service, serving as a mayor, a 10-term Congressman, and Cabinet Secretary in two administrations.

''During his time in the House of Representatives, he cofounded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and led efforts to secure an official apology and compensation for Japanese Americans who were wrongfully interned during World War II.

''As Secretary of Transportation, he created the Transportation Security Administration in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks. Incarcerated during World War II just because of his race, Secretary Mineta knew what it was like to face injustice and discrimination firsthand and how important it was to defend the civil liberties of all Americans. His commitment to public service and dedication to American ideals made him a true patriot.

''Norman Mineta showed us all what it meant to be a public servant, and his legacy will continue to inspire future generations of AANHPI leaders. I am grateful for the work he did for our communities and join my colleagues in mourning his passing.''

As this Special Order comes to a close, I thank my colleagues for joining me today in honoring Norm Mineta, a truly remarkable community leader, passionate advocate for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities, and a genuine, kind man. His legacy of public service will certainly not be forgotten.

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairwoman CHU and Members of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus for hosting this tribute tonight for our friend and former colleague Norman Mineta.

I had the honor of serving alongside Norm for fourteen years in this House. I had the opportunity to watch him in action as a legislator, working hard every day to deliver for the people of San Jose—a continuation of his service to them as mayor. The thing that stood out to me about Norm was how much faith he had in our democratic institutions to deliver a better life for the people they served. He had that faith even after those institutions failed him as a child.

When Norm was eleven years old, he was detained along with his parents and four siblings at the Heart Mountain internment camp in Cody, Wyoming—more than 800 miles from his native San Jose, California. They had committed no crime. Norm and his siblings were natural-born citizens, not foreigners. They were detained because of their race. And our government and courts allowed that detention. The more-than three years the Mineta family spent at Heart Mountain—along with nearly 14,000 other Japanese-Americans held there during the Second World War—did not diminish the pride Norm had in America and his unwavering belief that our democracy would ultimately do right and do good, even if it stumbled along the way.

That's why he joined the U.S. army after he graduated from the University of California, Berkeley. He wanted to wear the flag of our country on his uniform and defend the Constitution—the same flag he had seen on those who kept him and his family in detention during the war in an act of ignoring our Constitution. It's what Norm did when he ran for Mayor of San Jose at a time when no large city in America had ever been led by a Japanese-American before. And it's what he did when, after a successful mayoral term, he ran for Congress in 1974 and won.

An avid institutionalist throughout his time in government, Norm saw his work on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee through this same lens, working hard to ensure that the Committee—and the House—was delivering results for communities that helped them grow and their people access opportunities. As Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Transportation, serving under presidents from different parties, he brought this same commitment to making sure government works for the people.

He never forgot the experiences that shaped him in his youth. He joined forces with Sen. Alan Simpson of Wyoming to enact legislation in 1988 apologizing for Japanese-American internment and providing restitution to detainees. In 1994, he founded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and served as its inaugural Chair. And he was very proud to be the first Asian-American member of a president's cabinet.

Atler I was elected to the House in 1981, Norm and I quickly became friends. He was a colleague one could turn to for sage advice, for a good laugh, and for a reassuring word. I will always remember his genial nature, his intellect, and his wit. And I will never forget the love he had for his native California and for the people who put their trust in him, again and again, to be their Representative in Congress.

Norm believed in the power of our democratic institutions of government to safeguard our rights and make opportunities more readily available and accessible to Americans. The most fitting tribute I can think of is for us to cherish the critical role of the Congress as much as he did. And we ought to keep making the best use of our time here as we can—as he did—to serve our constituents and govern responsibly for their benefit.

I join in offering my condolences to his wife Danielle, to his children, to his grandchildren, and to the extended Mineta family. May his memory guide and inspire us for many years to come. Godspeed, my friend.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MARGARET MUELLER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, tonight one of the first things I will address is to talk a little bit about one of the heroes of Wisconsin's Sixth Congressional District, a woman by the name of Margaret Mueller, who passed away late last year.

One of the things we do in this job is we sometimes try to advise young people on what they should do with their lives. A lot of times those conversations revolve around occupations, and that is perhaps as it should be. I recently attended an event at a local high school where I talked about encouraging children to go into the STEM-related fields and go into an occupation there.

Margaret Mueller was a farmer's wife. When that farmer died, unfortunately, at a relatively young age, she, of course, wound up having to run the farm and ran the farm for a little under 40 years. Of course, being a farmer is one of the most important occupations because they provide us with food, but not only that, one of the most difficult occupations because not only did she have to be a businesswoman, but she had to know how to handle all of the chores that you have to do on a dairy farm. That dairy farm was in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin.

She, as many people were, was a pillar of her church, St. Gregory's of St. Nazianz, Wisconsin. I knew her because she was a pillar of the Republican Party and a delegate to the 2008 convention in Minneapolis.

But the reason I am bringing this up tonight is I always feel when people plan out their lives, they should have certain goals, and I wonder how many of the young people today will succeed in having such a huge impact that Margaret Mueller had on Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties.

