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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:
WASHINGTON, DC, June 28, 2021.
I hereby appoint the Honorable DEBBIE DINGELL 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 4, 2021, 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 no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, nearly 100 days after being appointed as the Biden administration border czar, Vice President HARRIS finally visited the southern border at the end of last week. It was 800 miles away from the crux of the problem, but I suppose it is a start.

Clearly, the Biden-Harris administration knows that it is facing a border crisis. To them, it is a PR crisis. To the American people, the Biden border crisis is so real. As I have said time and time again, the illicit fentanyl that is made in China or elsewhere crosses the porous southern border and winds up on our streets in Pennsylvania. It spurs addiction; it tears apart families; it destroys the workforce; and worst of all, it is killing friends and neighbors.

Last month alone, U.S. Customs and Border Protection intercepted more than 900 pounds of fentanyl. In fact, border agents have seized more fentanyl at the border so far this year than in all of last year.

As my friend and Franklin County Coroner Jeff Conner just recently told me, fentanyl is easy to get and fast to kill. This is true in Pennsylvania, and this is true across our country.

Can you imagine what 900 pounds of fentanyl means for American communities, what it means to American families?

The chaos on the southern border is absolutely a crisis for first responders, law enforcement, healthcare providers, and community leaders on the front lines of the drug epidemic in our communities. Every day, I hear from Pennsylvanians who have experienced the ramifications of this crisis firsthand. For them, this is a stark reality.

Vice President HARRIS says that the Biden administration is making progress on this crisis. If that is the case, what is the President’s definition of progress?

Does the President believe that his administration is making progress on the Biden economic crisis, as inflation spirals out of control and hardworking families bear that cost?

Does the President believe that his administration is making progress on the Biden crime crisis, as violent crimes skyrocket in cities across the United States? Does he believe the administration is making progress on commonsense reforms to restore law and order and end the administration’s border crisis. We must demand real progress.

Lives are depending on our work. All of America is depending on our work.

SALUTING DAVID WALLACE DOUGLAS
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to salute David Wallace Douglas, an author, environmental champion, social entrepreneur, and philanthropist.

He continues his family tradition of service. His grandfather was Vice President of the United States for Franklin Roosevelt. He was perhaps the most impactful Secretary of Agriculture in American history. He was an inventor and a businessperson, and the extended clan continues that tradition today.

I became acquainted with this extraordinary individual because we shared a passion for safe drinking water and sanitation. I worked with him on our Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act and the subsequent Paul Simon Water for the World Act. David was an invaluable ally and a mentor for me.

It should be noted that David is a Renaissance man. He is the author of three books and has written widely in publications featuring environmental, religious, and developmental issues. He is the conscience of the United States for preserving our natural heritage. He was a tireless champion of respect for science and public servants like in the EPA, the Park Service, and international development when they were...
under assault in the last administration.

He has created nonprofit NGO advocacy infrastructure to support his various missions. From 1986 to 2020 he founded and led Waterlines, which provided technical help and funding for over 6 million people worldwide in rural communities in 15 developing countries around the world.

In 2005 David founded the D.C.-based Water Advocates, the first advocacy organization devoted to increasing American support for affordable and sustainable drinking water and sanitation.

He has two other time-limited advocacy organizations to further elevate national and global attention to WASH.

Most recently, David is fighting to focus attention on safe water and sanitation for hospitals, which impacts some 2 billion of the planet’s poorest citizens. Try to imagine treating patients in a clinic where there is no safe clean water to wash your hands. You can’t.

David has a gift for creating organizations for a specific time, to concentrate efforts and get the job done and move on. Some become captive of organization leaders. David is not David. He is currently wrapping up efforts with the promise of spending more time in the great outdoors and with his family.

However David spends his time, wherever he goes, whatever he does next, we are deeply indebted to him for his leadership and vision. The world is better for his service and for his example.

STOP ATTACKS ON RURAL AMERICA

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

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge President Biden and his administration to back off on the attacks on rural America and rural Iowa.

The administration has proposed changes to the stepped-up basis tax policy, which is, effectively, the death tax with a new coat of paint.

I have heard from farmers all across the Fourth District who are concerned about these changes, and they would be financially devastating, especially when prices are skyrocketing on the back of inflation.

This was confirmed in a recent study by Texas A&M and the Agriculture and Food Policy Center. It noted that the stepped-up basis changes would impact 90 percent of family farms and impose an additional $1 million tax on farms in the Midwest.

It is simple. The hardworking men and women of the Fourth District and those who feed the world should not have to foot the bill for the Democrats’ reckless spending agenda.

The Biden administration isn’t just looking at penalizing rural Americans with higher taxes. They are also looking at implementing burdensome regulations that will crush rural Main Streets and our agricultural community in the Midwest.

Administrator Regan of the EPA recently announced that the EPA would look into undoing the 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule, which replaced waters of the U.S. as a smarter, more efficient, and more straightforward approach to defining what waters warrant Federal regulation.

A return to WOTUS, which allowed the Federal Government to regulate water on 97 percent of the land in Iowa, would force unnecessary and costly government regulations on the backs of Iowa farmers. There are many places where the Federal Government bureaucrats don’t belong, and specifically, they don’t belong on our family farms.

When the executive branch’s power exploded under the Obama administration, we saw ridiculous rules implemented and enforced, leading to rising costs in the economy and suffocating our economic growth on our rural Main Streets and in our rural communities.

This attempted power grab ultimately proved why water regulation is best left to States and localities.

Putting aside the Biden administration’s Big Government agenda for rural America includes higher taxes and more regulation, but this administration isn’t stopping at this one-two gut punch. President Biden is also looking to undermine and lowering biofuel blending requirements. This will hurt both crop growers and biofuel producers, two industries that are so critical to our economic activity in rural Iowa.

At the same time, the administration is laughing as they propose spending $174 billion on electric vehicles and charging stations. A study by Biden’s own Department of Energy found that four out of every five vehicles will still require liquid fuels by 2050. Think about that. Four out of every five cars in 2050 will still need liquid fuels.

Why is President Biden taking aim at this critical industry? It seems the Democrats are shrugging their shoulders, comfortable with turning their backs on the rural Midwest, farmers, our rural Main Streets. I say enough is enough.

Rural Iowans are already suffering from high gas taxes and grocery prices because of the Democratic impeachment, which is a direct result of Democrats’ massive and reckless spending. Gas prices are over 50 percent higher than they were a year ago. Our food and energy prices continue to rise because of inflation.

In May 2021, the Consumer Price Index increased at a rate that has not been seen since the 2008 recession. On top of the Biden inflation tax, our farmers can’t afford additional taxes, more regulations, and other policies that will hinder the most important industry in the Midwest, creating a disaster for rural Main Streets, our producers, and our family farmers.

Iowa is the breadbasket to the world. That is why President Biden must back off rural America. Please back off agriculture.

CONGRESS MUST WORK TOGETHER FOR PROGRESS

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, as we reach the middle of 2021, this House has made incredible progress, including fighting the global pandemic by passing the American Rescue Plan. Already, more than 300 million vaccine shots have been administered.

Communities are opening up, and business is picking up, creating jobs and opportunity.

Next month, parents will begin receiving their monthly child tax credit, legislation that will cut the Nation’s child poverty rate in half.

We have a pathway to recovery and transformation that offers real promise to every American. But underneath all of this, our country faces a deep divide that threatens to undo the foundations upon which our country rests.

These divisions reached an apex on January 6, when our Capitol came under attack and five people died.

The immediate threat to the Capitol may have receded, but the threat across the country still simmers. It is therefore important that we fully understand the events leading up to and including the siege on the Capitol on January 6.

As someone who was here in the gallery during the attack, someone who watched in horror as they rushed the Speaker off the floor, who took cover as the Capitol Police barricaded the door against the mob, who fully understands the costs to our Nation and the implications of simply moving on, I am personally, deeply invested in preventing such an attack on our Capitol from ever happening again.

The divide in our Nation threatens the prospects of our recovery and the potential for America to lead on the global stage.

Congress must now work in unison, Democrats and Republicans, to institute the policies we need to prevent future acts of domestic extremism. For years, I have worked to pass legislation like the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act that would invest in the types of programs built to spot and intervene in this type of extremism.

When my friend Republican Congressman JOHN KATKO negotiated a bipartisan committee to investigate January 6, he did it because he knew the stakes we faced as a Nation.

The work of the Select Committee will be essential to history’s understanding of what took place on January 6, and protecting the future of our Republic.

My hope is that the members of this committee will be committed to the
The Speaker pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEHLIS. Madam Speaker, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS was named border czar on March 24, 2021. It was 90 days later when she finally went down to visit a border community amidst this unprecedented humanity crisis. There is just one problem: she didn’t actually visit the border.

Last Friday, Vice President HARRIS hopped off her plane in El Paso for a few hours on her way to California. She quickly toured a border patrol station 10 miles away from the actual border avoiding a visit to ground zero.

And what do I mean by “ground zero”? Their actual border, where thousands of migrants are flooding across daily, like the Rio Grande Valley sector where over 50,000 illegal immigrants were apprehended in May alone, which is 128 percent, more than the entire sector.

Or in the Del Rio sector where every afternoon buses on the Mexican side of the border pull up and they unload hundreds of migrants who cross the Rio Grande River in knee-high water.

I saw it myself firsthand when I visited the Del Rio sector in June. While I was there getting a tour of the actual border, a couple of men crossed the Rio Grande over to the American side, and when they got to the bank of the river, DPS agents and I questioned them.

We asked them where they were from, why they were here, and why they thought they could get into America. They told us they were from Cuba and they had come here to work. Then they told us something that shouldn’t surprise anyone: They thought they could get into America because President Biden said they could come.

Within minutes, agents of Border Patrol pulled up in a van, loaded with other migrants who had crossed down river, and away they went. Situations like this are happening in the thousands every day along our border. And Border Patrol is the one being forced to pick these migrants up, process them, strangle their manpower and resources, resulting in our border being completely open for criminal illegal aliens who want to cross undetected.

Americans have been hearing about this Biden border crisis for months, and they’re not surprised. They see the cartels are getting rich trafficking these migrants across our border. And they hear the horror stories of children being abandoned and abused during their journey to our southern border. All of this has a real world impact in Americans.

As a former county sheriff in Texas, I know all too well the second and third order effects of an unsecure southern border. Americans will undoubtedly become victims of crime from the illegal aliens successfully avoiding detection when they cross. Like Ms. Bowie who was run over and killed while I was sheriff by an illegal alien who had been deported six times prior.

Our open border will strain local law enforcement and border State resources who are tasked with cleaning up the mess. A mess created by the Biden administration’s failure to stem the flow of illegal aliens pouring across the border.

But it really doesn’t need to be this way. The Biden border crisis all started when Biden reversed the Trump administration’s Remain in Mexico policy and stopped construction of the wall. We can get back to operational control of our southern border if the Biden administration just reverts back to the Trump administration’s policies. Until then, there simply is no end in sight.

The Speaker pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, today I rise to speak on the importance of veterans’ Affairs to allow taxpayer dollars to be spent to provide sex reassignment surgeries. I have been a board certified urologist for 30 years, so I am quite knowledgeable about patients who suffer from gender dysphoria.

Those who experience this mental and physical ambiguity may seek care that involves years of psychological and psychiatric evaluation counseling, years of hormonal manipulation, and then multiple cosmetic surgeries. The cost of these interventions may easily run into the hundreds and thousands of dollars.

Recent numbers cited by the National Center for Transgender Equality stated there were an estimated 134,000 transgender veterans in our Nation. However, using the American Psychiatric Association’s Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders data from 2019, that calculated number appears to be far less. Regardless, the new Secretary has mandated that sex reassignment surgery be covered by the VA.

Again, I am very empathetic to the challenges that these patients face, but as a surgeon and a Member of Congress, I must again say by the Secretary of Veterans’ Affairs to allow taxpayer dollars to be spent to provide sex reassignment surgeries. I have been a board certified urologist for 30 years, so I am quite knowledgeable about patients who suffer from gender dysphoria.

Those who experience this mental and physical ambiguity may seek care that involves years of psychological and psychiatric evaluation counseling, years of hormonal manipulation, and then multiple cosmetic surgeries. The cost of these interventions may easily run into the hundreds and thousands of dollars.

The VA does not have, nor has any prospect of employing in the future. The Nation is already suffering a severe shortage of surgeons. The American College of Surgeons cites severe shortages of general surgeons, urologists, and plastic surgeons. Those that we have are needed to take care of cancer, bowel obstructions, and limb reconstructions following battlefield injuries.

We do not have enough psychiatrists or psychologists to deal with the trauma that our veterans have faced in their fight to keep this Nation free. Is it right to divert resources away from those who require years of therapy for nonservice-connected issues? The answer, I submit, is no.

Further, gender dysphoria requires years of hormonal transitioning, needless to say requiring medications for anxiety and depression. This increase of pharmaceutical needs will further strain the VA pharmacy system that is already overtaxed.

But now the Secretary in an effort to appease the far left wants to stress the...
system more. What are his priorities? Secretary Denis McDonough was supposed to fix the VA. So what is his first major action? Spending millions in diverting resources from our service-connected veterans for non-service-connected issues. We are bankrupting this Nation chasing the far left progressive wish list.

Again, I will say, as a physician, I am very sympathetic to those that deal with gender dysphoria. I truly do. They face daily challenges in life, but cosmetic surgical interventions on the backs of taxpayers is not the answer. Congressional duties are about setting priorities. I ask the Biden administration to reassess their priorities.

HONORING AMELIA BROWN WILSON

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

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to report some very sad news that late last week Kentucky lost a champion, and my congressional office lost a friend in a true warrior with the passing of our beloved field representative, Amelia Brown Wilson, at the young age of 39.

Amelia was born and raised in Monroe County. Like me, she graduated from Monroe County High School and her family and my family go back many generations through Monroe County.

Amelia was someone that I noticed coming up along the public school system as someone who was going to be a future superstar, someone who had class, who had brains, who had a work ethic, who had charisma. And I followed Amelia through her educational career. Amelia’s older sister Kelly and I played ball together on the varsity girls’ and boys’ basketball team of Monroe County. We also went to Western Kentucky University at the same time. Amelia obviously was a little younger.

Amelia went to the University of Kentucky because she was the biggest University of Kentucky fan in the history of Kentucky. She got three degrees from the University of Kentucky. I don’t know anyone else that can say that. Amelia got her bachelor’s degree, her master’s degree, and her Ph.D. all from the University of Kentucky.

Amelia worked right out of the University of Kentucky in the Cooperative Extension Service as the family consumer scientist for Fayette County, which is Lexington, Kentucky, for many years.

Amelia and I always kept in touch, and I know she was someone with a very bright future.

But while Amelia was at University of Kentucky, she had to receive a liver transplant, and she went through that battle. And for the 20 years after her liver transplant she battled sickle cell almost daily, but you would never know that because Amelia always had a positive attitude.

Amelia was one of the kindest, most sincere people that you would ever meet. Amelia is someone that everyone who met her loved her, respected her, and was inspired by her, especially if they heard her story.

Amelia started working in the Kentucky Organ Donor Program. She was a spokesperson for that program and gave speeches around the State and got thousands and thousands of people to sign up on the back of their Kentucky driver’s license to be a Kentucky organ donor.

So we will never know how many lives Amelia saved because of her testimony and her story that she would deliver all over Kentucky.

When I was elected Commissioner of Agriculture in Kentucky, I asked Amelia to come join me at the Department of Agriculture and be my Kentucky Director of Agriculture Tourism. She did that.

Madam Speaker, I had about 275 employees. I can say with confidence that Amelia was the most popular employee in the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. I merit her story that she would desserts, loved Amelia, and are saddened by the tragic loss of Amelia’s life this past week.

I can’t say that I have ever met a person who was more sincere and more inspiring than Amelia Wilson. She is a Christian. She is someone who lived a purpose-driven life, and she is someone who we will all greatly miss.

Heaven gained an angel last week with Amelia Brown Wilson. Our prayers go out to her husband, Allen; and her mother, Sarah Faye; and her sisters, Kellie and Keri Jo.

SECOND AMENDMENT IS ESSENTIAL ACT

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, it is always unconstitutional for government to restrict the rights of law-abiding gun owners, but to do so in the midst of a crisis is especially unconscionable.

Unquestionably, Governors across the country, including Washington’s Jay Inslee, has used the COVID–19 pandemic as justification to disregard the Founders’ intent to preserve this right, excluding those in the firearms industry from essential worker designations.

Denying Federal firearms licensees the ability to operate under essential worker designations not only infringes on the Second Amendment rights of Americans but also recklessly ties the hands of our law enforcement officers who require access to these tools to ensure the safety of our communities.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 establishes guidelines for States regarding who should constitute critical infrastructure workers in the event of a natural disaster, an act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster.

Throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, we have often referred to these individuals as “essential workers.” Likewise, the USA Patriot Act defines critical infrastructure as systems and assets so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such system and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national defense, or safety, or any combination of those matters.

The Founders were clear in their drafting of the Second Amendment that the right to bear arms is necessary to the security of the State. In other words, the Second Amendment is essential to our system of government.

While essential worker designations have been arbitrarily decided and enforced from the outset, forcibly shutting the doors of those who enabled Americans to exercise their Second Amendment rights is obviously motivated by a radical anti-gun agenda.

There is no question that the firearms industry is vital to the security of the American people. The rights of Americans, including the rights to keep and bear arms, are no less essential during a state of emergency. In fact, the right to defend one’s self and one’s home is most essential during a state of emergency. States of emergency merit our heightened vigilance to protect against unnecessary and unconstitutional government outreach.

In 2020, Americans sought to exercise their Second Amendment right so they could have peace of mind during a turbulent time. As demand rose, Americans faced delays due to the unconstitutional shutdowns imposed by Governors across the country. That is why I introduced the Second Amendment is Essential Act. This legislation protects law-abiding citizens’ ability to exercise their Second Amendment rights and prevents future anti-gun restrictions that restrict lawful access to firearms in times of emergency.

This act will classify, by law, the firearms industry as a critical infrastructure sector and those it employs as essential workers by amending the Homeland Security Act of 2002, and the USA Patriot Act of 2001.

Firearms manufacturers and dealers should not be forcibly closed by government in a time when demand for
their products is high, and law-abiding citizens should never have any of their constitutional rights restricted.

This legislation will ensure the Second Amendment can be freely enjoyed by Americans when they need it most: in times of crisis.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation and ensuring that the constitutional rights of our fellow Americans are protected.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o’clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Case) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, hear our prayers for those for whom, not just yesterday, but every day is PTSD Awareness Day. We lift up our voices on behalf of those who strive to endure the constant echoes of their trauma: military veterans, survivors of abuse, people who serve within these very buildings, and countless others who have walked through the firestorms of doubt and danger, the unresolved anguish that is post-traumatic stress.

Like the prophet Habakkuk, we lament the unheard cries, the unrelenting fear, the ongoing inner strife, and the withdrawal from any form of life-giving community.

God speak Your word to those who are so overwhelmed that they accuse You of silence.

God, do not be indifferent to the suffering of those who, they themselves, have lost all sense of feeling.

God reveal Your justice in the torment of the innocent.

Lord God, we lay our unresolved questions and our unrequited faith before You. Be our strength and guide our steps that they who grieve would once again be able to find hope.

O, God of our salvation, we lift our prayers to You.

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 Washington (Mr. Newhouse) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. Newhouse led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The following enrolled bills were signed by the Speaker on Friday, June 25, 2021:

- S. 409, to provide for the availability of amounts for customer education initiatives and non-awards expenses of Commodity Futures Trading Commission Whistleblower Program, and for other purposes;
- S. 1340, to amend title 28, United States Code, to redefine the eastern and middle judicial districts of North Carolina.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,

Hon. Nancy Pelosi,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 28, 2021, at 9:17 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 272.
That the Senate passed S. 1095.
That the Senate passed S. 1662.
That the Senate passed S. 2255.
That the Senate passed S. 2255.
That the Senate passed S. 409.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 28, 2021, at 9:17 a.m.:

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That the Senate passed S. 409.

That the Senate passed S. 2255.

THANK YOU TO ALL WHO RESPONDED ON JANUARY 6, 2021

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

Ms. McCollum. Mr. Speaker, the House will not be in session on July 6, so I am taking a moment now to commemorate the 6 months since the attack on our democracy. It happened right here at the United States Capitol. Right here outside these doors where we are standing today.

I thank the U.S. Capitol Police, the D.C. Metropolitan Police, the National Guard, and all the Federal police agencies that responded on January 6, 2021.

Six months later we have not forgotten your bravery, we have not forgotten your sacrifice, and we thank you.

RECOGNIZING BRAD SAWATZKE

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

Mr. Newhouse. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Brad Sawatzke, who is retiring as CEO of Energy Northwest.

A leader to his core, Brad has been an invaluable member of the Tri-Cities community and has led Energy Northwest into the future.

I had the pleasure to know Brad, and his impressive resume merits recognition.

To earn money during college, Brad began his nuclear career as a janitor, and over four decades his hard work resulted in numerous leadership positions. Brad now retires at the pinnacle of his industry. What could better embody the American Dream than a career where grit and merit are so rightly rewarded?

During his tenure, Columbia Generating Station became one of the top-performing nuclear plants in the country, and the company is leading in clean energy innovation by spearheading the deployment of advanced nuclear technologies.

I thank Brad and his wife, Kim, for their many contributions to Washington State, and I wish them the best in this new, well-earned chapter of their lives.

RECOGNIZING LAURA GARCIA

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

Ms. Herrell. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Laura Garcia for being named Teacher of the Year by the New Mexico Association of Non-Public Schools.

Throughout her 12-year career at Gateway Christian School in Roswell, New Mexico, Ms. Garcia has been a leader to her core. Throughout her career, she has inspired her students and given them the confidence and values they need to find their own success.

I applaud Laura for her working hard every day to build up our future leaders and give them the confidence and values they need to succeed in their own lives. Mr. Speaker, I thank Laura for her dedication to her students and her diligence in her work.

Our teachers are crucial in the transfer of knowledge and wisdom to future generations. Great teachers like Laura build strong leaders and strong character. An educated nation is a knowledgeable nation, and a knowledgeable
nation is a powerful one. We owe a great debt to all of the great educators like Laura in our country, as they are the ones who will ensure that the next generation is equipped to take up the mantle of leadership when their time comes.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Laura on winning this award. New Mexicans are grateful for Laura’s service to her community and her work to educate the next generation.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Hyde amendment.

For over 40 years, the Hyde amendment, which prevents taxpayer-funded abortions has had strong bipartisan support. However, the Biden administration aims to end this longstanding bipartisan tradition by striking the amendment in the fiscal year 2022 budget request.

The Hyde amendment is one of the longest standing Federal pro-life policies and has prohibited publicly funded abortions since 1976. After decades of support, it is gravely concerning that President Biden has reversed his position on this important pro-life protection.

I vehemently support life and defending the unborn. I encourage all my colleagues, both Democrat and Republican, to support this important protection for the lives of the unborn.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successful Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

RECOGNIZING DARRELL HARRIS

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an individual in my district who has been the true embodiment of Iowa nice and midwesterner in his entire life. Darrell Harris has lived his entire life in rural southeastern Iowa.

Darrell grew up very poor and dropped out of school in the eighth grade to help take care of his family. Throughout his life, Darrell spent time working on the railroad and started a family farm that is still in operation today.

Darrell was lucky enough to marry the woman of his dreams and have three beautiful children with her.

Sadly, his wife passed away at a young age, leaving Darrell as a single father to raise three young children. Nevertheless, Darrell kept his head down and he worked diligently to keep the farm going and never asking for help and always willing to lend a hand when others needed it.

Darrell’s work ethic, kindness, and never-give-up attitude are an inspiration to us all, and I am proud to represent him in Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On April 22, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative James E. Clyburn of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 73. The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

On May 18, 2021, a majority of the Committee agreed to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DUTCHE, Chairman.

JACKIE WALORSKI, Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On April 22, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative Beth Van Duyne of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DUTCHE, Chairman.

JACKIE WALORSKI, Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On May 19, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative Brian Mast of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DUTCHE, Chairman.

JACKIE WALORSKI, Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On May 24, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative Marni Atkins of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DUTCHE, Chairman.

JACKIE WALORSKI, Ranking Member.
June 28, 2021

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On May 25, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received an appeal from Representative Lloyd Smucker of a fine imposed pursuant to House Resolution 73. The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DUETCH,
Chairman.

JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o’clock and 13 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1504

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CASE) at 3 o’clock and 4 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ACT OF 2021

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 391) to authorize a comprehensive, strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to strengthen global health security, and for other purposes, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 391).

§ 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Global Health Security Act of 2021.”

§ 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In December 2009, President Obama released the National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats, which listed as one of seven objectives “Promote global health security: Increase the availability of and access to knowledge and products of the life sciences that can help reduce the impact from outbreaks of infectious disease whether of natural, accidental, or deliberate origin.”

(2) In February 2014, the United States and nearly 30 other nations launched the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) to address several high-priority, global infectious disease threats. GHSA is a multi-country initiative intended to accelerate partner countries’ measurable capabilities to achieve specific targets to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats, whether naturally occurring, deliberate, or accidental.

(3) In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include specific reference to the importance of global health security as part of SDG 3 “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” as follows: “strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health threats.”

(4) On November 4, 2016, President Obama signed Executive Order No. 13747, “Advancing the Global Health Security Agenda to Achieve a World Safe and Secure from Infectious Disease Threats”.

(5) In October 2017 at the GHSA Ministerial Meeting in Uganda, the United States and more than 40 GHSA member countries supported the “Kampala Declaration” to extend the GHSA for an additional 5 years to 2022.

(6) In December 2017, President Trump released the National Security Strategy, which includes the priority action: “Detect and contain bio-threats at their source: We will work with other countries to detect and mitigate outbreaks early to prevent the spread of disease. We will encourage other countries to invest in basic health care systems and to strengthen global health security across the intersection of human and animal health to prevent infectious disease outbreaks.”

(7) In September 2018, President Trump released the National Biodefense Strategy, which includes objectives to “strengthen global health security capacities to prevent local biocidents from becoming epidemics”, and “strengthen international preparedness to support international response and recovery capabilities”.

(8) In January 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 13987 (86 Fed. Reg. 7019; relating to Organizing and Mobilizing the United States Government to Provide a Unified and Effective Response to Combat COVID-19 and to Provide United States Leadership on Global Health Security), as well as National Security Memorandum 23 (establishing a Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) to address infectious disease threats, including commitments to assist other countries in achieving the GUSA targets, GHSA, including commitments to assist other countries in achieving the GUSA targets.

(9) The Office of Management and Budget.


(11) The Department of State.

(12) The Department of Health and Human Services.

(13) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(14) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(15) The National Institutes of Health.
(1) IN GENERAL.—The heads of agencies described in subsection (d) shall—
(A) make the GHSA and its implementation and global pandemic preparedness a high priority in their respective agencies, and include GHSA- and global pandemic preparedness-related activities within their respective agencies’ strategic planning and budgeting processes;
(B) designate a senior-level official to be responsible for the implementation of this Act.

(C) designate, in accordance with subsection (d), an appropriate representative at the Assistant Secretary level or higher to participate on the Council;
(D) be apprised of GHSA-related activities undertaken within their respective agencies;
(E) maintain responsibility for agency-related programmatic functions in coordination with host governments, country teams, and GHSA in-country teams, and in conjunction with other relevant agencies;
(F) coordinate with other agencies that are identified in this section to satisfy programmatic goals, and further facilitate coordination of country teams, implementers, and delivery points; and
(G) coordinate across national health security action plans and with GHSA and other partners, to which the United States is providing assistance.

(2) ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the roles and responsibilities prescribed in paragraph (1), the heads of agencies described in subsection (d) shall carry out their respective roles and responsibilities described in subsection (b) through (i) of section 3 of Executive Order 13747 (81 Fed. Reg. 78701; relating to Advancing the Global Health Security Agenda to Achieve a World Safe and Secure from Infectious Disease Threats). The effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint an individual to the position of United States Coordinator for Global Health Security, who shall be responsible for the coordination of the national health security emergency process for responding to global health security emergencies. As appropriate, the designee shall coordinate with the President’s Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not less frequently than twice each year, the employee designated under this subsection shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the responsibilities and activities of the individual under this section.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that, given the complex and multisectoral nature of global health threats to the United States, the President—

(1) should consider appointing an individual with significant background and expertise in public health or emergency response management to the position of United States Coordinator for Global Health Security, as required by section 5 (a), who is an employee of the National Security Council at the level of Deputy Assistant to the President or higher; and

(2) in providing assistance to implement the strategy required under subsection (a), should—

(A) coordinate, through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of relevant Federal departments and agencies to implement the strategy required under subsection (a); and

(B) seek to fully utilize the unique capabilities of each relevant Federal department and agency while collaborating with and leveraging the contributions of other key stakeholders; and

(C) utilize open and streamlined solicitation processes for health security in partner countries, developed with input from key stakeholders, including the private sector, to the greatest extent practicable and appropriate.

SEC. 7. STRATEGY AND REPORTS.

(a) STRATEGY.—The President shall coordinate the development and implementation of a strategy to achieve the policy aims described in section 3, which shall—

(1) seek to strengthen United States diplomatic leadership and improve the effectiveness of United States assistance for global health security and pandemic preparedness, including through advancement of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA), the International Health Regulations (2005), and other relevant frameworks that contribute to global health security and pandemic preparedness;

(2) establish specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, timetables, performance metrics, and monitoring and evaluation indicators for United States assistance for global health security that promote learning and reflect international best practices relating to global health security, transparency, and accountability;

(3) establish mechanisms to improve coordination and avoid duplication of effort between the United States Government and partner countries, donor countries, the private sector, multilateral organizations, and other key stakeholders;

(4) prioritize and work with partner countries with demonstrated—

(A) need, as identified through the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, national action plans for health security, GHSA Action Packages, and other complementary or successor indicators of global health security and pandemic preparedness; and

(B) commitment to transparency, including budget and global health data transparency, and appropriate fiscal and management systems, national action plans for health security, and appropriate joint and agency-specific plans described in paragraph (2).

(5) reduce long-term reliance upon United States foreign assistance for global health security by promoting partner country ownership, improved domestic resource mobilization, appropriate national budget allocations for global health security and pandemic preparedness and response;

(6) assist partner countries in building the technical, financial, and human capacity of relevant ministries, systems, and networks to prepare, execute, monitor, and evaluate effective national action plans for health security, including mechanisms for global health security and global health data transparency, as necessary and appropriate;

(7) support and be aligned with country-led approaches to global health security policy and investment plans developed with input from key stakeholders, as appropriate;

(8) facilitate communication and collaboration among local stakeholders in support of a multi-sectoral approach to global health security;

(9) support the long-term success of programs building health security capacity of local organizations and institutions in target countries and communities;

(10) develop community resilience to infectious disease threats and other emergencies;

(11) support global health budget and workforce planning in partner countries, including training in financial management and budget and global health data transparency;

(12) align United States foreign assistance for global health security with national action plans for global health security in partner countries, developed with input from key stakeholders, including the private sector, to the greatest extent practicable and appropriate;

(13) strengthen linkages between complementary bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance programs, including efforts of the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, that contribute to the development of more resilient health systems and seek to fully utilize the unique capacity, resources, and personnel required to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats;

(14) support innovation and public-private partnerships to improve pandemic preparedness and response, including for the development and deployment of effective, accessible, and affordable infectious disease tracking tools, diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines;

(15) support collaboration with and among relevant public and private research entities engaged in global health security; and

(16) support collaboration between United States universities and public and private institutions in partner countries that promote global health security and innovation.

(b) STRATEGY SUBMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation with the head of each relevant Federal department and agency, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the strategy required under subsection (a) that provides a detailed description of how the United States intends to advance the policy set forth in section 3 and the agency-specific plans described in paragraph (2).

(2) AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include specific implementation plans from each relevant Federal department and agency that describe—

(A) the anticipated contributions of the department or agency, including technical, financial, and in-kind contributions, to implement the strategy;

(B) the efforts of the department or agency to ensure that the activities and programs carried out pursuant to the strategy are designed to achieve maximum impact and long-term sustainability.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the strategy required under subsection (a) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under subsection (b), and not later than October 1 of each year thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the status of the implementation of the strategy.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify any substantial changes made in the strategy during the preceding calendar year;

(B) describe the progress made in implementing the strategy;

(C) identify the indicators used to establish benchmarks and measure results over time, as well as the mechanisms for reporting such results in an open and transparent manner;

(D) detail accounting of expenditures by relevant Federal departments and agencies to
implement the strategy, including, to the ex-
tent practicable, for each Federal depart-
ment and agency, the statutory source of ex-
penditures, amounts expended, partners, tar-
ged accomplishments, and types of activities
supported;
(E) describe how the strategy leverages other global health and security
assistance programs and bilateral
and multilateral institutions;
(F) assesses efforts to coordinate United
States global health security,
activities, and initiatives with key stake-
holders;
(G) incorporates a plan for regularly review-
ing and evaluating strategies, partnerships,
and programs and sharing lessons learned with
a wide range of stakeholders, including key stakeholders, in an open, transparent
manner; and
(H) describe the progress achieved and
challenges concerning the United States
Government’s ability to advance GHSA and
pandemic preparedness, including data
 disaggregated by priority country using indi-
cators that are consistent on a year-to-year
basis and recommendations to resolve, miti-
gate, or otherwise address the challenges
identified therein.
(d) Fonts.—The strategy required under
subsection (b) and the report required under
subsection (c) shall be submitted in unclassi-
fied form but may contain a classified annex.
SEC. 8. ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND FOR GLOBAL
HEALTH SECURITY AND PANDEMIC
PREPAREDNESS.
(a) NEGOTIATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUND FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS.—The Secretary of State, in coordination
with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies as necessary, shall seek to
enter into negotiations with donors, relevant
United Nations agencies, including the World
Health Organization, and other key multilat-
eral stakeholders, for the establishment of
(1) a multilateral, catalytic financing
mechanism for global health security and
pandemic preparedness, which may be known as the "Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness (in this title referred to as "the Fund"), in accordance with the
provisions of this section; and
(2) Advisory Board to the Fund in ac-
cordance with section 9.
(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Fund
should be to close critical gaps in global health
security and pandemic preparedness and build capacity in eligible partner
countries in the areas of global health security, infectious disease control, and pandemic
preparedness, such that it—
(1) prioritizes capacity building and financ-
ing available to eligible partner countries;
(2) mobilizes countries to prioritize the
use of domestic resources for global health
security and pandemic preparedness;
(3) promotes government, non-government,
and private sector investments;
(4) regularly responds to and evaluates
progress based on clear metrics and bench-
marking standards set by the Joint External
Evaluation and Global Health Security Index;
(5) aligns with and complements ongoing
bilateral programs and global
health security and pandemic
preparation efforts, including through the World Bank, the
World Health Organization, the Global Fund to
Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and
the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and
Malaria, and
(6) accelerates country compliance with the
International Health Regulations (2005)
and fulfillment of the Global Health Secu-
rity Agenda, in coordination with the
ongoing Joint External Evaluation
national action planning process.

(c) EXECUTIVE BOARD.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Fund should be gov-
erned by an Executive Board, which should
be composed of not more than 20 representa-
tives, including the United States representa-
tives in international institutions, the
Academy of Sciences and Engineering, the
private sector, and other appropriate
groups; and
(2) DUTIES.—The Executive Board should
be charged with approving strategies,
operations, and grant-making authorities, such
that it is able to conduct effective fiduciary
monitoring, and evaluation efforts, and other oversight functions. In addition, the
Executive Board should
(A) be comprised of contributors to the Fund at not less than the minimum threshold to be established pursuant to para-
graph (1);
(B) determine operational procedures such that the Fund is able to effectively fulfill its mission; and
(C) provide oversight and accountability for the Fund in collaboration with the Ins-
pector General to be established pursuant to section 10(e)(1)(A).
(3) COMPOSITION.—The Executive Board
should include—
(A) representatives of the governments of
founding permanent member countries who,
upon appointment to the Board, certify that
they are independent of the United States government, and that they will take steps to avoid being
bilateral agreements; and
(B) commit to support the Fund.
(4) QUALIFICATIONS.—Individuals appointed
to the Executive Board should have dem-
onstrated knowledge and experience across a variety of sectors, including human and ani-
mal health, agriculture, development, de-
fense, finance, research, and academia.
(5) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—
(A) TECHNICAL EXPERTS.—The Executive
Board may include independent technical ex-
erts, provided they are not affiliated with or
employed by a recipient country or organ-
ization;
(B) MULTILATERAL BODIES AND INSTITU-
tions.—Executive Board members appointed
under paragraph (3)(C) should recuse them-

self in annual contributions and agree to up-
grade the United States as a founding permanent
member of the Fund.
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(1) IN GENERAL.—The Fund should be gov-
erned by an Executive Board, which should
be composed of not more than 20 representa-
tives, including the United States representa-
tives in international institutions, the
Academy of Sciences and Engineering, the
private sector, and other appropriate
groups; and
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operations, and grant-making authorities, such
that it is able to conduct effective fiduciary
monitoring, and evaluation efforts, and other oversight functions. In addition, the
Executive Board should
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onstrated knowledge and experience across a variety of sectors, including human and ani-
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fense, finance, research, and academia.
(5) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—
(A) TECHNICAL EXPERTS.—The Executive
Board may include independent technical ex-
erts, provided they are not affiliated with or
employed by a recipient country or organ-
ization;
(B) MULTILATERAL BODIES AND INSTITU-
tions.—Executive Board members appointed
under paragraph (3)(C) should recuse them-

self in annual contributions and agree to up-
grade the United States as a founding permanent
member of the Fund.

(2) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—The activities
supported by the Fund should include
(A) enable eligible partner countries to for-
mulate and implement national health secu-
rity and pandemic preparedness action plans, advance action packages under the Global
Health Security Agenda, and adopt and up-
date national health security and pandemic
preparedness plans, including in relation to
corruption.
(3) ELIGIBLE PARTNER COUNTRY DEFINED.—
In this section, the "Eligible Partner Coun-
try" means a country with demonstrated—
(A) need, as identified through the Joint
External Evaluation process, the Global
Health Security Index classification of health
systems, national action plans for health
security, and other complementary or successor indicators of global health security
and pandemic preparedness action plans;
(B) capacity to sustain resilient health
systems and supply chains with the
resources, capacity, and personnel
required to prevent, detect, mitigate, and
respond to infectious disease threats before
they become pandemics.
(4) EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES.—
(I) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall
take effect upon the date the Secretary of
State certifies to Congress an agreement
for the purposes provided by this Act.
(II) TERMINATION DATE.—The membership
established pursuant to subparagraph (A)
shall terminate upon the date of termination
of the Fund or the date of the agreement
for the purposes provided by this Act.
(5) REMOVAL PROCEDURES.—The Fund
should establish procedures for the removal
of members of the Executive Board who en-
gage in a consistent pattern of human rights abuses, fail to uphold global health data
transparency requirements, or otherwise vio-
late the terms and conditions of the Fund,
including in relation to corruption.
(6) ENFORCEABILITY.—Any agreement con-
cerning the establishment of the Fund by
the United States shall be legally effective
and binding upon the United States, as may be provided in the agreement, upon—
(A) enactment of appropriate imple-
menting legislation which provides for the
approval of the specific agreement or agree-
ments, including attachments, annexes, and
supporting documentation, as appropriate;
(B) if concluded and submitted as a treaty,
receives the necessary consent of the Sen-
ate.

(9) ELIGIBLE PARTNER COUNTRY DEFINED.—
In this section, the "Eligible Partner Coun-
try" means a country with demonstrated—
(A) need, as identified through the Joint
External Evaluation process, the Global
Health Security Index classification of health
systems, national action plans for health
security, and other complementary or successor indicators of global health security
and pandemic preparedness action plans;
(B) commitment to transparency, includ-
ing budget and global health data trans-
parency; and
(C) strong commitment to supporting the
Global Health Security Agenda, and adopt and up-
date national health security action plans,
enforcing the appropriate measures, to
ensure that the Fund is able to effectively fulfill its mission;
(D) Unmanned aircraft systems;
(E) accelerates country compliance with the
International Health Regulations (2005), investing in
domestic health systems, and achieving measur-
able results, and in which the Fund for Global
Health Security and Pandemic Pre-
paredness established under this section may
finance global health security and pandemic
preparedness assistance programs under this
Act.
(D) improve infection control and the protection of healthcare workers within healthcare settings;

(E) combat the threat of antimicrobial resistance;

(F) strengthen laboratory capacity and promote biosafety and biosecurity through the provision of material and technical assistance;

(G) reduce the risk of bioterrorism, zoonotic disease spillover, and accidental biologic release;

(H) Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance;

(I) the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI);

(J) the Global Polio Eradication Initiative; and

(K) the United States Coordinator for Global Health Security and Diplomacy established under section 5.