She wound up having 11 children. Six of them were still minors at the time her husband passed away. Not only did she have 11 children, but she left behind 33 grandchildren, 47 great-grandchildren, and 9 great-great-grandchildren. If you add it up, that is right on the button 100 living descendants.

It occurred to me that while she didn't go to college that I know of, the impact her life had on the people of Sheboygan and Manitowoc Counties was greater than virtually every young child has on their community today.

□ 2015

I look at the names of all the grandchildren and great-grandchildren and such in the obituary. I know there are many of them because as I get around my district again and again, people come up to me and say: You know my mom. You know my grandma.

They are all great people. I asked them what they were doing. It seems that not only did she have 100 descendants, but 100 descendants of people you would be proud to have as your children.

Again, when I think of Margaret Mueller and people like Margaret Mueller, I think very, very few young people today will have the impact on society that she had of raising 100 descendants who get out and about the community, who are good, hardworking, honest citizens of this country. They impart the values that Margaret carried in the church in St. Nazianz and that she instilled on her children. What a legacy.

Margaret, you are so missed.

DOBBS VERSUS JACKSON WOMEN'S HEALTH

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, while we were gone on break, there was leaked a potential opinion in the Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health court case, and I think us politicians are supposed to weigh in on it.

I have been, in the last 25 years as a public official, somebody who has been active in the pro-life cause. I don't remember reading a lot about that cause growing up. In 1973, I think a lot of Americans were caught off guard when abortion was ruled to be, apparently, a constitutional right by then—what I would consider—a very liberal court. At the time, I think the churches and the pro-life movements, which had not really gotten going yet, were surprised and caught off guard. Nevertheless, it is important that right now we decide how America is going to view abortion.

Decisions are going to be made in district attorneys' offices.

Decisions are going to be made in attorney generals' offices.

Decisions are going to be made by women and their partners as to what is right and what is wrong on abortion.

Now, I feel that though this was a court decision, and a properly decided court decision, I think it is somewhat horrific that it took over 49 years between Roe v. Wade and the decision that so many of us were waiting for. But that decision is only the first decision. Like I said, there are going to be decisions in State legislatures. There are going to be decisions made in district attorneys' offices, whether they decide to prosecute or not, whether they are going to make public statements that they don't intend to enforce these laws anyway. In Wisconsin, abortion will be made illegal right away, one of the few States that abortion is still legal on the books. There are going to be decisions made by the individuals themselves and their partners.

What determines how people make up their mind? It has been my belief as a pro-life legislator for the last over 25 years, that while there are pro-life organizations which are doing a good job of taking out ads and putting up billboards, and while there are pregnancy counseling centers which are doing a very good job, collectively the clergy in this country have kind of dropped the ball.

This is a very important decision for the last 49 years—I think it is now a little bit below it—but a lot of those years, there have been close to a million abortions a year in the United States.

It would seem to me that as a clergyman, one of the problems you would have is you are supposed to think of 52 different speeches to give every year, and it would be hard to cover 52 different topics. If you are a clergyman in an individual parish or church for 5 years, that means you have to come up with over 250 interesting things to say. I think a lot of clergies would be looking for more things to say.

Nevertheless, I would bet in an average year, most clergy, even in churches that are nominally pro-life, manage to go all year without discussing this topic. It is a topic that should be easier to discuss now than it was over 50 years ago. For one thing, we have ultrasounds.

In 1973, when abortions were ruled legal in the United States, we did not have ultrasounds. I am sure everybody listening out there has seen the picture of the ultrasounds. Nowadays, if a woman is going to have a baby, it is relatively normal at three, four months to show everybody the ultrasound. It is so wonderful. You can no longer pretend, as you could in 1973, that that is just a piece of tissue.

Madam Speaker, I have toured abortion clinics as part of my research. When I was in the Wisconsin legislature, I authored a bill that required a 24-hour waiting period. And to my surprise, the local abortion clinics let me go through there. And I discovered going through the abortion clinics that the employees of the clinics made a point of always describing the pre-born baby as—not a fetus, they wouldn't use the word fetus—as tissue. And I always thought that the employees were probably educated to use the word tissue because it made it sound like it wasn't an act that it was, that you weren't ending the life of a little baby. It made it sound like something less than that.

Madam Speaker, we can no longer call it tissue. Nobody would look at a baby three months after conception and call that tissue today. We all know because of an ultrasound that we have a little human being in there. Given that, it should be so easy for the clergy to alert or to instill the appropriate values in their flock as to people who have to make a decision about abortion.

Nevertheless, I do believe that to this point, the American clergy have been pretty wimpy and pretty out to lunch—not all of them, but way too many of them. I think because of the lack of stepping up to the plate on this issue, polls do not show America as appalled with abortion as they should be.

Madam Speaker, the purpose of this speech is to ask any clergy, who happen to be listening at home, or in case you are a parishioner of a church and your clergyman has never broached

this topic, I would think sometime in the next 7 or 8 weeks—because most of you have already had to come up with different speeches, probably in the hundreds, in the course of your career—that you find a way to address this topic.

I should point out that there are individual churches who are bravely already addressing this topic. Churches like the UCC church, the Episcopalian church, have been out in front saying that abortion is not that big of a deal, or they think it is a big deal and it should be allowed. I think the nominally pro-life churches are where the problem rests.

And I think if you go to a church out there, you should ask your clergyman: Are you going to address this topic or are you going to still give the flock something without offending anybody, without scaring anybody, and therefore, not address the issue.

We will now have an opportunity to do something, to reduce the hundreds of thousands of abortions in this State every year but it comes down to what the American people think. The attorney generals that they vote for, are you going to call your district attorney if he refuses to do something?

Like I said, I have been dissatisfied with the clergy, their response over the last 50 years. But we are going to find out now because the ball is in their court as to what they do to influence their flock's view of abortion. And if they do their job, there is going to be a lot less abortions in this country. If they just go and hide, this new decision that everybody is so excited about, is going to have no impact whatsoever.

Sadly, many of us have been waiting for this day for decades, but the result of Dobbs v. Jackson is, I think, largely going to be determined by what the churches make of it.

EFFECTS OF VITAMIN D SUPPLEMENTATION ON COVID–19

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, the next topic that I will bring up and that I have talked about at this microphone before, but I still feel has to be mentioned again because the public health professionals of this country continue to drop the ball, is the effect vitamin D can have on your health and whether or not you are going to get COVID.

There was a study done recently by a Dr. Dror in Israel. And you could say that he should have had more people in the study. But according to his study, people who had adequate levels of vitamin D or if you had inadequate levels of vitamin D in your system, you were 11 times more likely to die of COVID and 14 times more likely to be hospitalized.

Now think about that. I have personally known nine people who have died of COVID. I have no idea how much vitamin D they had in their system. Nevertheless, it is relatively easy to increase the vitamin D in your system. It is relatively inexpensive to increase the vitamin D in your system.

Dr. Dror used a threshold of 20 nanograms per milliliter, which is not very much. It should be very easy for the average American citizen to take a couple of vitamin D pills a day and greatly decrease your chances of getting COVID.

Like I said, for whatever motivation, the public health establishment does not educate people on that. I have lectured hospital administrators on this. It would seem to me that if a person who is, say, 60 and up, or anybody who has any other preexisting conditions ought to routinely get a vitamin D test when they go to see a doctor. And if they would get that test and it came back at 16 or 17, they should be very alarmed. The doctor should tell them to take vitamin D, and I am sure they would.

I have heard a person involved in the administration of hospitals saying, Well, you can't get patients to do anything anyway. That is preposterous. Of course, we can get patients to take vitamin D. People are scared enough that today they are all—I see right now people wearing masks, despite the fact that there is some evidence that they might not be effective and despite the fact that they don't make you feel that good.

If you take a patient and show them that their vitamin D levels are below 20 nanograms per milliliter, and tell them that they are 11 more times likely to die of COVID than someone with adequate vitamin D, I would think in almost all cases, people will go out and get that vitamin D and get some zinc with it and greatly reduce their chances of dying of COVID.

Some people will say that vitamin D may not be the thing that keeps people healthy. There may just be a correlation there. The same thing is true of things like diabetes or COPD. We would never say, Oh, we are not going to talk about diabetes and the increased chance of COVID because you can't prove it caused the death of COVID. All you are showing is a correlation.

This is not the first study that came down the pike this way. There are studies mentioned by a professor at the University of Chicago; I talk routinely with a professor at California Berkeley. Top-flight people know that vitamin D saves lives. When you look at the over 1 million Americans who have died of COVID, you have to wonder how many would still be alive today if the public health establishment and the doctors of this country were on board in trying to save these lives.

One of the complaints of doctors is that they feel that they will not be reimbursed by the insurance companies or Medicare adequately to cover the cost of the vitamin D test. I know if you get a vitamin D test at home, it costs like 40 bucks. I don't know what it costs a doctor, but let's face it, tons of money flow through the medical institutions today.

If the only reason that we are not educating people about vitamin D is these hospitals feel they need more money, that is pretty pathetic.

I encourage anyone out there to Google ''vitamin D.'' Learn a little bit more about it. If you are going to a doctor, even if you have to pay for it yourself, make sure you get a vitamin D test and make sure you have an adequate amount of vitamin D in your system.

□ 2030

SOUTHERN BORDER CRISIS

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, my final topic tonight is, one more time, the border.

I was down on the border again about 3 weeks ago. Things that Americans should know: the number of people streaming across the border is very high. In March, it was 153,000 people let in here.

A lot of time, I think when politicians or commentators talk about what is going on at the border, they misstate the statistics because they get the number of people who come here and the number of people who show up at the border and are turned away confused.

But, in March, we were at 153,000; a year ago, we were at 63,000; and 2 years ago, we were at 11,000. We are at a difference between 11,000 people coming in the country and 153,000 people coming in the country.