(2) Providing assistance under this section, the Fund should give priority to low-and lower-middle income countries with—

(A) low scores on the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems;

(B) measurable gaps in global health security and pandemic preparedness identified under Joint External Evaluations and national action plans for health security;

(C) demonstrated political and financial commitment to pandemic preparedness; and

(D) demonstrated commitment to upholding the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, and achieving measurable results.

(3) I MPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.—In carrying out the objectives of section 9, the Fund should—

(A) ensure that the Fund acts in coordination with the Advisory Board and the Global Health Security Agenda;

(B) seek agreement on the criteria that the Advisory Board should be required to establish for and monitor the use of funds contributed to the Fund, including the cost of administering the Fund and the responsible grant recipient should receive grants as described in this section.

SEC. 10. FUND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR.—The Executive Board shall appoint an Administrator who should be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the Fund.

(b) AUTHORITY TO SOLICIT AND ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Fund should be authorized to solicit and accept contributions from governments, the private sector, foundations, individuals, and nongovernmental entities of all kinds.

(c) ACCOUNTABILITY OF FUNDS AND CRITERIA FOR PROGRAMS.—As part of the negotiations described in section 8(a), the Secretary of the State, shall, consistent with subsection (d)—

(1) take such actions as are necessary to ensure that the Fund will have in effect adequate procedures and standards to account for and monitor the use of funds contributed to the Fund, including the cost of administering the Fund and the responsible grant recipient should receive support from the Fund;

(2) seek agreement on the criteria that should be used to determine the programs and activities that should be assisted by the Fund;

(3) seek agreement on the criteria that should be used to determine the programs and activities that should be assisted by the Fund;

(4) standards and criteria regarding qualifications of recipients of such support;

(5) such rules and procedures as may be necessary for cost-effective management of the Fund; and

(6) such rules and procedures as may be necessary for cost-effective management of the Fund.

(4) standards and criteria regarding qualifications of recipients of such support;

(5) such rules and procedures as may be necessary for cost-effective management of the Fund; and

(6) such rules and procedures as may be necessary for cost-effective management of the Fund.

(4) demonstrated commitment to uphold global health budget and data transparency and accountability standards, complying with the International Health Regulations (2005), investing in domestic health systems, and achieving measurable results.

(5) PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.—No member of the Advisory Board shall receive compensation for services performed as a member of the Board.

(6) UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including an international agreement), a representative of the United States on the Advisory Board may not accept compensation for services performed as a member of the Board, except that such representative may accept travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, while away from the representative’s home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Board.

(7) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Members of the Advisory Board shall be required to disclose any potential conflicts of interest prior to serving on the Advisory Board.

SEC. 11. FUND ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There should be an Advisory Board to the Fund.

(b) APPOINTMENTS.—The members of the Advisory Board should be composed of—

(1) individuals with experience and leadership in the fields of development, global health, epidemiology, medicine, biomedical research, and social sciences; and

(2) representatives of relevant United Nations agencies, including the World Health Organization, and relevant organizations with on-the-ground experience in implementing global health programs in low and lower-middle income countries.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Advisory Board should provide advice and guidance to the Executive Board of the Fund on the development and implementation of programs and projects to be assisted by the Fund and on leveraging donations to the Fund.

(d) PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.— Except for travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence), no member of the Advisory Board shall receive compensation for services performed as a member of the Board.

SEC. 12. REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON THE FUND.

(a) STATUS REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the progress of international negotiations to establish the Fund.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the establishment of the Fund, and

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Secretary of State shall seek to ensure that the Fund establishes, maintains, and makes publicly available a system to track the administration and management costs of the Fund on a quarterly basis.

(3) FINANCIAL TRACKING SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of State shall seek to ensure that the Fund establishes, maintains, and makes publicly available a system to track the amount of funds disbursed to each grant recipient and recipient during each fiscal cycle.
and annually thereafter for the duration of the Fund, the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the Fund.

(b) Program maximum.—The report shall include a description of—

(A) the goals of the Fund;

(B) the programs, projects, and activities supported by the Fund;

(C) private and governmental contributions to the Fund; and

(D) the criteria utilized to determine the programs and activities that should be assisted by the Fund.

(c) Report on effectiveness.—Not later than 2 years after the date that the Fund comes into effect, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report evaluating the effectiveness of the Fund, including—

(1) the effectiveness of the programs, projects, and activities supported by the Fund; and

(2) an assessment of the merits of continued United States participation in the Fund.

SEC. 13. UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) In general.—Subject to submission of the certification under this section, the President shall determine to make available for United States contributions to the Fund such funds as may be authorized to be made available for such purpose.

(b) Notification.—The Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days in advance of making a contribution to the Fund, including—

(1) the amount of the proposed contribution;

(2) the total of funds contributed by other donors, and

(3) the national interests served by United States participation in the Fund.

(c) Withholdings.—

(1) Support for acts of international terrorism.—If at any time the Secretary of State determines that the Fund has provided assistance to a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, the United States shall withhold from its contribution to the Fund for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the amount expended by the Fund to the government of such country.

(2) Excessive salaries.—If at any time during the five years after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State determines that the salary of any individual employed by the Fund exceeds the salary of the Vice President of the United States for that fiscal year, then the United States shall withhold from its contribution to the Fund for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the amount expended by the Fund to the government of such country.

(d) Accountability certification requirement.—The Secretary of State may withhold not more than 20 percent of planned United States contributions to the Fund until the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Fund has established procedures to provide access by the Office of Inspector General of the Comptroller General of the United States, as cognizant Inspector General, the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Comptroller General of the United States to the Fund’s financial data and other information relevant to United States contributions to the Fund (as determined by the Inspector General of the Department of State, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States).


Section 2(b) of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-191; 22 U.S.C. 2396c note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) the Global Health Security Act of 2021.”.
COVID-19 could end up, at the end of the day, costing the global economy upwards of $10 trillion. Of course, the full impact of viruses like COVID-19 is not just measured in economic disruption around the world, but also in the millions of lives that have been lost, somewhere upwards of four million people.

COVID-19 has proven viruses know no borders, as the chairman said. It is imperative the United States work to prevent future pandemics and be prepared to respond to diseases with pandemic potential.

So, again, I want to thank my colleagues who have been involved in this for introducing the Global Health Security Act and for their work to address this important issue.

This bill ensures a whole-of-government approach to prepare for and, hopefully, prevent future pandemics. It also establishes a new multilateral fund that will ensure all countries have access to the necessary resources to prevent and respond to future outbreaks.

Our committee has a history of working together to achieve bipartisan success, but particularly on legislation related to health. It is nonpartisan: Republican or Democrat. This is an American issue. It is also a human issue and an international issue.

The Global Health Security Act is just yet another example of this great bipartisan work that we do and that makes me so proud to be a Member of Congress.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), the president of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and a valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; and my good friend, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for their generous remarks, for their leadership, and for bringing yet again a bipartisan bill to the floor of the House, which many people think we can’t do, but we, in fact, do do.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), my good friend, for being my partner in this legislation for 3 years now.

Our legislation, the Global Health Security Act, reaffirms the United States’ commitment to promoting global health security.

Prior to COVID-19, there was a dearth of leadership and strategy around U.S. planning for a global health security emergency. Now, as we start to emerge from the worst of the pandemic, we understand just how important planning is.

COVID-19 has underscored not only the need for a robust Federal response, but also the importance of investing in global health security and pandemic preparedness throughout the world.

Diseases do not stop at national borders.

I am honored and pleased the House Foreign Affairs Committee has coalesced around this legislation, which offers a bipartisan solution that addresses the current pandemic response effort. It also demonstrates, I think, a commitment to a comprehensive and sustainable approach to global health security moving forward.

The bill establishes a Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council overseen by a National Security Advisor, whose membership includes the heads of agencies relevant to carrying out the Global Health Security Agenda.

It establishes a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security responsible for coordinating interagency responses.

It requires the President to develop a global health security strategy with specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, and performance metrics to improve U.S. leadership on global pandemic preparedness.

Finally, it establishes an international fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness.

Mr. Speaker, I also appreciate both Chairman MEEKS’ and Ranking Member McCaul’s willingness to work to strengthen this bill as it passed through the committee during our markup. We made improvements, with their suggestion, in elevating the participants of the interagency review council in a manner commensurate with the scope of the work. We strengthened the scope of the global health security strategy with lessons learned; and we added a multilateral Federal fund.

These improvements are consistent with the Biden administration’s National Security Strategy which stated the United States must seize the opportunity and learn the lessons and best practices from the crisis so that we can be better prepared to respond to any future and similar threats to the U.S. national and global security. COVID-19 caused America, the world, the Global Health and Security Act will ensure that this never happens again.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. CHABOT for their work on this legislation and for recognizing the vital importance of global health security as part of America’s national security.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 391, the Global Health Security Act, bipartisan legislation which Congressmen GERRY CONNOLLY and I introduced to strengthen U.S. and global preparedness for, and capacity to respond to pandemics, like COVID-19. And I want to thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member McCaul for working with us to improve this Congress’s version of the legislation in committee as the bill moved forward.

After a year of lockdowns, masks, social distancing, working from home, school closures and worst of all, a horrific death here at three times already, and I hope the Senate will act swiftly on this piece of legislation.

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very timely bill. We have seen utter devastation, in terms of human lives, and the economy being impacted by this.

We need to ensure, Mr. Speaker, this never happens again. There will be another COVID-like virus that will be a variant. We need to work with the global community to ensure this never happens again.

We also need to find out the origins of COVID-19, how this happened in the first place. Not for revenge, but to find out how it happened so we can stop it from ever happening again.

I give my strong support to this important legislation. The timing couldn’t be more relevant and appropriate. I thank Mr. CONNOLLY for his leadership and the chairman for bringing this bill to the floor.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member for his leadership in working together to bring this bipartisan legislation to the floor, because as we all have found, COVID-19, which has caused global disruption unlike any other in recent memory, is not a Democratic issue; it is not a Republican issue; it is all of our issue. It is an issue for all of us, not just here in the United States, but around the world.

Coming together on the committee, as we generally do, is extremely important, working together to get this done.

As we begin to see the light at the end of the tunnel of this pandemic, the United States must seize the opportunity and learn the lessons and best practices from the crisis so that we can be better prepared to respond to any future and similar threats to the U.S. national and global security. COVID-19 caused America, the Global Health and Security Act will ensure that this never happens again.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. CHABOT for their work on this legislation and for recognizing the vital importance of global health security as part of America’s national security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.
home and across the globe, COVID–19 has taught us, like nothing else has, the full costs of a pandemic. It has also shown us just how vulnerable the United States is to disease outbreaks on the other side of the world. A corrupt and opaque health system in China can cause a disease like COVID–19 to emerge, a disease like COVID–19 to become deadly in the United States, and a disease like COVID–19 to cause untold suffering. But a disease like COVID–19 could start anywhere, and if it gets out, it can become a pandemic.

When Mr. CONNOLLY and I first introduced this legislation in 2018, COVID–19 didn’t exist. However, we realized that Congress needed to support, direct, and provide oversight for ongoing global health security work and that the proper personnel needed to be in place to coordinate our response to an emerging disease crisis.

The Global Health Security Act supports each of these goals. First, it gets personnel right. Second, it strengthens Congressional oversight over global health security work. Third, it provides a dedicated emergency response endowment, and detailed guidance for, U.S. efforts to strengthen health systems and pandemic preparedness across the globe.

Witnessing the death toll and the economic devastation that COVID–19 brought, I think all Americans will agree with me that protecting our nation’s health from future pandemics must be seen as a national security priority. As the United States comes out of the pandemic, and America returns to normal, we must recommit to leadership on global health security and prepare the world to face the next deadly disease before it becomes a pandemic.

So I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 391, the “Global Health Security Act,” important legislation that reaffirms and strengthens the United States’ strategic approach to global health security.

This bill directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council, to be overseen by the National Security Advisor, elevating the United States’ global health security to a national security interest.

It also establishes the permanent position of the United States Coordinator for Global Health Security who will be responsible for the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies.

Additionally, H.R. 391 creates a multilateral Fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness, to support the Global Health Security Agenda and the 70 percent of the world’s countries that are unprepared and unable to respond to dangerous public health threats.

Protecting our local and global community from disease, global health threats is imperative as the United States has already exceeded 33 million cases of COVID–19 and over 600,000 deaths. Almost 3 million of those cases were in Texas and Harris county has the largest number of around 403,000 cases to date.

My district in Houston has suffered the loss of almost 3,000 of its citizens to the pandemic of the over 6,500 fatalities in Harris county alone.

The United States plays a vital leadership role in the international health security domain and the COVID–19 pandemic epitomizes the urgency of global health security.

The Ebola and Zika epidemics in 2013 and 2015 respectively exposed vulnerabilities in the United States’ global health strategy, highlighting the need for a designated official to coordinate interagency response to global health security emergencies.

Alongside almost 30 other nations, the United States started the Global Health Security Agenda to address significant global health emergencies and threats.

As such, it is incumbent upon Congress to codify the United States’ commitment to addressing global infectious disease threats by requiring the development of a sustainable and comprehensive U.S. global health strategy strengthened by measurable goals and performance metrics.

I proudly support H.R. 391 and the advancement of global health security so we can protect our communities, including my constituents in Houston.

I thank my colleague, Congressman CONNOLLY of Virginia, for championing this bill and persisting in his effort to strengthen the United States global health policy.

I urge all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 391, the Global Health Security Act of 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the ACT OF 2021.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question was taken.

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

H.R. 567
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 “Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS
It is the sense of Congress that—

(i) terrorism and violent extremist organizations, such as Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, Boko Haram, the Islamic State of West Africa, and other affiliated groups, have killed tens of thousands of innocent civilians, displaced populations, destabilized local and national governments, and caused mass human suffering in the affected communities;

(ii) poor governance, political and economic marginalization, and lack of accountability by security forces are drivers of extremism;

(iii) it is in the national security interest of the United States to combat the spread of terrorism and violent extremism and build the capacity of partner countries to combat these threats in Africa;

(iv) terrorist and violent extremist organizations exploit vulnerable and marginalized communities suffering from poverty, lack of economic opportunity (particularly among underprivileged and minority populations), corruption, and weak governance; and

(v) a comprehensive, coordinated interagency approach is needed to develop an effective strategy to address the political, socioeconomic, governance, and development challenges in the Sahel-Maghreb, appropriately allocate resources, de-conflict programs, and maximize the effectiveness of United States efforts.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY
It is the policy of the United States to assist countries in North and West Africa, and other allies and partners active in those regions, in combating terrorism and violent extremism through a coordinated interagency approach which appropriately balances security activities with diplomatic and development efforts to address the political, socioeconomic, governance, and development challenges in North and West Africa that contribute to terrorism and violent extremism.

SEC. 4. TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM
(a) Trans-Saharan Counterterrorism Partnership Program

(1) Establishment.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall establish a partnership program, to be known as the “Trans-Saharan Counterterrorism Partnership Program (TSCTP) Program” to coordinate all programs, projects, and activities of the United States Government in countries in North and West Africa that are conducted for any of the following purposes:

(i) To improve governance and the capacities of countries in North and West Africa to deliver basic services, particularly with at-risk communities, as a means of countering terrorism and violent extremism by enhancing state legitimacy and authority and countering corruption.

(ii) To address the factors that make people and communities vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist and violent extremist organizations, including economic vulnerability and mistrust of government and government security forces, through activities such as—

(A) promoting girls’ education and women’s political participation;

(B) improving access to economic opportunity (particularly among underprivileged and minority populations);

(C) strengthening local governance and civil society capacity;

(D) providing government transparency and accountability;

(v) supporting strategies that increase youth employment opportunities;

(vi) improving access to economic opportunities; and

(vii) other development activities necessary to support community resilience.

(C) To strengthen the rule of law in such countries, including through improving the capability of the judicial institutions to independently, transparently, and credibly deter,
investigate, and prosecute acts of terrorism and violent extremism.

(D) To improve the ability of military and law enforcement entities in partner countries of the Sahel region, respond to, and prosecute violent extremist and terrorist activity while respecting human rights, and to cooperate with the United States and other partners in the region in countering terrorism and counterterrorism efforts.

(E) To enhance the border security capacity of partner countries, including the ability to monitor, detain, and interdict terrorists.

(F) To identify, monitor, disrupt, and counter the human capital and financing pipelines for violent extremism.

(G) To support the free expression and operations of independent, local-language media, particularly in rural areas, while countering the operations of media and recruitment propaganda of terrorist and violent extremist organizations.

(2) ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK.—Activities carried out under the TSCTP Program shall—

(A) be carried out in countries where the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States International Development Finance Corporation, determines that there is an adequate level of partner country commitment, and has considered partner country needs, absorptive capacity, and efforts of other donors in the sector;

(B) have clearly defined outcomes;

(C) be closely coordinated among United States diplomatic and development missions, United States Africa Command, and relevant partner country departments and agencies;

(D) have specific plans with robust indicators to regularly monitor and evaluate outcomes and impact;

(E) be carried out in countries where the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other relevant Federal Government agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the following strategies:

(1) A comprehensive five-year strategy for the Sahel-Maghreb.—A comprehensive five-year strategy for the Sahel-Maghreb region, including a description of the objectives of the United States Government efforts in the areas of defense, diplomacy, and development, and to advance the national security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States and to enhance the security, economic, and development carried out by other like-minded donors and international organizations in the sector and that incorporates—

(A) activities aimed at supporting democracies and countering violent extremism with measurable goals and transparent benchmarks;

(B) a plan for coordinating programs in the areas of defense, diplomacy, and development to advance the national security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States and to enhance the security and development carried out by other like-minded donors and international organizations in the sector and that incorporates—

(C) strategies.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other relevant Federal Government agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes—

(1) the progress made in meeting the objectives described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c), including any lessons learned in carrying out TSCTP Program activities and any recommendations for improving such programs and activities;

(2) the efforts taken to coordinate, de-conflict, and streamline TSCTP Program activities to maximize resource effectiveness;

(3) the extent to which each partner country has demonstrated the ability to absorb the equipment or training provided in the program for each preceding fiscal year under this program, and where applicable, the ability to maintain and appropriately utilize such equipment;

(4) the extent to which each partner country is investing its own resources to advance the goals described in subsection (a)(1) or is demonstrating a commitment and willingness to cooperate with the United States to advance such goals;

(5) the actions taken by the government of each partner country receiving assistance under the TSCTP Program to combat corruption, improve transparency and accountability, and promote other forms of democratic governance;

(f) MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other relevant Federal Government agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes—

(1) the progress made in meeting the objectives described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c), including any lessons learned in carrying out TSCTP Program activities and any recommendations for improving such programs and activities;
include the type, statutory authorization, and purpose of all United States security assistance provided to the country pursuant to authorities under title 10, United States Code, the Counterterrorism Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), or any other "train and equip" authorities of the Department of Defense; and

(7) any changes or updates to the Comprehensive Five-Year Strategy for the TSCTP Program required under paragraph (2) of subsection (c) necessitated by the findings in this annual report.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENT RELATED TO AUDIT OF BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS MONITORING AND COORDINATION OF THE TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 120 days thereafter until all 13 recommendations in the September 2020 Department of State Office of Inspector General audit entitled "Audit of the Department of State Bureau of African Affairs Monitoring and Coordination of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program" (AUD-MERO-20-42) are closed or until the date that is three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is earlier, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies—

(1) any recommendations in AUD-MERO-20-42 that have not been closed;

(2) a description of progress made since the last report toward closing each recommendation identified under paragraph (1);

(3) additional resources needed, including assessment of staffing capacity, if any, to complete action required to close each recommendation identified under paragraph (1); and

(4) the anticipated timeline for completion of action required to close each recommendation identified under paragraph (1), including application of all recommendations into all existing security assistance programs managed by the Department of State under the TSCTP Program.

(g) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to Congress plans for conducting a written review of a representative sample of each of the security assistance programs administered by the Bureau of African Affairs to identify weaknesses, fraud, abuse, inefficiencies, or deficiencies. The review shall include an analysis of staff capacity, including how many, if any, available staff are specifically responsible for appropriate procedures, and monitoring and evaluation processes to ensure the Bureau of African Affairs is managing programs efficiently and effectively.

(h) FORM.—The strategies required under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) and the reports required under subsections (e), (f), and (g) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(i) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York, Mr. MEEKS.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 567, as amended.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill. This is an important bill. I support this important measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to the consent of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) each will control 20 minutes.
Keating for their work. As we have seen around the world, COVID-19 has made an already dire situation worse in this region. As humanitarian needs are rising, forced displacement has increased and local communities are becoming more vulnerable.

In June, the U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations testified to the U.N. Security Council that terrorist groups are trying to capitalize on the pandemic to undermine and destabilize governments in the Sahel.

This cannot wait. I urge the administration to work with international partners to increase our engagement in the region. It is imperative we address the underlying drivers of extremism in order to truly combat rising terrorist activities.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, effective counterterrorism strategies across North Africa and the Sahel are critical to U.S. security. Terrorist attacks orchestrated by ISIS and al-Qaeda-affiliated groups require a coordinated multilateral response, led by the United States in close partnership with nations in the region. A more responsive and resilient counterterrorism strategy in North Africa and the Sahel is critical and crucial to addressing the threats that we face today, and this bill ensures that this program is the most effective it can be in addressing such threats.

I thank Representative McCaul and Representative Keating for bringing this bill forward. I urge the Senate to get it done also, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 567, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

**REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION**

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3261) to repeal the Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3261  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,  

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION  

The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-16, 100 Stat. 3547) is hereby repealed.  

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. McCaul) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 6 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3261. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3261. It repeals the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution, authored by Representative Spanberger.

Less than two years ago, this body voted to repeal the 2002 AUMF, nearly two decades after it was originally passed. By not repealing an AUMF and allowing it to remain long after it has served its purpose, we open the door for future administrations of either party to abuse that authority and stretch the authorization far beyond its original purpose.

By failing to remove outdated authorities, Congress cedes its Article I authority to the executive branch. This is contrary to the design of our Constitution. Mr. Speaker, which gives Congress the power to make decisions on matters of war.

Today, we debate a bill that would repeal an Authorization for Use of Military Force older than the 2002 AUMF. H.R. 3261 repeals the 1991 AUMF that authorized the use of the United States Armed Forces pursuant to the United Nations Security Council resolution, which was issued in the wake of Saddam Hussein’s invasion of Kuwait. Yet, the 1991 AUMF remains in statute, in the United States Code, even though our military liberated Kuwait and completed its limited mission there three decades ago.

By voting this legislation out of the House, we continue to demonstrate our commitment to reclaiming our authority over war powers. One of the hardest decisions any of us can make as Members of Congress is whether to send the brave men and women of our armed services into conflict. While it is a difficult decision, it does not relinquish us of that responsibility.

I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. Spanberger) for authoring this important legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me first say I support this bill to repeal the 1991 Authorization for Use of Military Force for the first Gulf War. That law provided authority to use our military to enforce specific United Nations resolutions opposing Iraq’s 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

With the success of Operation Desert Storm, the Iraqi troops were expelled from Kuwait, and combat operations concluded in early 1991, more than 30 years ago.

The specific point of this law was accomplished. Therefore, there is no reason to leave it on the books.

It is, in that sense, very different from the 2002 Iraq AUMF we voted on before. That authority has been used consistently since its enactment to address terrorist threats in and emanating from Iraq and was most recently used—not that authority—but we saw a strike from the President against Shia militia proxies in Iraq and Syria. Those threats continue to this day. Unfortunately, not all can be targeted using the 2001 AUMF.

Real war powers reform means consulting with our military commanders and intelligence experts. It means updating Article I authorities so the President can use them to address the deadly terrorists who threaten Americans today.

It does not mean repealing old AUMFs without replacing them, although for this one, we don’t need to. It does not mean telling the President just to rely on Article II powers when there is no consensus about their reach.

This law, which is tied to U.N. resolutions about the 1990 invasion of Kuwait, legally cannot be used to launch new military engagements in the 21st century.

I support this repeal. I thank Ms. Spanberger for bringing this. This is an example of how we can work together to clean up these old AUMFs and hopefully move forward with an updated AUMF.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. Spanberger), a valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of repealing the 1991 Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq.

Today, we have another opportunity to demonstrate that Congress is serious about reclaiming congressional war powers and serious about representing the servicemembers and veterans who have served our country. Too often, they have served under authorities that were signed into law decades previously.
June 28, 2021

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While the Constitution is clear that only Congress can declare war, we have steadily surrendered this responsibility to the executive branch. Building off the House’s vote earlier this month to repeal the 2002 AUMF, we are considering our own additional bipartisan bills that repeal other outdated and inactive AUMFs.

First, we are considering my legislation to repeal the 1991 AUMF against Iraq. This AUMF was Congress’ authorization for the first Gulf war of 1991 in response to Saddam Hussein’s invasion of Kuwait 30 years ago. The short military conflict that took place under this authority has been over for three decades, and we must remove this outdated, inactive authority from the books. Repealing this AUMF would help ensure that it is not misused or stretched by any American President going forward. I thank the broad range of Members and advocates who have supported this legislation and helped bring us to this point. Representatives Gallagher, Golden, and Meijer have been critical partners in this effort to repeal inactive, outdated AUMFs. We come from different political persuasions and different areas of the country, but we share backgrounds in national security, a commitment to serving our constituents, and a focus on our constitutional responsibilities.

House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Meeks and Ranking Member McCaul are also original cosponsors of our bill to repeal the 1991 AUMF. They have been instrumental in moving this legislation forward quickly, including a unanimous vote out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee earlier this year.

I applaud Chairman Meeks for his leadership of the committee and for sending a clear message that Congress must assert its war powers. Even as a Democratic chairman with a Democrat in the White House, Chairman Meeks is making clear that this is not about a particular President. It is about fulfilling our obligation as Members of Congress.

Intelligence Committee Chair Schiff, Armed Services Committee Chair Smith, State and Foreign Operations Chair Lee, Rules Chair McGovern, and Rules Ranking Member Cole are also original cosponsors of this bill. And I truly appreciate the many other cosponsors who have been on board with this legislation, many of whom have served our Nation in national security roles prior to coming to Congress.

I also want to thank Congresswoman Barbara Lee for her leadership on AUMFs and as original cosponsor of the House voting with strong bipartisan support to repeal the 2002 AUMF earlier this month.

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

Mr. MECKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 1 minute.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Notably, my bill to repeal the 1991 AUMF is also supported by a broad range of foreign policy and veterans-focused organizations.

The American Legion, the United States’ largest veterans service organization, has emphasized the importance of Congress reasserting its constitutional powers. In addition, I thank the many other organizations that have been supportive of this effort for their endorsement of our legislation.

For years, Americans have been calling on their Representatives in Congress to take back our responsibility to make decisions on war and peace. We cannot simply allow AUMFs to accumulate without congressional action.

We have more work ahead of us as we reassert congressional war powers and reform, repeal, and, in some cases, update AUMFs. But, today, we can take an important step by passing my widely supported legislation to repeal a 30-year Authorization for Use of Military Force.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting “yes” on the repeal of the 1991 Gulf War Authorization for Use of Military Force.

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Ms. SPANBERGER. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Virginia for bringing this bill forward. It is a real step forward. I also want to thank her for her service in the intelligence community, protecting this Nation from the threats that we face. I also want to thank the chairman for really exercising great leadership on this issue.

I don’t know the fate of the 2002 AUMF in the Senate, but I can tell you this one, it should sail. It is a very historic moment because it could be the first time in my memory that the Congress has finally reasserted its Article 1 authority and cleaned up very outdated, outdated AUMFs.

I see this as a very positive day, working together as Republicans and Democrats on reasserting our congressional authorities, reasserting the fact that, under the Constitution, it is the Congress that has the power to declare war, not the President of the United States.

This committee addresses nothing more grave than issues of war and peace. I think this is, again, a very historic opportunity for the executive branch to take back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. McCaul for working together in regard to this 1991 AUMF reform that was put forth by Ms. Spanberger. I want to thank the gentleman that, of course, we will work together, as I indicated at the last debate that we had on the floor to repeal and replace the 2001 AUMF so that we can deal with those items that make sure that we are secure and are modernizing and updating what we need to do to make sure that we are updated and moving forward, utilizing what the Constitution has given us, the Article 1 authority in war powers. I think that is absolutely key and vital.

It is difficult for all of us who sit here as Members of Congress, but it is our duty and our responsibility that we can’t dodge. I think we understand that in a bipartisan way, that we are going to give up the responsibilities that we have.

Passing the repeal of the 2002 AUMF was the beginning of our work of reasserting our authority over matters of war and peace, and today’s repeal of the 1991 AUMF continues that effort.

Again, Representative Spanberger’s bill before this Chamber today will remove an outdated AUMF and lessen the risk that the executive can circumvent Congress in utilizing military force.

I thank Representative Spanberger for authoring this bill, as well as the support of so many here in Congress on both sides of the aisle for defending Congress’ Article 1 authority. We are doing our part to reassert this collective responsibility that we have not given to the executive branch.

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

Mr. COILLINE. Mr. Speaker, nearly two decades ago, Congress passed a resolution authorizing military force against the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein. That resolution—aided in its passage by deeply flawed intelligence that we now know had no basis in fact according to the use of force congressional purpose: to defend the national security of the United States against the continued threat posed by Iraq and to enforce all relevant UN Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq. It has been 18 years since Saddam Hussein was deposed, but there has been a decade since the United States declared the end of major combat operations in Iraq. The Iraqi government is a regional partner and the UN Security Council resolutions referenced have been fulfilled.

In short, there is no virtue in allowing the 2002 AUMF to lay dormant but active. The executive branch is using these outdated authorizations to fund military operations in Iraq. The Iraqi government is a regional partner and the UN Security Council resolutions referenced have been fulfilled.
The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

**General Leaf**

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3283, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3283 to repeal the joint resolution entitled “A joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East,” offered by Representative MELIER.

Earlier, I made the case for continuing this Chamber’s hard work of reclaiming congressional war powers, started less than 2 weeks ago by our vote to repeal the 2002 AUMF and continued by our debate today to repeal the 1991 AUMF and the 1957 AUMF.

I will keep my remarks short so as not to belabor the points I made earlier, as the case for repealing the 1941 AUMF similarly applies to the 1957 AUMF, if not more so.

Going way back, I was barely a toddler when this authorization was passed, and I have been here for a while. The fact that this authorization still exists as good law today indicates the vital need for Congress to take seriously its responsibility over war and peace and repeal AUMFs once their purpose has been served or expired.

Good legislative housekeeping requires us not to just authorize force when needed to protect and defend this Nation, but to recall and repeal authorities when their usefulness has passed.

The Soviet Union this authorization was meant to counter no longer exists. There is no Soviet Union now. The 1957 AUMF is a relic of the Cold War. It is outdated and obsolete.

We, as Members of Congress, have been granted the responsibility to make decisions on matters of war and peace by the Constitution, a responsibility none of us takes lightly. However, for far too long we have failed to make those decisions at all. Instead, we have ceded our Article I authority to administrations that have reinterpreted old AUMFs. The threat of that abuse continues so long as we allow these authorizations to remain in the U.S. Code.

I thank again the ranking member for working with us to bring this bill forward. I thank Representative MELIER for authoring this legislation. And I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

First of all, I thank the chairman for, again, exercising our Article I constitutional responsibilities. That is what leadership is all about, and this one is very bipartisan, and again, I think historic. Because in my memory we have never done this before successfully.

I also thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MELIER) for introducing this bill to repeal an aging AUMF that has never been used in the 64 years since it was enacted.

Now, I have to say, Mr. Speaker, I wasn’t even born when this AUMF was enacted. Just barely, though, I was born not long after that. But that is amazing as I stand here at almost 60 years old. That law gave the President authority to “use Armed Forces to assist any Middle East nation requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism.”

This unused relic of the Cold War should not be left on the books or on the shelf for a creative President to dust off and put to unexpected use. So I think we all agree, if a President was to commit U.S. troops to hostilities in the Middle East, he or she should come to the Congress for authorization.

Mr. Speaker, for that reason I support this repeal, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER), a very valued member of our committee on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of repealing the 1957 AUMF. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ranking Member, I was also not born when this Authorization for Use of Military Force was put in place.

In addition to considering my legislation to repeal the 1991 Gulf war AUMF, I am pleased that we are considering a separate bill that I co-led with Congressman MEIJER to repeal an expanded resolution from 1957 that authorized the use for military force in the Middle East.

This Cold War-era authorization still on the books today is more than 60 years old, and it provides outdated, blank-check authorities to an executive branch or Presidential administration that might seek to justify expanded operations in the Middle East. It is not necessary, and we must repeal it.

Repealing this resolution would not undermine any existing U.S. military operations, but it would help ensure that its significantly outdated authorities are not used or abused by any future President. Additionally, it would show that Congress is ready to exercise its responsibilities under the Constitution.

I was pleased to see this bill pass out of the Foreign Affairs Committee on a voice vote, and I appreciate Congressman MELIER’s leadership, as well as the bipartisan cosponsors who have joined him.
It is far past time for Congress to reassert our war powers. I welcome the bipartisan and diverse coalitions that have mobilized around this shared goal of constitutional responsibility. Congress demonstrating its sense of responsibility as it relates to authorizing war policy is precisely where we need to head. I applaud the forward-thinking efforts of my colleagues with respect to repealing these outdated and unused authorizations.

We owe it to our constituents, especially those who have served in uniform. While they time and time again demonstrate their willingness and need for the protection of our Nation, there should never be a worry that they may be deployed under a 60-year-old-plus authority. It is important that every time we send servicemembers off to war, we here in the United States Congress are taking the step of being responsible by voting on authorizations.

Today, it is time to vote to take this outdated resolution off the books. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to do so today.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), the ranking member of the House Rules Committee, a man who has dedicated quite a bit of time to this issue, and I would say is one of the leaders in the House on Authorizations for Use of Military Force and the War Powers Act and reasserting Congress' role.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding, and I want to be the first to admit I was alive when both of these authorizations were passed.

The Congress' current effort to review the existing authorities for military force for which the original purposes have been achieved or are no longer appropriate is an important exercise of this body's authority under the Constitution and pursuant to the War Powers Act. I am pleased to note that Chairman MCCOY and I, along with my friends, Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL, helped initiate an evaluation of the War Powers Act, its strength and limitations and its need for modernization in a hearing on this topic in March. It is fitting, and frankly overdue, that the House is considering these issues and is now poised to repeal a second and third outdated AUMF this year with strong bipartisan support.

The joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East was enacted in 1957, 2 years after the signing of the Warsaw Pact, in response to the concerns about the potential spread of communist influence in the Middle East and, therefore, threats to U.S. economic and political interests in the region is long overdue. Needless to say, much has changed in the 64 intervening years. The Berlin Wall has fallen, and six of the seven former Soviet Union countries are now allied with the United States through NATO. The Soviet Union, of course, is no more. Communism obviously remains in the world, but it is no longer the driving force for most threats to the United States, particularly in the Middle East.

Similarly, the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraqi Resolutions of 1991 is not relevant to the current situation in Iraq, and therefore, defunct. United Nations Resolution 678 authorized member states to use force to restore peace and order in response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. President Bush stated on multiple occasions including in his signing statement of this AUMF, that he believed he had sufficient constitutional authority to use force in this case. However, he did not test the question, and requested and welcomed the AUMF. With or without the United Nations approval, in spite of the action's intent to enforce international law and, regardless of my support for the action taken by President Bush at that time, it was the initiation of a war without the support of a majority of my colleagues. The President was obligated to seek Congressional approval. However, since the issue has been long-since settled, it is time to revoke the outdated authority.

Let us reinforce with this action today that that should be the President's reason to initiate military action subject to the War Powers Act in Iraq or anywhere in the Middle East, he or she must come to Congress with information, justification, and request for approval.

Also going forward, I strongly suggest this and future Congresses consistently establish a sunset of future authorizations either by a firm expiration date in the authorization or triggered by satisfaction of clear and specific objectives.

Once again, I support the passage of H.R. 3293 and H.R. 3261.

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

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MELBER), the author of this repeal.

Mr. MELBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill today to repeal the outdated and unnecessary 1957 Authorization for Use of Military Force.

We have heard from many on just how this bill originally designed to defend Middle East nations against "armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism," how far it has outstripped its usefulness, no longer serving any purpose, but still retains that potential to be abused by any current or future administration to launch unwarranted military operations in the Middle East.

The repeal we are discussing today would have no impact on ongoing operations, and is all the more reason to take it off the books immediately, but, Mr. Speaker, a decades-long war on terror and the lack of oversight, the lack of that reaffirming action on behalf of Congress has demonstrated to us the risks when we neglect our constitutional duty to oversee matters of war and peace. It is time that Congress get back in the habit of vigorously debating and voting on these matters because the Constitution and the American people demand it.

I applaud the work of my colleagues to this bipartisan effort to restore Congress' authority. Congresswoman SPANBERGER's bill to repeal the outdated 1991 AUMF is another critical step in this effort, and I am proud to support her on this matter.

Today, I thank Chairman MIKE GALLAGHER and Congressman JARED GOLDEN for helping to lead the effort to repeal the 1991 and 1991 AUMFs. And lastly, I thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member McCaul for helping to bring these bills to the House floor for a vote and for their leadership on repriming Congress' authority in this area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage on this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, while the chairman was a toddler when this was enacted, I still was not born. I want to make that point. That is how old this thing is. And it is time. It is great to exercise our constitutional responsibilities and repeal these outdated AUMFs so that they can never be manipulated or exploited by a future President.

Again, I view this as a historic moment that Congress and this committee are exercising its powers as the Founding Fathers had wanted us to.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the author of this, Mr. MELBER, I thank the chairman for his leadership, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I thank Mr. MELBER for this piece of legislation. Again, I thank Mr. MCCAUL for working together, and I have no come back; yes, I was just a toddler, you weren't here yet.

There seems to be a theme, and if you think there is a theme that is going on today, there is a theme. The theme is that we in the United States Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, are acting to reclaim our congressional war powers. First, we voted to repeal the 2002 AUMF, then the 1991 AUMF, and now the 1957 AUMF. These authorizations serve no current national security purpose and only risk to strip Congress of its Article I authority to decide matters of war and peace. That is the theme here today.

The work is not over. We still have to work, as I have said, and I pledge to work with Mr. MCCAUL to repeal and replace the 2001 AUMF. But it is our solemn responsibility to decide when, where, and how we deploy members of our armed services and not take a back seat on such decisions to the executive branch.
Mr. Speaker, working together, we will indeed do what Article I tells us to do: To determine when, where, and how we go to war.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this very important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. COURTNEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3283, as amended.

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

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

CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF TREVOR REED

Mr. MEEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 186) calling for the immediate release of Trevor Reed, a United States citizen who was unjustly found guilty and sentenced to nine years in a Russian prison.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 186

Whereas United States citizen Trevor Reed is a resident of Granbury, Texas, and a United States Marine Corps veteran; Whereas Mr. Reed traveled to Moscow to visit his girlfriend in May 2019; Whereas Moscow’s Police Service detained Trevor Reed in August 2019; Whereas Trevor Reed was accused of grabbing the arm of the police officer driving the vehicle and elbowing another officer while en route to the police station, causing the vehicle to swerve and therefore endangering the lives of the police officers; Whereas the United States Embassy in Moscow has filed numerous diplomatic notes with the Russian Foreign Ministry regarding Trevor Reed being denied consular access, communications, medical treatment, family visitations, and other violations of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations; Whereas Trevor Reed was not given food or water until approximately 72 hours after his initial arrest; Whereas Trevor Reed was not given a medical evaluation of his injuries until 10 days following his arrest; Whereas Trevor Reed’s defense team presented video evidence to the courts that disproves the police officers’ statements of supposed endangerment and wrongdoing; Whereas Trevor Reed’s defense team was denied access to additional video evidence from inside the police vehicle and police station that had the potential to prove his innocence, the requests for all video recordings are disregarded, and the existence of the other videos was confirmed by police officials and investigators; Whereas the police officers claimed emotional and physical damages, but did not sustain any visible injury, or claim any time missed from work, and the law considers the police officers the Russian Federation; Whereas the Constitutional Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Second Court of Cassation of General Jurisdiction concurred that Russian procedural law was violated in the way that Trevor Reed’s bail was revoked; Whereas the United States Embassy in Moscow has filed complaints with the Russian Foreign Ministry regarding denial of communications with Trevor Reed; Whereas during the trial, the defense counsel presented video from four traffic cameras, and senior Russian Government officials analyzed the video recordings and confirmed that the videos showed the police car: (1) did not change direction or leave its lane; (2) did not swerve; and (3) did not stop or slow down; Whereas witnesses following directly behind the police car in a private vehicle never witnessed any dangerous movement of the police car; Whereas the two police officers changed their testimonies in writing, in their interviews, and at least three times during defense questioning, with final answers to the judge being “I don’t remember.”, causing court attendees and the judge to laugh; Whereas the Investigative Bureau and Golovinsky District Court Judge Arnout denied Trevor Reed’s requests to investigate how his injuries occurred; Whereas, on July 30, 2020, Golovinsky District Court Judge Arnout read a verdict that dismissed all defense evidence, witnesses, and government experts and only considered pieces of the police officers’ statements; Whereas the judge sentenced Trevor Reed to 9 years in prison camp and was ordered to pay 100,000 rubles to each police officer for moral and physical injuries; Whereas Trevor Reed had already been detained in Russia for one year at the time of the judge’s verdict; Whereas a Consul representing the United States Embassy attended all of Trevor Reed’s trial hearings; Whereas the United States Ambassador to Russia, John Sullivan, upon Trevor’s sentencing, stated that the prosecution’s case was not even considered; Whereas, upon appeal to the Moscow City Court, the Golovinsky District Court failed to provide Trevor Reed any necessary translated copies of the court’s decision and trial transcripts per law; and Whereas the appeal court returned the case to the Golovinsky District Court to review omissions and incorrect statements in the trial transcripts, and the official court audio recordings were reviewed by the defense and the corrections were certified by a third-party notarization firm, with the result being Judge Arnout refusing to include any corrections to the corrupted transcripts: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives:

(1) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release Trevor Reed and all other prisoners arrested for political motivations; (2) condemns the practice of politically motivated imprisonment in the Russian Federation, which violates the commitments of the Russian Federation to international obligations with respect to human rights and the rule of law; (3) urges the United States Government, in all its interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of Trevor Reed and to press for his release; (4) expresses support for Trevor Reed, Paul Whelan, and all prisoners unjustly imprisoned in the Russian Federation; (5) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to provide unrestricted consular access to Trevor Reed while he remains in detention; (6) until Trevor Reed’s release, calls on the Government of the Russian Federation— (A) to provide Trevor Reed any necessary medical treatment and personal protective equipment; (B) to notify the United States Ambassador to Russia of any medical problems or complaints that arise during his detention; and (C) to provide the United States Embassy in Moscow with full access to all of Trevor Reed’s medical records; (7) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to respect Trevor Reed’s universally recognized human rights; and (8) expresses support for the family of Trevor Reed and commitment to bringing Trevor Reed home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 186.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution is agreed to by unanimous consent.