President Biden's appointees have said they inherited a mess. They did not inherit a mess. They inherited, in March, 11,000 people coming here, and right now, we are at 153,000.

It is not rocket science as to what has to be done. We have to go back to the Migrant Protection Protocols in which people are held in Mexico pending a hearing. If they have to sit in Mexico, they will not show up here in the first place.

Right now, we have a system in which we know that people who show up who are not from Central America or Mexico will be given a court date and allowed in the country. With complete confidence that that is going to happen, they will come here. And the drug cartels, which may be making more money bringing people here than drugs, will make sure that everybody around the world knows that now you can come to the United States.

I mentioned first the Migrant Protection Protocols because if you talk to the Border Patrol, even more than more money, and they certainly need more money, they just need a change in attitude of the Biden administration.

I really feel that we are losing the country south of the border. We cannot continue to take over 150,000 new people a month who are not appropriately vetted.

Of those 153,000, about 60,000 are what they call gotaways, which means they haven't even met with the Border Patrol. They could be criminals who are coming here. They could have criminal backgrounds. They could be bringing in drugs.

Nobody seems to care, and something that is totally appalling, the Biden administration doesn't seem to care.

I will also point out that over 90 percent of the fentanyl in this country comes across the southern border. We are right now at a point where 110,000 people are dying every year of fentanyl poisoning, illegal drug overdoses in this country, the vast majority of which is fentanyl.

I think the idea that the people of this body or the people in the White House do not seem to care a great deal is horrific. Some people think it is a victimless crime to possess fentanyl or to sell fentanyl. They think it is not a violent crime, that we have too many people in prison, and that it is not that important to check people coming across the border.

By the way, we should be getting more dogs at any time down there in the upcoming budget, the drug-sniffing dogs. They just do a tremendous job at the border.

In any event, the American people have to speak up. The idea that we spent $40 billion, or passed a bill for $40 billion, yesterday and couldn't come up with a couple hundred million dollars for our border is a callousness toward the families of those people who are dying of drug overdoses I cannot fathom. But I am not in the majority. I don't determine what we vote on around here.

In any event, I hope and pray that, in the future, the people of this body and the people of the White House view the 110,000 people who die every year of drug overdoses as a tragedy, that they put themselves in the position of the parents, or the siblings, or the children of the people who die of the drug overdoses.

I will point out, 110,000 is twice the number of people who died in a 12-year period in Vietnam. Think about that. I am old enough to remember Vietnam. It was a big deal. People protested. So many people are dying. Every year, twice as many people die of illegal drug overdoses in this country as died in 12 years in Vietnam.

I hope people in this Chamber decide to do a little more to deal with the problem. I hope our President decides to do a little bit more to deal with the problem.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 12, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first and second quarters of 2022, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 8 AND APR. 14, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Robin Kelly	4/8	4/12	Ecuador		1,122.20						
Hon. Terri Sewell	4/10	4/12	Ecuador		841.65						
Hon. Ted Lieu	4/8	4/12	Ecuador		1,122.20						
Derek Luyten	4/8	4/12	Ecuador		1,122.20						
Samantha Schifrin	4/8	4/12	Ecuador		1,122.20						
Hon. Robin Kelly	4/12	4/13	Colombia		516.60		6,475.71				6,992.31
Hon. Terri Sewell	4/12	4/14	Colombia		611.60		3,077.11				3,688.71
Hon. Ted Lieu	4/12	4/14	Colombia		516.60		2,936.52				3,453.12
Derek Luyten	4/12	4/14	Colombia		611.60		4,256.61				4,868.21
Samantha Schifrin	4/12	4/14	Colombia		611.60		1,363.21				1,974.81
Committee total					8,198.45		18,109.16				26,307.61

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DAVID E. PRICE, Apr. 28, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BARBADOS, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 21 AND APR. 25, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Barbara Lee	4/21	4/25	Barbados		1,380.04				1,964.37		3,344.41
Hon. Robin Kelly	4/21	4/25	Barbados		1,380.04				1,632.87		3,012.91
Justin Wein	4/21	4/25	Barbados		1,380.04				1,502.37		2,882.41
Derek Luyten	4/21	4/25	Barbados		1,380.04				1,572.37		2,952.41
Committee total					5,520.16				6,671.98		12,192.14

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DAVID E. PRICE, May 4, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Brenda Lawrence	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		488.00		(3)				488.00
	2/21	2/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)				395.00
	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)				355.05
	2/25	2/26	Cote D'Ivoire		556.94		(3)				556.94
Hon. Chellie Pingree	3/19	3/21	Poland		557.21		4,669.67				5,226.88
	3/21	3/22	Romania		243.00						243.00
	3/22	3/24	Moldovia		466.00						466.00
	3/24	3/24	Austria		0.00						0.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Committee total					3,061.20		4,669.67				7,730.87