This is a good resolution that calls for the release of Trevor Reed and condemns the deplorable treatment inflicted upon him throughout his ordeal. It is shameful that the Kremlin continues to make a mockery of the principles of an independent judiciary, the rule of law, and due process, holding innocent American hostages for nefarious political purposes. Not even the judge on Trevor Reed’s case could keep a straight face when presented with the absurd case that the Russian prosecutors brought to the table, yet the courts sentenced him to 9 years in prison anyway.

On top of the unimaginable suffering Trevor has already endured as a result of his terrible conditions and refusal of the Russian authorities to attend to his medical needs, Mr. Reed has been now diagnosed with COVID-19.
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Other Americans are also suffering these same injustices inflicted by the Russian Government.

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, 682 days ago, my constituent, Trevor Reed, of Granbury, Texas, was thrown into jail by the Russian Government for a crime he did not commit before being convicted in Russian kangaroo court. He is an Eagle Scout, a U.S. marine, and, more importantly, a beloved son and brother, who stands to endure a decade of his life in a Russian prison if we are unable to bring him home.

Trevor was initially detained for public intoxication, but when the Russian Federal Security Service discovered that he was a marine, they upped the charges and accused him of endangering the lives of police officers. The accusation and the lack of evidence to support it was so ridiculous that even a Russian judge erupted in laughter during his trial.

U.S. Ambassador John Sullivan said justice was not even considered in this case, and described Trevor’s trial as a theater of the absurd.

His trial was a sham, and his treatment as a prisoner of Russian authorities has been nothing short of appalling. He has been denied medical care, counselor access, and has been repeatedly moved without prior or proper notification. Even when he was infected with COVID, the Russians cut off communication with our embassy and with his family. Vladimir Putin himself recently smeared Trevor Reed’s name, further underscoring the reality that Trevor’s detainment is, in fact, politically motivated.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join together and stand firm with Trevor and his family, to reunite Trevor and his family, and to bring him home. Free Trevor Reed.

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, the American families of those wrongly detained by Russia are waiting for decisive action. Congress needs to stand united in support of Trevor Reed, Paul Whelan, and all those who have had to suffer terrible conditions and treatment by the Kremlin.

This resolution introduced by Mr. PFLUGER makes clear our resolute condemnation of their imprisonment, demanding the release of the American prisoners who are being used as pawns in the Kremlin’s political game. It is past time for Russia to release these political prisoners and return them to their families.

Again, I thank Mr. PFLUGER for introducing this legislation, and I thank Ranking Member McCaul for working with us. I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 186.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes 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 motion are postponed.

Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 2471) to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:
As of November 2020, 4,400,000 people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Haiti. (5) Since 2018, tens of thousands of Haitians have participated in popular demonstrations demanding accountability over government management of Petrocaribe resources. In early 2019, the Haitian superior court of auditors released a series of reports implicating high-level government officials in the misappropriation of funds.

(6) The United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner and the Human Rights Service jointly found a 33 percent increase in human rights violations and abuses against the rights of life and security in Haiti from July 2018 through December 2019. There were 231 violations in 2018 and 367 violations in 2019, including the shooting of at least five Haitian journalists covering the protests.

(7) Leading members of civil society have faced attacks, including Monferrier Dorrail, a constitutional law expert and president of the Port-au-Prince bar who was killed on August 30, 2020.

(8) On November 13, 2018, according to the Haitian National Human Rights Defense Network, at least 71 people were killed and 18 people were wounded in the Port-au-Prince neighborhood of La Saline.

(9) On December 10, 2020, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control added several Haitian National Police officer Jimmy Cherizer, former Director General of the Ministry of the Interior Feidel Moncher, and former Departmental Delegates Pierre Richard Duplan pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act on individuals implicated in human rights violations.

(10) Following the La Saline massacre, similar violence occurred in Port-au-Prince neighborhoods, including the November 2019 and August 2020 attacks on Bel Air, in which 24 people were killed and hundreds of families were displaced.

(11) Parliamentary elections scheduled for October 2019 did not take place, and since January 2018, President Moïse has ruled by decree. The United States and international community have urged President Moïse to limit the use of executive decrees during this pre-electoral period outside of constitutional procedures. Haitian civil society organizations have denounced the president’s use of decrees as an attempt to consolidate power.

(12) Haiti faces weaknesses and other challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, Haiti’s economy contracted by an estimated 4 percent in 2020 and inflation soared 20 percent. Although there has been no parliament in place since January 2020, the Haitian Government approved a budget on September 30, 2020. However, the delay prevented the International Monetary Fund and other multilaterals from disbursing millions in international assistance.

(13) In September 2020, President Moïse bypassed the Supreme Court and called for a constitutional referendum scheduled for June 2021, which legal experts consider unconstitutional.

(14) There are concerns that, given the lack of democratic checks and balances, the dispute over the credibility of the electoral council, and the deteriorating security situation, elections scheduled for September 2021 will not be free and fair. The security situation remains volatile and on February 7, 2021, President Moïse alleged that a coup had been attempted against him leading to 23 arrests and the forced retirement of three Supreme Court judges.

(15) There are concerns that, given the lack of democratic checks and balances, the dispute over the credibility of the electoral council, and the deteriorating security situation, elections scheduled for September 2021 will not be free and fair. The security situation remains volatile and on February 7, 2021, President Moïse alleged that a coup had been attempted against him leading to 23 arrests and the forced retirement of three Supreme Court judges.

(16) BRIEFING.—In the briefing required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall consult with nongovernmental organizations in Haiti and the United States.

(17) SEC. 5. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND ASSEMBLY IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State shall prioritize the protection of freedom of the press and freedom of assembly, as well as the protection of journalists in Haiti by the following methods:

(a) Advocating to Haitian authorities for increased protection for journalists and the press and for the freedom to peacefully assemble or protest in Haiti.

(b) Collaborating with government officials and representatives of civil society to develop and implement legal protections for journalists in Haiti.

(c) Supporting efforts to strengthen transparency in Haiti’s public and private sectors, as well as access to information in Haiti.
Supporting efforts to strengthen the capacity of independent journalists and increase access to resources for investigative journalism.

SEC. 6. ACTIONS TO SUPPORT POST-ETRIQUAKE, POST-HURRICANE AND POST-COVID-19 RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United States Agency for International Development, shall take steps to support development efforts in Haiti by the following methods:

(1) Collaborating with the Haitian Government on a detailed and transparent development plan that includes clear objectives and benchmarks.

(2) Tackling the root causes of insecurity, including providing technical assistance and evaluating United States support to help the Haitian National Police to address the most serious manifestations of insecurity.

(3) Assessing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on post-disaster recovery efforts and evaluating United States support to help with pandemic response efforts in Haiti, including providing technical assistance and preventing other infectious disease outbreaks.

SEC. 7. REPORT.

(a) REPORT CONTENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and other relevant agencies and departments, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a description of the Haitian Government’s response to civic protests that have taken place since July 2018 and any allegations of human rights abuses, including attacks on journalists;

(2) a description of corruption and the Haitian Government’s efforts to consult and engage with Haitian Government officials and independent civil society groups focused on monitoring corruption and human rights abuses in a manner that is consistent with the rule of law, encouraging freedom of the press, combat government corruption, and devises strategies to promote the rule of law, encourage freedom of the press, and address the root causes of poverty, and improve development efforts.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report required under subsection (a), the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall consult with nongovernmental organizations by the United States, as well as the Government of Haiti where appropriate.

SEC. 8. SUNSET.

(a) REPEAL.—The Assessing Progress in Haiti Initiative Act of 2015 (22 U.S.C. 20151) is repealed.

(b) TERMINATION.—This Act shall terminate on December 31, 2025.

SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2471, the Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act.

I thank my friend, Mr. JEFFRIES, for authoring this bipartisan bill. Mr. JEFFRIES has been a strong advocate for the Haitian people, and I thank him for his strong leadership on this very important issue.

On January 12, 2010, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck Haiti with an epicenter just a few miles west of Port-au-Prince. This devastating natural disaster killed more than 200,000 people, displaced 1.5 million Haitians, and caused billions of dollars in damages.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today with the same message my colleagues and I delivered to the Haitian people 11 years ago. The United States, and its friends and partners, remain steadfast in our commitment to help Haiti however we can.

Over the last decade, Congress has worked closely with the Haitian-American diaspora, the Haitian people, the Haitian Government to support rebuilding and development efforts on the island.

Unfortunately, after Hurricane Matthew devastated Haiti in 2016, the country faced another humanitarian crisis, and the assistance that the Haitian people needed was not available.

Sadly, Haiti still has a long way to go. The Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act evaluates the effectiveness of U.S. recovery and development efforts in Haiti over the past 10 years and devises strategies to promote the rule of law, encourage freedom of the press, combat government corruption, and address the root causes of poverty, and improve development efforts.

Helping to pave the pathway to a reconstructed, prosperous Haiti, of course, is a two-pronged strategy. We must learn from our mistakes over the past 10 years and devise innovative solutions for any roadblocks that lie ahead.

At the same time, it is imperative that the Haitian Government address the growing and legitimate concerns about the country’s deteriorating human rights situation, spiraling gang violence, and often-seen impunity for corrupt officials.
It is the duty of all of us here in Congress to stand with the Haitian people as they demand a safe, prosperous, and democratic Haiti. I urge the Haitian Government to do all they can to engage with their citizens and truly listen to their voices.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House Foreign Affairs Committee passed this bipartisan bill unanimously, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its passage on the House floor today.

A friend, a real friend, Mr. JEFFRIES, for being such a great champion for Haiti. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Haiti continue to suffer from devastating natural disasters, political instability, and fragile public institutions. The country has never recovered from the 2010 earthquake, which upended the promise of progress made by the damage caused by Hurricane Matthew in 2016.

With their economy unable to recover, Haiti remains the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. As a result, the lack of economic opportunity has increased crime and gang violence. At the same time, civil unrest caused by political instability plagues the island nation.

There are credible accusations of systemic government corruption and human rights abuses, and Haiti is facing a constitutional crisis after failing to organize legislative elections in 2019; meaning, the country has no sitting Parliament at this time.

We continue to strongly urge the Government of Haiti to hold free and fair elections that reflect the will of the Haitian people.

All of these challenges are now compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic. That is why I support the Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act. This legislation requires the State Department and USAID to conduct an assessment of conflict, instability, and violence in Haiti, analyzing the systemic patterns and causes of violence and the role of earthquakes, food insecurity, and the impact of foreign aid organizations who play a part.

This bill also makes sure that State and USAID are consulting with NGOs and civil society groups in Haiti, a critical step that is often overlooked. As someone who has worked in conflict stabilization at the State Department, I know how important it is that we understand the root causes of violence in order to craft sound policy and make decisions on where to focus our foreign assistance. This bill would ensure our review of U.S. policy in Haiti takes this important step.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, the people of Haiti continue to suffer from devastating natural disasters, political instability, and fragile public institutions. The country has never recovered from the 2010 earthquake, which upended the promise of progress made by the damage caused by Hurricane Matthew in 2016.

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Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is true that Haiti continues to face significant challenges. Yet, I remain optimistic that we can help the people of Haiti by having elections that are free and fair.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my support for H.R. 2471, the "Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act," which modernizes the U.S. foreign assistance strategy to Haiti, and affirms our role as a champion of democracy and good neighbor in the Western Hemisphere.

This legislation, introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from New York, Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES, would promote transparency within Haitian humanitarian assistance programs, and place democratic values such as good government, human rights, the press, and human rights at the forefront of our bilateral relationship with Haiti.

Since the catastrophic earthquake on January 12, 2010, which left 220,000 people dead, 300,000 injured, and 115,000 homes destroyed, the United States and partners with the international community—mounted an unprecedented humanitarian response.

The United States Government has disbursed more than $4,000,000,000 in recovery and development funding since the disaster struck in 2010.

In 2016, Hurricane Matthew caused widespread damage and flooding, leaving 1.4 million people in need of immediate assistance.

Prior to these catastrophes, Haiti ranked among the lowest in socioeconomic indicators and had the second highest rate of income disparity in the world.

Concurrently, democratic backsliding in Haiti undercuts the shared commitment to democracy in our bilateral relationship and stymies our ability to ensure that humanitarian aid is reaching and improving the welfare of the Haitian people.

The United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner and the Human Rights Service jointly found a 333 percent increase in human rights violations and abuses from July 2018 through December 2019.

On top of that, parliamentary elections scheduled for October 2019 never took place, and since January 2020, President Jovenel Moı¨se has ruled by decree.

As an original co-sponsor of H.R. 3059, the "Assessing Progress in Haiti, Act of 2013," I maintain an unshaking belief in the Haitian people's resilience, entrepreneurial spirit, and desire for a free and fair political system.

That is why I also staunchly opposed the former president's attempt to terminate Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Haitians living in the United States.

In tandem with the U.S. Government, Haiti relies on remittances that its citizens receive from TPS beneficiaries in the United States.

The Haitian community in Texas exemplifies this reality.

As such, I am pleased that Secretary Mayorkas announced a new 18-month designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status. Following Hurricane Matthew, I called upon Houstonians to do their part in alleviating the suffering of our neighbors in Haiti.

In partnership with the Houston community, organizations, churches, and the diaspora community, we collected and donated clothing, pillows, non-perishable foods, and other items to help the Haitian people.
GLOBAL LEARNING LOSS ASSESSMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1500) to direct the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to submit to Congress a report on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global basic education programs, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Global Learning Loss Assessment Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Before the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (commonly referred to as “COVID-19”) pandemic began, 258,000,000 children were out of school globally, including 130,000,000 girls.

(2) Students already at a disadvantage before COVID-19 will experience greater learning loss, thereby worsening inequity and inequality.

(3) Approximately 90 percent of the world’s students—over 1,600,000,000 children and youth—have had their education disrupted by school closure due to COVID-19.

(4) School closures lead to interrupted learning, poor nutrition, gaps in childcare, increased dropout rates, exposure to violence, and social isolation.

(5) Up to 24,000,000 children are at risk of dropping out of school permanently due to rising levels of child poverty associated with the pandemic.

(6) School closure and remote learning is especially burdensome on girls, who are frequently expected to shoulder more household chores and responsibilities and are more vulnerable to violence and sexual exploitation.

(7) During the Ebola epidemic, nationwide school closures in Sierra Leone in 2014 led to increased instances of sexual- and gender-based violence, pregnancy, school dropout, and child labor for girls.

(8) More than 60 percent of national distance learning alternatives rely exclusively on online platforms but two-thirds of the world’s school aged children, or 1,300,000,000 children aged 3 through 17, do not have Internet connection in their homes, and schools and local learning centers also frequently have inadequate Internet connectivity. Eighty percent of students in sub-Saharan Africa lack such access, with an even higher rate for girls.

(9) Children and youth with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the health, education, and socioeconomic consequences of the pandemic. Digital learning, distance learning tools are not always accessible to learners with disabilities or those with complex learning needs, especially in poorer and rural households.

(10) Before the COVID-19 pandemic, refugee children were twice as likely to be out of school as other youth, and school closures have left a lack of access to distance learning tools threaten to make the education gap among refugee children even worse.

(11) The economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic added up to an education financing gap of $77,000,000,000 in low- and middle-income countries over the next 2 years.

(12) The economic cost of school closures could be up to $1,337 per student, which on a global scale equates to approximately $10,000,000,000,000 in lost economic output over the coming generation.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that United States-funded basic education programs operating in low- and middle-income countries should seek to—

(1) provide inclusive learning opportunities for students and teachers, especially for the most marginalized children, children with disabilities, and previously out of school children;

(2) build local capacity and help countries strengthen their education systems, including opportunities for early childhood development;

(3) improve the availability, delivery, and quality of education service from early childhood through secondary education;

(4) improve equity and safety in education services; and

(5) support the return of children to school who have experienced interruptions in their education during the COVID-19 pandemic and work to enroll previously out-of-school children and youth, particularly the most marginalized.

SEC. 4. REPORT.

(a) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, acting through the Senior Coordinator for International Basic Education Assistance, and in consultation with the Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on United States Agency for International Development basic education programs.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) An analysis of the coordination between the United States Agency for International Development and other actors in global basic education policy and programming to provide education during the COVID-19 pandemic, including an overview of existing data on funding and programmatic focus disaggregated by gender, country, education level, and disability.

(2) An assessment comparing academic outcomes of beneficiaries of United States Agency for International Development basic education programs, as practical and appropriate, between those that attend schools that remain closed or continue to operate remotely since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and schools that have resumed in-person instruction.

(3) A description of the effectiveness, cost, accessibility, and reach of the most commonly used forms of distance learning in low- and middle-income countries and low-resource contexts.

(4) A description of efforts to pivot and adapt basic education programs during the COVID-19 pandemic, including an overview of existing data on funding and programmatic focus disaggregated by gender, country, education level, and disability.

(5) An identification and description of any gaps in, or barriers to, reaching and educating marginalized populations, such as girls, children with disabilities, displaced children, or other children adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic with distance learning interventions.

(c) OPENNESS OF THE REPORT.—The report of the United States Agency for International Development’s plan and needed authorities and resources to prevent degradation of such basic education programs and to support, as necessary and appropriate, continued distance learning interventions, safe school reopenings, assessments of student learning levels, remedial and accelerated learning, re-enrollment campaigns for out-of-school children and youth, and education system strengthening and resilience-building efforts.

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

...
New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1500, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1500, the Global Learning Loss Assessment Act of 2021.

I thank Representative HOULAHAN for authoring this bipartisan bill and for her leadership and strong advocacy for children and education around the world.

Over the past year and a half, we have seen everyday lives disrupted in unimaginable ways due to COVID–19. One of the biggest disruptions has been in the realm of education. From primary school to graduate school, students around the world have seen their education interrupted, challenged, adapted, and forever changed by this pandemic.

The United States has long supported basic education efforts around the world, with its most recent champion, former Congresswoman NITA LOWEY, being an invaluable advocate. It is therefore crucial that the United States understand the effects of COVID–19 on international basic education programs and use that data to respond to current crises and better prepare for future pandemics.

Research has already shown that every day and every year in school counts. Women earn up to 12 percent more for every additional year they stay in school. However, UNESCO estimates that as many as 11 million—I repeat, 11 million—girls won’t return to school after COVID, which increased their risk of forced labor, early marriage, and limiting their professional and economic opportunities.

This bill requires the United States Agency for International Development to submit a report to Congress on the impacts of COVID–19 on USAID’s basic education programs and global learning loss, including the magnitude of global learning loss that will result from protracted school closures, descriptions of forms of distance learning in low resource contexts, analysis of how school closures affected marginalized children, data on Agency programs being carried out to support continued learning during the pandemic, and a description of what is needed to help mitigate learning loss and help students get back on the right track.

Again, I thank Representative HOULAHAN for her work on this bill and her commitment to ensuring that we are fully aware of how COVID–19 has placed development gains at risk and to finding the best path forward to prevent further backsliding.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Representatives HOULAHAN and FITZPATRICK for their work on the Global Learning Loss Assessment Act.

As of December 2020, the United Nations estimated that school classrooms for one in five children, which is over 320 million children, remained closed. Further reports indicate more than 880 million children worldwide faced disruptions to their education due to full and partial school closures.

The continued closure of schools and classrooms is having a devastating impact on the education and development of the next generation. This bill requires a report on COVID–19 impacts on the United States to support education programs in developing countries.

Last year, the United States provided over $900 million to support basic education programs, including support for teacher training, curriculum development, and expanding access to education for refugees and communities in conflict zones.

In many countries, including here in the United States, schools were forced to pivot to virtual learning or close entirely. This bill does not provide any additional assistance. Instead, it requires USAID to assess how previously appropriated funds have been impacted by school closures and other COVID–19-related issues.

It also requires an assessment of how the administration and our implementing partners are changing programs to avoid backsliding in education outcomes as COVID–19 continues to prevent regular schooling.

It is critical that we understand the impacts of COVID–19 on our programs to ensure our foreign aid is used efficiently and effectively.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN), a valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCaul for their leadership on this critical issue and for working with me on this bill to get it not only passed out of committee, but here on the floor for consideration on a suspension of the rules.

I have had a really eclectic background before joining Congress, but most recently, I was a high school chemistry teacher in north Philadelphia, and I also ran a nonprofit focused on early childhood literacy for pre-K through fourth-grade kids. So I am particularly passionate about the issue that we are talking about today.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to ask my colleagues for their support of H.R. 1500, the Global Learning Loss Assessment Act.

My bill will direct the U.S. Agency for International Development to submit a report to Congress on the impacts of COVID–19 on the Agency’s basic education programs and global learning.

Investing in global education is not a humanitarian issue. It is an economic and national security issue. A more educated global population paves the way for a more stable global economy, and what is clear is that COVID–19 has caused a dramatic loss in global learning.

Our first step must be to clearly identify the scope of this loss so that we can begin the work of bridging that gap. The estimates are alarming. Ninety percent of students worldwide, meaning 1.6 billion youth, have had severe interruptions in their education due to COVID–19. This gap has the potential to hinder global efforts on economic justice, lasting peace, poverty eradication, ending world hunger, gender equity, and so much more.

As a steadfast advocate for women and girls around the world, I am also particularly concerned about the harrowing consequences that school-aged girls face in light of school closures, including an increased likelihood of gender-based violence.

To shore up the increasing gaps in learning and to preserve massive gains the United States has made in global education rates, we have to understand the extent of damage this pandemic has caused. This bill will arm us with the data that we need to move quickly, invest effectively across our USAID programs, and make our international basic education programs more resilient to crises such as these.

We cannot afford to ignore the devastating effects that COVID–19 has had on students around our globe. Education loss will continue without intentional steps on our behalf, and so that is why I am so grateful to Speaker PELOSI, Chairman MEEKS, and Mr. MCCaul for placing my bipartisan Global Learning Loss Assessment Act before the Congress for a vote today.

In particular, I want to thank and express my deep appreciation to Representative FITZPATRICK and Representatives QUISELY for working so closely with us in introducing this legislation with me.

Their steadfast education to learning and students around the world is to be commended. This is an important bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to join us in this crucial effort to mitigate the drastic effects of such an educational gap and the effects it is already having.
Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

URGING THE ADMINISTRATION TO FACILITATE ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO THE DEVASTATING IMPACT OF COVID–19 IN INDIA

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution (H. Res. 402) urging the Administration to facilitate assistance in response to the devastating impact of COVID–19 in India, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 402

Whereas in March 2021, a second wave of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (commonly referred to as “COVID–19”) infections began to surge in India, overwhelming health care workers, hospitals, and crematoriums throughout the country;

Whereas testing results indicate India is seeing more than 340,000 new daily infections and upward of 4,000 deaths a day, though public health experts believe case rates are higher;

Whereas cases have surged in neighboring countries such as Nepal and other countries in the area remain highly vulnerable to renewed spikes in the virus;

Whereas the deadly COVID–19 outbreak in India is a global problem that requires a coordinated global response;

Whereas in the spring of 2020, when the United States was in the midst of a devastating spike in COVID–19 cases, India lifted its export ban on certain therapeutics in response to a request by the United States Government;

Whereas India’s pharmaceutical industry is a vital part of the global solution to the pandemic, especially for much of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and is the world’s biggest producer of COVID vaccines having exported 66.36 million doses to 93 countries, including to United Nations personnel and, accounting for over half of global vaccine manufacturing;

Whereas due to India’s critical importance in global vaccine supply chains, an increase in domestic vaccine demand as a result of the surge of COVID–19 cases within India is of global concern;

Whereas in response to the crisis in India, the Biden administration took quick action to deliver urgently needed supplies to India, including oxygen support, oxygen concentrators, personal protective equipment (PPE), raw materials for vaccine, rapid diagnostic tests, and vaccines— testament to the historic record of United States-India health cooperation dating more than seven decades;

Whereas the United States private sector has worked to generously support relief efforts in India including by working to deliver 1,000 ventilators and 25,000 oxygen concentrators to health care facilities across India;

Whereas many countries around the world have also sent medical assistance to India to help them control this devastating wave of the COVID–19 pandemic;

Whereas as the United States vaccine supply is plentiful for the American people is secured, it is important for us to continue to ramp up its efforts, working with the private sector and all possible partners, to expand vaccine manufacturing and distribution worldwide;

Whereas United States support for India has helped beat back this latest coronavirus wave is in the United States national interest as the pandemic will not end anywhere until it ends everywhere; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representa-
tives—

(1) urges the Administration to facilitate private, in-kind medical supply donations to India and deliver additional, urgently needed medical supplies, including oxygen generator plants and a cryogenic oxygen tanker and containers;

(2) urges the Administration to facilitate assistance as needed to neighboring countries, including Nepal, that are facing the spread of COVID–19 and working with partners around the world to address the virus; and

(3) calls on the United States private sec-
tor and the Indian-American community to continue their unprecedented and generous efforts at procuring medical supplies for the Indian response during this time of need, building upon contributions to date, standing with the people of India as they collectively work to stem the spread of COVID–19.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentle-
woman from California (Mrs. Kim) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

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

We must understand the full scope of these challenges in order to address programs accordingly and ensure effective use of our funds. So I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Education is recognized as the surest path to economic mobility. However, over the past year and a half, the COVID–19 pandemic has rattled educational systems across the world, presenting challenges unlike anything we have seen in the last 100 years since we had the last global pandemic, and it jeopardizes access to education for students around the world.

While some students and educators quickly adapted and overcame these challenges, the widespread disruptions caused by the pandemic will invariably have lasting impacts on communities at home and abroad. The Global Learning Loss Assessment Act of 2021 will allow us to better understand the effect the pandemic has had on global learning, and also find ways to help get students back on the path to continued learning and future success.

I know from my home city that the lack of availability of educational school buildings and lack of dialogue and conversations with other students in the classroom has hurt them. We need to evaluate and make sure what needs to be done so they can make up that time and continue the path to success because our Nation here in the United States and in the countries around the world are dependent upon it so that they can have a better tomorrow.

That is why I thank Ms. HOULAHAN for her bill, along with Ms. FITZPATRICK, working with the minority, Ranking Member McCaul, coming together and understanding the significance and importance of education. I hope all of my colleagues will join in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1500, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.
needed medical supplies to India. It was not just the American Government that contributed. We witnessed many in the Indian-American community and the United States private sector rally support to get critical supplies to India.

We now see COVID-19 cases starting to come down, but we cannot let our guard down. We must do more to prepare for a potential new wave of infections. It is important to recognize that none of us will be safe until all of us are safe.

The pandemic continues to highlight the important role of India in combating this disease globally. Its role in the global medical manufacturing supply chain is critical to defeating this pandemic. The global community relies on Indian pharmaceutical and vaccine manufacturing capability. What happens in India also has spillover effects in neighboring countries like Nepal.

Again, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) for putting forth this resolution, and I ask my colleagues to vote in favor of it and stand in solidarity with the people of India.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to thank my colleagues Congressman SHERMAN and Congressman CHABOT for introducing this legislation.

COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on the world, but some countries have been hit harder than others.

In March of this year, just as Americans were receiving COVID-19 vaccines and the United States was seeing a decline in cases, infections in India began to surge. A year before, in the spring of 2020, when the United States was experiencing a spike in COVID-19 cases, India came to our aid and lifted its export ban on raw materials necessary to manufacture drugs in response to a request by the United States.

In response to India’s surge, the United States quickly delivered much-needed supplies, such as PPE, rapid tests, and other drugs to India. This action from the United States, the world’s oldest democracy, to India, the world’s largest democracy, is only fitting. India and the United States are natural partners and COVID-19 has only proven our ties are growing stronger.

This resolution further shows that the House stands with the people of India as they work to stem the spread of COVID-19 throughout India.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), a very valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, my good friend.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding. I want to thank my colleague and co-chair of the House Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, Mr. CHABOT, for joining with me in introducing this resolution.

Mr. CHABOT and I introduced this resolution recognizing the devastating impact that COVID-19 has had on India and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives about the need to provide the maximum possible assistance to India.

The House has a long, bipartisan record of supporting and strengthening the relationship between the United States, the world’s oldest democracy, and India, the world’s largest democracy.

I also want to thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member McCaul for working with us on this important resolution, and thank my colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee for passing this resolution unanimously.

This resolution recognizes the importance of our assistance to India, to help overcome this terrible COVID-19 wave, is a critical part of building that relationship.

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

In closing, I would like to, once again, thank Representative SHERMAN and Representative CHABOT for their work on this resolution.

It has been said before, but I will say it again. COVID-19 has shown that pandemics know no borders. Allies must come together and support one another during these difficult times. We must work with the international community to end the spread of COVID-19 and prevent future pandemics.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this resolution. H. Res. 460, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Again, I want to thank Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. CHABOT for showing how this committee has worked in a bipartisan manner for the benefit of our friends and allies and, in this case, India.

By passing this good, bipartisan resolution, the House will send a clear message that we stand with the people of India as they work to contain the spread of COVID-19. We recognize that India will continue to play an important role in containing the further global spread of COVID-19, and support global efforts to help印度.

We also urge the administration to continue working with the Indian Government. Just yesterday, I was at the
Indian consulate in New York, where I had an opportunity to talk to the consul general, who was very appreciative knowing that this bill would be on the House floor today; who told me to extend thank-yous to both Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. CHABOT; that it further shows American leadership and friendship with the people of India; and that we would only grow closer together to benefit not just our respective countries, but the rest of the world.

This moves and helps the people in India. I would like to conclude by just thanking everyone, once again, for working together in a bipartisan way to do the right thing for our friends from the country of India.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 402, which Congressman BRAD SHERMAN and I introduced to call attention to India’s COVID–19 second wave and press for needed assistance.

India’s second wave has been a truly overwhelming challenge. As Co-Chair of the House Caucus on India and Indian Americans, I found the images in the press, the stories about the lack of oxygen, and the sheer scale of the crisis to be truly daunting. And the suffering is being felt not only in India but also right here at home by many of our constituents in the Indian American community, who have family members in India that are impacted by this deadly upswing in the pandemic.

While case rates in India continue to drop, passage of this resolution today shows that Congress and the American people are committed to helping India finish the battle against the second wave and prepare to win the war against COVID–19 altogether. Early in the pandemic, India helped us; it is our turn to respond.

In New Delhi alone, one individual dies of COVID–19 every 4 minutes. Since COVID–19 vaccine distribution began in the United States on December 14, 2020, 126 million doses have been administered, fully vaccinating over 153 million people, that’s 46.1 percent of the total U.S. population.

Now that the United States vaccine supply is secured, I encourage our government to show its support for India by passing this resolution.

This resolution calls on the Indian American community to continue their efforts to help quell the spread of the virus in India, they need the support of the United States government.

Texas is home to the second-largest Indian American community in the United States. At least 82,575 of these individuals live in my district, located in the West of Houston. Thus, it is in the interest of Harris County, portions of which are in my congressional district.

India responded to the spike in COVID–19 cases here in the United States by lifting its export ban on certain therapeutics.

With the help of widespread vaccination, the United States was then able to reduce the number of COVID–19 deaths to 4 percent of our peak today.

The Indian people, who have been instrumental in the reduction worldwide, deserve the same relief.

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

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE ACT

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2225) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes, as amended.

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

H.R. 2225

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Science Foundation for the Future Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Over the past seven decades, the National Science Foundation has played a critical role in advancing the United States academic research enterprise by supporting fundamental research across science and engineering disciplines.

(2) Discoveries enabled by sustained investments in fundamental research and the education of the next generation of scientists and engineers have led to transformative innovations and spawned new industries.

(3) While the traditional approach to investment in research has delivered myriad benefits to society, a concerted effort is needed to ensure the benefits of federally funded science and engineering are enjoyed by all Americans.

(4) As countries around the world increase investments in research and STEM education, United States global leadership in science and engineering is eroding, posing significant risks to economic competitiveness, national security, and public well-being.

(5) To address major societal challenges and sustain United States leadership in innovation, the Federal Government must increase investments in research, broaden participation in the STEM workforce, and bolster collaborations among universities, National Laboratories, field stations and marine laboratories, companies, labor organizations, non-profit funders of research, local policymakers, civil societies and stakeholder communities, and international partners.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

(2) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The term “artificial intelligence” has the meaning given such term in section 5002 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

(3) AWARDER.—The term “awardee” means the legal entity to which Federal assistance is awarded and that is accountable to the Federal Government for the use of the funds provided.

(4) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the National Science Board.

(5) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(6) EMERGING RESEARCH INSTITUTION.—The term “emerging research institution” means an institution of higher education with an
established undergraduate student program that has, on average for 3 years prior to the time of application for an award, received less than $35,000,000 in Federal research funding;

(7) Federal Research Agency.—The term “Federal research agency” means any Federal agency with an annual extramural research and development budget of $100,000,000 or more.

(8) Foundation.—The term “Foundation” means the National Science Foundation.

(9) Historically Black College and University.—The term “Historically Black College or University” has the meaning given the term “part B institution” in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(10) Institution of Higher Education.—The term “Institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(11) Labor Organization.—The term “labor organization” has the meaning given the term in section 2(5) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152(5)), except that such term shall also include—

(A) an organization composed of labor organizations, such as a labor union federation or a State or municipal labor body; and

(B) any organization which would be included under such term if such term were to be interpreted in accordance with Federal labor law applicable to labor-management relations.

(12) Minority-Serving Institution.—The term “minority-serving institution” means an Hispanic-serving institution, an Asian Native-serving institution, a Native Hawaiian-serving institution, a Predominantly Black institution, an Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institution, or a Native American-serving nontribal institution as described in section 371 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(13) Non-Profit Organization.—The term “non-profit organization” means an organization which is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such code.

(14) NSF Includes.—The term “NSF includes” is an initiative carried out under section 6(6).

(15) PreK-12.—The term “preK-12” means pre-kindergarten through grade 12.

(16) Research and Development Award.—The term “research and development award” means support provided to an individual or entity by a Federal research agency to carry out research, development, and demonstration activities, which may include support in the form of a grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other such transaction. The term does not include a grant, contract, agreement or other transaction for the procurement of goods or services to meet the administrative needs of a Federal research agency.

(17) Skilled Technical Work.—The term “skilled technical work” means an occupation that requires a high level of knowledge in a technical domain and does not require a bachelor’s degree or the equivalent.

(18) STEM.—The term “STEM” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-358).

(19) STEM Education.—The term “STEM education” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the STEM Education Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6621 note).

(20) Tribal College or University.—The term “Tribal College or University” has the meaning given the term in section 106 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c).

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Fiscal Year 2023.—

(1) In General.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation $12,504,890,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(2) Specific Allocations.—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) $10,025,000,000 shall be made available to carry out research and related activities, of which—

(i) $5,500,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program; and

(ii) $4,400,000,000 shall be for the Director for Science and Engineering Solutions;

(B) $1,583,160,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) $75,700,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program;

(ii) $39,500,000 shall be for the NSF Research Traineeship Program;

(iii) $416,300,000 shall be for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program; and

(iv) $70,000,000 shall be for the Cybercorps Scholarship for Service Program;

(C) $249,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction, of which $76,250,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program;

(D) $70,500,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) $4,620,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) $23,120,000 shall be made available for the Office of the Inspector General.

(b) Fiscal Year 2024.—

(1) In General.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation $17,004,820,000 for fiscal year 2025.

(2) Specific Allocations.—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) $14,000,000,000 shall be made available to carry out research and related activities, of which—

(i) $75,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program; and

(ii) $3,250,000,000 shall be for the Director for Science and Engineering Solutions;

(B) $1,625,470,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) $93,800,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program;

(ii) $75,000,000 shall be for the NSF Research Traineeship Program;

(iii) $529,830,000 shall be for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program; and

(iv) $84,000,000 shall be for the Cybercorps Scholarship for Service Program;

(C) $372,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction, of which $60,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program;

(D) $770,000,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) $249,000,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) $34,610,000 shall be made available for the Office of the Inspector General.

(c) Fiscal Year 2026.—

(1) In General.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation $17,393,490,000 for fiscal year 2026.

(2) Specific Allocations.—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) $14,800,000,000 shall be made available to carry out research and related activities, of which—

(i) $80,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program; and

(ii) $3,400,000,000 shall be for the Director for Science and Engineering Solutions;

(B) $1,912,600,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) $87,100,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program;

(ii) $775,000,000 shall be for the NSF Research Traineeship Program; and

(iii) $491,990,000 shall be for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program; and

(iv) $78,000,000 shall be for the Cybercorps Scholarship for Service Program;

(C) $370,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction, of which $100,000,000 shall be for the Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure Program;

(D) $750,000,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) $170,000,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) $31,110,000 shall be made available for the Office of the Inspector General.
portunities for PreK–12 STEM education re-
shall enter into a contract with the Acad-
date of enactment of this Act, the Director
and scaling of innovative approaches to
ment and scaling of innovative approaches to
 placing an emphasis on the impact of technology on edu-
average new technologies or deepen under-
ications; and
year.

ment in urban and rural communities and
under resourced schools and learners in low-
tional Science Foundation shall provide

would harm....

educational agencies in urban and rural communities and

involves the commitment of local or


preparing programs and activities to facilitate the widespread adop-
tion of promising, evidence-based practices;

alternative settings, including... in the... the... stem.

inhabitants of rural communities and... the development of high-quality curriculum that engages these learners in the knowledge and practices of stem fields;

involves the focus on the learning needs and unique challenges facing students with disabilities; and

vi) support research and development on scaling practices, partnerships, and alter-

(n) education of students on the relevance

(III) exposure of students to role models in the fields of stem and near-peer mentors;

(iv) training of informal learning edu-

cators, youth-serving professionals, and vol-
unteers who lead or assist in community programs in using evidence-based methods consistent with the target student population being served;

(v) education of students on the relevance and significance of stem careers, provision of academic advice and assistance, and ac-
tivities designed to help students make real-
world connections to stem career options;

(vi) the attendance of students at events, competitions, and academic programs to pro-
vide content expertise and encourage career exposure in stem, which may include the creation of partnerships needed to par-

(vii) activities designed to engage parents and families of students in grades PreK-8 in stem;

(viii) innovative strategies to engage stu-

(v) Application.—An applicant seeking funding under the section shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and con-
taining such information as the Director may require. The application shall include, at a minimum,

(c) Pre-K–8 Informal stem Program.—

(f) Report.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Direc-
tor shall submit to Congress a report de-
scribing the activities carried out pursuant to this paragraph that includes—

(c) Pre-K–8 Informal stem Program.—

This program... will—

(i) develop an awareness of... and... meet students...

(iv) include a commitment from local or
State education administrators to making... models and activities a priori-

(III) Partnership.—In carrying out the pro-

program under subparagraph (A), the Director
shall explore opportunities to partner with the Department of Education, including... through jointly funding activities under this paragraph.

(E) Annual meeting.—The Director shall
encourage and facilitate an... the Centers and to further disseminate the results of the Centers’ activities.

(F) Report.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Direc-
tor shall submit to Congress a report de-
scribing the activities carried out pursuant to this paragraph that includes—

(i) a description of the focus and proposed
goals of each Center; and

(ii) an assessment of the program’s success in helping to promote scalable solutions in PreK-12 stem education.

(3) National Academies study.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Directors shall enter into an agreement with the Academies to conduct a study to—

(A) research the research literature and iden-
tify research gaps regarding the... success of implementation of... evidence-based PreK-12 STEM education innovations at the local, regional, and national level;

(B) present a compendium of promising, evidence-based STEM education practices, models, programs, and tech-

(n) include a focus on the learning needs of
underrepresented learners in underserved communities and the development of high-quality curriculum that engages these learners in the knowledge and practices of stem fields;

(i) iv) support research on and the develop-
ment of evidence-based, innovative approaches to

(II) An evaluation plan that includes, at a
minimum, the use of outcome-oriented measures to determine the impact and effi-
cacy of programming being researched.

(IV) evaluations.—Each recipient of a grant under this section shall provide, at the conclusion of every year during which the grant... a grant agreement in a form prescribed by the Director.

(V) accountability and dissemination.—

(A) Evaluation required.—The Director shall evaluate the activities established under this section. Such evaluation shall—

(i) use a common set of benchmarks and
tools to assess the results of research con-
ducted under such grant;

(ii) to the extent practicable, integrate the findings of the research resulting from the activity or activities funded through the grant... students with respect to the pursuit of de-

(B) report on evaluations.—Not later than 180 days after the conclusion of the...
evaluation under subparagraph (A), the Di-
rector shall award grants on a merit-reviewed, competitive basis to institutions of higher education, non-profit organizations, and associate-degree granting colleges (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research and development activities to—
(A) encourage greater collaboration and coordination between institutions of higher education and industry to enhance education, foster hands-on learn experiences, and improve alignment with workforce needs;
(B) understand the current composition of the STEM workforce and the factors that influence growth, retention, and development of that workforce;
(C) increase the size, diversity, capability, and distribution of the STEM workforce, and
(D) increase dissemination and widespread adoption of effective practices in undergraduate education and workforce development.
(2) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM UPDATE.—Section 3(b) of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862b) is amended to read as follows:
"(b) NATIONAL COORDINATION NETWORK FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to four-year institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations, to encourage the development of STEM consortia of such institutions or organizations to support research and development activities to—
(A) encourage greater collaboration and coordination between institutions of higher education and industry to meet workforce needs, and
(B) understand the current composition of the STEM workforce and the factors that influence growth, retention, and development of that workforce;
(C) increase the size, diversity, capability, and distribution of the STEM workforce, and
(D) increase dissemination and widespread adoption of effective practices in undergraduate education and workforce development.
(3) INNOVATIONS IN STEM EDUCATION AT COMMUNITY COLLEGES.—Section 3(b) of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862b)(b) is amended to read as follows:
"(b) NATIONAL COORDINATION NETWORK FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to four-year institutions of higher education, non-profit organizations, and associate-degree granting colleges (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research and development activities to—
(A) encourage greater collaboration and coordination between institutions of higher education and industry to enhance education, foster hands-on learn experiences, and improve alignment with workforce needs;
(B) understand the current composition of the STEM workforce and the factors that influence growth, retention, and development of that workforce;
(C) increase the size, diversity, capability, and distribution of the STEM workforce, and
(D) increase dissemination and widespread adoption of effective practices in undergraduate education and workforce development.
(4) MODERNIZING REFERENCES TO STEM.—Section 3 of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862b) is amended—
(2) MODERNIZING REFERENCES TO STEM.—Section 3 of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862b) is amended—
(I) by striking subparagraph (B);
(II) by inserting "and, as appropriate, elementary schools," after "with secondary schools;"
(III) by striking "mathematics and science education" and inserting "STEM education"; and
(IV) by striking "agreements with local educational agencies" and inserting "articulation agreements or dual credit courses with local secondary schools, or other means as the Director determines appropriate;" and
(iii) in paragraph (3)—
(I) by striking subparagraph (B);
(II) by striking "shall—" and all that follows through "shall establish a;" and inserting "shall establish a;" and
(III) by striking "the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics" and inserting "STEM and advanced-technology fields;" and
(IV) by striking "and, as appropriate, including jobs at Federal and academic labora-
tories.";
(D) in subsection (d)(2)—
(i) in subparagraph (D), by striking "and" after the semicolon;
(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting a "; and;" and
(iii) by striking the last following the colon; and
"(F) as appropriate, applications that apply the best practices for STEM education

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and technical skills education through dis- 
tance learning or in a simulated work envi-
ronment, as determined by research de-
scribed in subsection (f); and;
(E) in subsection (g), by striking the sec-
ond sentence;
(F) in subsection (h)(1)—
(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “2022” 
and inserting “2023”;
(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2022” 
and inserting “2026”; and
(iii) in subparagraph (C)—
(I) by striking “up to $5,200,000” and insert-
ing “not less than $3,000,000”; and
(II) by striking “2022” and inserting “2026”; 
and
(G) in subsection (i)—
(i) by striking paragraph (3); and
(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) 
as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and
(H) in subsection (j)—
(i) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the 
following:
“(1) the term advanced-technology in-
cludes technological fields such as advanced 
manufacturing, agricultural, biological—
and chemical-technologies, energy and environ-
mental technologies, engineering tech-
nologies, information technologies, micro 
and nanotechnologies, cybersecurity tech-
nologies, geospatial technologies, and new, 
emerging technology areas;”;
(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking “separate 
backpack—degree-granting institutions” and 
inserting “other entities”; 
(iii) by striking paragraph (7);
(iv) by redesignating paragraphs (8) and (9) 
as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively;
(v) in paragraph (7), as redesignated by sub-
paragraph (D), by striking “and” after the 
semicolon;
(vi) in paragraph (8), as redesignated by sub-
paragraph (D)—
(I) by striking “mathematics, science, en-
geineering, or technology” and inserting 
“science, technology, engineering, or math-
matics”; and
(II) by striking the period at the end and 
inserting “and”;
(vii) by adding at the end the following:
“(g) the term skilled technical workforce 
means workers—
“(A) in occupations that use significant 
levels of science, technology, and engineering 
techniques and knowledge; and
“(B) whose level of educational attainment 
is less than a bachelor degree.” 
(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
Section 5 of the Scientific and Advanced-
Technology Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 1862j) is 
amended to read as follows:
SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
“(A) There are authorized to be appropriated 
$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and 
$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2023, to remain avail-
able through June 30, 2023, for grants in 
aid of this section.
(4) DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR.—
The Director shall—
(A) ensure the purpose of the program is 
achieved;
(B) ensure that the program is eval-
uated annually, and that the findings of the 
evaluation are made public; and
(C) report annually to Congress on the 
progress of the program.
(5) REPORTS.—Not later than 45 days 
after the date of enactment of this Act, the 
Director shall submit to Congress a report 
that includes—
(A) a description of the program and 
its implementation;
(B) an assessment of the effectiveness of 
the program;
(C) an analysis of the impact of the 
program on the skilled technical workforce;
(D) an evaluation of the program's 
objectives;
(E) any recommendations for 
modifications to the program.
(6) CONSULTATION.—The Director shall 
consult with the National Science 
Foundation to ensure that the program 
is consistent with the Foundation's 
programs.
(7) FUNDING.—The Director shall 
ensure that the program is 
fully funded, to the extent 
feasible, from appropriated funds.
artificial intelligence at for-profit institutions, nonprofit research institutions, or government laboratories; and
(VI) other costs associated with the administration of this Act.

(B) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FELLOWSHIPS.—The Director shall award fellowships to masters and doctoral students and postdoctoral scholars who are pursuing degrees or research in artificial intelligence and related fields, including in the field of technology ethics. In making such awards, the Director shall base the award amount on the estimated cost of attendance for full-time attendance at institutions of higher education and nonprofit organizations (or a consortia of such institutions or organizations) to carry out research on the cyber workforce.

(2) RESEARCH.—In carrying out research pursuant to paragraph (1), the Director shall support research and development activities to—

(A) understand the current state of the cyber workforce, including factors that influence the size, diversity, and career development of that workforce;

(B) examine paths to entry and re-entry into the cyber workforce;

(C) understand trends of the cyber workforce, including demographic representation, educational and professional backgrounds, and factors that shape employee recruitment, development, and retention and how to increase the size, diversity, and capability of the cyber workforce;

(D) examine and evaluate training practices, models, programs, and technologies; and

(E) other closely related topics as the Director determines appropriate.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the activities described in paragraph (2), the Director shall—

(A) collaborate with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education, the Department of Defense, the National Science Foundation, and other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate;

(B) align with the National Initiative on Cybersecurity Education Cybersecurity Workforce Framework to determine practicable and applicable
to the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics surveys in that vary from cycle to cycle.

(B) NEW DATA.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Congress and the Board a report on the progress of the Director in carrying out research and related activities in a timely manner.

(C) LONGITUDINAL DESIGN.—The Director shall, through coordination with the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics surveys on—

(i) the skilled technical workforce;

(ii) working conditions and work-life balance;

(iii) harassment and discrimination;

(iv) sexual orientation and gender identity;

(v) immigration and emigration; and

(vi) any other topics at the discretion of the Director.

(D) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director shall continue and accelerate efforts to enhance the usefulness of National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics surveys for longitudinal research and analysis.

(E) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress that—

(i) evaluates Foundation processes for ensuring the data and analysis produced by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics meets current and future needs; and

(ii) includes such recommendations as the Comptroller General determines are appropriate to improve such processes.

(F) CYBER WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to—

(i) the cybersecurity workforce through programs funded by the National Science Foundation; the Office of Personnel Management in connection with the National Initiative on Cybersecurity Education Cybersecurity Workforce Framework (NIST Special Publication 800-181), or other frameworks, as appropriate, to enable a consistent measurement of the cybersecurity workforce;

(ii) states and territory adopt data on employer requirements and unfilled positions in the cybersecurity workforce;

(iii) key stakeholders and the business community to provide cyber workforce development to determine data requirements used to strengthen the cybersecurity workforce;

(iv) states and the Federal Government survey data for information pertinent to developing national estimates of the cybersecurity workforce;

(v) other states and territories adopt administrative data and other supplementary data sources, as available, to describe and measure the cybersecurity workforce; and

(vi) other states and territories collect statistical data, to the greatest extent practicable, on credential attainment and employment outcomes for the cybersecurity workforce.

SEC. 6. BROADENING PARTICIPATION.

(a) PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE TEACHING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 117(a) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 1862g(a)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “108” and inserting “110”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), as designated by paragraph (1)(A)(v), by adding at the end the following:

(7) collects statistical data, to the greatest extent practicable, on credential attainment and employment outcomes for the cybersecurity workforce.

SEC. 7. CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION SCHOOLS AND PROGRAMS.

(a) CYBERSECURITY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—

(B) in subparagraph (C), as designated by paragraph (1)(A)(v), by adding at the end the following:

(7) collects statistical data, to the greatest extent practicable, on credential attainment and employment outcomes for the cybersecurity workforce.

SEC. 8. CYBERSECURITY SCHOLARSHIP-FOR-SERVICE PROGRAM UPDATE.—

(C) CYBERSECURITY SCHOLARSHIP-FOR-SERVICE PROGRAM.—

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

(A) since cybersecurity risks are constant in the growing digital world, it is critical the United States stay ahead of malicious cyber activity with a workforce that can safeguard our innovation, research, and work environments; and

(B) Federal investments in the Federal Cyber Scholarship-for-Service Program at the National Science Foundation play a critical role in preparing and sustaining a strong, talented, and much-needed national cybersecurity workforce and should be strengthened.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to awards made on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) ROBERT NOYCE TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM UPDATE.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that over the next five years the Foundation should increase the number of scholarships awarded under the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship program established under section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 2008 (20 U.S.C. 10932(2)) by 50 percent.

(b) OUTREACH.—To increase the diversity of participants, the Director shall support symposia, forums, conferences, and other activities to expand and enhance outreach to—

(A) historically Black colleges and universities that are part B institutions, as defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2));

(B) Tribal Colleges or Universities;

(C) minority-serving institutions;

(D) institutions of higher education that are located near or serve rural communities;

(E) labor organizations; and

(F) other educational institutions that serve or support veterans.
(c) NSPI INCLUDES INITIATIVE.—The Director shall award grants and cooperative agreements, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations or consortia (of such institutions or organizations) to carry out a comprehensive national initiative to facilitate the development of networks and partnerships to build effective, relevant, and expanding self-sustaining communities in broadening participation in STEM studies and careers of groups historically underrepresented in such studies and careers.

(d) FACULTY PARTICIPATION (OR MAJOR FACILITIES AWARDS).—The Director shall require organizations seeking a cooperative agreement for the management of the operations of a Foundation project to demonstrate prior experience and current capabilities in employing best practices in broadening participation in science and engineering and ensure implementation of such practices is considered in oversight of the award.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS WITH EMERGING RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.—The Director shall establish a five-year pilot program to enhance partnerships between emerging research institutions and institutions classified as very high research activity by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education at the time of application. In carrying out this program, the Director shall—

(1) propose a framework for evaluation of the effectiveness of programs.

(2) require a description of the strategic plan to sustain the proposed activities beyond the duration of the grant;

(3) require awardees funded under paragraph (1) to report on the partnership activities and the results of the annual reporting requirements of the Foundation;

(4) solicit feedback from the organizations participating in such form as the Director deems appropriate; and

(5) submit a report to Congress after the third year of the pilot program that includes—

(A) an assessment, drawing on feedback from the research community and other sources of information, of the effectiveness of the pilot program for improving the quality of partnerships of emerging research institutions; and

(B) if deemed effective, a plan for permanent implementation of the annual reporting requirements of the Foundation.

(f) THOUGHT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PROGRAM UPDATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 525 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p-15) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) by—

(i) striking “Native American” and inserting “American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian”; and

(ii) inserting “post-secondary credentials and” before “associate’s”;

(B) in subsection (b) by striking “undergraduate and graduate degrees” and inserting “, baccalaureate, and graduate degrees”;

(C) in subsection (c) by inserting “and STEM” after “laboratory.”

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this program $107,250,000 for fiscal year 2022 through fiscal year 2026.

(3) GIVERSITY IN TECH RESEARCH.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations or consortia (of such institutions or organizations) to support basic and applied research that yields a scientific evidence base for improving the design and emergence, development and deployment, and management and ultimate effectiveness of organizations of all kinds, including research centers, workforces, equity, and inclusion in the technology sector.

(b) CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR EPSCOR.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(i) since maintaining the Nation’s scientific and economic leadership requires the participation of talented individuals nationwide, EPSCOR investments into State research and education capacities are in the Federal interest and should be sustained; and

(ii) EPSCOR should maintain its experimental component by supporting innovative methods for improving research capacity and competitiveness.

(B) DEFINITION OF EPSCOR.—In this subsection, the term “EPSCOR” has the meaning given in the term in section 502 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p note).

(2) UPDATE OF EPSCOR.—Section 517(f)(2) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p-8(f)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: “(C) an assessment of the quantity and diversity of undergraduate and graduate students, and teachers; and”.

(3) FOSTERING STEM RESEARCH DIVERSITY AND CAPACITY PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a program to make awards on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to eligible institutions to implement and study innovative approaches to increasing research capacity in order to engage and retain students from a range of institutions and diverse backgrounds in STEM.

(2) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this subsection the term “eligible institution” means an institution of higher education that, according to the data published by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, is not, on average, among the top 100 institutions in Federal research and development expenditures during the 3 year period prior to the award.

(3) PURPOSE.—The program established in paragraph (1) shall be focused on achieving simultaneous impacts at the student, faculty, and institutional levels by increasing the research capacity at eligible institutions and the number of undergraduate and graduate students pursuing STEM degrees from eligible institutions.

(4) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this program, the Director shall—

(A) require eligible institutions seeking funding under this subsection to submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, containing such information and assurances as the Director may require.

(B) require that no eligible institution receive more than $10,000,000 in any single year of funds made available under this section.

(5) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In awarding a grant under this subsection, the Director may also consider—

(A) the extent to which the applicant will support students from diverse backgrounds, including first-generation undergraduate students;

(B) the geographic and institutional diversity of the eligible institutions;

(C) how the applicants can leverage public-private partnerships and existing partnerships with Federal Research Agencies;

(D) the extent to which the applicants will support the mission of the Foundation and support the mission of the Foundation.

(6) CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING UNIVERSITIES.—The Director shall make awards, on a competitive basis, to eligible institutions described in paragraph (2) to support the creation of the Foundation and to build institutional research capacity at eligible institutions.

(7) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall make awards, on a competitive basis, to eligible institutions described in paragraph (2) to support the creation of the Foundation and to build institutional research capacity at eligible institutions.

(B) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—
activities in this Act.

(ii) shall be

(a) a historically Black college or university;

(b) a Tribal College or University;

(c) a minority-serving institution; or

(d) an institution of higher education with an established STEM capacity building program focused on traditionally underrepresented populations in STEM, including Native Hawaiians, Alaska Natives, and Indians; and

(ii) shall have not more than $50,000,000 in annual expenditures for research and development expenditures for science and engineering as reported through the National Science Foundation Higher Education Research and Development Survey.

(B) Partnerships.—An eligible institution receiving a grant under this subsection may carry out the activities of the grant through a partnership with other entities, including community colleges and other eligible institutions.

(3) Proposals.—To receive an award under this subsection, an eligible institution shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require, that describes how the eligible institution will establish or expand research office capacity and how such awards will be used.

(A) conduct an assessment of capacity-building and research infrastructure needs of an eligible institution;

(B) enhance institutional resources to provide administrative research development support to faculty at an eligible institution;

(C) bolster the institutional research capacity, including capacity to provide adequate support grants awarded by the Foundation;

(D) support the acquisition of instrumentation necessary to build research capacity at an eligible institution in research areas directly associated with the Foundation;

(E) increase capability of an eligible institution to move technology into the marketplace;

(F) increase engagement with industry to execute research through the SBIR and STTR programs (as defined in section 9(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(e))) and direct contracts at an eligible institution;

(G) provide student engagement and research training opportunities at the undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral levels at an eligible institution;

(H) further faculty development initiatives and strengthen institutional research training infrastructure, capacity, and competitiveness of an eligible institution; or

(I) address plans and prospects for long-term sustainability of institutional enhancements at an eligible institution resulting from the award including, if applicable, how the award may be leveraged by an eligible institution to build a broader base of support.

(4) Awards.—Awards made under this subsection shall be for periods of 3 years, and may be extended for periods of not more than 5 years.

(5) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out the activities in this Act.

(k) CHIEF DIVERSITY OFFICER OF THE NSF.—

(A) APPOINTMENT.—The Director shall appoint a senior agency official within the Office of the Director as a Chief Diversity Officer.

(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Chief Diversity Officer shall have significant experience, within the Federal Government and the science community, with diversity- and inclusion-related matters, including—

(i) civil rights compliance;

(ii) harassment policy, reviews, and investigations;

(iii) equal employment opportunity; and

(iv) disability policy.

(C) Functions.—The Chief Diversity Officer shall direct the Office of Diversity and Inclusion of the Foundation and report directly to the Director in the performance of the duties of the Chief Diversity Officer under this subsection.

(2) Duties.—The Chief Diversity Officer is responsible for providing advice on policy, oversight, and guidance with respect to matters of the Foundation related to diversity and inclusion, including ensuring the geographic diversity of the Foundation programs. Other duties may include—

(A) establishing and maintaining a strategic plan that publicly states a diversity definition, vision, and goals for the Foundation;

(B) defining a set of strategic metrics that are—

(i) directly linked to key organizational priorities and goals of the Foundation;

(ii) actionable; and

(iii) actively used to implement the strategic plan under paragraph (1);

(C) advising and development of a strategic plan for diverse participation by individuals and institutions of higher education, including community colleges, historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges or universities, minority-serving institutions, institutions of higher education with an established STEM capacity building program focused on traditionally underrepresented populations in STEM, including Native Hawaiians, Alaska Natives, and Indians, and institutions from jurisdictions eligible to participate in section 13 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1862z);

(D) advising in the establishment of a strategic plan for outreach to, and recruiting from, untapped locations and underrepresented populations;

(E) advising on a diversity and inclusion strategy for the Foundation’s portfolio of PreK-12 STEM education focused programs and activities, including goals for addressing barriers to participation;

(F) advising on the application of the Foundation’s broader impacts review criterion; and

(G) performing such additional duties and exercises such powers as the Director may prescribe.

(3) Funding.—From any amounts appropriated for the Foundation for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, the Director shall allocate $5,000,000 to carry out this subsection for each such year.

SEC. 7. FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH.

(a) Definition.—In this section:

(1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term “covered individual” means the principal investigator, co-principal investigators, and any other person at the institution who is responsible for the design, conduct, or reporting of research or educational activities funded or proposed for funding by the Foundation.

(2) FOREIGN COUNTRY OF CONCERN.—The term “foreign country of concern” means the People’s Republic of China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or any other country deemed to be a country of concern as determined by the Department of State.

(3) MALIGNE FOREIGN GOVERNMENT TALENT RECRUITMENT PROGRAM.—The term “malign foreign government talent recruitment program” means any program or activity that includes compensation, including cash, research funding, honorific titles, promised future compensation, or remuneration, provided by the foreign state or an entity sponsored by the foreign state to the targeted individual in exchange for the individual transferring knowledge and expertise to the foreign country.

(b) BROADER IMPACTS.—

(1) ASSESSMENT.—Not more than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into an agreement with a qualified independent organization to assess whether the Broad impacts criterion is applied across the Foundation and make recommendations for improving the effectiveness for meeting the goals established in section 326 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1682p-11).

(2) IMPACTS.—For each award on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support activities to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and availability of resources for implementing the Broad impacts review criteria and to improve the full range of potential broader impacts available to researchers to satisfy this criterion;

(b) repositories and clearingshouses for sharing best practices and collaborating; and

(C) tools for evaluating and documenting societal impacts of research.

(SECTION 2 OF THE CHANGE OF TITLE—from “LEGISLATION” to “POLICY”).—It is the sense of Congress that the Director should continue to identify opportunities to reduce the administrative burden on investigators, as appropriate, through the National Science and Technology Council in accordance with the authority provided under section 1746 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 42 U.S.C. 6601 note), to identify and address potential security risks that threaten research integrity and other risks to the research enterprise;

(B) serving as the Foundation’s primary resource for all issues related to the security and integrity of the conduct of Foundation-supported research;

(C) conducting outreach and education activities for awardees on research policies and potential security risks;

(D) educating Foundation program managers and other directorate staff on evaluating Foundation awards and awardees for potential security risks; and

(E) communicating reporting and disclosure requirements to awardees and applicants for funding.

(3) OVERSIGHT.—The Director shall appoint a senior agency official within the Office of the Director as a Chief of
Research Security, whose primary responsibility is to manage the office established under paragraph (1).

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—No later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall provide a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of the resolution, and the number of full time employees needed to carry out the functions of the Office established in paragraph (1).

(4) RESEARCH SECURITY.—The Director shall develop an online resource hosted on the Foundation's website containing up-to-date information, tailored for institutions and individual researchers, including—

(A) an explanation of Foundation research security policies;
(B) unclassified guidance on potential security risks that threaten scientific integrity and other risks to the research enterprise;
(C) examples of beneficial international collaborations and how such collaborations enhance research and development capability;
(D) promising practices for mitigating security risks that threaten research integrity; and
(E) additional reference materials, including tools that assist organizations seeking Foundation funding and awareness of information disclosure to the Foundation.

(5) RISK ASSESSMENT CENTER.—The Director shall enter into an agreement with a qualified independent organization to create a new risk assessment center to—

(A) help the Foundation develop the online resources under paragraph (4); and
(B) assist the Foundation in assessing and identifying issues related to nondisclosure of current and pending research funding, risks to the Foundation merit review process, and other issues that may negatively affect the Foundation proposal and award process due to undue foreign interference.

(6) RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Director shall continue to issue research grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research that results in the development and commercialization of new technologies and the development of the research environment, including research on misconduct or breaches of research integrity and detrimental research practices.

(7) AUTHORITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to existing authorities for preventing waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement of federal funds, the Director, acting through the Office of Research Security and Policy and in coordination with the Foundation’s Office of Inspector General, shall have the authority to—

(i) conduct risk assessments, including through the use of open-source analysis and analysis of research and development award applications and disclosures to the Foundation, in coordination with the Risk Assessment Center established in paragraph (4);

(ii) request the submission to the Foundation, by an institution of higher education or other organization applying for a research and development award, of supplementary documentation, including copies of contracts, grants, or any other agreement specific to foreign appointments, employment with a foreign entity, membership in a foreign professional society, or other organization; and

(B) LIMITATIONS.—In exercising the authorities under this paragraph, the Director shall—

(i) take necessary steps, as practicable, to protect the privacy of all covered individuals and other parties involved in the application and disclosure assessments under clause (A)(1);

(ii) endeavor to provide justification for requests for submissions documentation made under clause (A)(1);

(iii) require that allegations be proven by a preponderance of evidence; and

(iv) as practicable, afford subjects an opportunity to provide comments and rebuttal and an opportunity to appeal before final administrative action is taken.

(8) MALIGN FOREIGN TALENT RECRUITMENT PROGRAM PROHIBITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish a requirement that, as part of an application for a research and development award from the agency—

(i) each covered individual listed on the application for a research and development award certifies that they are not an active participant of a malign foreign talent recruitment program from a foreign country of concern and will not be a participant in such a program for the duration of the award; and

(ii) each institution of higher education or other organization applying for such an award certifies that each covered individual who is employed by the institution of higher education or other organization has been made aware of the requirement under this subsection.

(B) INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.—Each policy required by subparagraph (A) shall not prohibit—

(i) making scholarly presentations regarding scientific information not otherwise controlled under law;

(ii) participation in international conferences or other international exchanges, partnerships or programs that involve open disclosure of scientific information, and which are aimed at advancing international scientific understanding; and

(iii) other international activities deemed appropriate by the Director.

(C) LIMITATION.—The policy developed under subparagraph (A) shall not apply retroactively to research and development awards made prior to the establishment of the policy by the Director.

(9) SECURITY TRAINING MODULES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in collaboration with the Director of the National Institutes of Health and other relevant Federal research agencies, shall issue guidelines for an agreement between the Foundation and a qualified entity for the development of online research security training modules for the research community, including modules that focus on international collaboration and international travel, foreign interference, and rules for proper use of funds, disclosure, conflict of commitment, and conflict of interest.

(B) STAKEHOLDER INPUT.—Prior to entering into the agreement under clause (A), the Director shall consult with the following—

(i) the private sector, intelligence, and law enforcement stakeholders regarding the scope and content of training modules, including the diversity of needs across institutions of higher education and other organizations receiving Federal research and development funds to use in developing their own training programs to address the unique security and risk profiles of such institutions, including adoption of training modules developed under the paragraph.

(C) DEVELOPMENT.—The Director shall ensure that the entity identified in (A) develops modules that can be adapted and utilized across Federal research agencies and

(i) develops and implements a plan for regularly updating the modules, and

(ii) develops modules that can be adapted and utilized across Federal research agencies.

(D) GUIDELINES.—The Director, in collaboration with the Director of the National Institutes of Health, shall develop guidelines for institutions of higher education and other organizations receiving Federal research and development funds to use in developing their own training programs to address the unique security and risk profiles of such institutions, including adoption of training modules developed under the paragraph.

(E) IMPLEMENTATION.—Drawing on stakeholder input under subparagraph (B), not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish a requirement that, as part of an application for a research and development award from the Foundation, the institution of higher education or other organization applying for such an award certifies that each covered individual who is employed by the institution or organization has been made aware of the requirement under this subparagraph.

(10) RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT IN RESEARCH TRAINING.—Section 7099 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Research, and Science Act (42 U.S.C. 18620-1) is amended by—

(A) striking “postdoctoral researchers” and inserting “postdoctoral researchers, faculty, and other senior personnel”;

(B) by inserting before the period at the end of section 7099, the following:—

(11) NATIONAL ACADEMIES GUIDE TO RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT IN RESEARCH.—Section 7099 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Research, and Science Act (42 U.S.C. 18620-1) is amended by—

(A) inserting “and gender harassment as defined in the 2018 Academies report entitled “Sexual Harassment of Women: Climate, Culture, and Consequences in Academic Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end of section 7099, the following:—

(12) NATIONAL ACADEMIES GUIDE TO RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT IN RESEARCH.—Section 7099 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Research, and Science Act (42 U.S.C. 18620-1) is amended by—

(A) inserting “gender harassment as defined in the 2018 Academies report entitled “Sexual Harassment of Women: Climate, Culture, and Consequences in Academic Sciences, Engineer-
under subparagraph (A), the Academies, as part of such agreement, shall submit to the Director and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives the recommendation of the Senate the report referred to in such subparagraph, as updated pursuant to such subparagraph.

(e) Research Ethics.—

(1) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress—

(A) a number of emerging areas of research have potential ethical, social, safety, and security implications that might be apparent as early as the basic research stage;

(B) the incorporation of ethical, social, safety, and security considerations into the research design and review process for Federal research to mitigate potential harms before they happen;

(C) the Foundation’s agreement with the Academies to conduct a study and make recommendations with respect to governance of research in emerging technologies is a positive step toward accomplishing this goal; and

(D) the Foundation should continue to work with stakeholders to understand and adopt policies that promote best practices for governing risks to emerging technologies at every stage of research.

(2) Ethics Statements.—Drawing on stakeholder input, not later than 18 months after enactment of this Act, the Director shall amend award proposal instructions to include a requirement for an ethics statement to be included as part of any proposal for funding prior to making the award. Such statement shall be considered by the Director in the review of proposals, taking into consideration any relevant input from the peer-reviewers for the proposal, and shall factor into award decisions as deemed necessary by the Director. Such statements may include, as appropriate—

(A) any foreseeable or quantifiable risks to society, including how the research could enable products, technologies, or other outcomes that could intentionally or unintentionally cause significant societal harm;

(B) how technical or social solutions can mitigate such risks and, as appropriate, a plan to implement such mitigation measures;

(C) how partnerships and collaborations in the research can help mitigate potential harm and amplify potential societal benefits.

(D) The Director shall require that any stakeholder input to develop clear guidance on what constitutes a foreseeable or quantifiable risk as described in paragraph (2)(A), and to the extent practicable harmonize this policy with existing ethical policies or related requirements for human subjects.

(4) Research.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to—

(A) coordinate with the heads of other Federal research agencies, and solicit input from the scientific community, to develop and widely disseminate a set of criteria for trustworthiness of open-source tools and methodology and for discipline-specific needs and necessary protections for sensitive information, to be used by Federally funded researchers for the sharing of data, software, and code;

(B) work with stakeholders to identify significant gaps in available repositories meeting the criteria developed under subparagraph (A), and options for supporting the development of additional or enhanced repositories;

(C) award grants on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) for the development, upgrades, and maintenance of open data repositories that meet the criteria developed under subparagraph (A);

(D) work with stakeholders and build on existing models of open access to data management plans (the so-called open access, sustainable, usable tools and infrastructure) to establish and implement effective strategies and technologies for enhancing open access, sustainability, usability, and interoperability of data management plans, including the limits of reproducibility, the consistency and computational results in the development of new computer hardware, tools, and methods; and

(E) research on climate-related risk, vulnerability, resilience, and adaptive capacity of coupled human-environment systems, including risks to ecosystem stability and vulnerable populations.

(G) Climate Change Research.—

(1) In General.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research to improve the quality and sharing of data, code, and supporting metadata to produce reproducible research.

(2) Use of Funds.—Activities funded by a grant under this subsection may include—

(A) fundamental research on climate forcings, feedbacks, responses, and thresholds in the earth system, including impacts on and contributions from local and regional systems;

(B) research on climate-related human behaviors and institutions;

(C) research on climate-related risk, vulnerability, resilience, and adaptive capacity of coupled human-environment systems, including risks to ecosystem stability and vulnerable populations.

(D) research to support the development and implementation of effective strategies for understanding and mitigating climate change, including social strategies and research focused on local level forecasting, impacts, and challenges;

(E) research on the design, development, and assessment of effective information and decision-support systems, including understanding and developing effective dissemination pathways;

(F) improved modeling, projections, analyses, and assessments of climate and other Earth system changes;

(G) research to understand the atmospheric processes related to solar radiation management strategies and technologies and examine related economic, geopolitical, social, environmental, and ethical implications, not including research designed to advance future deployment of these strategies and technologies;

(H) the development of effective strategies for educating and training future climate change researchers, and climate change response and mitigation professionals, in both physical processes and as community engagement and science communication;

(I) the development of effective strategies for public and community engagement in all stages of the research and development process; and

(J) partnerships with other agencies to address climate related challenges for specific agency missions.

(h) Violence Research.—

(1) General.—The Director shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to—

(A) support research and development of open-source, sustainable, usable tools and infrastructure that support reproducibility for a broad range of studies across different disciplines;

(B) support research on computational reproducibility, including the limits of reproducibility and the consistency of computational results in the development of new computer hardware, tools, and methods; and

(C) support the education and training of students, faculty, and researchers on computational methods, tools, and techniques to improve the quality and sharing of data, code, and supporting metadata to produce reproducible research.

(2) Use of Funds.—Activities funded by a grant under this subsection may include—

(A) research on the magnitude and distribution of fatal and nonfatal violence;
Grant Programs and Incentives

- **The Director shall—**
  1. actively communicate opportunities and solicit proposals for social, behavioral, and economic research that support and train investigators in cross-disciplinary and interdisciplinary programs, including the Convergence Accelerator and agency priority activities, and the Multidisciplinary Research Infrastructure program; and
  2. ensure social, behavioral, and economic science researchers are represented on relevant review panels for such activities.

- **MEASURING IMPACTS OF FEDERALLY FUNDED R&D.**—The Director shall award grants on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support new and expanded collaborations, and support capacity building activities to increase the number of new researchers trained in cross-disciplinary violence research.

- **SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES.**—The Director shall:
  1. actively communicate opportunities and solicit proposals for social, behavioral, and economic research that support and train investigators in cross-disciplinary and interdisciplinary programs, including the Convergence Accelerator and agency priority activities, and the Multidisciplinary Research Infrastructure program; and
  2. ensure social, behavioral, and economic science researchers are represented on relevant review panels for such activities.

- **IMPROVING THE UNDERSTANDING OF EXTREME EVENTS.**—The Director shall award grants on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support research and development of data, models, indicators, and associated analytical tools to improve our understanding of the impacts of federally funded research on society, including through binational research and development, protecting good jobs in the private sector, State, tribal, and local governments, non-profit organizations and water management professionals; and grow the scientific workforce capable of studying and managing the food-energy-water system, through education and other activities, to include:
  1. developing or scaling best practices, including through binational research and development, to increase decision support capability; and
  2. development of equipment and instrumentation for innovation in resilient engineered infrastructures; and
  3. multidisciplinary research on the behavior of individuals and communities engaging in to detect, perceive, understand, predict, assess, mitigate, and prevent risks and to improve emergency planning and response.

- **ADVANCED MINING TECHNOLOGIES.**—The Director shall carry out a program of research and related activities for unmanned aerial vehicle technologies, which may include a prize competition pursuant to section 214 of the Stevenson-Wynder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) and support for undergraduate and graduate curriculum development.

- **LEVERAGING INTERNATIONAL EXPERTISE IN RESEARCH.**—The Director shall explore and advance opportunities for leveraging international capabilities and resources that align with the Foundation and United States research priorities and have the potential to benefit United States prosperity, security, health, and well-being, including through binational research and development organizations and foundations and by sending teams of Foundation scientific staff for site visits of scientific facilities and universities.

- **SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.**—In accordance with section 263 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, the Director shall carry out activities in support of sustainable chemistry, including:
  1. establishing a program to award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to:
    a. individual investigators and teams of investigators, including to the extent practicable, early career investigators for research development;
    b. collaborative research and development partnerships among universities, industry, and non-profit organizations; and
    c. fundamental and sustainable chemistry principles into elementary, secondary, undergraduate, and graduate chemistry and chemical engineering curriculum and research training leading to that level of education and training; and
  2. incorporating sustainable chemistry into existing Foundation research and development programs; and

- **RISK AND RESILIENCE RESEARCH.**—The Director shall award grants on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education or non-profit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to:
  1. improve our ability to understand, model, and predict extreme events and natural hazards, including through binational research and development, to increase decision support capability; and
  2. develop real-time, cyber-enabled interfaces that improve understanding of the behavior of food-energy-water systems and increase decision-making capability; and
  3. support research that will lead to innovative solutions to critical food-energy-water system problems; and
  4. grow the scientific workforce capable of studying and managing the food-energy-water system, through education, training, and other professional development.

- **TECHNOLOGY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH.**—The Director shall award grants on a competitive basis for research to:
  1. increase understanding of social media and consumer technology access and use patterns and related psychological and behavioral issues, particularly for adolescents; and
  2. explore the role that consumer technology in rising rates of depressive symptoms, suicidal ideation, drug use, and deaths of despair, particularly for communities experiencing long-term economic distress.

- **MANUFACTURING RESEARCH AMENDMENT.**—Section 506(a) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p-1(a)) is amended—
  1. in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end; and
  2. in paragraph (6)—
    a. by striking “and” before “virtual manufacturing”; and
    b. by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and artificial intelligence and machine learning;”; and
  3. by adding at the end the following:
    7. additive manufacturing, including new material designs, composite materials, and 3D printing techniques, and real-time process controls; and
    8. continuous manufacturing of biological products and simulating and predictive monitoring and control techniques.”.

- **CRITICAL MINERALS MINING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.**—In general.—The Director shall award grants on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education or nonprofit organizations (or consortium of such institutions or organizations) to support basic research that will accelerate innovation to advance critical minerals mining strategies and technologies for the purpose of making better use of domestic resources and eliminating national reliance on minerals and mineral materials that are subject to supply disruptions.

- **USE OF FUNDS.**—Activities funded by a grant under this subsection may include:
  1. advancing mining research and development activities to develop new mapping and mining technologies and techniques, including advanced critical mineral extraction, production, separation, alloying, or processing technologies and technologies that can decrease energy intensity, potential environmental impact and costs of those activities;
  2. conducting long-term Earth observation on the evolution of microbial diversity at such sites;
(C) examining the application of artificial intelligence for geological exploration of critical minerals, including what the size and diversity of data sets would be required; (D) improving the application of machine learning for detection and sorting of critical minerals, including what the size and diversity of data sets would be required; (E) funded isotope studies of critical minerals and the development of more refined geologic models; (F) improved understanding of the geological and geophysical processes through which critical minerals form and are concentrated into economically viable deposits; or (G) funded mining and research and development opportunities to undergraduate and graduate students to prepare the next generation of mining engineers and researchers.

5. EXISTING PROGRAMS.—The Director shall ensure awards made under this subsection are complementary and not duplicative of existing programs across the foundation and Federal Government.

6. STUDY OF AI RESEARCH CAPACITY.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall conduct a study, or support the development of a study, by the National Science Foundation or any other appropriate organization as determined by the Director, on advancing research and capacity at U.S. institutions of higher education.

(b) STUDY CONTENTS.—The Director shall ensure that, at a minimum, the study under subsection (a) shall explore the following topics:

(1) Which universities are putting out significant peer-reviewed artificial intelligence research, including based on quantity and number of citations.

(B) for each of the universities described in paragraph (1), what specific factors enable their AI research, including computing power, availability, specialized curriculum, and industry and other partnerships.

(C) How universities not included in paragraph (1) could implement the factors in paragraph (2) to produce AI research, as well as case studies that universities can look to as examples and potential pilot programs that the Federal Government could develop or support to help universities produce AI research.

(3) WORKSHOPS.—The Director may support workshops to help inform the study required under this subsection.

(4) PUBLICATION.—The Director shall ensure that the study required under this subsection is made publicly available not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

7. IMPROVING IOT FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURE.—

(a) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION DIRECTIVE ON AGRICULTURAL SENSOR RESEARCH.—In awarding grants under its sensor systems and networked systems programs, the Director shall include in consideration of portfolio balance research and development on sensor connectivity in environments of intermittent connectivity and intermittent computation—

(A) to improve the reliable use of advanced sensing systems in rural and agricultural areas; and

(B) that considers—

(i) direct gateway access for locally stored data;

(ii) attenuation of signal transmission;

(iii) loss of signal transmission; and

(iv) at-scale performance for wireless power.

(b) UPDATE CONSIDERATIONS FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE NSF ADVANCED TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall ensure that grants and funding for the initial operation and maintenance of major research infrastructure program and the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account;
(B) draws on community input, information contained in research proposals, allocation requests, insights from Foundation-funded cyber-infrastructure operators, and Foundation-funded data linkage gathering regarding community needs;
(C) considers computational needs of planned major facilities;
(D) follows established technology trends;
(E) informs users and potential partners about future facilities and services;
(F) addresses the needs of groups historically underserved in OSTP and geographic regions with low availability and high demand for advanced computing resources;
(G) considers how Foundation-supported advanced computing capabilities can be leveraged for activities through the Director for Science and Engineering Solutions; and
(H) provides an update to Congress about the level of funding necessary to fully meet computational resource needs for the research community.