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO, Apr. 28, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Buddy Carter	2/18	2/20	Germany		1,377.43		(3)				1,377.43
Hon. G.K. Butterfield	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		488.00		(3)				488.00
	2/21	2/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)				395.00
	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)				355.05
	2/25	2/26	Cote d'Ivoire		556.94		(3)				556.94
Hon. Paul Ruiz	3/5	3/7	Poland		273.90		(3)				273.90
Hon. Lori Trahan	3/19	3/21	Poland		557.21		8,912.67				9,469.88
	3/21	3/22	Romania		243.00		(3)				243.00
	3/22	3/24	Moldova		466.00		(3)				466.00
	3/24	3/24	Austria		0.00		(3)				0.00
Committee totals					4,712.53		8,912.67				13,625.20

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR., Apr. 28, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)	*	3,604.55		4,381.77
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)	*	7,119.73		7,799.73
Hon. Ami Bera	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Hon. Ami Bera	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Hon. David Cicilline	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Hon. David Cicilline	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Hon. Colin Allred	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Hon. Colin Allred	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Hon. Chrissy Houlahan	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Hon. Chrissy Houlahan	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Hon. Tom Malinowski	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Hon. Tom Malinowski	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Hon. Sara Jacobs	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Hon. Sara Jacobs	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Hon. Mark Green	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Hon. Mark Green	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Hon. August Pfluger	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Hon. August Pfluger	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Philip Bednarczyk	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Philip Bednarczyk	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Camilla Hallman	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Camilla Hallman	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Andrei Vasilescu	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Andrei Vasilescu	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Katherine Earle	1/25	1/27	Belgium		777.22		(3)				777.22
Katherine Earle	1/27	1/29	Ukraine		680.00		(3)				680.00
Hon. Tom Malinowski	2/17	2/20	Germany		1,377.43		(3)				1,377.43
Hon. Darrell Issa	2/17	2/20	Germany		1,377.43		(3)				1,377.43
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		568.00		(3)	*	27,961.00		28,529.00
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	2/21	2/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)	*	7,264.71		7,659.71
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)	*	45,255.42		45,610.47
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	2/25	2/27	Côte d'Ivoire		556.94		(3)	*	12,707.30		13,264.24
Hon. Ami Bera	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		488.00		(3)				488.00
Hon. Ami Bera	2/21	51/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. Ami Bera	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)				355.05
Hon. Ami Bera	2/25	5/27	Côte d'Ivoire		556.94		(3)				556.94
Hon. Ilhan Omar	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		488.00		(3)				488.00
Hon. Ilhan Omar	2/21	2/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. Ilhan Omar	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)				355.05
Hon. Ilhan Omar	2/25	2/27	Côte d'Ivoire		556.94		(3)				556.94
Stéphane Le Bouder	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		488.00		(3)				488.00
Stéphane Le Bouder	2/21	2/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Stéphane Le Bouder	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)				355.05
Stephane Le Bouder	2/25	2/27	Cote d'Ivoire		556.94		(3)				556.94
Donna Charles	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		488.00		(3)				488.00
Donna Charles	2/21	2/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Donna Charles	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)				355.05
Donna Charles	2/25	2/27	Côte d'Ivoire		556.94		(3)				556.94
Camilla Hallman	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		488.00		(3)				488.00
Camilla Hallman	2/21	2/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Camilla Hallman	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)				355.05
Camilla Hallnam	2/25	2/27	Côte d'Ivoire		556.94		(3)				556.94
Brennan Heil	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		488.00		(3)				488.00
Brennan Heil	2/21	2/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Brennan Heil	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)				355.05
Brennan Heil	2/25	2/27	Côte d'Ivoire		556.94		(3)				556.94
Meghan Gallagher	2/19	2/21	Sierra Leone		488.00		(3)				488.00
Meghan Gallagher	2/21	2/22	Liberia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Meghan Gallagher	2/22	2/25	Tanzania		355.05		(3)				355.05

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Meghan Gallagher	2/25	2/27	Côte d'Ivoire		556.94		(3)				556.94
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	3/4	3/7	Poland		320.76		(3)	*	9,538.62		9,859.38
Hon. Michael McCaul	3/4	3/7	Poland		320.76		(3)				320.76
Hon. Gerald E. Connolly	3/4	3/7	Poland		320.76		(3)				320.76
Hon. Ann Wagner	3/4	3/7	Poland		320.76		(3)				320.76
Hon. David Cicilline	3/4	3/7	Poland		320.76		(3)				320.76
Hon. Brian Fitzpatrick	3/4	3/7	Poland		320.76		(3)				320.76
Hon. Susan Wild	3/4	3/7	Poland		320.76		(3)				320.76
Philip Bednarczyk	3/4	3/7	Poland		320.76		(3)				320.76
Brennan Heil	3/4	3/7	Poland		320.76		(3)				320.76
Total					39,025.48				113,451.33		152,476.81