(4) SECURING AMERICAN RESEARCH FROM CYBER THEFT—

(A) NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UPDATE.—Section 101(a)(1) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 3511) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) cloudy, security, and resiliency of computing and networking resources used by institutions of higher education and other nonprofit research institutions for the processing, storage, and transmission of sensitive federally funded research and associated data.

(B) COMPUTING ENCLAVE PILOT PROGRAM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in consultation with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a pilot program to award grants to ensure the security of federally-supported research data and to assist institutions of higher education and their researchers in compliance with regulations regarding the safeguarding of sensitive information related to the use of Federally funded research, and expand security of Federal research.

(ii) DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM.—In selecting universities for the benefit of all Americans.

(iii) DATA LINKAGE AND ACCESS INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) aligned with the principles, best practices, and requirements and obligations for protecting

(II) develops and expands sustainable and mutually-beneficial use-inspired and translational research through diverse funding mechanisms and models, including convergence accelerators;

(iv) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The Director shall establish the enclaves on the benefits derived from the National Secure Data Service demonstration project.

(v) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this subsection $38,000,000 for fiscal years 2022 through 2024, to carry out the activities outlined in this section.

(2) NATIONAL SECURE DATA SERVICE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in consultation with the Chief Statistician of the United States, shall establish a demonstration project to facilitate data access for evidence building while ensuring transparency and privacy.

(ii) DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM.—

(A) aligned with the principles, best practices, and requirements and obligations for protecting

(II) establish a comprehensive and confidential information delineated in the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018 and the Privacy Act of 1974.

(III) TECHNOLOGY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall consider applications and use of systems and technologies that are sufficient to reasonably ensure confidential data and statistical products are protected in accordance with obligations under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, subchapter III, section 3561 et seq., including systems and technologies that ensure raw data and other sensitive inputs are not accessible to recipients of statistical outputs from the National Secure Data Service demonstration project.

(6) TRANSPARENCY.—The National Secure Data Service demonstration project established under paragraph (2) shall maintain a public website with up-to-date information on supported projects.

(7) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Secure Data Service demonstration project established under paragraph (2) shall submit a report to Congress that includes:

(A) a description of the goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for protecting data, consistent with applicable federal law;

(B) a comprehensive description of all completed or active data linkage activities and projects;

(C) an assessment of the effectiveness of the demonstration project for mitigating risks and removing barriers to a sustained implementation of the National Secure Data Service as recommended by the Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking; and

(D) if deemed effective by the Director, a plan for scaling up the demonstration project to facilitate data access for evidence building while ensuring transparency and privacy.

(8) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this subsection $9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 9. DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS—

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriated funds, there is established within the Foundation the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to advance the research and development on Evidence-Based Policymaking; and

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Directorate established under subsection (a) is to support use-inspired and translational research through diverse funding mechanisms and models, including convergence accelerators;

(c) ACTIVITIES.—The Director shall achieve the purposes described in subsection (b) by awarding financial assistance through the Directorate to—

(I) support transformative advances in use-inspired and translational research through diverse funding mechanisms and models, including convergence accelerators;

(ii) develop and expand sustainable and mutually-beneficial use-inspired and translational research and development partnerships and collaborations among institutions of higher education serving institutions and emerging research institutions, non-profit organizations,
labor organizations, and businesses and other for-profit entities, Federal or State agencies, community organizations, other Foundation directorates, national labs, field stations and marine laboratories, the private sector, and international entities, as appropriate, binational research and development foundations and funds, and excluding foreign entities of concern, and other organizations;

(4) build capacity for use-inspired and translational research at institutions of higher education, including necessary administrative support;

(5) expand opportunities for researchers to contribute to use-inspired and translational research including through support for workshops and training, and multidisciplinary research centers;

(6) support the education, mentoring, and training of undergraduate students, graduate students, and postdoctoral researchers in use-inspired and translational approaches to research and entrepreneurship in key focus areas identified under subsection (g) through scholarships, fellowships, and traineeships;

(7) support translational research infrastructure, including platforms and testbeds, data centers, software tools, and networks and communication platforms for interactive and collective learning and information sharing;

(8) identify social, behavioral, and economic drivers and consequences of technological innovations; and

(9) ensure the programmatic work of the Directorate and Foundation incorporates a worker perspective through participation by labor organizations and workforce training organizations.

(d) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall appoint an Assistant Director responsible for the management of the Directorate established under subsection (a).

(2) TERM LIMIT.—The Assistant Director appointed under paragraph (1) shall serve a term lasting no longer than 4 years.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Assistant Director shall be an individual, who by reason of professional background and experience, is specially qualified to—

(A) advise the Director on all matters pertaining to use-inspired and translational research, development, and commercialization at the Foundation, including partnerships with Federal, State, and other users of Foundation funded research; and

(B) develop and implement the necessary policies and procedures to promote a culture of use-inspired and translational research within the Directorate and across the Foundation and carry out the responsibilities under paragraph (4).

(4) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Assistant Director shall include—

(A) advising the Director on all matters pertaining to use-inspired and translational research and development activities at the Foundation, including effective practices for convergence research;

(B) identifying opportunities for and facilitating collaboration and coordination, where appropriate, on use-inspired and translational research, development, commercialization, and societal application activities;

(i) among the offices, directorates, and divisions within the Foundation; and

(ii) between the Foundation and stakeholders in the academic, the private sector, including non-profit entities, labor organizations, Federal or State agencies, and international entities, as appropriate;

(C) ensuring that the activities carried out under this section are not duplicative of activities supported by other parts of the Foundation or other relevant Federal agencies;

(D) approving all new programs within the Directorate;

(E) developing and testing diverse merit-review models and mechanisms for selecting and providing awards for use-inspired and translational research and development at different scale levels; and

(F) assessing the success of programs;

(G) administering programs to achieve the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(H) performing other such duties pertaining to the purposes in subsection (b) as are required.

(5) RELATIONSHIP TO THE DIRECTOR.—The Assistant Director shall report to the Director.

(6) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROGRAMS.—No other directorate within the Foundation shall report to the Assistant Director.

(e) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), the Director shall establish an advisory committee to assess, and make recommendations regarding, the activities carried out under this section.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The advisory committee shall—

(A) be individuals with relevant experience or expertise, including individuals from industry and national labs, educators, academic subject matter experts, including individuals with knowledge of the technical and social dimensions of science and technology, technology transfer experts, labor organizations, and representatives of civil society, community organizations, and other non-governmental organizations; and

(B) consist of at least 10 members broadly representative of stakeholders, including no less than 3 members from the private sector, none of whom shall be an employee of the Federal Government.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Committee shall be responsible for—

(A) reviewing and evaluating activities carried out under this section; and

(B) assessing the success of the Director and program strategies for fulfilling the purposes in subsection (b).

(f) EXISTING PROGRAMS.—The Convergence Accelerator, the Growing Convergence Research, Other Federal Programs, and any other program, at the discretion of the Director, may be managed by the Directorate.

(g) FOCUS AREAS.—In consultation with the research community, the Director, and other Federal agencies, shall identify, and regularly update, up to 5 focus areas to guide activities under this section. In selecting such focus areas, the Director shall consider the following societal challenges:

(1) CLIMATE change and environmental sustainability.

(2) Global competitiveness and domestic job creation in critical technologies.

(3) Cybersecurity.

(4) National security.

(5) STEM education and workforce.

(6) Social and economic inequality.

(h) TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may award grants and cooperative agreements to institutions of higher education, or consortia thereof, to establish, maintain, and support of Technology Research Institutes in key technology areas, as determined by the Director.

(2) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under this section may be used by a Technology Research Institute to—

(A) conduct fundamental research to advance innovation in a key technology; and

(B) conduct research involving a key technology to solve challenges with social, economic, health, scientific, and national security implications;

(C) further the development, adoption, and commercialization of innovations in key technology focus areas, including through partnerships with other Federal agencies and Federal laboratories, industry, including startup companies, labor organizations, civil society organizations, and state and local, and Tribal governments.

(D) develop and manage multi-user research testbeds and instrumentation for key technologies;

(E) develop and manage an accessible repository, as appropriate, for research data and computational models relevant to the relevant key technology field, consistent with applicable privacy and intellectual property laws;

(F) convene national workshops for researchers and other stakeholders in that technology area;

(G) establish traineeship programs for graduate students who pursue research related to the technology leading to a masters or doctorate degree by providing funding and other assistance, and by providing graduate student opportunities for research experiences in government or industry related to the students’ studies in that technology area.

(H) engage in outreach and engagement to broaden participation in technology research and education; and

(I) support such other activities that the Director determines appropriate.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making awards under this section, the Director may consider to the extent to which the activities proposed—

(A) have the potential to create an innovation ecosystem, or enhance existing ecosystems, to translate Technology Research Institute research into applications and products, as appropriate to the topic of each Institute;

(B) support transdisciplinary research and development across multiple institutions of higher education and organizations;

(C) support transdisciplinary education activities, including curricula development, research experiences, and faculty professional development across undergraduate, graduate, and professional academic programs;

(D) involve partnerships with multiple types of institutions, including emerging research institutions, K-12 schools, Tribal colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority serving institutions, and with other Federal agencies, Federal laboratories, industry, state, local, and Tribal governments, labor organizations, civil society organizations, and other entities that may use or be affected by the technology; and

(E) include a component that addresses the ethical, societal, safety, and security implications relevant to the application of the technology.

(4) DURATION.—

(A) INITIAL PERIOD.—An award under this section shall be for an initial period of 5 years.

(B) RENEWAL.—An established Technology Institute may apply for, and the Director may grant, extended funding for periods of 5 years on a merit-reviewed basis.

(5) APPLICATION.—An institution of higher education or consortia thereof seeking financial assistance under this section shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require.
(6) COMPETITIVE, MERIT-REVIEW.—In making awards under the section, the Director shall—
(A) use a competitive, merit review process that is open to the public and conducted by a duly designated, independent panel of experts having relevant expertise from both the private and public sectors; and
(B) ensure the focus areas of the Institute do not substantially and unnecessarily duplicate the efforts of any other Technology Research Institute or any other similar effort at another Federal agency.

(7) PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.—Section 602 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (42 U.S.C. 1862s–9) is amended—

(e) PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the program established in section 508 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862s–8), the Director may award grants to eligible entities for planning and capacity building at institutions of higher education.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘eligible entity’ means an institution of higher education (or a consortium of such institutions) that, according to the data published by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, is not carrying out, among the top 100 institutions in Federal R&D expenditures during the 3 year period prior to the year of the award.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—In addition to activities listed under subsection (c), an eligible entity receiving a grant under this subsection may use funds to—
(A) ensure the availability of staff, including technology transfer professionals, entrepreneurs in residence, and other mentors as required to accomplish the purpose of this subsection;
(B) revise institution policies, including policies related to intellectual property and faculty entrepreneurship, and taking other necessary steps to ensure effective implementation of hard and soft intellectual property practices for academic technology transfer;
(C) adopt new local and regional partnerships among institutions of higher education and between institutions of higher education and private sector entities and other relevant organizations with the purpose of building networks, expertise, and other resources to identify promising research that may have potential market value and enable researchers to pursue further development and transfer of their ideas into possible commercial or other use;
(D) develop seminars, courses, and other educational opportunities for students, post-doctoral researchers, faculty, and other relevant staff at institutions of higher education to increase awareness and understanding of entrepreneurship, patenting, business planning, and other areas relevant to technology transfer, and connect students and researchers to relevant resources, including mentors in the private sector; and
(E) create and fund competitions to allow entrepreneurs and faculty to identify promising ideas that may be the commercialization potential of their ideas.

(4) MINIMUM DURATION AND SIZE OF AWARDS.—Grants under this subsection shall be for a minimum of 3 years in duration and $500,000 in total amount.

(f) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity seeking funding under this subsection shall submit an application to the Director of the Foundation at such time, in such manner, and in accordance with such regulations and format as the Director may require. The application shall include, at a minimum, a description of the eligible entity submitting the application and plans to sustain the proposed activities beyond the duration of the grant.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—From amounts authorized for the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions, there are authorized to carry out the activities under this subsection $40 million for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(h) ENTREPRENEURIAL FELLOWSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award fellowships to Ph.D.-trained scientists and engineers to help develop leaders capable of maturing ideas and technologies from lab to market and forge connections between academic research and government, industry, and finance.

(2) APPLICATION.—An applicant for a fellowship under this subsection shall submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and in accordance with such regulations and format as the Director may require. At a minimum, the Director shall require that applicants—
(A) have completed a doctoral degree in a STEM field no more than 5 years prior to the date of the application; and
(B) have included in the application a letter of support from an institution that describes how the fellow will be embedded in that institution’s research environment.

(i) OUTREACH.—The Director shall conduct program outreach to recruit fellowship applicants—
(A) from diverse research institutions;
(B) from institutions and regions that have not historically been represented in STEM fields; and
(C) from groups historically underrepresented in STEM fields.

(j) THE DIRECTOR MAY ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH A THIRD-PARTY ENTITY TO ADMINISTER THE FELLOWSHIPS.

(k) LONG-TERM SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall award scholarships to low-income individuals to enable such individuals to pursue associate, undergraduate, or graduate level degrees in mathematics, engineering, or computer science.

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a scholarship under this section, an individual—

(i) must be a citizen of the United States, a national or a national of a country whose laws are defined in subsection (4) of section 1101(a) of title 8, an alien admitted as a refugee under section 1157 of title 8, or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence;

(ii) shall prepare and submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require; and

(iii) shall certify to the Director that the individual intends to use amounts received under the scholarship to enroll or continue in full-time education for higher education (as defined in section 1001(a) of title 20) in order to pursue an associate, undergraduate, or graduate level degree in mathematics, engineering, or other technology and science programs designated by the Director.

(b) ABILITY.—Awards of scholarships under this section shall be made by the Director solely on the basis of the ability of the applicant, except that in any case in which 2 or more applicants for such award are possessed of substantially equal ability, and there are not sufficient scholarships available to grant one to each of such applicants, the Director shall award the available scholarships to the applicants in a manner that will tend to result in a geographically wide distribution throughout the United States of recipients’ places of permanent residence.

(3) SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT AND RENEWAL.—The amount of a scholarship awarded under this section shall be $15,000 per year for up to 5 years.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—Of amounts authorized for the Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions, $100,000,000 shall be authorized for this program.

(d) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds made available to carry out this section shall be available for transfer to other offices, directorates, or divisions within the Foundation for such use as the Director determines consistent with the purposes for which such funds are provided.

(2) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER FROM OTHER OFFICES.—No funds shall be available for transfer under the Director for any activities under this section from other offices, directorates, or divisions within the Foundation.

(e) AUTHORITIES.—In addition to existing authorities available to the Foundation, the Director may exercise the following authorities in carrying out the activities under this section:

(A) AWARDS.—In carrying out this section, the Director may provide awards in the form of grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, cash prizes, and other transactions.

(B) APPOINTMENTS.—The Director shall have the authority to make appointments of scientific, engineering, and professional personnel for carrying out research and development functions which require the services of specially qualified personnel relating to the focus areas identified under subsection (g) and such other areas of national research priorities as the Director determines.

(c) ETHICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIETAL CONSIDERATIONS.—The Director shall establish policies regarding engagement with experts in the fields of ethical, legal, and societal considerations, and such other areas of national research priorities as the Director determines.

(d) REPORTS AND ROADMAPS.

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Director shall provide to the relevant authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress an annual report describing projects supported by the Directorate during the previous year.

(2) ROADMAP.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall provide to the relevant authorizing and appropriations committees of Congress a roadmap describing the strategic vision that the Directorate will use to guide investment decisions over the following 3 years.
(2) INCLUSIONS.—The evaluation shall include—
(A) a recommendation on whether the Directorate should be continued or terminated; and
(B) a description of lessons learned from the operation of the Directorate.

SEC. 10. ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENTS.

(a) SUPPORTING VETERANS IN STEM CAREERS.—
The Supporting Veterans in STEM Careers Act of the Future Act is amended by—
(1) striking "annual" and inserting "biennial";
(2) SUNSHINE ACT COMPLIANCE.—Section 15 of the Inspector General of the Foundation shall conduct a review of the compliance of the Board with the requirements described in paragraph (2) as necessary based on a triennial risk assessment.
(3) AVAILABILITY.—On completion of the review required under paragraph (2), the Inspector General shall issue a report to the Congress summarizing the proposed and actual content of closed meetings and determine whether the closure of the meetings was consistent with section 302(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) STRIKING "ANNUAL" AND INSERTING "BIENNIAL".—
(1) so that paragraph (3) reads as follows:
(3) COMPLIANCE REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Foundation shall conduct a review of the compliance of the Board with the requirements described in paragraph (2) as necessary based on a triennial risk assessment.
(2) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5) and inserting the following:
"(4) MATERIALS RELATING TO CLOSED PORTIONS OF MEETING.—To facilitate the risk assessment required under paragraph (3) of this subsection, and any subsequent review conducted by the Inspector General, the Office of the National Science Board shall maintain the General Counsel’s certificate, the presiding officer’s statement, and a transcript or recording of any closed meeting, for at least 3 years after such meeting.

(c) SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING INDICATORS REPORT.—
(1) so that paragraph (1) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863(j)(1)) is amended by striking "January 15" and inserting "March 15".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. Johnson) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Lucas) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to review and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2225, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2225, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act.

The United States has long been a beacon of excellence in science and engineering. We are at a time of markedly increased global competition in research and development. However, while we should be cognizant of our increasing global competition, we must not be constrained by it. To continue to lead, we must chart our own course.

First and foremost, we must significantly boost funding for science. For years, we have allowed billions of dollars of excellent research to go unfunded.

Second, we must fully leverage our STEM talent. We need to empower more women, people of color, rural students, and other underrepresented groups to contribute.

Finally, we must ensure the benefits of science are widely shared. We are at a critical juncture in our Nation’s history, and we need to be more focused on the role of science in our society.

Science and technology are powerful tools for helping solve society’s most pressing challenges. But as this pandemic has demonstrated, some communities and their needs have long been overlooked. We must give voice to a wider range of stakeholders in guiding scientific research.

For more than seven decades, the National Science Foundation has played a critical role in supporting research. Many of the innovations that have fueled American prosperity and security would not have been possible without NSF-funded science.

As we look to the agency’s future, we must seize this opportunity to build upon and leverage its strengths. I believe this legislation does just that.

After a decade of flat funding, H.R. 2225 provides a much-needed increase in funding. The bill sets NSF on a path for steady, sustainable growth. The bill addresses challenges at all levels of STEM education and training. It supports activities and partnerships to broaden participation in NSF-funded projects.

Finally, this bill establishes a new directorate to accelerate progress on emerging technologies and advanced research-driven solutions to societal challenges like climate change and inequality.

This bill is the result of over a year and a half of close, bipartisan collaboration. The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology held multiple hearings and markups to inform its development. We incorporated feedback from dozens of stakeholder groups, policy experts, and thought leaders. And this is reflected in the fact that the bill has been endorsed by 50 scientific societies, universities, and industry associations.

I want to thank Ranking Member Lucas for his partnership in developing this legislation. I also want to thank his staff, in particular, Jennifer Wickre and Catherine Johnson, for their contributions.

And the Science Committee staff on the Democratic side, I would like to thank Dahlia Sokolov and Sara Barber for all of their hard work on this bill. I also want to thank Speaker Pelosi’s staff, Kenneth Russell DeGraff and Reva Price, for helping to get this bill to the floor today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2225, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act. This legislation is one of two Science Committee bills under consideration today to reinforce America’s global scientific leadership and help fund the competition from the Chinese Communist Party.

Together, the NSF for the Future Act and the Department of Energy Act for the Future represent a comprehensive and sustainable approach to building American competitiveness.

Before I discuss the specifics of the NSF for the Future Act, I want to emphasize why it is so critical we act now to counter the threat from the Communist leadership in China and reinvest in American science and technology.

Make no mistake, this is a threat. For years, China has been working to steal, both literally and figuratively, our playbook for innovation. That is because leading the world in science and technology gives you a significant advantage when it comes to national security, cybersecurity, and economic growth.

It is no wonder, then, that we have seen the Chinese Communist Party pursue a technological advantage over us through forced acquisitions, malign foreign talent programs, and intellectual property theft.

They are also overspending us, plain and simple. China’s R&D spending increased more than 50 percent between 2011 and 2016. In that same period, our investment fell by 12 percent, in absolute terms.

There is no question, we must act now to redouble our commitment to American research and development if we are to remain the global leader in science and technology.

This issue is so important that even our colleagues in the Senate have decided to address it. And while some legislative observers have noted that their approach to this bill is less organized and focused, I appreciate that they recognize the urgency of the problem we are facing.

While the Senate chose to tack on countless special interest provisions, the House Science Committee approached this in a deliberate manner, spending more than a year working with stakeholders in government, academia, and industry to identify the best way to invest in our research enterprise and support American competitiveness.

The result is two bipartisan bills that significantly increase research funding while adding strong protections to keep it safe from foreign theft.

The NSF for the Future Act doubles funding for basic research over 5 years, investing a total of $78 billion. It also includes $13 billion in funding for a new Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions, focused on translating the discoveries funded by the foundation into solutions that can be applied to national and societal challenges.
H.R. 2225 helps expand our STEM workforce so that, as we create the technological jobs of the future, we are also developing American workers to fill them. It invests in STEM education at every level, from pre-K to post-doc programs, ensuring all Americans have access to high-quality STEM resources.

Our bill also expands the geographic diversity of American R&D by building research capabilities at minority-serving institutions and universities outside of the top 100 research institutions.

Importantly, the NSF for the Future Act has a strong focus on protecting taxpayer-funded research from adversaries like China, Russia, and Iran. Among the protections included in the bill is a provision that prohibits any grant recipients from participating in malign talent recruitment programs, like the Thousand Talents program.

Protections like these are all the more important as we increase investment in our enterprise in the world.

H.R. 2225 is a strategic and sustainable approach to investing in America science and technology. I would like to thank my colleague, Chairwoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, for all of the work with the bill before the floor today.

At every step in this process, Science Committee Republicans and Democrats have worked together to identify the challenges we face and craft the strongest possible legislation to support American competitiveness. That is due in large part to the chairwoman’s leadership and our shared commitment to making sure America has the best research and development enterprise in the world.

Mr. Speaker, with U.S. leadership in science and technology at risk, the U.S. must recommit to supporting basic research, cutting-edge facilities, and a thriving domestic STEM workforce.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to take action now by supporting the NSF for the Future Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS), the chair of the Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the NSF for the Future Act, a bipartisan bill that will revitalize the agency’s primary mission of supporting fundamental research.

The NSF for the Future Act has been endorsed by nearly 50 organizations, including the APL-CIO, American Society of Civil Engineers, the Semiconductor Industry Association, and higher education institutions across the country.

The bill puts forth a suite of sweeping proposals, from scaling up pre-K-12 STEM education research innovations and modernizing higher education student training to developing more research infrastructure and expanding opportunities to participate in NSF-funded projects.

The NSF for the Future Act also supports the evolution of the NSF by ramping up support for use-inspired and translational research through the creation of a partnership-driven, solutions-oriented directorate.

The National Science Foundation plays a pivotal role in our research economy. As the only Federal agency charged with supporting fundamental research across all scientific disciplines, we cannot risk undermining or diminishing this function. Our capacity to innovate will be constrained if we do not invest in fundamental research dollars.

As members of the Science Committee, we know all too well what is at stake and what we are doing to conduct our due diligence here today. We have heard first-hand hearing to explore the challenges and opportunities for advancing NSF’s mission through a comprehensive reauthorization bill.

We heard from the NSF’s director and chair of the National Science Board that the agency is poised to take on an infusion of funding and an expansion of its mission to deliver the benefits of research to the American people.

We heard from stakeholders all across the country in academia and from the private sector and innovation policy experts that the NSF is an essential asset that has been squeezed by flat budgets for too long.

Yes, here today is a bipartisan effort to commit to doubling scientific research funding in this country. We all remember the headline we got several years ago that diminished the funding for this agency, that gave us the projection of a lost generation in scientific research, yet here today we are ready to act because innovation is the great propellant of this Nation.

The challenges—the unique challenges that we have faced in the 21st century have been bested time and time again because of what we do as Americans. We innovate. And I know that all too well as a Member of Congress from Michigan dedicated to the production and the patents and the hard work to produce results.

Increasing the budget to the NSF is also not new enough. A new directorate charged with use-inspired research with a focus on expanding opportunities, forging new partnerships, and engagement with the public is needed to chart the course forward for this agency. It is time.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote “yes.”

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ), the ranking member of the Research and Technology Subcommittee.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2225, the NSF for the Future Act, which I am proud to be an original cosponsor of, along with Chairwoman JOHNSON, Ranking Member LUCAS, and Chairwoman STEVENS.

As ranking member of the Research and Technology Subcommittee, I am proud of the process this bill went through to get here today, with well over a year’s work, including meetings, roundtables, legislative hearings, and two committee markups.

The final bill includes over 13 Republican amendments to 12 standalone pieces of legislation and 11 recommendations from the House GOP’s China Task Force. It is projected that China surpassed the United States in 2019, in total research and development spending.

I would like to thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their leadership throughout this process, which set the tone for developing thoughtful legislation.

H.R. 2225 takes important steps in expanding the mission of the National Science Foundation to ensure we maintain our edge against rising global competition, while protecting the foundation’s primary mission of supporting fundamental research.

It makes key investments in the STEM workforce to expand the American talent pipeline. It supports world-class research facilities, like Embry-Riddle, Bethune-Cookman, and Stetson Universities, all of which are in my district.

H.R. 2225 also modifies the mission of the NSF to expand opportunities to develop revolutionary technologies that are crucial to our national and economic security.

While making these investments, we also secure taxpayer-funded research and technologies from adversaries like the Chinese Communist Party.

The National Science Foundation Inspector General is seeing a 1,000 percent increase in FBI referrals for research theft inquiries. H.R. 2225 gives the NSF the tools and authorities it needs to address research theft.

The bill also instructs the NSF to develop mandatory security training to ensure that individual researchers, frankly, have no more excuses and that they understand the threat and the Federal policies and guidelines.

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talent programs, like the Chinese Communist Party’s Thousand Talents program. It is critical that we strike a balance between keeping our research enterprise open, but also protecting it from adversaries who seek to take advantage of our open system.

There is more work to be done, but I think these provisions take some big steps in striking that balance.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering H.R. 2225, the NSF for the Future Act; and H.R. 3593, the DOE Science for the Future Act. Both are tributes to the thoughtful bipartisan-ship of the leadership and the staff of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, on which I have the honor of serving.

Last Congress, the Science Committee found itself in the remarkable position of discussing dueling bipartisan proposals to essentially double the science budgets, which, needless to say, represents a big change from years past.

Out of that shared commitment to the future came the thoughtful and bipartisan NSF for the Future Act and the DOE Science for the Future Act. These bills, which represent significant and overdue increases to the budgets for the DOE Office of Science, are crucial to ensuring that our Nation maintains its leadership in the science that will continue to change the world.

H.R. 2225 was specifically written to ensure that the NSF will have the funds to accept a much larger fraction of the qualified research proposals that it receives every year, which is the single most important thing that we can do to ensure the health of the science it supports.

H.R. 3593 contains aggressive but feasible budget profiles for the existing programs of DOE’s Office of Science. It has specific language to reexamine opportunities to expand these programs into new areas under these more ambitious but now, hopefully, realistic budget growth scenarios so that next-generation projects in fields like nuclear fusion, genomics, energy storage, basic energy research, and much more can now be contemplated.

As the only Ph.D. physicist in Congress, I urge my colleagues to support these bills, which I am proud to have worked with my colleagues, Representative GWEN MOORE, from California (Mrs. KIM). I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their extraordinary leadership and the staff of the Science Committee with unanimous support, prevents government-funded researchers from participating in projects that are run by so-called foreign countries of concern, including China, North Korea, Russia, Iran, and others defined by the State Department.

Taxpayer dollars should not be spent on research that could end up in the hands of our adversaries. This is especially true when it comes to China. My bipartisan proposal stands up to the Chinese Communist Party and ensures that our taxpayer dollars are spent wisely.

The NSF for the Future Act also contains language that I have worked on with Congressman MCNERNEY to advance precision agriculture technology. These provisions aim to bolster research and development in precision farming practices, which will help our producers improve efficiency and increase their bottom line.

In sum, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act includes important provisions that will protect American interests and help empower our agricultural community.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for their extraordinary bipartisan leadership on these bills. These two bills recognize the urgency of Federal scientific investment.

Over the past few decades, Federal spending on R&D flattened as a share of our economy, and it has fallen in absolute terms. Meanwhile, global competitors jump-started their economic growth through much investments that spur innovation.

Maintaining our leadership in research and development is arguably more important than ever. Now is the time to be bold in our vision of what is possible. The biennial funding shortfall the nation every year when we refuse to fund a rich portfolio of research opportunities.

I want to talk about the NSF for the Future Act. It is part of the remedy, and it strikes the appropriate balance between funding meaningful projects and programs while expanding the Foundation’s role and mandate to new areas of evolving technologies.

The approach to the creation of a new directorate outlined in the bill sets an appropriate benchmark and more work to be done, but I think these provisions take some big steps in striking that balance.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FEENSTRA).

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and Ranking Member LUCAS for all the work they have done on this bill.
I commend Ranking Member Lucas and Chairwoman Johnson’s leadership for reaching a bipartisan agreement on this legislation. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 2225.

Ms. Johnson of Texas, Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. Ross).

Ms. Ross. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the NSF for the Future Act, a critical piece of legislation that would reinforce our nation’s research enterprise and enhance our status as a world leader in science and research. It is so wonderful that it has been done in a completely bipartisan way.

Included in this legislation is a bipartisan bill I introduced, the NSF Technology Research Institutes Act. This important bill would create a grant program at NSF that will fund technology research activities at institutes of higher education. This will further our national innovation enterprise and ensure our workforce has the requisite skill set to work on cutting-edge research as the key to success in the 21st century.

This program will enable our academic institutions, including those I represent in the Research Triangle area of North Carolina, to further provide their students with critical research experience to build the robust technology workforce our country urgently needs.

I look forward to working with the Senate to ensure this critical bill is signed into law.

Mr. Lucas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. Oberndt), the ranking member of the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee.

Mr. Oberndt. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2225, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have been increasingly alarmed over the last few months at the foreign-based attacks on our nation’s infrastructure. Several weeks ago, the attack against Colonial Pipeline disrupted the supply of gasoline throughout the East Coast. Also several weeks ago, the computer attack against JBS meat processing threatened to disrupt our Nation’s food supply.

Mr. Speaker, the reason these are particularly concerning to me as a computer scientist is the data that indicates we have seriously underinvested in our computer science workforce over the last several decades, particularly compared with other countries.

This bill is a very meaningful step toward solving that problem. It would roughly double the NSF’s investment in basic scientific research over the next few years, particularly in fields like computer science.

It includes a bill that I sponsored, H.R. 3844, the Fellowships and Traineeships for Early-Career AI Researchers Act, that would make meaningful investments in new fellowships and new traineeships to enable the next generation of Americans to become educated and skilled in the field of artificial intelligence.

Another bill that we are considering on the floor tonight, the Department of Energy Energy Research for the Future Act, would continue those investments. It includes another piece of legislation that I authored, the Next Generation Computing Research and Development Act, that would make meaningful investments in next-generation computing capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, taken together, this legislation will attempt to address the problems that have plagued computer science and technical education in this country.

Mr. Speaker, no discussion of this legislation would be complete without some praise for the bipartisan path that this legislation has followed. This legislation includes meaningful contributions from both parties. It is deliberate. It has taken place over the course of more than a year.

Mr. Speaker, it is inclusive. It includes input from hundreds of different industry and academic institutions.

Mr. Speaker, this is the path that legislation in this Chamber should follow.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 2225.

Ms. Johnson of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

My colleagues have done a great job today of explaining all the many reasons we need to pass the National Science Foundation for the Future Act to keep America globally competitive. I thank them for their support of this legislation.

I also want to thank my staff for all the hard work they have done on this bill. America’s scientific and technological competitiveness has been my highest priority as ranking member of the Science Committee. My staff has worked long and hard to create a smart, strategic approach to doubling our investments in research and development, and I appreciate all they have done.

I also want to thank Chairwoman Johnson’s staff for working so closely with us to ensure that we have a bipartisan plan to invest in America’s science and technology leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the NSF for the Future Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. Johnson of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I simply urge all of my colleagues to support the National Science Foundation for the Future Act.

It is really time to acknowledge that we did have to do a lot of extra homework to come to the final portions of this bill, and we did it collaboratively. We involved the entire scientific community, and we believe we have done a great job.

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

Mr. Sablan. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2225, the National Science Foundation for the Future Act, includes my bill, H.R. 3795, to ensure educators from the Northern Marianas Islands, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa are represented in the annual Presidential Award for Excellence in Math and Science Teaching.

Established by Congress in 1983, the Presidential Award is the highest recognition that an elementary or secondary school mathematics or science teacher may receive in the United States. Over 4,800 teachers have been recognized for their contributions in the classroom and to their profession.

Unlike the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Department of Defense schools, each of which may recognize a STEM educator, no more than two awards in total can go to teachers from the four insular areas: the Northern Marianas Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. This limitation has resulted in many years in which no teacher from one of those four areas is selected. The teacher from, for instance, was selected last year. And this lack of recognition defeats the purpose of the program, which is to inspire excellence within each area and provide a role model for other local STEM educators to emulate. These statistics also unfairly disadvantage educators in the insular areas the national recognition and professional development opportunities we provide to STEM educators elsewhere in our nation.

My bill provides a more equitable process by requiring awards to at least one teacher from each of the four areas. By ensuring teachers from all parts of America are represented, more students and schools will benefit from the expert-led training programs and collaboration opportunities available to award- recipients.

I thank Chairwoman Johnson and Ranking Member Lucas for all their support to include into H.R. 2225 this important measure.

I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 2225.

Ms. Jackson Lee. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in proud support of H.R. 2225, the “National Science Foundation for the Future Act,” which authorizes appropriations for the National Science Foundation for the next five fiscal years.

As a former member of the House Science Committee, I believe science and engineering academic research is an essential investment due to the ongoing cybersecurity, national security, and public wellbeing threats attacking the Nation.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) supports basic research that is a primary driver of the U.S. economy, enhances the nation’s security, and advances knowledge to sustain global leadership.

Specifically, the NSF is the only federal agency whose mission includes support for fundamental science and engineering fields.

NSF funds research and education in most fields of science and engineering, providing grants and cooperative agreements to more than 2,000 colleges, universities, K–12 schools.
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SCIENCE FOR THE FUTURE ACT

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3593) to provide guidance for and investment in the research and development activities of the Department of Energy Office of Science, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3593

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 “Department of Energy Science for the Future Act.”

SEC. 2. MISSION OF SCIENCE FOR THE FUTURE ACT.

Section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139) is amended—

(a) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND INNOVATION ACT.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139),” the Director shall carry out a research and development program in basic energy sciences, including materials sciences and engineering, chemical sciences, physical biosciences, geosciences, and other disciplines, to understand, model, and control matter and energy at the electronic, atomic, and molecular levels in order to provide the foundations for new energy technologies, address scientific grand challenges, and support the energy, environment, and national security missions of the Department.

(b) SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY. In carrying out chemistry-related research and development activities under this section, the Director shall prioritize research and development of sustainable chemistry to support clean, safe, and economic alternatives and methodologies to traditional chemical products and processes.

(c) IN GENERAL. The Secretary shall prioritize research and development of effective methods and processes to lower greenhouse gas emissions.

(d) USER FACILITIES. The Director shall carry out the construction, operation, and maintenance of user facilities to support the mission described in subsection (c). As practicable, these facilities shall serve the needs of the Department, industry, the academic community, and other relevant entities for the purposes of advancing the missions of the Department, improving the competitiveness of the United States, protecting public health and safety, and addressing other national priorities and emerging emergencies.

(2) COORDINATION. —

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary—

(i) shall ensure the coordination of the Office of science with the other activities of the Department;

(ii) shall support joint activities among the programs of the Department;

(iii) shall coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies in supporting advancements in related research areas as appropriate; and

(B) shall form partnerships to enhance the utilization of and access to user facilities by other Federal agencies.

(3) OFFICE OF SCIENCE. —The Director—

(A) shall establish a roadmap for the coordination of programs and activities carried out by the Office of Science; and

(B) shall direct all programs which have not recently completed a future planning roadmap consistent with the funding of such programs authorized under the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act to complete such a roadmap.

SEC. 3. BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES PROGRAM.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND INNOVATION ACT. —Section 303 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 16641) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) through (e) as subsections (c) through (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before subsection (c), as so redesignated, the following:

(a) PROGRAM.—As part of the activities authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), the Director shall carry out a research and development program in basic energy sciences, including materials sciences and engineering, chemical sciences, physical biosciences, geosciences, and other disciplines, to understand, model, and control matter and energy at the electronic, atomic, and molecular levels in order to provide the foundations for new energy technologies, address scientific grand challenges, and support the energy, environment, and national security missions of the Department.

(b) SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY.—In carrying out chemistry-related research and development activities under this section, the Director shall prioritize research and development of sustainable chemistry to support clean, safe, and economic alternatives and methodologies to traditional chemical products and processes.

(c) IN GENERAL. The Secretary shall prioritize research and development of effective methods and processes to lower greenhouse gas emissions.

(d) USER FACILITIES. The Director shall carry out the construction, operation, and maintenance of user facilities to support the mission described in subsection (c). As practicable, these facilities shall serve the needs of the Department, industry, the academic community, and other relevant entities for the purposes of advancing the missions of the Department, improving the competitiveness of the United States, protecting public health and safety, and addressing other national priorities and emerging emergencies.

(e) COORDINATION. —

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary—

(A) shall ensure the coordination of the Office of science with the other activities of the Department;

(B) shall support joint activities among the programs of the Department;

(C) shall coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies in supporting advancements in related research areas as appropriate; and

(D) shall form partnerships to enhance the utilization of and access to user facilities by other Federal agencies.

(2) OFFICE OF SCIENCE. —The Director—

(A) shall establish a roadmap for the coordination of programs and activities carried out by the Office of Science; and

(B) shall direct all programs which have not recently completed a future planning roadmap consistent with the funding of such programs authorized under the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act to complete such a roadmap.

SEC. 4. SCIENCE FOR THE FUTURE ACT.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND INNOVATION ACT. —Section 401 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 16641) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) through (k), (m), and (n) as subsections (b) through (k), (m), and (n), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (k), as so redesignated, the following:

(a) PROGRAM.—As part of the activities authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), the Director shall carry out a research and development program in basic energy sciences, including materials sciences and engineering, chemical sciences, physical biosciences, geosciences, and other disciplines, to understand, model, and control matter and energy at the electronic, atomic, and molecular levels in order to provide the foundations for new energy technologies, address scientific grand challenges, and support the energy, environment, and national security missions of the Department.

(b) SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY.—In carrying out chemistry-related research and development activities under this section, the Director shall prioritize research and development of sustainable chemistry to support clean, safe, and economic alternatives and methodologies to traditional chemical products and processes.

(c) IN GENERAL. The Secretary shall prioritize research and development of effective methods and processes to lower greenhouse gas emissions.

(d) USER FACILITIES. The Director shall carry out the construction, operation, and maintenance of user facilities to support the mission described in subsection (c). As practicable, these facilities shall serve the needs of the Department, industry, the academic community, and other relevant entities for the purposes of advancing the missions of the Department, improving the competitiveness of the United States, protecting public health and safety, and addressing other national priorities and emerging emergencies.
‘proton power upgrade’ means the Spallation Neutron Source power upgrade described in—

“(i) the publication titled ‘Facilities for the Future of Science: A Twenty-Year Outlook’, published by the Office of Science of the Department of Energy in December, 2003;

“(ii) the publication titled ‘Four Years Later: An Interim Report on Facilities for the Future of Science: A Twenty-Year Outlook’, published by the Office of Science of the Department of Energy in August, 2007; and

“(iii) the publication approved by the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee on June 9, 2016, titled ‘Report on Facility Upgrades’.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the upgrade under this paragraph occurs before July 30, 2023, with the option for early operation in 2025.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the upgrade under this paragraph $49,800,000 for fiscal year 2022.

“(6) SPALLATION NEUTRON SOURCE SECOND TARGET STATION DEFINED.—For the purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘second target station’ means the Spallation Neutron Source second target station described in—

“(i) the publication titled, ‘Facilities for the Future of Science: A Twenty-Year Outlook’, published by the Office of Science of the Department of Energy in December, 2003;

“(ii) the publication titled, ‘Four Years Later: An Interim Report on Facilities for the Future of Science: A Twenty-Year Outlook’, published by the Office of Science of the Department of Energy in August, 2007; and

“(iii) the publication approved by the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee on June 9, 2016, titled ‘Report on Facility Upgrades’.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the second target station under this paragraph occurs before December 31, 2023, with the option for early operation in 2029.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under this paragraph, including construction—

“(i) $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2022; and

“(ii) $121,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) $202,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(iv) $279,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(v) $300,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(7) SOURCE UPGRADES.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) FLUX.—The term ‘flux’ means the rate of flow of photons.

“(ii) X-RAY.—The term ‘soft x-ray’ means a photon with energy in the range from 50 to 2,000 electron volts.

“(B) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the upgrade of Light Source described in the publication approved by the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee on June 9, 2016, titled ‘Report on Facility Upgrades’ mentioned in subparagraph (A), including the development of a multibend achromat lattice to produce a high flux of coherent x-rays within the soft x-ray energy region.

“(C) TARGET STATION.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the upgrade under this paragraph occurs before September 30, 2029.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the upgrade under this paragraph—

“(i) $75,100,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(ii) $135,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) $127,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(iv) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(v) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(8) LINAC COHERENT LIGHT SOURCE II HIGH ENERGY UPGRADE.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) HIGH ENERGY X-RAY.—The term ‘high energy x-ray’ means x-ray with an energy in the 5 to 13 kiloelectron volt range.

“(ii) HIGH REPETITION RATE.—The term ‘high repetition rate’ means the delivery of x-ray pulses up to 1 million pulses per second.

“(iii) ULTRA-SHORT PULSE X-RAYS.—The term ‘ultra-short pulse x-rays’ means x-ray bursts capable of durations of less than 100 femtoseconds.

“(B) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

“(i) provide for the upgrade to the Linac Coherent Light Source II described in the publication approved by the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee on June 9, 2016, titled ‘Report on Facility Upgrades’; including the construction and development of high energy x-ray facilities; and

“(ii) ensure such upgrade enables the production and use of high energy x-rays to reveal fundamental scientific discoveries; and

“(iii) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2022; and

“(iv) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2023; and

“(v) $75,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(vi) $115,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(vii) $300,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(C) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the upgrade under this paragraph occurs before September 30, 2029.

“(D) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the upgrade under this paragraph—

“(i) $106,925,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(ii) $125,925,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) $150,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(iv) $89,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(v) $89,344,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(9) CRYOMODULE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE FACILITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the construction of a cryomodule repair and maintenance facility to service the Linac Coherent Light Source II at the facility. The Secretary shall consult with the private sector, universities, National Laboratories, and relevant Federal agencies to ensure that this facility has the capability to maintain, repair, and test superconducting radiofrequency accelerator components.

“(B) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under this paragraph—

“(i) $19,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(ii) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(iv) $17,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“(10) NANOSCALE SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER RECAPITALIZATION PROJECT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for the recapitalization of the Nanoscale Science Research Centers, to include the upgrade of equipment at each Center supported by the Office of Science on the date of enactment of this Act, and to develop and maintain a database of information on known and predicted materials properties and computational tools to accelerate breakthroughs in materials discovery and materials understanding.

“(B) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the recapitalization under this paragraph—

“(i) $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(ii) $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(iii) $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(iv) $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(B) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall support a program of research and development for the application of advanced materials synthesis, processing, and innovative use of experimental and theoretical data; and

“(C) co-design of chemical system and chemical modeling software with advanced computing systems and hardware technologies; and

“(D) modeling of chemical processes, assemblages, and reactions for molecular dynamics and quantum chemistry, including through novel computing methods.

“(12) COMPUTATIONAL MATERIALS AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES CENTERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the activities authorized under paragraph (1), the Director shall select and establish up to six centers for computational materials and chemical sciences centers to—

“(i) develop open-source, robust, and validated computational codes and user-friendly software coupled with experimental use of experimental and theoretical data, to enable the design, discovery, and development of new materials and chemical systems; and

“(ii) focus on over-arching challenges and maximizing the benefits of exascale and other high performance computing underpinned by accelerated node technologies.

“(B) SELECTION.—The Director shall select centers under subparagraph (A) on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis. The Director shall consider applications from the National Laboratories, institutes of higher education, multi-institutional collaborations, and other appropriate entities.

“(C) DURATION.—A center selected under subparagraph (A) shall receive support for a period of not more than 5 years beginning on the date of establishment of that center, subject to the availability of appropriations.

“(ii) A center already in existence on the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act may continue to receive support for a period of not more than 5 years beginning on the date of establishment of that center.

“(D) RENEWAL.—Upon the expiration of support of a center under this subsection, the Director may renew support for the center, on a merit-reviewed basis, for a period of not more than 5 years.

“(E) TERMINATION.—Consistent with the existing authorities of the Department, the Director may terminate an underperforming center for cause during the performance period.

“(i) MATERIALS RESEARCH DATABASE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall support the development of a web-based platform to develop and provide access to a database of computed information on known and predicted materials properties and computational tools to accelerate breakthroughs in materials discovery and materials understanding.

“(2) PROGRAM.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall—
(A) conduct cooperative research with industry, academia, and other research institutions to advance understanding, prediction, and manipulation of materials and facilitate the development of novel materials; and

(B) develop and maintain data infrastructure at user facilities that generate data to collect, analyze, label, and otherwise prepare the data for use in the database.

(3) LEVERAGE EXISTING HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING SYSTEMS TO CONDUCT HIGH THROUGHPUT CALCULATIONS, AND DEVELOP COMPUTATIONAL AND DATA ALGORITHMS FOR THE PREDICTION OF MATERIAL PROPERTIES;

(4) STRENGTHEN THE FOUNDATION FOR NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND ADVANCED MANUFACTURING; AND

(E) DRIVE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR APPLICATIONS THAT SPAN THE DEPARTMENT'S MISSIONS IN ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

(3) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall leverage programs and activities across the Department, including computational materials and chemical sciences centers established under subsection (b).

(4) FUNDING.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out activities under this subsection $10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

(1) $2,727,705,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(2) $2,829,896,600 for fiscal year 2023;

(3) $3,019,489,612 for fiscal year 2024;

(4) $3,161,698,885 for fiscal year 2025; and

(5) $3,291,651,600 for fiscal year 2026.

(b) ARTIFICIAL PHOTOSYNTHESIS.—Section 973 of the Energy Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 16313) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

(a) PROGRAM.—As part of the duties of the Director authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 16141(d)), the Director shall leverage pro-

(2) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(3) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(c) ELECTRICITY STORAGE RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—Section 973 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16313) is amended—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the program under section 306 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 16141(a)), the Director shall support up to six bioenergy research centers to conduct fundamental research in plant and microbial systems and genomics, biology, biochemistry, imaging and analysis, and genomics, and to accelerate ad-

(2) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (j), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out activities in the database—

(5) $3,291,651,600 for fiscal year 2026.

(d) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the program under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 16141(d)), the Director shall carry out research and development activities in the database—

(1) accelerated breakthroughs and new knowledge that would enable the cost-effective, sustainable production of—

(2) biomass-based liquid transportation fuels;

(3) biobased materials from renewable biomass;

(4) improve fundamental understanding of plant and microbial processes impacting the conversion of carbon dioxide to biomass; and

(5) to increase the efficiency of photosynthesis in plants; and

(e) PROGRAM.—As part of the duties of the Director authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 16141(d)), the Director shall support up to six bioenergy research centers to conduct fundamental research in plant and microbial systems and genomics, biology, biochemistry, imaging and analysis, and genomics, and to accelerate ad-

(3) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(3) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(e) PROGRAM.—As part of the duties of the Director authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 16141(d)), the Director shall support up to six bioenergy research centers to conduct fundamental research in plant and microbial systems and genomics, biology, biochemistry, imaging and analysis, and genomics, and to accelerate ad-

(3) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(f) BIOENERGY RESEARCH CENTERS.—Section 977(f) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1617(f)) is amended to read as fol-

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(g) BIOENERGY RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—As part of the duties of the Director authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 16141(d)), the Director shall support up to six bioenergy research centers to conduct fundamental research in plant and microbial systems and genomics, biology, biochemistry, imaging and analysis, and genomics, and to accelerate ad-

(3) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(h) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the pro-

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(3) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (4) and inserting:

(4) and inserting:

(4) FUNDING.—From within funds authorized to be appropriated for Basic Energy Sciences, the Secretary shall make available for carrying out activities under this subsection $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.
and produce a diverse portfolio of advanced chemical catalytic approaches to valorize sorers, including lignin streams; and of desired bioproducts or bioproduct precursors, feedstocks with enhanced extractable levels of desired bioproducts or bioproduct precursors, including lignin streams; and develop integrated biological and chemical processes to transform and produce a diverse portfolio of advanced fuels and bioproducts.

(6) INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIPS.—Centers shall establish industry partnerships to translate research results to commercial applications.

(7) COORDINATION.—In coordination with the Bioenergy Technologies Office of the Department, the Director shall support interdisciplinary research activities to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, security, reliability, and affordability, of the production and use of biofuels and bioproducts, as well as activities to enable positive impacts and minimize negative impacts; that the production and use of biofuels and bioproducts may have on ecosystems, people, and historically marginalized communities.

(c) LOW-DOSE RADIATION AND SPACE RADIATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Section 306(e)(8) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18646(e)(8)), as redesignated under subsection (a), is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking "and";

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: 

"(E) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

(P) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2026."

(d) LOW-DOSE RADIATION AND SPACE RADIATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Section 306(f)(1) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18646(d)(1)), as redesignated under subsection (a), is amended to read as follows:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall carry out a basic research program on the similarities and differences between low-dose and low dose-rate radiation on Earth, in low Earth orbit, and in the space environment.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this program is to accelerate breakthroughs in low-dose and low dose-rate radiation research and development as described in subsection (e) and to inform the advancement of new tools, technologies, and advanced materials needed to facilitate long-duration space exploration."

(e) CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, AND OTHER SYSTEMS RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Section 306(f)(2) of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18646) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND OTHER SYSTEMS SCIENCES ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the activities described in paragraph (a), and in coordination with activities carried out under subsection (b), the Director shall carry out earth and environmental systems science research to significantly advance our understanding of the impacts of a changing global climate. Such research shall include—

(A) fundamental research on central, and scale-aware predictive understanding of biofuel and bioproducts production; and

(B) capabilities that support the Department's mission needs for energy and infrastructure security, resilience, and reliability.

(C) ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS SCIENCE RESEARCH.

(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of the activities described in paragraph (1), the Director shall carry out research to advance an integrated, robust, and scale-aware predictive understanding of environmental systems and extreme weather conditions through models that capture the interactions of a changing global climate. Such research shall include—

(i) the role of hydrobiogeochemistry, from the subsurface to the top of the vegetative canopy, that considers effects of seasonal to interannual variability and change.

(ii) consult with the Interagency Research Coordination Committee on the Nexus of Energy and Water for Sustainability established under section 1010 of the Energy Act of 2020 (division Z of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260)) on energy-water nexus research activities; and

(iii) engage with representatives of research and academic nonprofit organizations, State, local, and tribal governments, and industry, who have expertise in technologies, technological innovations, and practices relating to the energy-water nexus, as applicable.

(C) COORDINATION.—

(i) DIRECTOR.—The Director shall carry out activities under this paragraph in accordance with priorities established by the Secretary to support and accelerate the decontamination of relevant facilities managed by the Department.

(ii) SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall ensure the coordination of activities of the Department, including activities under this paragraph, to support and accelerate the decontamination of relevant facilities managed by the Department.

(D) CLIMATE AND EARTH MODELING.—As part of the activities described in paragraph (1), the Director, in collaboration with the Advanced Scientific Computing Research Program described in section 304 and other programs carried out by the Department, as applicable, and in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant agencies, shall carry out research to significantly advance our understanding of high-resolution regional climate, global climate, Earth system, and other relevant models to inform decisions on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the impacts of a changing global climate. Such modeling shall include—
"(A) Integrated capabilities for modeling multisectoral interactions, including socio-economic factors as appropriate, which may include the impacts of climate policies on social equity and well-being, and the interdependencies and risks at the energy-water-land nexus;

(B) greenhouse gas emissions, air quality, energy price, and demand, and other critical elements; and

(C) interaction among human and Earth systems informed by interdisciplinary research, including the economic and social sciences.

(5) MIDDLE-SCALE FUNDING MECHANISM.—

(A) Any of the activities authorized in this subsection may be carried out by competitively selected mid-scale, multi-institutional research centers in lieu of individual research grants for large-scale experiments or user facilities.

(B) CONSIDERATION.—The Biological and Environmental Research Advisory Committee shall provide recommendations to the Director on projects most suitable for the research centers described in subparagraph (A).

"(b) BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, USER FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a program for the development, construction, and maintenance of user facilities to enhance the collection and analysis of observational data related to complex biological, climate, and environmental systems.

(2) FACILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the user facilities developed, constructed, operated, or maintained under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) distributed field research and observation platforms for understanding earth system processes;

(B) by applied technical techniques, instruments, and modeling resources for understanding the physical, chemical, and cellular processes of biological and environmental systems;

(C) integrated high-throughput sequencing, advanced bioanalytic techniques, DNA design and synthesis, metabolomics, and computational analysis; and

(D) such other facilities as the Director considers appropriate, consistent with section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139).

(3) EXISTING FACILITIES.—In carrying out the program established in paragraph (1), the Director shall ensure that the Office of the Director shall utilize existing facilities to carry out this subsection.

"(C) USER FACILITIES INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION.—In carrying out the program authorized in paragraph (1), the Director shall ensure that the Office of the Director consults and coordinates with the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of the Interior, and any other relevant Federal agency on the collection, validation, and analysis of atmospheric data; and

(D) coordinates with relevant stakeholders, including institutes of higher education, nonprofit research institutions, industry, state and local government, and other appropriate entities to ensure access to the best available relevant atmospheric and observational data.

(1) COASTAL ZONE RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a research program, in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to enhance the understanding of coastal ecosystems. In carrying out this program, the Director shall prioritize efforts to enhance the understanding of observational data, and shall develop models to analyze the ecological, biogeochemical, hydrological and physical processes that interact in coastal zones.

(B) NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COASTAL DATA COLLECTION.—The Director shall establish, in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant agencies, an integrated system of geographically diverse field research sites in the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and quality observational data, and that encompass the major land water interfaces of the United States, including—

"(1) the Gulf of Mexico; and

"(2) American behavior and community education.

(2) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, and other relevant officials to avoid duplication of research and observational activities and to ensure that activities carried out under this initiative are complimentary to those currently being undertaken by other agencies.

"(k) EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish within the Biological and Environmental Research Program an initiative focused on the development of engineered ecosystems through the application of artificial intelligence, novel sensing capabilities, and other emerging technologies.

(B) CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary shall provide a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, on the activities mandated in subsection (k).

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

(1) $839,360,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(2) $896,385,200 for fiscal year 2023;

(3) $956,332,164 for fiscal year 2024;

(4) $1,050,475,415 for fiscal year 2025; and

(5) $1,095,106,085 for fiscal year 2026.

SEC. 5. ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH.—Section 304 of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act (42 U.S.C. 18642) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) through (c) as subsections (b) through (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before subsection (b), as so redesignated, the following:

"(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the activities authorized under section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), the Director shall carry out, in coordination with academia and relevant public and private sector entities, a research, development, and demonstration program to—

"(1) expand applied mathematics, computational science, and computer science research relevant to the missions of the Department and the competitiveness of the United States;

(2) develop advanced simulation and modeling capabilities for data-driven discovery; and

(4) develop advanced scientific computing hardware and software tools for scientific and engineering research.

(3) in subsection (c) (as redesignated under paragraph (1))—
(A) by striking “The Director” and inserting the following:

“(1) DIRECTOR.—The Director;” and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) The Under Secretary for Science shall ensure the coordination of the activities of the Department, including activities under this section, to determine and implement strategic and multidisciplinary research and facility needs of the Office of Science and all other relevant energy technology and energy efficiency programs with the program established under subparagraph (A);”.

(4) by amending subsection (d), as so redesignated—

“(d) APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR HIGH-END COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE RESEARCH.—

“(1) The Director shall carry out activities to develop, test, and support—

“(A) mathematics, statistics, and algorithms for modeling complex systems relevant to the missions of the Department, including on advanced computing architectures; and

“(B) tools, languages, programming environments, and operations for high-end computing systems (as defined in section 2 of the American Super Computing Leadership Act (15 U.S.C. 5441)).

“(2) PORTFOLIO BALANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall maintain a balanced portfolio within the advanced computing research and development program established under section 976 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16316) that supports robust investment in—

“(i) applied mathematical, computational, and computer sciences research needs relevant to the mission of the Department, including foundational areas that are critical to the advancement of energy sciences and technologies and new and emerging computing technologies; and

“(ii) associated high-performance computing hardware and facilities.

“(B) EXASCALE Ecosystem Sustainment.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that the Exascale Computing Project has successfully created a broad ecosystem that provides shared software packages, novel evaluation systems, and applications to ensure that energy efficiency and performance requirements of the Department, and that such products must be maintained and improved in order that the full potential of the deployed systems can be continuously realized.

“(2) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall seek to sustain and evolve the ecosystem referenced in clause (1) to ensure that the exascale software stack and other research software will continue to be maintained, hardened, and otherwise optimized for long-term use in exascale systems and beyond and reliable availability to the user community;” and

(b) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) NEXT GENERATION Computing Program.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to develop and implement a strategy for achieving computing systems with capabilities beyond exascale computing systems. In establishing this program, the Secretary shall—

“(A) maintain foundational research programs in mathematical, computational, and computer sciences focused on new and emerging computing needs within the mission of the Department, including post-Moore’s law computing architectures, novel approaches to programming and simulation, and artificial intelligence and scientific machine learning, quantum computing, edge computing, extreme heterogeneity, and distributed high-performance computing; and

“(B) retain best practices and maintain support for essential hardware, applications, and software elements of the Exascale Computing Program that are necessary for sustaining the viability of a long-term capable software ecosystem for exascale and beyond; and

“(C) develop a Department-wide strategy for balancing on-premises and cloud-based computing and scientific data management.

“(2) EXECUTION.—

“(A) PROGRAM.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

“(i) establish a partnership for National Laboratories, industry, and institutions of higher education for codesign of energy efficient hardware, technology, software, and applications across all applicable offices of the Department, and provide access to energy efficient computing resources to such partners;

“(ii) develop hardware and software technologies that meet the energy needs of advanced computing practices, including through data center co-design; and

“(iii) consider multiple heterogeneous computing architectures in collaboration with the program established under subsection (a) including neuromorphic computing, persistent computing, and ultrafast networking; and

“(iv) provide, as appropriate, on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis, access for researchers from institutions of higher education, National Laboratories, industry, and other Federal agencies to the energy efficient computing technologies developed pursuant to clause (i).

“(B) SELECTION OF PARTNERS.—In selecting participants for the partnership established under subparagraph (A)(i), the Secretary shall select participants through a competitive, merit review process.

“(C) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a report on—

“(i) the activities conducted under subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) the coordination and management of the program under subparagraph (A) to ensure an integrated research program across the Department.

“(h) ENERGY SCIENCES Network.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for upgrades to the Energy Sciences Network that increase the efficiency and performance of the information technology infrastructure and extend the resources of the Department for highly reliable data transport capabilities optimized for the requirements of large-scale science.

“(2) Capabilities.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure the following capabilities:

“(A) To provide high bandwidth scientific networking across the continental United States and the Atlantic Ocean.

“(B) To ensure network reliability.

“(C) To protect the network infrastructure from cyber-attacks.

“(D) To manage transport of exponentially increasing levels of data from the Department’s National Laboratories, user facilities, experiments, and sensors.

“(E) To contribute to the integration of heterogeneous computing frameworks and systems.

“(i) COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE Graduate Fellowship.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support the Computational Science Graduate Fellowship program in order to facilitate collaboration between graduate students and researchers at the National Laboratories, and contribute to the development of a diverse and inclusive computational workforce to help advance research in areas relevant to the mission of the Department.

“(2) FUNDING.—From within funds appropriated to the Secretary for the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a report on—

“(A) $2,101,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(B) $2,205,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(C) $2,352,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(D) $2,370,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(E) $2,525,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

“(2) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

“(A) $1,126,350,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(B) $1,222,674,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(C) $1,324,326,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(D) $1,411,660,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

“(E) $1,535,090,121 for fiscal year 2026.

“(b) Quantum Science Network.—

“(1) Definitions.—Section 2 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8601) is amended—

“(A) by redesigning paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

“(B) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) Quantum Network Infrastructure.—The term ‘quantum network infrastructure’ means any facility, expertise, or capability that is necessary to enable the development and deployment of scalable and diverse quantum network technologies.”.

“(2) Department of Energy Quantum Network Development and Deployment Program.—(A) Title IV of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8651...
et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**SEC. 403. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.**

(a) In general.—The Secretary of Energy (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary') shall carry out a research, development, and demonstration program to accelerate innovation in quantum network infrastructure in order to—

(1) facilitate the advancement of distributed quantum computing systems through the development and demonstration of technologies; and

(2) improve the precision of measurements of scientific phenomena and physical imaging technologies;

(b) Coordinate with—

(A) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

(B) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

(c) Conduct cooperative research with industry, National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, and other research institutions to facilitate new quantum infrastructure methods and technologies, including—

(A) quantum-limited detectors, ultra-low loss optical channels, space-to-ground connections, and classical networking and cybersecurity protocols;

(B) entanglement and hyper-entangled state sources and transmission, control, and measurement of quantum states;

(C) quantum interconnects that allow short range local connections between quantum processors,

(D) quantum memories for quantum sources and signals between optical and telecommunication regimes and quantum computer-relevant domains, including microwaves;

(E) quantum memory buffers and small-scale quantum computers that are compatible with photon-based quantum bits in the optical or telecommunication regimes;

(F) long-range entanglement distribution at both the terrestrial and space-based level using quantum repeaters, allowing entanglement between protocols between small- and large scale quantum processors;

(G) quantum routers, multiplexers, repeaters, and related technologies necessary to create secure long-distance quantum communication; and

(H) integration of systems across the quantum technology stack into traditional communications systems including the development of remote controlled, high performance, and reliable implementations of key quantum network components by leveraging the expertise of providers of the Department of Energy's missions in energy, environment, and national security;

(i) Science and technology program.

(j) Other activities under this section, $100,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 through 2026.

**SEC. 404. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM USER EXPANSION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.**

(a) In general.—The Secretary of Energy (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary') shall establish and carry out a program to be known as the 'Quantum User Expansion for Science and Technology program' or 'QUEST program' that will encourage and facilitate access to United States quantum computing hardware and quantum computing clouds for research purposes to—

(1) enhance the United States quantum research enterprise;

(2) educate the future quantum computing workforce; and

(3) accelerate the advancement of United States quantum computing capabilities.

(b) Program.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation;

(B) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(C) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

(D) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

(e) Other activities under this section, $100,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 through 2026.

**SEC. 6. FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH.**

(a) Fusion Energy Research.—Section 307 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18445) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "As part of" and inserting the following:

(1) In general.—As part of;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

**SEC. 401. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM USER EXPANSION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.**

(b) In general.—The Secretary shall carry out a research, development, and demonstration program to accelerate innovation in quantum network infrastructure in order to—

(1) facilitate the advancement of distributed quantum computing systems through the development and demonstration of technologies; and

(2) improve the precision of measurements of scientific phenomena and physical imaging technologies;

(b) Coordinate with—

(A) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

(B) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

(2) Consider applications from the National Quantum Information Science Research Centers.

**SEC. 402. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM USER EXPANSION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.**

(b) Program.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation;

(B) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(C) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

(D) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

(c) Funding.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Energy's Office of Science, there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities under this section—

(1) $30,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(2) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(3) $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

(4) $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

(5) $100,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

**SEC. 403. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.**

(a) In general.—The Secretary of Energy (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary') shall establish and carry out a program to be known as the 'Quantum User Expansion for Science and Technology program' or 'QUEST program' that will encourage and facilitate access to United States quantum computing hardware and quantum computing clouds for research purposes to—

(1) enhance the United States quantum research enterprise;

(2) educate the future quantum computing workforce; and

(3) accelerate the advancement of United States quantum computing capabilities.

(b) Program.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation;

(B) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(C) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

(D) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

(2) provide resources to experimental quantum computing systems for research purposes to—

(1) enhance the United States quantum research enterprise;

(2) educate the future quantum computing workforce; and

(3) accelerate the advancement of United States quantum computing capabilities.

**SEC. 404. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY QUANTUM USER EXPANSION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.**

(b) Program.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation;

(B) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(C) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

(D) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

(2) provide resources to experimental quantum computing systems for research purposes to—

(1) enhance the United States quantum research enterprise;

(2) educate the future quantum computing workforce; and

(3) accelerate the advancement of United States quantum computing capabilities.

(b) Program.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation;

(B) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(C) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

(D) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

(2) provide resources to experimental quantum computing systems for research purposes to—

(1) enhance the United States quantum research enterprise;

(2) educate the future quantum computing workforce; and

(3) accelerate the advancement of United States quantum computing capabilities.

(b) Program.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation;

(B) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(C) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

(D) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

(2) provide resources to experimental quantum computing systems for research purposes to—

(1) enhance the United States quantum research enterprise;

(2) educate the future quantum computing workforce; and

(3) accelerate the advancement of United States quantum computing capabilities.

(b) Program.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) the Director of the National Science Foundation;

(B) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(C) the Chair of the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a); and

(D) the Chair of the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science;

(2) provide resources to experimental quantum computing systems for research purposes to—

(1) enhance the United States quantum research enterprise;
(1) In general.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to conduct and support collaborative research, development, and demonstration of fusion energy technologies, through high-performance computation modeling and simulation techniques, in order to—

(A) support fundamental research in plasmas and mater at very high temperatures and densities;

(B) inform the development of a broad range of fusion energy systems; and

(C) develop computational tools to simulate and predict fusion energy science phenomena that may be validated through physical experimentation.

(2) Coordination.—In carrying out the program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall coordinate with the relevant Federal agencies, and prioritize the following objectives:

(A) Using expertise from the private sector, institutions of higher education, and the National Laboratories to leverage existing, and develop new, computational software and capabilities that prospective users may use to accelerate research and development of fusion energy systems.

(B) Developing computational tools to simulate and predict fusion energy science phenomena that may be validated through physical experimentation.

(C) Increasing the utility of the research infrastructure of the Department by coordinating with the Advanced Scientific Computing Research program within the Office of Science.

(D) Leveraging experience from existing modeling and simulation entities sponsored by the Department.

(E) Ensuring that new experimental and computational tools are accessible to relevant research communities, including private sector entities engaged in fusion energy technology development.

(F) Ensuring that newly developed computational tools are compatible with modern virtual engineering and visualization capabilities to accelerate the realization of fusion energy technologies and systems.

(3) Dual-Use.—The Secretary shall ensure the coordination of, and avoid unnecessary duplication of, the activities of this program with the activities of—

(A) other research entities of the Department, including the National Laboratories, the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, the Advanced Scientific Computing Research program; and

(B) industry.

(4) High-Performance Computing for Fusion Innovation Center.—In carrying out the program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, in coordination with the Innovation Network for Fusion Energy, establish and operate a national High-Performance Computing for Fusion Innovation Center (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Center‘‘) to support the program under paragraph (1) by providing, to the extent practicable, a centralized entity for multidisciplinary, collaborative, and data- and software-driven research and development through high performance computing and advanced data analytics technologies and processes.

(5) Selection.—The Secretary shall select the Center under this subsection on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis. The Secretary shall consider applications from National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, multi-institutional collaborations, and other appropriate entities.

(6) Existing activities.—The Center shall include, but shall not be limited to, existing activities that are consistent with the program described in paragraph (1).

(7) Duration.—The Center established under this section shall receive financial support for a period of not more than 5 years, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(8) Renewal.—Upon the expiration of any period of support of the Center, the Secretary may renew support for the Center, on a merit-reviewed basis, for a period of not more than 5 years.

(9) Termination.—Consistent with the existing authorities of the Department, the Secretary may terminate the Center for cause during the period of support.

(10) Material Plasma Exposure Facility.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary shall construct a Material Plasma Exposure Facility as described in the 2020 publication approved by the Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee titled ‘‘Powering the Future: Fusion and Plasmas‘’. The Secretary shall consult with the private sector, universities, National Laboratories, and relevant Federal agencies to ensure that this facility is capable of meeting Federal research needs for steady state, high-heat-flux and plasma-material interaction testing of fusion materials over a range of fusion energy relevant parameters.

(B) Facility capabilities.—The Secretary shall ensure that the facility described in paragraph (1) will provide the following capabilities:

(A) A magnetic field at the target of 1 Tesla.

(B) An energy flux at the target of 10 MW/m².

(C) The ability to expose previously irradiated plasma facing material samples to plasma.

(11) START OF OPERATIONS.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this section occurs before December 31, 2025.

(12) Funding.—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated for Fusion Energy Sciences, there are funds authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the Office of Fusion Energy Sciences to carry out to completion the construction of the facility under this section.

(A) $32,800,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(B) $13,400,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(C) $12,600,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

(D) $490,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

(13) MATTER IN EXTREME CONDITIONS INSTRUMENT UPGRADE.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary shall provide for the upgrade to the Matter in Extreme Conditions environment at the Linac Coherent Light Source as described in the 2020 publication approved by the Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee titled ‘‘Powering the Future: Fusion and Plasmas‘’. The Secretary shall consult with the private sector, universities, National Laboratories, and relevant Federal agencies to ensure that this facility is capable of meeting Federal research needs for understanding physical and chemical changes to plasmas at fundamental timescales, and explore new regimes of dense magnetized plasmas, astrophysical plasmas, and short-pulse laser-plasma interactions.

(B) Start of operations.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this section occurs before December 31, 2023; and

(C) in subsection (r), as so redesignated, by striking paragraphs (2) through (5) and inserting the following:

(2) $1,002,900,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(3) $1,077,070,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(4) $1,129,368,490 for fiscal year 2024;

(5) $1,149,042,284 for fiscal year 2025; and

(6) $1,243,897,244 for fiscal year 2026.
(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end; and
(2) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:
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particle beam physics, accelerator science and technology, and particle and radiation detection with relevance to the specific needs of the High Energy Physics program, in coordination with the Accelerator Research, Development and Utilization program authorized in section 310.

(1) **Underground Science.**—The Director shall—

(a) support an underground science program consistent with the missions of the Department and the scientific needs of the High Energy Physics program, including those articulated in the most recent report of the Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel of the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel, the capabilities of relevant underground science and engineering facilities; and

(b) carry out a competitive grant program to award scientists and engineers at institutions of higher education, nonprofit institutions, and National Laboratories to conduct research in underground science and engineering.

(2) **Authorization of Appropriations.**—There are appropriated to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

(a) $1,355,690,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(b) $1,517,628,300 for fiscal year 2023;

(c) $1,711,460,141 for fiscal year 2024; and

(d) $1,656,012,351 for fiscal year 2026.

SEC. 8. NUCLEAR PHYSICS PROGRAM.

(a) **Program.**—Section 308 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18646) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a);

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (a); and

(3) by inserting the following before subsection (a), as so redesignated:

(1) **Program.**—As part of the activities authorized under section 308 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139), the Director shall carry out a research program and support relevant facilities, to discover and understand various forms of nuclear matter.

(2) **User Facilities.**—

(a) **Facility for Rare Isotope Beams.**—

(1) The Secretary shall support construction of a Facility for Rare Isotope Beams to advance the understanding of rare nuclear isotopes and the evolution of the cosmos.

(b) **Funding.**—Out of funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (c), there shall be made available to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this subsection $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(c) **Start of Operations.**—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, ensure that the start of full operations of the facility under this section occurs before March 1, 2022.

(d) **Accelerator Research.**—In carrying out the program authorized under subsection (a), the Director shall support partner institutions to foster the development, demonstration, and commercial application of accelerator technologies including, advanced superconducting magnets and accelerators, beam control systems, advanced accelerator controls, simulation software, new particle sources, advanced laser technology, and transformative research; and

(2) **General Operation of the Accelerator Test Facility.**

(e) **Accelerator Development.**—In carrying out the program authorized under subsection (a), the Director shall support partner institutions to foster the development, demonstration, and commercial application of accelerator technologies including, advanced superconducting magnets and accelerators, beam control systems, advanced accelerator controls, simulation software, new particle sources, advanced laser technology, and transformative research; and

(f) **Research Collaborations.**—In developing accelerator technologies under the program authorized in subsection (a), the Director shall—

(i) consider the requirements necessary to support translational research and development for medical, industrial, security, and defense applications; and

(ii) leverage investments in accelerator technologies and fundamental research in particle physics by partnering with institutions of higher education, industry, and other Federal agencies to enable the commercial application of advanced accelerator technologies.

(3) **Authorization of Appropriations.**—There are appropriated to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section—

(a) $24,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(b) $25,680,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(c) $27,477,600 for fiscal year 2024;

(d) $29,401,032 for fiscal year 2025; and

(e) $31,499,194 for fiscal year 2026.

SEC. 10. ISOPODE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION FOR RESEARCH APPLICATIONS.

The Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18601 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 310 as so added by this Act the following:

SEC. 311. ISOPODE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION FOR RESEARCH APPLICATIONS.

(a) **In General.**—The Director—

(i) shall carry out a program in coordination with other relevant programs across the Department for the production of isotopes, including the development of techniques to produce isotopes, that the Secretary determines are needed for research, medical, industrial, or related purposes, to the maximum extent practicable with the 2015 Nuclear Science Advisory Committee Meeting Isotope Needs and Capturing Opportunities For The Future report; and

(ii) shall ensure that production activities carried out under this program do not compete with private industry unless the Director determines that critical national interests require the involvement of the Federal Government.

(b) **Authorization of Appropriations.**—There are appropriated to be appropriated to carry out the program under this section—

(a) $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(b) $96,300,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(c) $103,041,000 for fiscal year 2024;

(d) $109,253,870 for fiscal year 2025; and

(e) $117,971,641 for fiscal year 2026.

SEC. 11. SCIENCE LABORATORIES INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM.

(a) **Program.**—Section 309 of the Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18647) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(c) **Approach.**—In carrying out this section, the Director shall utilize all available approaches and mechanisms, including capital projects, minor construction projects, energy savings performance contracts, and utility energy service contracts, as appropriate.

(d) **Mid-Scale Instrumentation Program.**—The Director, in coordination with each of the programs carried out by the Office of Science, shall establish a mid-scale instrumentation program to enable the development and acquisition of novel, state-of-the-art instruments ranging in cost from $1 million to $20 million each that would significantly accelerate scientific breakthroughs at user facilities.

(e) **Authorization of Appropriations.**—There are appropriated to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the activities described in this section $500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 12. RESEARCH COLLABORATION WITH TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS.

(a) **In General.**—The Department of Energy Research and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18601 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 311, as so added by this Act, the following:

SEC. 312. INCREASED COLLABORATION WITH TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS.

The Director shall—

(a) accelerate the development of a scientific workforce through programs that facilitate collaboration between
K—12, university students, early-career researchers, faculty, and the National Laboratories, including through the use of proven techniques to expand the number of individuals from underrepresented groups pursuing and attaining skills or undergraduate and graduate degrees relevant to the Office’s mission.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 3169 of the Department of Energy Science Education Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381e) is amended—

(1) by striking programs,” and inserting “programs, including the NSF INCLUDES National Network; “ and
(2) by striking “, year 1991”, and inserting “year 1991.”

(c) BROADENING PARTICIPATION IN WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS.—

(1) In General.—The Department of Energy Science Education Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381 et seq.) is amended by inserting the following sections after section 3167 (42 U.S.C. 7381c—1):

SEC. 3167A. BROADENING PARTICIPATION FOR TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS.

“(a) In General.—The Secretary shall expand opportunities to increase the number and the diversity, equity, and inclusion of highly skilled science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) professionals working in Department of Energy mission-relevant disciplines and broaden the recruitment pool to increase diversity, including expanding partnerships with Historically Black Colleges, Tribal Colleges, Minority Serving Institutions, emerging research institutions, and scientific societies.

“(b) Metrics for assessing the participation of underrepresented groups in Department programs;

“(c) Experienced and potential barriers to broadening participation of underrepresented groups in Department programs, including recommended solutions; and

“(d) Any other activities the Secretary finds appropriate.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts appropriated to be appropriated in section 3169 (42 U.S.C. 7381e), at least $2,000,000 shall be made available each fiscal year for the activities described under this subsection.

SEC. 3167B. EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION OF HIGHLY SKILLED SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) PROFESSIONALS.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall expand opportunities to increase the number and the diversity, equity, and inclusion of highly skilled science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) professionals working in Department of Energy mission-relevant disciplines and broaden the recruitment pool to increase diversity, including expanding partnerships with minority-serving institutions, non-Research I universities, and scientific societies.

(b) PLAN AND OUTREACH STRATEGY.—

“(1) Plan.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the activities described under this section—

“(i) the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 3167(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1064); and


“(2) STEm.—The term ‘STEM’ means the field of study defined in section 2 of the STEM Education Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6621 note).

(c) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate this initiative with other relevant programs within the Office of Science, and the Secretary shall coordinate this initiative with other relevant programs within the Department as well as within other Federal agencies.

(d) LEVERAGE.—The Secretary shall leverage new laser technologies for more compact, less complex, and low-cost accelerator systems needed for science applications.

(e) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall establish a university-led Traineeship Program to address workforce training needs in STEM fields relevant to the Department. The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report 2 years after the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, and every 2 years thereafter, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report documenting progress toward meeting key performance indicators.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ‘minority-serving institution’ includes the entities described in any of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 317(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067k).

“(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term ‘Historically Black College and Universities’ has the meaning given in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

“(3) STEM.—The term ‘STEM’ means the field of study defined in section 2 of the STEM Education Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6621 note).
Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, and every 3 years thereafter, on the purchase of helium as part of research projects and facilities supported by the Department, shall include—

(1) the quantity of helium purchased for projects and facilities supported by Department grants;

(2) a cost-analysis for such helium;

(3) the predominant production sources for such helium;

(4) expected or experienced impacts of helium on the market or prices of the research projects and facilities supported by the Department; and

(5) recommendations for reducing Department reliance on helium supplies.

(c) Coordination.—In carrying out the program under this section, the Director shall coordinate with the National Science Foundation and other relevant Federal agencies on helium conservation activities.

(d) Duration.—The program established under this section shall receive support for a period of not more than 5 years, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(e) Ensuring the availability of helium.—Upon expiration of any period of support of the program under this section, the Director may renew support for the program for a period of not more than 5 years.

SEC. 315. OFFICE OF SCIENCE EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE COMPUTING RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

(a) In General.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall establish within the Office of Science, a cross-cutting research initiative to leverage the Federal Government’s innovative analytical resources and tools, user facilities, and advanced computational and networking capabilities in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergent infectious diseases, including COVID-19. The Secretary shall carry out this initiative through a comprehensive set of technical milestones for these research activities and prioritize the following:

(1) supporting fundamental research and development in advanced analytics, experimental studies, materials synthesis, high-performance computing technologies needed to characterize, model, simulate, and predict complex phenomena and biological materials related to emerging infectious diseases, including the challenges, including a focus on testing and diagnostics, experimental data acquisition, sharing and management, advanced manufacturing, and molecular design and modeling;

(2) using expertise from the private sector, institutions of higher education, and the National Laboratories to develop computational software and capabilities that prospective users may accelerate emerging infectious diseases research and development;

(3) leveraging the research infrastructure of the Department’s laboratories, including scientific computing user facilities, x-ray light sources, neutron scattering facilities, nanoscale science research centers, and sequencing and bio-omics facilities by coordinating with the Advanced Scientific Computing Research, Basic Energy Sciences, and Biological and Environmental Research programs within the Office of Science;

(4) leveraging experience from existing modeling and simulation research and work sponsored by the Department, by promoting collaboration and data sharing between National Laboratories, research entities, and user facilities of the Department by providing access to relevant resources and secure data transfer capabilities; and

(5) ensuring that new experimental and computational tools are accessible to relevant communities, including private sector entities to address emerging infectious diseases, including COVID-19 challenges.

(b) Coordination.—In carrying out this initiative, the Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, coordination of these activities with the Department of Energy National Laboratories, institutions of higher education, and the private sector.

(c) Emerging Infectious Diseases High Performance Computing Research Consortium.

(1) In General.—The Secretary in coordination with the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Director of Energy Research and Inno-vation, shall establish and operate an Emerging Infectious Diseases High Performance Computing Research Consortium (referred to in this section as the "Consortium"), to support the initiative under subsection (a) by providing, to the extent practicable, a centralized entity for multidisciplinary, collaborative, emerging infectious disease research and development through high performance computing and advanced data analytics technologies and processes.

(2) Membership.—The members of such consortium may include representatives from relevant Federal agencies, the private sector, institutions of higher education, which can exchange the relevant compute time, capabilities, or other resources.