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS, Apr. 29, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Daniel Rebnord	3/19	3/21	Poland		557.21						557.21
	3/21	3/22	Romania		243.00						243.00
	3/22	3/24	Moldova		466.00						466.00
	3/24	3/24	Austria		0.00						0.00
Commercial Airfare							1,706.47				1,706.47
Matthew Patane	3/19	3/21	Poland		557.21						557.21
	3/21	3/22	Romania		243.00						243.00
	3/22	3/24	Moldova		466.00						466.00
	3/24	3/24	Austria		0.00						0.00
Commerical Airfare							1,706.47				1,706.47
Megan Hollingshead	3/19	3/21	Poland		557.21						557.21
	3/21	3/22	Romania		243.00						243.00
	3/22	3/24	Moldova		466.00						466.00
	3/24	3/24	Austria		0.00						0.00
Commerical Airfare							1,706.47				1,706.47
Mitchell Benzine	3/19	3/21	Poland		557.21						557.21
	3/21	3/22	Romania		243.00						243.00
	3/22	3/24	Moldova		466.00						466.00
	3/24	3/24	Austria		0.00						0.00
Commercial Airfare							4,192.87				4,192.87
Hon. Jacob LaTurner	3/19	3/21	Poland		557.21						557.21
	3/21	3/22	Romania		243.00						243.00
	3/22	3/24	Moldova		466.00						466.00
	3/24	3/24	Austria		0.00						0.00
Commercial Airfare							9,586.57				9,586.57
Hon. Patrick Fallon	3/19	3/21	Poland		557.21						557.21
	3/21	3/22	Romania		243.00						243.00
	3/22	3/24	Moldova		466.00						466.00
	3/24	3/24	Austria		0.00						0.00
Commercial Airfare							1,585.27				1,585.27
Hon. Stephen Lynch	3/19	3/21	Poland		557.21						557.21
	3/21	3/22	Romania		243.00						243.00
	3/22	3/24	Moldova		466.00						466.00
	3/24	3/24	Austria		0.00						0.00
Commercial Airfare							10,627.47				10,627.47
Delegation Expenses								17,332.49			17,332.49
Committee total					8,863.47		31,111.59	17,332.49			57,307.55

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY, Apr. 28, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at the right to so indicate and return.☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. KATHY CASTOR, Apr. 7, 2022.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC–4066. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Water Closets and Urinals [EERE-2017-BT-TP-0028] (RIN: 1904-AE03) received March 30, 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–4067. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major general notice — Public Health Determination and Order Regarding Suspending the Right To Introduce Certain Persons From Countries Where a Quarantinable Communicable Disease Exists received April 20, 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–4068. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's notice of agency amended order — Amended Order Implementing Presidential Proclamation on Advancing the Safe Resumption of Global Travel During the COVID-19 Pandemic received April 20, 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–4069. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Establishing the Digital Opportunity Data Collection [WC Docket No.: 19-195] received March 30, 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–4070. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Auctions Division, Office of Economic and Analytics, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Auction of Flexible-Use Licenses in the 2.5 GHz Band for Next-Generation Wireless Services; Notice and Filing Requirements, Minimum Opening Bids, Upfront Payments, and Other Procedures for Auction 108; Bidding Scheduled To Begin July 29, 2022 [AU Docket No.: 20-429] received March 30, 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–4071. A letter from the Chief Policy and Rules Division, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission's Rules for Unlicensed Operations in the Television Bands, Repurposed 600 MHz Band, 600 MHz Guard Bands and Duplex Gap, and Channel 37 [ET Docket No.: 14-165]; Expanding the Economic and Innovation Opportunities of Spectrum Through Incentive Auctions [GN Docket No.: 12-268]; Unlicensed White Space Device Operations in the Television Bands [ET Docket No.: 20-36]; Unlicensed Operation in the TV Broadcast Bands [ET Docket No.: 04-186] received March 30, 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–4072. A letter from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Preemption [Docket No.: NHTSA-2021-0030] (RIN: 2127-AM33) received April 26, 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–4073. A letter from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) Requirements; Manufacturer Identification; Certification; Replica Motor Vehicles; Importation of Vehicles Theft Prevention Standards [Docket No.: NHTSA-2021-0006] (RIN: 2127-AL77) received April 26, 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–4074. A letter from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Compressed Natural Gas Fuel Container Integrity [Docket No.: NHTSA-2021-0004] (RIN: 2127-AL88) received April 26, 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–4075. A letter from the Branch of Administrative Support Services, Fish and Wildlife Services, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Reclassification of the Endangered Layia carnosa (Beach Layia) to Threatened With Section 4(d) Rule [Docket No.: FWS-R8-ES-2018-0042; FXES1113090FEDR-223-FF09E42000] (RIN: 1018-BD00) received April 26, 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–4076. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Potomac River, Between Charles County, MD and King George County, VA [Docket Number: USCG-2022-0021] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4077. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zones; Delaware River Dredging, Marcus Hook, PA [Docket Number: USCG-2022-0022] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4078. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Cape Canaveral, FL [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0139] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4079. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0931] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4080. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Markers 636-655, Modoc, AR [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0917] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4081. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Deep Creek, Elizabeth River, Chesapeake, VA [Docket Number: USCG-2022-0011] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4082. A letter from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Lamps, Reflective Devices, and Associated Equipment, Adaptive Driving Beam Headlamps [Docket No.: NHTSA-2022-0013] (RIN: 2127-AL83) received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4083. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Criteria: Special Class Airworthiness Criteria for the Zipline International Inc. Zip UAS Sparrow Unmanned Aircraft [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1084] received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4084. A letter from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Make Inoperative Exemptions; Vehicle Modifications To Accommodate People With Disabilities; Modifications by Rental Car Companies [Docket No.: NHTSA-2016-0031] (RIN: 2127-AL67) received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4085. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Saab AB, Support and Services (Formerly Known as Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0841; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00622-T; Amendment39-21863; AD 2021-26-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4086. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0567; Project Identifier AD-2021-00663-E; Amendment 39-21865; AD 2021-26-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4087. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0658; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01582-T; Amendment 39-21850; AD 2021-25-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4088. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0784; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01455-T; Amendment 39-21857; AD 2021-25-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4089. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Defense and Space S.A. (Formerly Known as Construcciones