(3) Activities.—The Consortium shall—

(A) match applicants with available Federal and private sector computing resources;

(B) consider supplemental awards for computing partnerships with Consortium members to qualifying entities on a competitive merit-reviewed process;

(C) encourage collaboration and communication among member representatives of the consortium and awardees;

(D) provide for access to high-performance computing capabilities, expertise, and user facilities of the Department and the National Laboratories; and

(E) submit an annual report to the Secretary summarizing the activities of the Consortium, including—

(i) describing each project undertaken by the Consortium;

(ii) detailing organizational expenditures; and

(iii) evaluating the contribution to the achievement of technical milestones as determined in subsection (a).

(4) Coordination.—The Secretary shall ensure the coordination of, and avoid unnecessary duplication of, the activities of the Consortium with the activities of other research entities of the Department, institutions of higher education and the private sector.

(5) Report.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, the Secretary shall submit the report required by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18)) as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(b) Exception.—For purposes of subsection (a), the Secretary may issue a waiver, to be made publicly available, to an entity in which the legal or financial connection to a corporation is a minority relationship or insignificant.

(c) International Agreements.—This section shall be applied in a manner consistent...
with the obligations of the United States under international agreements.

SEC. 15. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EF

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be deter

mined by reference to the latest statement titled "Statement of "Budgetary Implications of Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) and the gentle

man from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentle

woman from Texas.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem

bers may have 5 legislative days to re

disssive input in a bipartisan fashion, and the result is a strategic and responsible investment in the next generation of breakthrough energy technologies.

I thank my friend Chairwoman J O H N S O N for all her work with me on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to pass this now. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may con

sume.

I am very pleased today that we are considering the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act.

I rise in support of H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act. This legislation, along with H.R. 2225, the NSF for the Future Act, is a strategic and responsible approach for investing in American research and development.

For decades, America has been the global leader in science and technology development. That success is no accident. It is the result of two things: A cultural commitment to innovation and exploration, and a sustained investment in basic research.

This is what makes us uniquely success

ful. The Federal Government funds high-risk, high-reward basic research that expands our fundamental knowledge of science and technology. This research, which is too costly for the marketplace to fund, produces discoveries that can then be commercialized through private industry.

Our system maximizes taxpayer in

vestment and takes advantage of strong public-private partnerships to keep America at the cutting edge of technological progress.

The way to stay ahead of China isn’t adopting their method of a top-down, government-mandated, applied research agenda. It is to invest in the basic research, infrastructure, and STEM workers that have always driven American progress.

H.R. 3593 does just that. It is the first comprehensive authorization of the Office of Science, which is the Nation’s largest Federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences. The DOE Science for the Future Act invests $50 billion over 5 years in the Office of Science and the national labs, national scientific user facilities, and the thousand

of researchers its supports.

The DOE Science for the Future Act is an investment in our technological and clean energy future. It funds research into materials, chemical, biological, and environmental sciences, as well as fusion energy, advanced computing capacities, and cutting edge technologies like artificial intelligence and quantum sciences.

We already know that investments in basic research pay large dividends. For example, basic research conducted in our national labs gave us improved hydraulic fracturing technology and allowed us to produce more clean natural gas. This reduced emissions, lowered energy costs for Americans, and helped us become a net total energy exporter for the first time in decades.

That is why everyone who cares about clean energy must care about America’s future. H.R. 3593 also funds much-needed infrastructure updates for our national labs and user facilities. Our ability to conduct world-leading science depends on having access to world-leading equipment and facilities.

It also requires having skilled STEM professionals to conduct that research. Our bill includes workforce development and education provisions so that we have a thriving STEM pipeline to fill the technological jobs of the future.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3593 is a forward-

looking bill that is badly needed right now to drive American progress and to keep us globally competitive.

As with the NSF for the Future Act, this legislation was drafted with extensive input in a bipartisan fashion, and the result is a strategic and responsible investment in the next generation of breakthrough energy technologies.

I thank my friend Chairwoman J O H N S O N for all her work with me on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to pass this now. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).
I rise today in support of H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act. As a newly minted member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, I was so proud to see my colleagues on both sides of the aisle work so hard on this bill to pass it through with amendments from both Democrats and Republicans. I, too, had an opportunity as a newly minted member to make an impact on this important legislation.

And I think that it wasn’t by accident, that I think that the chairwoman of the committee, Representative EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON and Representative LUCAS, the ranking member, for creating the environment in which we could do our work and craft this important legislation. As you all have heard, the Department of Energy’s Office of Science is a hub of technological advancement and research designed to tackle our greatest scientific challenges facing the United States.

Through several hearings in the committee, we learned about the DOE Office of Science’s ongoing efforts to support research and to find solutions. This bill allows the Office of Science to continue our nondefensive research on a vast array of critical areas. It supports research to modernize our energy infrastructure, allowing us the tools to overhaul our outdated energy grid to more climate-friendly solutions. And we, of course, have seen some of the catastrophic events caused by the lack of current technologies that recognize the climate action.

It funds continuing studies in artificial intelligence and quantum computing, keeping pace with our competitors in the tech sector and readying our cybersecurity defenses from our adversaries, as we have seen up close and personal the cost to our country to not keep abreast of these technologies.

Moreover, I was able to offer a provision that was included in the bill that is before the House today that would prioritize clean water and wastewater research at the Office of Science. My amendment directs the Office of Science to support clean water and wastewater research that increases the quality and quantity of water across America, including the treasured Great Lakes.

My home district of Milwaukee shares a coast with Lake Michigan, which I consider one of my most important constituents.

It is imperative that we study the harmful effects of water pollution, make investments in technologies to combat the contamination of our waterways, and to protect drinking water sources that are critical to every man, woman, and child. We also need to make sure that water continues to be a resource for commerce.

My amendment also ensures that relevant communities, research institutions, and nonprofits will be at the table when DOE carries out these tasks. Innovation doesn’t occur in a vacuum, and it is critical that these research efforts have real world input from key stakeholders.

Before I close, I want to mention something about the National Science Foundation, H.R. 2225, which we considered on this floor today. I thank the chair and the ranking member for leading in again to put this together in giving Members an opportunity to weigh in.

As you all know, the NSF is the funder of more than 1,600 institutions in the United States, and they provide tremendous resources, funding, and opportunities for STEM students. I have been able to weigh in to make sure that there is diversity and opportunity in STEM.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member LUCAS and the chairwoman of the Committee, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON. With this bill, the two of them have perfectly demonstrated how a committee can actually function—even with occasional disagreements—to prioritize shared goals and produce truly bipartisan products. They are to be congratulated.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act.

After over a decade of budget requests, hearings, stakeholder input, and information-gathering, I say with a sigh of relief and a great deal of joy that the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has a bipartisan and comprehensive Office of Science authorization.

Although it has taken a little longer than I would have expected, it couldn’t come at a better time. America’s scientific enterprise has never faced a more serious threat from global competition than it does right now—today.

Innovative science discoveries and advance technology development aren’t just aspirations; they are the actual key to our national security, as well as our economic prosperity. That is because innovation and technology are exactly what the Chinese Communist Party has prioritized in its goal to overtake the United States of America as a global leader in industries of the future.

Mr. Speaker, if we want to maintain our key edge in technology areas, like quantum information science and artificial intelligence, and combat the threat of another country controlling the development of those cutting-edge technologies and standards, we must take action.

Mr. Speaker, the solution is really quite simple. We have to invest in American innovation. Just that simple. We must invest in our facilities and our research right here in the United States so that we can ensure the United States remains the global leader in science.

How exactly we go about that might be the subject of debate, but I wholeheartedly believe that the bill that we have before us today is the best course of action.

The Department of Energy’s Office of Science has time and time again demonstrated that basic science research is the most effective way to encourage development of those new technologies. And as the largest Federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences, with unparalleled research capabilities and infrastructure, the Office of Science and its national laboratories are uniquely equipped to help America compete.

By authorizing cutting-edge research programs with a responsible, scalable funding increase and a strategic roadmap to DOE, federal basic research programs will expand to a new level. And with the bill before us today, this will happen.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, the Office of Science research in materials and chemical science, biological and environmental research, and fusion energy will not only maintain our lead in science, but will also lay the foundation for the next generation of clean, secure, and exportable energy technologies. Don’t miss that: Clean, exportable, and secure technologies.

Maximizing the Office of Science’s role in our Federal research enterprise is how we win. This great legislative body and the Federal Government as a whole cannot and will not duplicate a nonmarket economy by forcing mandates and regulations. Instead, we can arm our dynamic private sector with the freedom necessary to commercialize sustainable, affordable, and scalable energy solutions. Again, don’t miss that.

Through the DOE Science of the Future Act, we are prioritizing critical research areas and investing in the science and technology that will drive development of those technologies into the next generation. This will allow America’s economy to thrive while reducing global emissions and allowing market-based solutions to flourish. Don’t miss that.

Robust and consistent support for the Office of Science is crucial to the success and security of the U.S. innovation ecosystem, U.S. energy independence, and U.S. security. Mr. Speaker, this bill does that in a clear, streamlined fashion. It is not bogged down by outside interests or unrelated provisions. We won’t just keep up with China and other foreign adversaries; we will outpace them and lead, just like the United States of America has always done.

That is a good thing. That is a very good thing, by the way.
Mr. Speaker, I take a moment to thank the many stakeholders who have worked so hard to get this critical legislation done right. Hats off to all of them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill as it is a great one. It is high time we had this one on the floor.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, America’s scientific and technological leadership is being threatened by the Chinese Communist Party, and we must act urgently to reinvest in our own research and development enterprise.

H.R. 3593 redoubles our commitment to the basic research conducted by the Department of Energy’s Office of Science and our national laboratories. Together with the NSF for the Future Act, it is a comprehensive and sustainable approach to American competitiveness.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my staff for everything they have done to help draft this important legislation. I thank my friend, Chairwoman JOHNSON, and her staff for working with us to include Republican priorities and ensure that this is a truly bipartisan bill.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me simply say that we on this committee know that we are the committee that will determine the future of our Nation and the standing of the world when it comes to science. And we have taken our work very seriously. I am grateful to all of the members. We know we cannot be any better than the people who involve and use their talents, and we must do that as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield all of the members of the committee on both sides of the aisle for staying with us and working through all that we know we need to do to come together to look out for the future of our Nation’s scientific enterprise.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of the persons, my colleagues, to support this bill and vote ‘yes.’

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there any objection to the passage of this bill? The SPEAKER pro tempore. There was no objection.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3385.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania? There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3385, the Honoring Our Promises through Expedition for Afghan SIVs Act of 2021—proposes a small, but impactful, change to expedite the issuance of special immigrant visas to those American troops in Afghanistan, and whose lives are at risk.

The Afghan Special Immigrant Visa program allows individuals who worked for or on behalf of the United States extended under subsection (b), as applicable, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of medical examinations required under paragraph (1), including—

(a) the number of pending and completed examinations; and

(b) the number of aliens who have failed to complete the medical examination within the 30-day period after the date of such aliens’ admission.

The Act may be construed to prevent the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of Health and Human Services from adopting appropriate measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, including COVID-19, to the United States.

The Act expires 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.
Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to address these concerns, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I am not somebody who believes that the alien actually gets the medical exam. The bill sponsors agreed to include such a mechanism. The suspension text makes clear that a green card issued to the beneficiary of a medical exam waiver is a conditional green card, which means the alien should not naturalize without having completed the requisite medical exam.

The bill’s sponsors also agreed to add a requirement that the administration report to Congress on the number of Afghan SIV holders who do not comply with the medical exam requirement.

Even under the improved suspension text, U.S. taxpayers may bear the cost of the medical exams and any requisite treatment for illnesses discovered. Currently, the alien bears the cost of medical exams prior to admission to the United States. However, once in the country, they are entitled to public benefits, including Medicaid. That said, the text we are considering today is a better alternative to the introduced version.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the efforts of the bill sponsors and the chairman to address these concerns, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEAN, Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Crow).

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, the Army Ranger Creed reads, in part: "I will never leave a fallen comrade to fall into the hands of the enemy."

Today, Afghans who fought with U.S. forces are in grave danger. The organization No One Left Behind, a nonprofit that advocates for the relocation of Afghan interpreters to the U.S., says that more than 300 translators or their relatives have already been killed since 2014, but that number only increasing every day.

We cannot allow a slow bureaucracy to cost the lives of Afghans who served alongside our men and women.

As an Army Ranger and Air Trooper, I served in both Iraq and Afghanistan. In both places, I worked very closely with Iraqi and Afghan interpreters who were absolutely critical to me accomplishing my mission.

Mr. Speaker, I am not somebody who believes many people in this House would say is prone to hyperbole or exaggeration, but I can say with confidence that I might not be here today speaking to all of my colleagues had it not been for these men and women who trusted us, who fought with us, who died with us, shoulder to shoulder.

They provided this service at great risk to themselves and their families, and they did so with courage and the understanding that we would stand with them and provide a safe haven if and when necessary.

Well, my friends and colleagues, that time has come.

Today, we are considering the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act, an ad

The already high demand for services is worsened by the deteriorating security conditions and a new outbreak of an intense third wave of COVID-19. It is now nearly impossible for applicants to schedule this mandatory life-changing appointment while in Afghanistan.

The HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act would allow the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to quickly respond to these emergency conditions in Afghanistan by authorizing a blanket waiver of the medical examination requirement for people who are otherwise eligible for special immigrant visas.

Once safely in the United States and removed from the threat of violence, those eligible people must complete the required medical examination within 30 days. To ensure compliance, Afghan special immigrants would be admitted to the United States as lawful permanent residents on a conditional basis. Conditions would be removed only when the Secretary of Homeland Security confirms that the examination has been completed and the individual is not inadmissible to the United States on health-related grounds.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join Mr. Crow and I thank him for championing this issue and working across the aisle to build consensus and awareness for the importance of this legislation. I also thank Ranking Member JORDAN for his collaboration and support in the drafting process.

As we draw down our military presence in Afghanistan, many who served alongside our troops continue to face increasing threats because of their service to our country. We must do right by these people, and H.R. 3385 is an important first step.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 created a special immigrant visa, or green card, program for Afghans who have worked for or on behalf of the United States Government for at least a year and who have experienced a serious threat as a result of this work. The program also provides green cards to the spouse and children of the Afghan national.

To date, over 15,500 green cards have been issued to principal applicants. Additionally, for each principal applicant, an average of 3.5 cards have been issued to the spouse and children.

Section 221(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act requires an alien seeking a U.S. green card to undergo a physical and mental examination prior to the issuance of the green card. Any communicable diseases found during the exam must be treated before the alien is allowed to come to the U.S. This reasonable requirement helps to ensure that aliens do not introduce communicable diseases into the U.S. population once in the country.

H.R. 3385, the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act of 2021, allows the Secretaries of Homeland Security and State to waive this requirement once in the country.

The bill's sponsors also agreed to add a requirement that the administration report to Congress on the number of Afghan SIV holders who do not comply with the medical exam requirement.

Even under the improved suspension text, U.S. taxpayers may bear the cost of the medical exams and any requisite treatment for illnesses discovered. Currently, the alien bears the cost of medical exams prior to admission to the United States. However, once in the country, they are entitled to public benefits, including Medicaid. That said, the text we are considering today is a better alternative to the introduced version.

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They provided this service at great risk to themselves and their families, and they did so with courage and the understanding that we would stand with them and provide a safe haven if and when necessary.

Well, my friends and colleagues, that time has come.

Today, we are considering the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act, an ad
As my colleagues already pointed out, there is currently one facility in Kabul that conducts all of these examinations. It is already dangerous and increasingly dangerous to get to that facility, to work through the backlog, and to afford these examinations.

Under this bill, recipients would be required to get a medical examination within 30 days of arriving in the United States.

Let me be clear. Nothing in this bill would impact the security screening and vetting process for these applicants. The National Security Council estimates that this change could decrease the SIV process by approximately 1 month per applicant.

My colleagues, in combat and in a war zone, every hour matters. Minutes seem like hours, days like weeks. A month will save many, many lives.

We wouldn't be considering this bill on the floor today if it weren't for a broad coalition of supporters. To my friend and colleague, Representative WENSTRUP, I thank him for his partnership. I know how important this is to him, too, for personal reasons.

Mr. Speaker, to the members of the Honoring Our Promises Working Group, I thank them for their steadfast attention to this issue and for their support of this bill, Republicans and Democrats alike.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Leader HOYER, Chairman Bass, Chairwoman LORgren, and her subcommittee staff, Ami Shah and Betsy Lawrence, for working very late the last couple of weeks to make sure we got this deal done.

The American handshake needs to mean something, not just in and of itself. But we are strong as a country not because we have aircraft carrier battle groups, fighters, and tanks. We are strong because we have friends. And to have friends, we need to be a friend. And so I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP).

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in very strong support of H.R. 3385, the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act, which the gentleman from Colorado and I introduced to help knock down one small barrier to getting our Afghan allies and allies out of harm's way, which they greatly deserve.

I truly appreciate the words expressed by my colleague because they reflect so many of my same feelings.

The bill is not a permanent solution to fixing our special immigrant visa program, but it is a critical temporary waiver to help cut down on the backlog of pending Afghan SIV applications.

During a time of great emergency, it is a life and death situation, without a doubt.

There is currently only one facility in Afghanistan that performs the required medical exams, located in Kabul. Because exams are only valid for a few months, many applicants must make repeated trips to Kabul at their own cost and risk.

H.R. 3385 would allow the Secretary of State and the DHS Secretary to jointly issue a 1-year waiver for the in-country medical exam requirement, up to 3 years. But, importantly, the bill requires, to the greatest extent practical, that the applicant undergoes the medical exam no later than 30 days after being admitted to the United States.

It explicitly states that nothing in the bill prohibits our agencies from adopting appropriate measures to prevent the spread of disease here. All it does is allow the applicant to undergo the medical exam here instead of in Kabul.

During my tour in Iraq, I worked alongside Iraqi interpreters who risked their lives to serve with us and help us complete our mission. Many eventually used a similar program to escape harm's way and to build a life in the United States. The two that I worked with and supported are now full U.S. citizens here in America. One is a cardiologist, and the other has a family practice.

As we withdraw from Afghanistan, the Afghans who served by our sides, the translators, the contractors, and the guides, whom without whom we could not do our jobs, are left in the crosshairs of the Taliban. They worked for the United States, despite knowing the risk to their own lives and their families. They believed in us, and they believed in our cause.

It will be a black eye on the United States if we do not do everything in our power to protect these allies. If we don't honor our promises, if we allow our friends to be targeted and killed by groups like the Taliban, ISIS, and Al-Qaeda because they worked with and for the United States of America, we will send a message to those we will now see live and die in the future that we are not willing to live up to our side of the bargain.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his tireless work in bringing this issue to the forefront as we withdraw from Afghanistan, for all the staff that put in so much time to get this done, and for our bipartisan Honoring Our Promises Working Group for keeping the pressure on the administration to make sure that we don't leave our allies behind.

Mr. Speaker, please support this bill. It is a good thing for America to do.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative CHOW for his service, his powerful words, and his commitment. I thank Representative WENSTRUP, too, for his powerful words.

Our Afghan allies serve alongside U.S. troops, diplomats, and government employees. We must do right by the people who have worked to protect our country and our servicemen and -women.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to support them through the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act. I support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3385, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

\[\text{ROLL NO. 186}\]

\[\text{AFTER RECESS}\]

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

\section*{NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE 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. 2225) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 for the National Science Foundation, 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 Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 345, nays 67, not voting 18, as follows:

\begin{itemize}
  \item Adams
  \item Aguilar
  \item Allred
  \item Amodei
  \item Armstrong
  \item Auchincloss
  \item Axne
  \item Babin
  \item Baldwin
  \item Ballard
  \item Barash
  \item Barragan
  \item Barsky
  \item Barta
  \item Baskis
  \item Basset
  \item Bass
  \item Baxt
  \item Bentz
  \item Beatty
  \item Bera
  \item Bergman
  \item Beyer
  \item Bharara
  \item Billirakis
  \item Bishop (GA)
  \item Blumenauer
  \item Blunt
  \item Rochester
\end{itemize}
The Speaker pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 351, nays 68, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 187]
GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY 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. 361) to authorize a comprehensive, strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to strengthen global health security, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered printed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEeks) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 307, nays 112, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 188]

Yeas—307

Nays—112
Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

AMERICAN LEGION BOYS NATION

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, recently, two high school members of the Shelby American Legion Post 82 were selected as participants for the Boys Nation program in Washington. This is the first time that the Shelby American Legion Post 82 has ever had two candidates selected to participate in this prestigious educational program.

Robert Stockham of Pinnacle Classical Academy and Zachary Morrow of Burns High School will spend 1 week in Washington learning about the structure and function of the Federal Government. This opportunity, through The American Legion, is important, and I am confident these two young men will make the most of this experience.

Congratulations to both Zachary and Robert on this significant accomplishment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I was not recorded on H.R. 391, the vote that
ocurred a little while ago. Had I been recorded, my vote would have been in the affirmative.

FOUNDING DOCUMENTS IN NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, recently, the National Archives released a report in which they concluded a structural nature of racism permeates all aspects of work and workplace culture at the National Archives. Unbelievable.

Among other things, they claim that the rotunda where our founding documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights—are housed are displayed as an example of structural racism. Also, they called out the praise of our Founders that constructed those documents as being somehow triggering of people.

The report recommends that we re-imagine—a buzzword, these days—the rotunda at the National Archives, including staging dance and performance art in the space that invites dialogue about the ways the United States has mythologized the Founding era.

So rather than celebrating our independence, like we will in a few days, we will be focused on the U.S. failures or flaws. It seems we have enough bashing of our country, our flag, even our Nation, like we will in a few days, we mythologized the Founding era.

The report also calls for putting in a report in which they concluded a minute and to revise and extend his remarks and in the House:

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair previously advised, that request cannot be entertained absent appropriate clearance.

RECOGNIZING LEWIS CHITENGA

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

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, in December 1992, my friend, Lewis Chitengwa, defeated Tiger Woods in a tournament called the Orange Bowl in Florida. A year later, my friend, Lewis Chitengwa, was denied entrance and asked to go into the back where the caddies go in when he went to the South African Amateur Championship. He went on to win that tournament, becoming the first Black man to win the South African Amateur. Unfortunately, 20 years ago this Wednesday, my friend, Lewis, my brother in Christ, my teammate at the University of Virginia, went to see the Lord when he passed away from viral meningitis.

My teammates will be regaling his life this Wednesday. I am going to take to the floor for a Special Order in July to talk more about this man, who was ultimately inducted into the Hall of Fame in South Africa with a speech from the famous Gary Player.

DEFENDING RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today in hosting a Special Order on the Second Amendment, which is both near and dear to my heart and which is also near and dear to the many millions of Americans who cherish their rights and freedoms.

The Second Amendment says: ‘‘A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.’’

Though it brings me great joy to talk at length about the Second Amendment and the foresight our Founding Fathers had to enshrine this God-given right into the U.S. Constitution, I regret that lawmakers today must still rise to defend it, a matter that was settled 238 years ago.

We must still do this because the Second Amendment is, again, under direct and constant attack from not just gun control activist groups and the left, but now from our very own government within the executive branch.

The Founding Fathers enumerated our right to keep and bear arms in the Bill of Rights to ensure the people had the ability to protect themselves from a treacherous government that sought tyranny over democracy.

We know, Madam Speaker, and our Founding Fathers knew as well that, that the first step toward tyranny is to disarm the citizenry.

The irony is not lost on me that the Democrats in control today are trying to do everything they can to gain power and keep power through rule changes and enact laws that will forever tilt the scales of that power in their favor.

It was announced just this past week that Republicans and Democrats were able to strike a deal on an infrastructure plan which was heralded as great news and no easy feat in this partisan environment. But then the Democrats wanted to add to the bipartisan agreement a vast human infrastructure proposal. What is human infrastructure?

So now infrastructure becomes redefined to be anything they want it to be. So if you cannot get something done legitimately via legislation because you don’t have the votes, then the new tactic is to accomplish it by redefinition. Just redefine the meaning of the word. So when does this act of redefining everything as we know it stop?

Madam Speaker, I fear that it won’t, and I see that to be true when it comes to attacks on the Second Amendment, as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms’ newly proposed rules on the definition of a frame or receiver and on pistol stabilizing braces makes that abundantly clear. Through these proposed regulations, the administration is attempting to unilaterally redefine what constitutes a firearm under Federal law and in doing so, restrict the rights of law-abiding gun owners.

In some cases, the courts have not ruled in ATF’s way, so ATF wants to change the rules, so the courts have to
abide by new regulations more favorable to them. The ATF wants to increase their influence and authority and do it by edict, making it harder on law-abiding citizens to own firearms. They want a new definition for a firearm, one that will greatly expand its meaning and give ATF immense additional authority.

It was Congress who created the law that defines a firearm. ATF does not have that authority. We have a separation of powers issue here that ATF wants to expand. It seems that they don’t want the representatives of the people to have a say. No, ATF wants to make the change themselves and thereby increase their own power. This is wrong thinking and it is dangerous.

Before I go further, let me pause for a second and review the legislative history of our key gun laws.

Congress passed the National Firearms Act, or NFA, in 1934; the Gun Control Act, or GCA, in 1968; and the Firearm Owners’ Protection Act in 1986. While two of these acts have since been amended, with the GCA amending portions of the NFA, the current definition of the term “firearm” can be found in the GCA under 18 U.S.C. 921 and has been effectively used for over 50 years.

But the ATF has decided to expand its authority by proposing broad and arbitrary definitions of industry terms including some that are not even referenced in statute. They believe that they, along with their useful neologisms, will greatly expand its authority by proposing broad and arbitrary definitions of industry terms including some that are not even referenced in statute. They believe that they, along with their useful neologisms, will greatly expand its authority.

Under one of the proposed new regulations, however, an 80 percent lower would now be considered a firearm as it would be covered by the grossly expanded definition of a frame or receiver.

As you can see in the illustration right here, you see the difference between the two. The top is actually functional. The other one on the bottom is a solid block of metal with no ability to accept a firing mechanism, no hammer, no trigger, no selector. And it looks exactly the same.

Now, let’s look at those same two from the top-down view. Do you see the difference right here? The bottom one is a solid block of metal, but the top has been machined and has places for a trigger and a hammer and a selector. To make the bottom one work, you have to have the tools and the skill of a manufacturer.

So let’s take a closer look at the dummy receiver. Madam Speaker, right here. This solid block of metal doesn’t look like a firearm to me and it certainly doesn’t work like one either. There is not even a hole right down here for a trigger. The ATF, in its own rule, noted that Congress recognized that regulation of all firearm parts was impractical back when this body was debating the GCA in 1968.

And in fact, Congress moved to make the regulation of the firearms industry more efficient and functional by striking language in the term “firearm,” that would have resulted in regulation of any part or parts of a firearm. Just like the bolt in the upper receiver assembly pictured right here, they are not firearms now. But ATF wants to make this a firearm.

But there is another aspect of this redefinition that will go completely unnoticed unless it is challenged, and that is taxation. The more pieces and parts the ATF can call firearms, the more excise tax they can collect. Let that sink in for a minute. Yes, this is another tax hidden in the price of a firearm.

Every firearm manufacturer pays a 10 or 11 percent excise tax to the ATF based on the invoice price when they sell a firearm to a dealer. So through this redefinition, the government is going to make more money on the backs of law-abiding citizens. And will Congress have passed a new law to increase taxes? No. The ATF will have created a new stream of tax revenue by simply changing the definition of a firearm frame or receiver. More taxation at the whim of ATF.

The Second Amendment recognizes the right endowed by our creator and codifies it into law. Taxation of a constitutional right is unconstitutional. But if this is allowed to stand, then this will only be the beginning of more and more taxation on citizens’ gun rights. ATF knows that they cannot make the law more stringent without action by Congress, and they know that this rule, if allowed to stand, would allow any firearm to be taxed at the whim of ATF.

They believe that they, along with gun control activists like David Chipman, can use the authority of the ATF, a law enforcement agency, as a political pawn to carry out their anti-Second Amendment agenda.

Madam Speaker, that is exactly what the ATF is doing, as we speak. One day you have a perfectly legal firearm or part, the next day you wake up and your firearm is no longer legal as defined by ATF. Such legality must be left to Congress to decide as it has done through the centuries previously referenced; not decided by unelected Federal bureaucrats, bureaucrats that may soon be led by a radical gun control activist named David Chipman, unless my colleagues in the Senate oppose his nomination, and I trust they will.

I fear, Madam Speaker, that if my Senate counterparts do not thwart his nomination, we will have more redefinition of words led by a partisan, radical gun control activist. I call it legislation by redefinition.

But this abuse of power can be stopped, Madam Speaker, and I invite you to join me in defending our rights by submitting comments directly to the ATF through the Federal Register notice. The two proposed rules I have referenced so far are available online for the public to read and have collectively received more than 180,000 comments so far.

One rule is called, “Definition of ‘Frame or Receiver’ and Identification of Firearms.” The other rule is called, “Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached ‘Stabilizing Braces’.”

As an adult, I came to understand the Second Amendment is the right that allows us to defend all of our other rights. Unfortunately, the Biden administration has declared war on the Second Amendment. In just the past 6 months, the President and my colleagues across the aisle have pushed
Mr. NEHLS. Madam Speaker, crime is rising across the country. Double-digit increases in violent crime have been seen in cities across our country; liberal cities, no less, that chose to defund their police. This shouldn’t be a surprise to anyone here. When you defund the police, you defund the police. And less police means more criminals on the streets.

Rather than address the poor policy decisions that have led to this increase in violent crime, like defunding police, Democrats are now trying to deflect blame on to gun owners. Law-abiding gun owners in this country are frequently attacked by the radical left as being the source of the gun violence problem. The left wants to tell them what guns they can own and how they should be able to purchase them.

As a former county sheriff, I know firsthand how important gun ownership is. When someone lives in a remote part of the country, they can’t afford to wait for law enforcement response time in the event of a home invasion. That person needs quick access to a firearm to defend themselves and their loved ones. And that is exactly what legal gun ownership is about—defending one’s liberty from would-be attackers.

Law-abiding gun owners are not the source of the problem with gun crimes across the country. It is criminals who have no regard for the law. Taking away law-abiding citizens’ access to legally purchasing a firearm will only hurt law-abiding citizens. We must protect the Second Amendment rights of all Americans. It is a foundational right of our Republic and must not be infringed.

Republicans in the House must stand firm as the radical left continues their assault. If we lose the Second Amendment, all others will be in jeopardy. “Shall not be infringed.” It is that simple.

Mr. CLYDE, Madam Speaker, I thank Representative NEHLS for his comments. He is truly a staunch supporter of the Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), from my home State, who represents Georgia’s First District.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to show my support for the Second Amendment and draw attention to its importance. I would like to start by emphasizing a line from the Second Amendment, “...the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.”

Let me repeat that: “...shall not be infringed.” I emphasize this point because today there are many efforts to infringe and abridge this essential right. There are a lot of misconceptions surrounding the Second Amendment, but let me make it clear: the Second Amendment enshrines the right to self-protection in defense of liberty for all Americans.

The right to protect yourself is not given to us by our government. As part of the Bill of Rights, the Second Amendment was not intended to comprehensively define the scope of our right to bear arms. Rather, it serves as a prohibition on certain actions our government can take to infringe on that right.

The Biden administration, however, misunderstands this point. In a statement last week, the White House stated that the Second Amendment limits the type of people who could own a gun. Further, it continues to seek to restrain Americans’ rights through other actions.

A recent example is the administration’s move to strictly regulate stabilizing braces that have allowed disabled individuals to more easily enjoy their constitutionally protected right.

Hundreds of millions of Americans who say we must do more to protect themselves and exercise their rights as enshrined in our Constitution. That is why I have also been a leader on expanding concealed carry reciprocity across our country. As the author of H.R. 38, the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, I am working to ensure law-abiding concealed carry permit holders do not become criminals when they cross an invisible State line. It is the Due, in part, to rising crime sweeping our Nation, legal gun ownership has reached record highs, making H.R. 38 needed now more than ever. These millions of Americans looking to defend themselves and their families have their rights respected and protected.

Madam Speaker, I agree with my colleagues who say we must do more to protect our schools and our communities, but the answer is never taking guns away from law-abiding citizens. It is supporting good police officers, hardening our schools, building on the STOP School Violence Act, and investing in mental healthcare. These are all accomplishments of the last Republican House majority.

I hope my colleagues across the aisle will work with me to build on these solutions which should be overwhelmingly bipartisan. Together, we can make America safe without dismantling the Second Amendment.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative ANDREW CLYDE for his leadership on defending our Second Amendment, and for hosting this excellent Special Order debate.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I commend my colleague from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON) for introducing the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, a bill that I am proud to support as a cosponsor.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS), my good friend from Texas’ 22.
It wasn’t enough to take $15 million out of it last time, and now seeing murder rates skyrocket. They are now doubling down for another $16 million. They think that is going to solve their problems.

The House of the police? Did he talk about the $150 million stripped out of the budget in Austin, Texas? Where currently crime rates are sky-high. He was actually contemplating a nuclear conflict with the citizens of this country, with the patriots of this country. He said they should get F-15s and nuclear weapons if they wanted to keep this government in check.

These aren’t the words of George Washington. Those would be the words of King George.

Imagine if a dictator—just imagine the dictator of North Korea or the despot who runs Iran had mumbled or uttered these words like our President would and did. There would be an international outcry today to have that dictator removed.

We can and must hold our chief executive accountable for these words. And our chief executive of this country would do well to understand what the Second Amendment is really about. It is about keeping an overzealous executive in check. It is about securing all of the other liberties in this constitution. It is about the patriots who are willing to tell the government: We are in charge.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MASSIE for those inspiring words.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the good gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his kind words and his dedication to this issue and getting us this opportunity for all of us to share that.

I appreciate the remarks from my friend, the gentleman from Kentucky. I could not agree more about how offensive what we heard from the President of the United States with respect to our Second Amendment protected rights; and then coming in and talking about the foolishness of our desire to have our Second Amendment rights protected when, in fact, we would be up against F-15s and potential nuclear weapons.

Imagine the absurdity of having the President of the United States say that.

Meanwhile, I live in Austin, Texas, where currently crime rates are skyrocketing. Murder rates almost double. Why might that be? The President of the United States gave a speech allegedly about crime.

Did he talk about the defunding of police? Did he talk about the $150 million stripped out of the budget in Austin, Texas and his complaints about it?

How about Oakland right now, doubling down on their foolish defunding of the police?

And what do Democrats want to do? Take away our Second Amendment rights to defend ourselves as they defend police and empower cartels.

That is your Democratic Party, ladies and gentlemen. They want you to be in danger. They want you to have to suffer the incompetence and disbelief in your ability to take care of your own families and your communities.

The President of the United States actually said the other day that, in fact, you are not allowed to have a cannon.

Well, you know what? In Texas, there was a moment when we had a cannon and we looked at the Mexicans and we said: Come and take it, in 1835.

And that is what I say to the President of the United States: Come and take it, because it is our Second Amendment rights and we are going to defend ourselves. And when he asks why we need 20 rounds of ammo, maybe it is because he is saying that he wants to come after the American people with F-15s and nuclear weapons.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas 21 for his passionate defense of our Second Amendment rights.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST).

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

Madam Speaker, I would just say this: Number one, I think you would do well to turn off the phone and pay attention to this Special Order while you have the honor of presiding over the floor of the House of Representatives. The words being spoken are important here.

I would just share a brief anecdote with you, and it is this: I have spent many nights in combat. And like many of my friends, helmet, night-vision optics, cold-weather gear, backpack. I was a bomb technician, so I normally carried 30, 40 pounds of explosives. I had my side arm. I had my carbine. I had a metal detector and a number of other things. I normally had about 10 magazines across the front of my vest. And we were heavy. We were carrying a lot of weight on any given night. And every single night, both myself and my brothers in arms would decide how many more magazines we were going to put into our backpacks, into our kits, because we always felt that the dumbest reason for any of us to die would be for a lack of shooting back.

And I think that is something that would, in turn, be one of the dumbest reasons for any law-abiding American to bring about their death, would be because they can’t shoot back.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those inspiring words. As a fellow combat veteran, I honor his service and I honor his speech this evening.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Ms. TENNEY), who sent out an amicus brief, and I am proud to cosponsor that brief. I thank her for defending our Second Amendment in that brief.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for hosting this great Special Order on a fundamental right protected by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

However, many States, including my own home State of New York, home to Remington Arms, of all places, unconstitutionally restricts our right to carry concealed outside of our home. In most New York jurisdictions, an applicant must justify their need for such a concealed carry permit.

Despite the plain words of the Second Amendment enshrined for centuries in the Bill of Rights, State and local authorities in New York continue to reject applications for allowing Americans for entirely arbitrary reasons or for no reason at all. States like California and Massachusetts do exactly the same thing.

This arbitrary standard must be rejected. That is why I am leading the amicus brief for an upcoming U.S. Supreme Court, New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Corlett. This case will decide if New York’s burdensome concealed carry law violates the Second Amendment.

A little background on the case: In 2016, Rensselaer County, New York, officials denied the concealed carry permit of Robert Nash for the purpose of self-defense. Later, in 2018, they denied the concealed carry application of Brandon Koch for the same reason.

Both these individuals are honorable, upstanding, and law-abiding citizens. They met every requirement of New York’s rigorous concealed carry license application. These two men simply applied for the concealed carry permit for Brandon Koch for the same reason.

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New York State is now witnessing the highest crime rate that we have had in the history of our State. However, even after all of that, the county licensing officers did not believe that self-defense was a valid exercise of constitutional rights under the Second Amendment.

The gun control measures being considered by the Supreme Court in this key case amount to a blanket ban on the right to keep and bear arms outside the home. The amicus brief I am submitting with the support of more than 50 Members of the House of Representatives so far, defends citizens’ rights against elected officials and government bureaucrats who are attempting to deny these fundamental constitutional rights to all Americans.

We argue that it is unconstitutional for the government to apply a balancing test for a fundamental right such as the Second Amendment under our Constitution. The Bill of Rights was used to protect citizens from government overreach.

It is worth noting that New York is an original colony with a very strong history of citizens who stood up for our basic rights. In 1788 and 1789, before and during the Constitutional Convention and the founding of our Federal Constitution, New York’s leaders refused to sign on to our Federal Constitution until—the Bill of Rights was added to our founding document. They knew that important Second Amendment rights were then, and how important they were to a self-governing constitutional Republic such as ours.

The success of the plaintiff, law-abiding gun owners in this case, will end this improper interpretation of our constitutional right to keep and bear arms, and will be the first major pro-Second Amendment decision considered by the U.S. Supreme Court since Heller v. District of Columbia.

I yield to all Members who take their oath to uphold the Constitution seriously to sign on to this amicus brief. Together, we can all protect our Second Amendment rights for all Americans.

I, again, want to thank Mr. CLYDE for his tenacious advocacy on behalf of our God-given constitutional rights, and all of my colleagues here today who are standing up for all Americans.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for her inspiring words and her work on this very important amicus brief.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT), a fiery defender of our Second Amendment because she knows exactly what is at stake.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), for putting this together.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I want to begin this evening by thanking my Democrat colleagues for their outstanding work in encouraging millions of Americans to celebrate their Second Amendment rights by purchasing their first, second, or even 100th firearm.

From the last riots in cities across America, to Biden’s threat to strip away our basic constitutional rights, Democrats are single-handedly responsible for the sale of tens of millions of firearms.

Bravo. Well done. I hear that the interest has begun to peak when it comes to the sale of F-15s.

Now, I have some questions for these freedom-haters. When are you going to call on the Chief Executive, the baseament dweller, to hold his own son accountable for his gun crimes? Hunter Biden lied on a Federal firearms application, which is punishable by up to 10 years and a $250,000 fine, of which 10 percent will not be going to the big guy.

Rules for thee but not for my crackhead, parmesan-smoking gun criminal son?

What about the disposal of Hunter Biden’s gun in a back-alley dumpster? Why was the Secret Service involved in locating this firearm? Can you just imagine for half a second, if Donald Trump, Jr., was involved in firearms crimes, and his dad ordered the Secret Service to cover it up?

That is just the start of the hypocrisy. Biden will call widely purchased firearms “weapons of war,” but then he will tell you that you need an F-15 or a nuke to keep the Federal Government in check. He will target so-called “merchants of death” but celebrate the 600 abortion clinics across America. This regime will encourage riots, defund the police, and try to take away Americans’ rights to self-defense.

Madam Speaker, the American people are not on board with the Biden regime’s hypocritical gun-grabbing. Instead, they are buying guns at a record rate. So why do the Democrats from the other side, they can keep running their口径, and we will keep adding to our arsenals.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Colorado’s Third District for her excellent remarks and reminding us of the investigation that needs to be initiated on the purchase of a firearm by Hunter Biden, a 4473 that was not filled out correctly, which is a violation of law.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania’s 10th District (Mr. PERRY), representing Pennsylvania’s 10th District.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD), my good friend and colleague who represents Virginia’s Fifth District.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, the right to keep and bear arms for self-defense and to ensure we remain a free people is a God-given right, not a government-bestowed privilege.