Aeronauticas, S.A.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0621; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01517-T; Amendment 39-21849; AD 2021-25-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4090. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Stemme AG Gliders [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1175; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01409-G; Amendment 39-21897; AD 2022-01-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4091. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1182; Project Identifier AD-2021-01393-E; Amendment 39-21902; AD 2022-02-05] (RIN: 2021-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4092. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Inc. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bell Helicopter Textron Inc.) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1003; Project Identifier AD-2021-01141 -R; Amendment 39-21899; AD 2022-02-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4093. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0689; Project Identifier AD-2020-01589-R; Amendment 39-21898; AD 2022-02-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4094. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0609; Project Identifier AD-2021-00274-T; Amendment 39-21861; AD 2021-26-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4095. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0794; Project Identifier AD-2021-00400-T; Amendment 39-21869; AD 2021-26-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4096. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0665; Project Identifier AD-2021-00270-T; Amendment 39-21848; AD 2021-25-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4097. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0570; Project Identifier 2019-SW-091-AD; Amendment 39-21888; AD 2021-26-29] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4098. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's policy statement — Policy Statement on Attorney Fees [FMC Docket No.: 21-14] received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4099. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's policy statement — Policy State on Representative Complaints [FMC Docket No.: 21-13] received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4100. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's policy statement — Policy Statement on Retaliation [FMC Docket No.: 21-15] received March 30, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4101. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Chief Counsel, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pipeline Safety: Requirement of Valve Installation and Minimum Rupture Detection Standards [Docket No.: PHMSA-2013-0255; Amdt. Nos.: 192-xxx; 195-xxx] (RIN: 2137-AF06) received April 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

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. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 7715. A bill to require the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to include, to the extent possible, aborted children in death numbers and rates; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 7716. A bill to help persons in the United States experiencing homelessness and significant behavioral health issues, including substance use disorders, by authorizing a grant program within the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assist State and local governments, Continuums of Care, community-based organizations that administer both health and homelessness services, and providers of services to people experiencing homelessness, better coordinate health care and homelessness services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7717. A bill to establish and strengthen projects that defray the cost of related instruction associated with pre-apprenticeship and qualified apprenticeship programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma):

H.R. 7718. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, to work through the Codex process to review and update internationally recognized standards for infant formula to ensure that such standards are consistent with the requirements applicable to the importation of infant formula into the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. FISCHBACH (for herself, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HUDSON, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BUCK, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BANKS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 7719. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit discrimination by abortion against an unborn child on the basis of results from laboratory developed tests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 7720. A bill to establish a competitive bidding process for the relocation of the headquarters of Executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ (for herself and Ms. STANSBURY):

H.R. 7721. A bill to provide compensation for victims of the fire initiated as a prescribed burn by the Forest Service in the Sante Fe National Forest in San Miguel County, New Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 7722. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to reissue the final environmental impact statement for the Resolution Copper Project and Land Exchange, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 7723. A bill to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to extend the availability of paid leave for Federal employees for purposes relating to COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Homeland Security, and Veterans' 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. MORELLE (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. GOLDEN):

H.R. 7724. A bill to direct the President to seek to obtain an agreement between the United States and other countries that have frozen the assets of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation under which parties to the agreement will use such assets to provide

for the reconstruction of Ukraine upon cessation of hostilities in Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BUCK, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 7725. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to limit the availability of asylum for aliens transiting through third countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PLASKETT (for herself and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 7726. A bill to authorize the tenth general capital increase for the Inter-American Development Bank, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 7727. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require that institutions of higher education maintain certain adjusted cohort default rates to participate in programs under title IV of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 7728. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include court-ordered receivership in the list of actions resulting in a change of ownership of institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 7729. A bill to require the student loan ombudsman of the Department of Education to provide student loan data to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 7730. A bill to provide for the implementation of a system of licensing for purchasers of certain firearms and for a record of sale system for those firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida):

H.R. 7731. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise labeling requirements for fuel pumps that dispense E15, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H. Res. 1103. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H. Res. 1104. A resolution electing a Member to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Ms. SALAZAR):

H. Res. 1105. A resolution expressing support for increasing the number of Latino students and young professionals entering careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BERA, and Mr. MEEKS):

H. Res. 1106. A resolution expressing support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, its member states, and the United States-ASEAN Special Summit in Washington, DC, and reaffirming the commitment of the United States to continue to remain a strong, reliable, and active partner to ASEAN in the Indo-Pacific; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS:

H. Res. 1107. A resolution designating the week of May 1, 2022, through May 7, 2022, as ''Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 7715.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 7716.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7717.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to ''regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 7718.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mrs. FISCHBACH:

H.R. 7719.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 7720.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 7721.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 7722.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7723.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 7724.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7725.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 7726.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 7727.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 7728.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 7729.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 7730.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 7731.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 38: Mr. MEIJER.

H.R. 82: Ms. HERRELL.

H.R. 95: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 234: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 288: Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 308: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 402: Ms. SALAZAR and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 419: Mrs. HARSHBARGER and Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 426: Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BOST, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. CARL, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 481: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 580: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 666: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 705: Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. CARL, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 851: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 959: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1011: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 1179: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 1182: Mr. RUIZ and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1183: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 1297: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1321: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 1408: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1587: Mr. SMUCKER and Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 1647: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 1744: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1801: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1816: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 1842: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. JACOBS of California, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1956: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 1977: Mr. BUDD and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 2021: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2075: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2229: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2252: Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2255: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2256: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 2374: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 2376: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 2436: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 2447: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 2460: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.
H.R. 2616: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 2767: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2773: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2907: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 2965: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2972: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 2992: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 3079: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 3114: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 3150: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 3165: Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 3166: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 3173: Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BANKS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COSTA, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 3244: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 3294: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 3353: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 3354: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3363: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 3402: Mr. CROW and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 3407: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 3425: Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 3461: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 3483: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 3488: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 3517: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 3630: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 3793: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 3988: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4114: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 4122: Ms. TITUS, Ms. CHU, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 4132: Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 4140: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 4141: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 4147: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 4225: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4235: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 4395: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 4410: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 4436: Mr. PETERS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4569: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 4824: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Ms. HERRELL.
H.R. 4853: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 4865: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 4949: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 5019: Mr. POCAN and Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 5227: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 5232: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 5255: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 5274: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 5348: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 5365: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 5414: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 5503: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 5581: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 5666: Ms. DEAN and Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 5750: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 5754: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 5756: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5791: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 5818: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 5819: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 5905: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 6104: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 6161: Mr. SOTO, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 6205: Ms. CHU and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 6207: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 6268: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 6279: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 6283: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 6314: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 6366: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 6394: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 6398: Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KAHELE, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 6448: Mr. CRIST and Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 6471: Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.
H.R. 6577: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 6587: Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 6635: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 6659: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 6681: Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 6722: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 6732: Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 6738: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 6823: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 6852: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 6889: Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 6922: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 6938: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 6943: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 7004: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 7041: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
H.R. 7053: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 7075: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 7078: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 7115: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H.R. 7121: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 7181: Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 7210: Ms. BASS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 7213: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 7229: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 7236: Mr. MOULTON and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 7255: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 7265: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 7309: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 7334: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 7365: Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 7374: Ms. BASS and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 7382: Mr. LATURNER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. BARR, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 7395: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 7398: Mr. DOGGETT and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 7433: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 7455: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 7477: Mr. CASE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 7483: Ms. HERRELL.
H.R. 7513: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 7517: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 7518: Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. KILDEE, and Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H.R. 7519: Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. KILDEE, and Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H.R. 7555: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 7579: Mr. BUCK.
H.R. 7582: Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 7585: Ms. ROSS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 7603: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 7606: Ms. PORTER and Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 7620: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 7635: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 7641: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. LATURNER, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 7644: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 7648: Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. PALMER.
H.R. 7651: Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 7659: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 7674: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 7690: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. ESTES, and Mrs. GREENE of Georgia.
H.R. 7693: Mr. MEIJER, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, and Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 7701: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 7705: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 7708: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7709: Mr. VEASEY, Ms. MENG, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.J. Res. 1: Ms. MANNING and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.J. Res. 72: Mr. CLINE.
H.J. Res. 81: Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.J. Res. 86: Mr. LATURNER.
H. Con. Res. 7: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H. Con. Res. 43: Mr. BUDD and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H. Con. Res. 78: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H. Res. 174: Mr. PANETTA.
H. Res. 289: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Ms. BASS.
H. Res. 352: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. ISSA, and Mrs. WALORSKI.
H. Res. 404: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H. Res. 558: Ms. BROWNLEY and Mr. VALADAO.
H. Res. 682: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H. Res. 744: Mr. BROOKS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. WITTMAN.
H. Res. 923: Mr. HARDER of California.
H. Res. 1009: Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 1050: Mr. BOWMAN.
H. Res. 1091: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CLINE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CAREY, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LAMBORN, and Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H. Res. 1100: Mr. CASE and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.