We are, however, privileged to live in a country whose Founders correctly understood and appropriately recognized this God-given right and codified it in the highest law of the land, the Constitution.

The wording of the Second Amendment is assumptive in nature. The right to keep and bear arms is assumed to already exist, and our Founders merely provided legal clarity and protection that it not be infringed.

Government officials who do right and follow the Constitution have nothing to fear from an armed citizenry. To the extent governments try to oppress their people and violate their Constitutional oath and the rights guaranteed by that Constitution for
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the people should rightly fear those people.

As has been said: “When people fear the government, there is tyranny; when the government fears the people, there is liberty.”

But this administration believes that the greatest threat to our country is its own people, its own citizens. This is what oppressive regimes say.

This administration never misses an opportunity to attack the Second Amendment by seeking to tax and regulate away our constitutional rights.

They have blamed law-abiding citizens and licensed firearms dealers for the recent surge in violent crime in Democrat-run cities.

They have nominated a gun-grabbing radical named David Chipman to lead the ATF.

President Biden has himself repeatedly belittled gun owners and their belief that the right to bear arms is essential to freedom. But President Biden's spirit does not change the Constitution or the Second Amendment.

In fact, with Biden’s crime surge, Biden’s border surge, and Democrat efforts to weaken and undermine law enforcement, it is no wonder someone recently said to me: “I carry a gun because I can’t carry a cop.”

Thomas Jefferson once wrote: “What country can preserve its liberties if its rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms.”

The Second Amendment protects all other rights and freedoms.

As my friend Chip Roy from Texas said last week at an event we were at together: “We will live free.”

The Second Amendment is critical to ensuring that we live free.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the good gentleman and my good friend, Representative Good from Virginia, for his inspiring words.

As previously noted, Madam Speaker, the Biden administration has issued a proposed rule that would misinterpret the law and criminalize pistols with stabilizing braces. My friend from Virginia, Mr. Good, has introduced legislation to right this wrong and provide clear and accurate definitions for both rifles and pistols to avoid infringing on individuals’ Second Amendment rights, and I support H.R. 233.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. MOORE), my good friend from Alabama’s Second District.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I thank and appreciate Representative CLYDE for his leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, recent remarks by President Joe Biden about the Second Amendment have troubled me and millions of Americans who own firearms. I think they would trouble people on both sides of the aisle. I also believe his remarks and attitude toward gun owners should trouble all freedom-loving Americans, regardless of whether they own a gun.

You see, President Biden’s comments about restricting the Second Amendment show a fundamental misunderstanding of the relationship between this Nation’s government and its people.

President Biden believes that the American people get their rights from the government. Our Founders would strongly disagree.

In fact, they were so skeptical of a powerful central government that they created an innovative and remarkable system of checks and balances to protect its citizens from a tyrannical government.

As it was so eloquently phrased in our Declaration of Independence: “to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed…”

What powers our Government possesses was given to it by the people, not the other way around. And we gave these powers to the Government to protect the rights we hold dear.

The Second Amendment does not apply to a particular firearm. It doesn’t list a musket or a bayonet. It didn’t have to, because the Second Amendment protects the right that you already have, the right to bear arms. There is no need to continually update the Second Amendment.

Madam Speaker, the Second Amendment is not a permission slip, but an assurance that no law will be enacted to strip the American people of their fundamental right.

The language of the Second Amendment is clear. And it says: “The right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.”

This right was so important to the Founders that they would not enact the Constitution without the Second Amendment’s inclusion in the Bill of Rights.

President Biden’s remarks betray the flawed reasoning of so many in the Democratic Party, who insist that the government is the granter of rights. It is not granter but the guarantor, the protector. The government simply cannot grant rights given to us by God. It protects those God-given rights.

Americans should be skeptical of any philosophy that the government can restrict the rights we have given it the power to protect. If they take your guns, what is next? The right to trial by jury? Maybe free speech? The right to worship who and how we choose?

Madam Speaker, for the American people to keep the liberty we hold dear, our constitutional protections, all of them, must be maintained.

Thomas Jefferson said it this way: “When the government fears people, there is liberty. When the people fear the government, there is tyranny.”

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the good gentleman from Alabama for those inspiring remarks.

I want to talk about privately-made firearms, which I briefly referenced in my introductory remarks.

Undeniably, the Second Amendment, the right to keep and bear arms, has been fundamental to the freedom and security of our Nation since it was first founded in 1776. It is the teeth behind so many of the other rights and liberties we enjoy.

We know this to be true, because history has shown us that when the right to keep and bear arms falls, then the right of free speech and of the free press falls immediately after.

From our very beginning until today, for almost 250 years, people have always been able to build their own firearms. But that right is at risk, considering the White House’s gun control agenda.

Under the Gun Control Act of 1968, commercial firearm manufacturers, and retail firearm dealers had to get Federal Government licenses in order to continue to operate their businesses. Along with those licenses came record-keeping requirements and compliance inspections to ensure that they followed the new laws and regulations. This effectively put almost all firearm manufacturers and importers under the direct control of the Federal Government.

History also tells us, Madam Speaker, that after registration comes confiscation. We saw it happen in Russia after the 1917 Communist revolution; in Nazi Germany in 1938; in Australia in 1996; and most recently, in New Zealand in 2019.

In those countries, national registration led to eventual confiscation. Now the ATF wants even privately made firearms under their total control. To make component parts like upper slides, those parts that can hold a firing pin or a bolt or a bolt carrier, to make those simple parts into a serialized firearm will have a chilling effect on privately made firearms.

If fact, it could end up eliminating privately made firearms, finally placing all manufacture of firearms under complete government control. Those fears are genuinely based, and we see that today with ATF trying to legislate by redefining the meaning of words or creating new ones that don’t even exist in the written law.

As I noted earlier in the hour, Madam Speaker, I share the passion of my Democrat colleagues in keeping firearms out of the hands of criminals. But in achieving that shared goal, we cannot trample on the Second Amendment rights of citizens.

If the ATF succeeds in pushing these new definitions across the finish line, Madam Speaker, I fear that we will be opening the floodgates to allowing the agency to regulate our God-given Second Amendment rights right out of existence.

I do not plan to allow that to happen.

As I said earlier, Madam Speaker, I don’t think my colleagues who filled these seats earlier plan to allow that to happen either.
Together, with the support of the American people, we will never give one inch in the defense of the Second Amendment.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN), my good friend who represents Kansas’ First District and introduced H.R. 1758, the Home Defense and Competitive Shooting Act of 2021.

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for holding this important Special Order to highlight a basic right that we all share and love and that makes us who we are as Americans.

Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to discuss President Biden’s misuse of the executive order and its harmful impact on law-abiding citizens.

In 1789, George Washington penned the first executive order, directing the heads of his departments to submit reports on their operations.

In 1957, my fellow Kansan, Dwight D. Eisenhower, used the executive order to send Federal troops to integrate public schools in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Nearly every United States President has issued executive orders like these to instruct the government how to work within the parameters set by the Congress and the Constitution. Until now.

In his first 10 days as President, Joe Biden issued 25 executive orders, more than the last seven Presidents combined in their first 10 days. And the list continues to grow. Today, we are up to nearly 60 executive orders and more executive actions and memoranda than I care to count.

The power to issue executive orders is derived from Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution, which states that the President “shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.”

What is based in facts and stakeholder engagement, like those we saw with Washington and Eisenhower, they work well to steward the execution of said laws. When the power to issue an executive order is abused, though, used to strong-hand the minority or circumvent Congress, the orders become a dangerous tool to undermine the American people and our democracy. This is what is happening right now.

President Biden recently penned six anti–Second Amendment executive actions in one day, banning handmade guns altogether; defining a pistol as a short-barreled rifle, allowing for more intense regulation; and mandating a report on gun gifting and trading.

In a recent interview on gun control, a spokesperson for President Biden stated: “The President will not wait for Congress to act before the administration takes our own steps, fully within the administration’s authority and the Second Amendment.”

We can no longer sit idle and watch dozens of executive orders from a single administration attempt to dictate the direction of our country with no input from this Congress. Congress was created to legislate. Governing by executive order is not legislatively. That is why I introduced H.R. 716, the More Accountability in Executive Orders Act, requiring the executive branch to notify the American public and this Congress with its intent to issue any new executive order or revoking any executive order that pertains to our Second Amendment rights.

I also introduced H.R. 1758, the Home Defense and Competitive Shooting Act, pushing back on President Biden’s intent to redefine pistols as short-barreled rifles and eliminating the prohibition on transporting short-barreled rifles in interstate commerce.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor both of these pieces of legislation as we stand up against any efforts, including shameful executive overreach, to diminish or weaken the rights of law-abiding Americans to own, carry, and use firearms.

The Second Amendment is a load-bearing wall in our Constitution. If you weaken a load-bearing wall, it is bad for the entire structure.

We must also work to push back against the relentless attacks on our Second Amendment rights.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, while any infringement of our Second Amendment rights is unconstitutional, policymakers have imposed even stricter regime types of firearms, particularly short-barreled rifles. I truly appreciate my friend from Kansas’ First District correcting this by introducing the Home Defense and Competitive Shooting Act of 2021, which will accurately classify short-barreled rifles as semiautomatic rifles, as they should be. They should be semiautomatic rifles and only semiautomatic rifles and regulated as such.

Madam Speaker, I thank you for affording me the opportunity to stand before you today in defense of the Second Amendment and to highlight commonsense, conservative-led proposals to protect and preserve our rights.

Madam Speaker, I thank each of my colleagues for their participation this evening. Their respective constituents should be proud to have such staunch defenders of the Second Amendment representing them in the people’s House.

Though several of my colleagues who have introduced proposals could not join us tonight, the American people should know that the solutions highlighted in the last hour are not exhaustive of our efforts to restore, protect, and preserve our God-given right to keep and bear arms. Rather, the solutions presented tonight are just the tip of the iceberg.

Madam Speaker, I again reiterate to you my sincere hope that the American people will have the opportunity to share their thoughts with the ATF on the two proposed regulations that I mentioned, as you can see on this board right here, as they have the potential to upend not only the firearms manufacturing industry but also the legality of guns in homes across the country as we know it.

My constituents sent me to Congress to do everything in my power to protect and uphold the Constitution, and I plan to do just that so long as they entrust me with their voting card.

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.

CBC SUPPORTS INVESTING IN INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 2021, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous materials on the subject of this Special Order hour.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight for the Congressional Black Caucus’ Special Order hour on this critically important topic, infrastructure. Tonight, we will share with you our positions, our plans, and the state of what we think about infrastructure.

I am so honored to be here tonight as a coanchor and as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. Traditionally, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE would be here as our lead anchor. I thank her for allowing me, as chair, to stand in for her.

I am so honored that her coanchor will now be my coanchor tonight. It gives me great pleasure to talk about all of our members, Madam Speaker, but we are joined by someone who is not only a freshman but a freshman who is a leader, a freshman who is strong, a freshman from New York’s 15th District, someone who came to Congress with a plan, someone who came to Congress saying that he wants to be here and be able to be a part not only of the Congressional Black Caucus but to be able to stand up and stand out and make a difference for his constituents. Madam Speaker, he has done far more than that.

Congressman RITCHIE TORRES serves on the powerful Financial Services Committee as a freshman. He is a leader when we talk about housing and infrastructure. Tonight, I get to dialogue with him. I get to listen to him, and we get to talk about other members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Tonight, we want to speak directly to the American people and reflect on
the ideas and the critical interests of our constituents. Tonight, we gather in the sacred Chamber on the floor of the people’s House to discuss America’s infrastructure and to amplify Our Power, Our Message. You will hear this throughout the evening because we realize that it is about our power and our message, 57 members strong of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Tonight, we will educate our constituents. We will educate Americans about the importance of the investment in infrastructure in our neighborhoods and our communities.

Tonight, we will stand strong in support of infrastructure because we know roads and schools in our districts are crumbling and need urgent repair.

We also tackle this with bold Federal investments in our country’s roads and bridges and access to broadband and transit and water systems and housing and human care. The investment in infrastructure. Madam Speaker, would support workers and create millions of good-paying jobs in urban and rural populations, the types of jobs that support workers, engineers, steelworkers, bus drivers, childcare workers, and rail workers, and their families.

Isn’t that what this is about? Isn’t that why we stand up for the people, to make them able to have good-paying jobs and take care of their families? The Congressional Black Caucus understands this because we have lived this. I know this all too well when we talk about roads and bridges, when we talk about waterways and broadband.

What good is it to have roads and bridges that people can travel, but where are they traveling to? They are traveling home. But what happens when there is no home, when there is no housing?

That is one of the reasons that we are here tonight, so that we can talk about this investment in our Nation’s future that includes extending key tax credits, tax cuts that were included in the American Rescue Plan, which the Congressional Black Caucus stood tall to help pass, that will benefit lower- and middle-income workers and families.

We even created a domestic policy transit within the American Rescue Plan that is not contained in the Congression Black Caucus, Madam Speaker, because we are a country of people, not a country of positions. We have six members of the Congressional Black Caucus that make up full chairs of committees and more than 22 that represent subcommittee chairs.

Tonight, as we talk about infrastructure—roads, bridges, broadband, waterways—we also talk about care, human care, human infrastructure.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great honor to yield to Congressman JAMES CLYBURN.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for yielding to me. Thank you for the tremendous leadership she has given as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. I appreciate her work, and I appreciate her friendship.

Madam Speaker, I woke up this morning to several headlines, one of which came from a little town in my congressional district, Summerton, South Carolina.

Those who have studied a little bit of our history will know that Summerton is a little town that is known for its water. Thank you for the tremendous leadership she has given as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. I appreciate her work, and I appreciate her friendship.

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for yielding to me. Thank you for the tremendous leadership she has given as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. I appreciate her work, and I appreciate her friendship.

Madam Speaker, I woke up this morning to several headlines, one of which came from a little town in my congressional district, Summerton, South Carolina.

But that is why Summerton, South Carolina, was in the news today. It was in the news today because that little town’s entire water system has failed. All the people in that town have been subjected, over the last several weeks, to poison in their water system.

People were getting sick. Nobody knew what was causing it. People were being diagnosed with many different things, like swimmer’s ear when they had never been in a swimming pool.

Today, the estimated cost of fixing their water system is more than the entire budget of that little town.

Summerton is just one example of what is happening all over this country. Little towns like Summerton, rural communities, schools, childcare centers, you name it, the people in that little town need their infrastructure fixed.

Now, that is traditional.

But I will tell you something else about that little town: Scott’s Branch High School, the school where Brown v. Board of Education started, that is what the school was, Scott’s Branch High School; it is still there. It is the third building, but the school is still named the same. Less than 34 percent of the students in that school district are connected to the internet.

Now that means in that little school that challenged segregation years ago because they were not being adequately educated—and I can talk all night about this—kids walking 9.4 miles to school every day one way and 9.4 miles back home. They weren’t able to integrate the schools, all they wanted was a school bus. These are the same things. And you look at that school district today, they want to be connected to the internet.

And we have colleagues in this place who tell us that they are all for an infrastructure bill so long as it confines itself to traditional infrastructure issues like roads and bridges.

Well, we need roads and bridges, but we need water and sewerage. We need to deepen our ports, fix our rail systems. The greatest country on Earth needs to do something about its rail system.

And I remember when rail was not traditional infrastructure. Of course, I wasn’t around, but I remember from my studies when rail was not traditional infrastructure. It wasn’t until Abraham Lincoln gave us the transcontinental railroad that rail was considered infrastructure. The interstate highway was not infrastructure. Dwight Eisenhower gave us the interstate highway, and today, it became traditional infrastructure.

Today broadband has got to be a big part of infrastructure. COVID–19 has exposed some real flaws in our system, and when it comes to education we have many children who have already lost a full year of school; some are threatening to lose a second year of school. What happens to a sixth or seventh grader when they lose 2 years of school?

But the children who had the internet stayed in touch with education, which tells me that in that school district there in Summerton, South Carolina, where less than 40 percent of the students are connected to the internet, they run the risk of 50 percent of their children losing another year of school. They will be no better off than those students were back when Brown v. Board of Education was decided in 1954.

So this infrastructure bill has got to be about more than what is traditional. It has got to be looking toward the future. And it seems to me that we, as the greatest country in the world, need to look to the future. What do we want.
for our children and our grandchildren? We should not tie ourselves to that which is traditional. Traditional alone means what has been. We need to be futuristic.

Now before I close, Madam Speaker, I want to tell you a little story. I often tell this story. Back when the rural electric co-ops were celebrating their 50th anniversary of rural electrification, they decided to publish a table-top book, and they called the book, “The Next Greatest Thing.” And the reason they called it the book, “The Next Greatest Thing” is because one night a farmer in rural Tennessee stood up in church and said to them, brothers and sisters, let me tell you something, the greatest thing on Earth is to have the love of God in your heart, but the next greatest thing is to have electricity in your house.

Think about that. Broadband will do for the 21st century what electricity did for rural America in the 20th century. And this is our best opportunity to bring rural America in line with the rest of us and make sure that children will not be limited in their educational pursuits by where they live. We are too great a nation for that.

This is a great country. It doesn’t have to be made great again. What we have got to do is make this country’s greatness accessible and affordable for all of its citizens.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the majority whip for setting the stage for us tonight to talk about traditional and nontraditional infrastructure, especially broadband. I think we all learned a message about the value of going beyond what the traditional infrastructure is about more than roads and bridges. It is about the quality of the air we breathe and the water we drink. It is about access to the Internet, especially in the world of remote learning and telehealth. It is about safe, decent, affordable housing, which is a human right.

Abraham Maslow spoke about a hierarchy of needs, and the highest need we have is self-actualization. And in order to actualize ourselves, we have to meet our most fundamental needs, our need for employment, housing, transit, and education. That is what we mean by infrastructure.

Infrastructure is not simply physical, but it is social and human. It is that which enables us to become the best version of ourselves. The component of infrastructure that matters most to me is affordable housing. I would not be where I am today were it not for affordable housing and the stability that it gave me and my family. For me affordable housing is not simply brick-and-mortar, but it is the foundation on which we build a better life for ourselves and our family.

It is often said that the south Bronx is the poorest congressional district in America, but I think of the south Bronx as the essential congressional district. Because it is home to essential workers who put their lives at risk during the peak of the pandemic so that the rest of the city and the country could stay safe. And I believe deeply that the essential workers of America, the essential workers of New York City should be able to afford to live in a city that cannot survive and succeed without them.

Now, the American Jobs Plan proposes hundreds of billions of dollars in new housing housing, but just as important as the dollar amount is how those dollars are spent. If we simply invest those dollars in expanding housing supply without expanding housing subsidy, then we run the risk of creating the appearance rather than the reality of affordable housing.

When the subject of affordable housing is raised, the question that often comes to mind is: Affordable for whom? We need deep affordability. And the best path to deep affordability—to affordability for all Americans—is housing vouchers for all. Housing vouchers ensure that you pay no more than 30 percent of your income towards your rent.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to be the co-chair of the CBC Special Order hour and to serve under the dynamic leadership of the CBC chair, Joyce BEATTY, who is a force to be reckoned with. I thank the gentlewoman for affording me the honor to co-chair the CBC Special Order hour.

I echo what our majority whip said, that we cannot afford to take an obsolete view of infrastructure. Infrastructure is about more than roads and bridges. It is about the quality of the air we breathe and the water we drink. It is about access to the Internet, especially in the world of remote learning and telehealth. It is about safe, decent, affordable housing, which is a human right.

There are millions of Americans who are living on the brink of foreclosure and eviction in the midst of COVID-19. And at the heart of the affordability crisis is the gap between supply and demand. The demand for affordable housing far exceeds the supply of affordable housing. That is a gap of 60,800 units.

That is why we need a Federal Government that is going to take an expansive view of infrastructure and invest in the creation and preservation of affordable housing on a scale that we have not seen before. Our country deserves no less.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), my colleague and friend.

Mr. SCOTT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and, more importantly, I thank her for her leadership of the Congressional Black Caucus and her leadership on the Committee on Financial Services.

Madam Speaker, we are slowly recovering from the economic mess that we inherited after the last administration. The number of jobs, up. Unemployment, down. Initial claims for unemployment insurance, down. The economy is going in the right direction, but, clearly, not fast enough.

That is why the American Jobs Plan and the American Families Plan are so important. The American Jobs Plan will create funding for the traditional infrastructure, like roads, bridges, tunnels, rail, public transit; also investment in ports.

It also proposes significant investment in broadband and the development of important broadband is because it connects families everywhere to the Internet, and connects students to the Internet. Those students who did not have connectivity could not take advantage of educational opportunities for over a year, and if they don’t get connectivity now, they will be disadvantaged going forward.

We need to have universal broadband, and the investments in the American
Jobs Plan and the American Families Plan will go a long way towards universal access to broadband.

We even have electric charging stations for people who are not inclined to buy electric cars if they can't charge those cars on the highway. And people are building those charging stations along the highway because there are not that many electric cars.

The American Jobs Plan will have funding for electric charging stations so that those people will be inclined to buy electric cars—and not surprisingly, as soon as that happens, all of the restaurants and down the highways will have charging stations so people will be inclined to hook up; and while they are waiting, they will go in and take advantage of the restaurant.

Madam Speaker, those are just some of the investments in the American Jobs Plan.

It also includes school construction. There is an article recently in Virginia that told the story that about 50 percent of the schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia are over 50 years old. That sends a disappointing message to students when they are going into old schools. It gives the impression that education is not important. We need to improve our schools, and we can do that with the funding in the American Jobs Plan.

Madam Speaker, we have funding to improve housing, that we have heard, and many other projects. Creating millions of jobs, good-paying jobs—mostly union jobs—where they are guaranteed to be able to negotiate a decent wage and equal pay for equal work. But those jobs will go unfilled unless we also pass the American Families Plan, which has funding for childcare and early childhood education and improved child nutrition so parents can actually go to work; job training and apprenticeships and improved access to higher education so workers can get the skills needed to perform those jobs.

These bills will create millions of jobs and enable workers to perform the skills needed to perform those jobs. These bills will create millions of jobs and enable workers to perform the skills needed to perform those jobs.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to join my great colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus tonight in support of the INVEST Act, a bill that we marked up over 18 hours in the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Madam Speaker, now this is one of the greenest bills to ever come to the floor. It provides strong support for sustainable infrastructure, green infrastructure, and green transit.

The INVEST Act also addresses critical water projects. We face clean drinking water and wastewater projects, priorities that are long overdue after the racial injustices discovered in the Flint water crisis.

The INVEST Act includes strong job creation provisions for minority contractors and transportation professionals that will help spur Black generation and wealth.

We also know that access to reliable transportation is a civil rights priority. It is critical to economic and educational opportunities.

This bill makes big investments to cut carbon emissions. For electric vehicle technologies, it expands EV charging stations and networks across our country by investing $4 billion in charging infrastructure, helping the U.S. shift to the next generation of clean vehicles. I am especially proud of the EV charging stations approved in the bill for Indianapolis, which has one of the first green bus rapid transit systems.

This bill also dedicates $8.3 billion for activities targeted to reduce carbon pollution and provides $6.2 billion for mitigation and resiliency improvements. It also advances the development and utilization of green construction materials.

It makes our roads safer with a great boost to smart road technologies and roadway safety programs, plus record levels of investment in walking and cycling infrastructure, complete streets planning and smarter road design, and safe routes to schools.

This bill also strengthens passenger rail service, as Mr. Clyburn mentioned. At my request, our staff request, there were provisions included to improve rail safety by addressing hazardous rail crossings, as well as addressing trespasser and suicide fatalities and eliminating gaps in railroad safety.

This bill also creates a Federal backlogged crossing program to collect data and enforce a 10-minute blocked crossing limit. This is a huge win for the problems we have faced in Indianapolis and other places as well.

Madam Speaker, the INVEST Act is a long-overdue bill, and I urge my colleagues to help us in passing this monumental piece of legislation.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman CARSON. I thank him for reminding us that America's infrastructure is in desperate need of improvement. That is what this bill is about.

Talking about investment, Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE), the second vice chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, the chair of the Women's Caucus, someone who understands infrastructure probably more than most of us. You see, when she started as a postal worker before she worked her way up, she was in the community and on those roads. She was traveling across those bridges, and she was listening to people. That is why her constituents voted her to be mayor. As mayor, we certainly understand the things that you are hit with the most, our infrastructure, our roads, our bridges, our care for human infrastructure.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, I thank the Congressional Black Caucus. I want to recognize and say how much we appreciate and how much Congress has improved from the leadership of our chair, JOYCE BEATTY. I thank her for hosting, with the Congressional Black Caucus leadership, this Special Order hour.

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on the urgent infrastructure issue that needs and deserves the attention and the action of this body. Our water infrastructure in the United States is in serious need of repair.

Families in Michigan and across this country are struggling to get safe and clean drinking water because of lead pipes in their homes and communities, not to mention the contamination of our water system sources.

I am from Michigan, and the Great Lakes weigh on my mind constantly as the largest body of freshwater in this country.

A 2016 study found that there were more than 6 million lead service lines across the United States, serving 15 to 22 million Americans. This is a crisis.

Madam Speaker, I have lived through a 1980s childhood and witnessed the Flint water crisis in Michigan. I saw where the people, the United States citizens of this country,
their drinking water was poisoned, and because of that, we saw them getting sick and being hospitalized. I am sad to say, not only did it happen in Flint, but it is happening all over our country. This issue disproportionately affects communities of color and the poor.

We have an opportunity, a once in a generation chance, to rebuild our infrastructure and to build back better for the American people. The Americans Jobs Plan and the bipartisan infrastructure framework both tackle our water infrastructure problem. These proposals will replace lead pipelines across this country. It is an action that is long overdue.

This is an investment that could not come soon enough. I want this Congress to know that the Federal investment in public water infrastructure projects—it is embarrassing to say—under our watch has fallen from 63 percent of our overall investment in 1977 to just 6 percent in 2014. Let me repeat that. We invested, at one time, as a government, 63 percent in our water, and now it is down to 9 percent. This is unacceptable.

Let’s pass a comprehensive infrastructure package to rebuild our water infrastructure, fix our roads and bridges, and invest in electric vehicles while creating good-paying jobs and positioning ourselves for the future.

This is a public health issue; it is a racial justice issue; and it is an economic issue. Access to clean water is a basic necessity for human life.

I am grateful to stand with my colleagues from the Congressional Black Caucus and call for our Nation’s investment in infrastructure. This is our power, and this is our message. We must get this done.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman BRENDAC LAWRENCE. She is absolutely right; this is a public issue. This is a racial justice issue because we know our roads, our bridges, and our water systems are crumbling. We know our electric grid is at risk of catastrophic outages. We know many schools are crumbling from lack of attention and neglect. Too many lack access to affordable housing, and too many lack access to childcare and education.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. Adams). We call her our HBCU czar. She is the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus’ HBCU caucus, historically Black colleges and universities. She is also more than that. She has spent a lifetime educating children and college students.

She serves on the powerful Financial Services Committee, and she has a strong voice on the Education and Labor Committee and Agriculture Committee.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative BEATTY for yielding. I want Representative TORRES for his leadership and thank Chairwoman BEATTY for being such a phenomenal leader and a role model for all of us.

I am pleased to be here tonight to support the Congressional Black Caucus members, known as the conscious of the Congress, not only because of what we believe, but because we show up on days like this.

I rise tonight to talk about an essential infrastructure investment, an investment in our historically Black colleges and universities.

Earlier this year, the bipartisan leadership of the HBCU Caucus, Representative FRENCHE HILL from Arkansas, Senator CHRIS COONS from Delaware, and TIM SCOTT from South Carolina, as well as our vice chairs, Representative TERRI SEWELL and MIKE TURNER, came together to introduce the bipartisan IGNITE HBCU Excellence Act.

We introduced this legislation to help light a fire for our schools. The IGNITE HBCU Excellence Act represents a historic investment in both the physical and the digital infrastructure of our historically Black colleges.

Our Nation’s HBCUs deserve a level of investment and engagement reflective of their multibillion dollar impact on our Nation’s economy and their collective impact on the minds of millions of our Nation’s future leaders.

We have bipartisan agreement on that. Don’t just take it from me. In the words of Senator Tim Scott, “HBCUs have educated and produced top-notch graduates in every field while operating on minimal budgets. I can only imagine what more they will accomplish with proper funding.”

Our Nation’s low-income, first-generation college students deserve that opportunity, and to ensure that that happens, the schools that they attend must be made whole. There are more than 102 across this Nation. I had the privilege of serving for 40 years on the campus of Virginia State University in Greensboro, and I am a graduate twice of North Carolina A&T State University, and Johnson C. Smith University is in my district.

Finally, as we have a national debate about infrastructure in Congress and across the country, I want to make one thing clear, that the IGNITE HBCU Excellence Act is not only an infrastructure bill, it is also a jobs bill. And this bill creates jobs and enables HBCUs to continue to be a source of diversity in the workforce. This bill has the potential to create over half a million jobs while investing in critical HBCU infrastructure.

I thank Representative Torres and Davis for their leadership in the historic Black colleges and universities which are essential infrastructure for the next generation of students, workers, innovators, athletes, creators, thinkers, and leaders, and that is why we need to pass the most transformative legislation for historically Black colleges and universities in history. You have got to rectify over 150 years of neglect, broken promises, and institutional racism.

Any infrastructure package that leaves this House must include a historic investment in our HBCUs. I am not going to rest until we remove all of the barriers to their success and the success of our HBCU students.

I ask my colleagues to please join me in our bipartisan list of over 70 cosponsors in the House and Senate in supporting the IGNITE HBCU Excellence Act. Our power. Our message.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS for her comments.

It is always a pleasure when we have the opportunity to work together. And I say to Congressman TORRES that that is what we are going to do tonight.

I could not think of a better segue than to pitch it to Representative TORRES. We have two members of the Congressional Black Caucus from the great State of New York. I am so used to saying the great State of Ohio, but tonight we have two freshman members of the Congressional Black Caucus who have been great supporters to our message, our power, who have been fearless leaders.

So at this time, I say to Congressman TORRES, my coach, that I think it would be best for him to yield the floor to and make some remarks about Congressman JAMAAL BOWMAN who will speak next.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES.)

Mr. TORRES. Madam Speaker, we are not only from the great State of New York but the great county of the Bronx.

Education is infrastructure and who better to speak about education than a lifelong educator.

Well, before running for Congress, our next speaker was a principal who dedicated his life to educating the students of the northeast Bronx. He is one of the first Black Members of Congress to ever represent Westchester County, which has historically been ground zero for resistance to fair housing.

If you have ever seen the movie, “Show Me a Hero,” in Yonkers, that is the district of our next speaker. Even though he embodies how far we have come as a country, he knows more than most how far we must go.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN), the one and only.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman TORRES for that introduction and for yielding, and I thank him for his overall leadership and vision, not just for our country, but for the Boogie Down Bronx.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman ADAMS for her incomparable leadership, and wisdom, and vision for the CBC and for our country.

I am honored to stand here with both of you to call for a big, bold, visionary infrastructure package that fills in the gaps in our economy. We like to think of America as the land of opportunity where anyone can achieve success and shape their
own future with little more than hard work and determination. For many people, that is exactly the reality that they exist within, thanks to a little luck, determination, opportunity, and one-sided historical Federal investment.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would like to believe that this accurately represents our history, but, unfortunately, most Black Americans have been written out of this narrative. Consider the world as it existed in our history of the redlining of Black and Brown communities, as well as other racially biased policies of the New Deal. These divisions have always been rooted in Federal policy.

President Biden has said he considers this infrastructure package to constitute a generational investment in the American public and in communities like mine in the Bronx, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers. And this is the chance for us to right the wrongs of that history.

The infrastructure package of 2021 must be rooted in racial and economic justice. We must uplift the care economy, fix our public housing, rebuild our schools, expand access to Medicare, and end our dependency on fossil fuels, among many other things. No American with this infrastructure package should be left behind.

As the White House considers this infrastructure package, let’s take a deeper trip into our history. In 1862, Congress passed the Homestead Act, distributing 10 percent of the land in the country, arguably constituting the single greatest wealth transfer in our history. African Americans never received their 40 acres of land after slavery, while White Americans received millions of acres of land which gave them the opportunity to self-actualize. Households now accounts for over 40 percent of household wealth, with much of this housing-related wealth stemming from Federal investments in homeownership during the New Deal. Because of redlining—one of the largest drivers of the wealth gap—of the over $1 trillion invested between 1934 and 1962, in 2021 dollars, less than 2 percent went to non-White families.

We can no longer attempt to build out the middle class on the backs of marginalized communities. We must make sure that the next round of generational investment incorporates everyone, beginning with those most marginalized.

If we make this infrastructure package inclusive and comprehensive, we can give every single American a job, a career, and the resources they need to flourish from the Bronx; to Mount Vernon; to Yonkers; to New Rochelle, New York.

If we have the courage to address the climate, economic, and racial injustices that threaten the human race, we can give our children and grandchildren a future they deserve.

We can either impart the full story of American history to our children or doom ourselves to relive it. In the case of infrastructure, an investment of this scale, repeating the failures of the past is unacceptable. To meet the promise of our democracy, we must give every person the opportunity to both survive and thrive. That begins with a robust and comprehensive infrastructure package. This is our time. This is our moment.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman BOWMAN for reminding us of our history, as well as the need.

I am sure if Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE was at this microphone tonight, Congressman TORRES, she would look to you and she would say, let’s get this done. She would look to you and she would remind us that part of this bold action means we must use all of our available resources.

She would remind us, in 2017, that the Republicans used the reconciliation process twice. Oh, how I remember how they used it against the Affordable Care Act. And how I remember that they used it not only for taking away America’s healthcare, but a second time to pass the GOP tax scam of 2017, in giving more money to those in the top 1 percent.

But, tonight, we have heard from the top of our leadership. We have heard from Members from across the United States.

Now it gives me great pleasure to bring our last speaker to the podium. He is also our newest Member to Congress. He hails from the great State of Louisiana. He is someone who is no stranger to being an elected official. He is someone who has dedicated his life to serving the people. He has been successful. He is here in his own right, serving on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, as well as the Small Business Committee.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER), my colleague and friend.

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, Madam Chairman BEATTY, Coanchor TORRES, it is indeed an honor to join you tonight with your incredible leadership, Madam Chair, with your tenacious ability to lead, direct, and command the respect of 57 Members of this august body, to fight tirelessly on behalf of the people of your district, but also all the people of our great country. I thank you for your leadership.

This week, the House will take up an important bill for our Nation’s future, the INVEST Act.

Americans have grown weary, and justifiably so. We have talked about an infrastructure bill for a very long time, and we have come real ball down the road as far as we can.

The people deserve more. The people deserve better. They deserve an infrastructure plan now, and one that speaks to traditional infrastructure, brick and mortar, as well as human infrastructure, broadband, housing, opportunities for our communities to rebuild, to grow, to thrive.

As a Member of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and as a Representative of one of the largest transportation hubs in the Nation, I know this legislation will re-imagine and rebuild our infrastructure in Louisiana and across America.

This is a big bill and it does big things. It steps up to the challenges we face now and prepares us for challenges to come in the future. It powers economic development and creating good-paying jobs, building and fixing our crumbling infrastructure.

It connects communities by supporting public transit and new, high-speed, low-emission railways between cities like New Orleans and Baton Rouge and the river parishes in between.

It restores communities that have been harmed by old transportation decisions like neighborhoods that were built in half and live in the shadows of interstate overpasses.

It also invests in passenger and freight rail. Both are very important to me because my district is home to the only port served by six CSX railroads, and it contains a corridor that badly needs new high-speed rail from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

Investing in and supporting freight rail would allow them to continue driving our economy and reducing greenhouse gases from shipping.

The plan to connect New Orleans and Baton Rouge was delayed by a shortsighted decision of a previous Governor. But this bill and this administration get us back on track.

Connecting two of the biggest cities in the State with high-speed passenger rail makes all the sense in the world; tying communities together, creating jobs and opportunities throughout the State of Louisiana, providing the resources to have cleaner forms of transportation.

Infrastructure now means so much more than stop signs and sidewalks. It means access to broadband, affordable and safe housing, and support for people caring for parents or children.

This bill starts that, and the rest of our efforts must continue to move forward in the vein of including people. We need physical infrastructure, but we also need human infrastructure. We need to invest in highways and ports, but we also need to invest in the environment and the environmental safety of our communities, because I have listened to the people who have to die for their jobs. We must invest in the corrections that will create a safer and better environment. We need to invest in our people. We need to invest in affordable housing and the opportunities for neighborhoods and communities to stand up.

I look forward to fighting for all of this, and then some. I look forward to
building back better. America deserves better. America deserves more. America deserves a robust infrastructure plan, and America deserves it now.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, how much time do we have left, please?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. BEATTY. Then let me close by saying thank you to all of the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus. It was clear tonight that infrastructure is not only a big word, but it is a big deal, which encompasses many concepts, which comprises modern American infrastructure.

For some Members we have heard tonight, it is through traditional roads and bridges and waterways. For others, it is broadband and it is housing, it is human care.

Regardless of definition, the Congressional Black Caucus is ready to stand in the gap to support legislation and policies that will help infrastructure invest in America’s future so we can build back better.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES) to say thank you to our Members.

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I will just quickly state, you know, we are in the midst of an FDR moment, and we have an historic opportunity to govern as boldly in the 21st century as FDR did in the 20th century. But the difference between then and now is ours is going to be a new deal for everyone: Black and Brown new deal.

Mrs. BEATTY. Strong. Congressional Black Caucus, our power, our message. The professional Black Caucus is ready to stand on the United States Capitol; and for communication from the Sergeant at Arms

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 3(a) of House Resolution 8, following consultation with the Office of Attending Physician, I write to provide you further notification that the public health emergency due to the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 remains in effect.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. WALKER,
Sergeant at Arms.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the extension, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 8, and effective July 4, 2021, of the covered period designated on January 4, 2021.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED
The Speaker, on Friday, June 25, 2021, announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 409.—An act to provide for the availability of amounts for customer education initiatives and non-awards expenses of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Whistleblower Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1340.—An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to redefine the eastern and middle judicial districts of North Carolina.

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 9 o’clock and 49 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 29, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION
Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 3385, the HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act of 2021, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 3385

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

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Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 3593, the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 3593. A bill to provide guidance for and investment in the research and development activities of the Department of Energy, Office of Science, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–74). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. SCANLON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 504. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2662) to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3065) to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to replace the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the United States Capitol with a bust of Thurgood Marshall to be obtained by the Joint Committee on the Library and to remove certain statues from areas of the United States Capitol which are accessible to the public, to remove all statues of individuals who voluntarily served the Confederate States of America from display in the United States Capitol, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3684) to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 503) Establishing the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol; and for other purposes (Rept. 117–74). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. BUCK):

H.R. 4183. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify venue requirements relating to bankruptcy proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Ms. SCHAWSKY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CORNOLLY, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. BLAIR,
Mr. ESPLAILLAT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. KNANNA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. LER of California, Ms. OMAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. VIKEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. DRóSAULNIER:

H. 419. A bill to establish within the Department of Housing and Urban Services a Division on Community Safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. 417. A bill to establish the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Ms. JA-CUBS of California, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. CROW, Mr. HOULAHAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BERI, Mr. KNANNA, Mr. GALLIANO, Mr. CROW, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. BACON, and Mr. COURTVENY):

H. Res. 305. A resolution expressing support for the people of Afghanistan, condemning the Taliban’s assault on human rights, and calling for the Federal Government to protect the Afghan citizens who bravely served alongside the United States by providing adequate resources for the special immigrant visa program established under the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself and Ms. MALIOTAKIS):

H. 4195. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to encourage the construction of senior centers and community centers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. KELLER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BOSSERT, Mr. STEBNE, Mr. RUDD, Mrs. HARRISHEROES, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. PEREZ):

H. 4191. A bill to nullify the order issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding political appointees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. THOMAS of Mississippi, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD):

H. 4203. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for an appropriate prescribing under Medicaid for victims of opioid overdose; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H. 4204. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the low-income housing credit basis limitation rules in the case the acquisition of an existing building; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H. 4205. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the qualified contract exception to the extended low-income housing community purpose rules; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. 4206. A bill to provide that the authority to grant clemency for offenses against the District of Columbia be exercised in accordance with law enacted by the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ (for herself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H. 4207. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to direct the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to make publicly available demographic information regarding political appointees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PASCARELLI, (for himself, Mr. SHRESA, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H. 4208. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify the obligations of licensees under section 331 of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself and Mrs. G. K. LONG):

H. 4209. A bill to support remediation of illicit cross-border tunnels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. SEWELL (for herself and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H. 4210. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a special rule for certain casualty losses of uncured timber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H. Res. 420. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the residential substance use disorder treatment program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H. Res. 421. A bill to transfer functions related to unaccompanied alien children to the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. BUSI, Mr. Snapshot of Illinois, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. NUNN):

H. Res. 422. A bill to establish the Mississippi River Restoration and Resilience Initiative to carry out projects for the protection and restoration of the Mississippi River Corridor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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.

H. Res. 506. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the month of June 2021 as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Month” and June 27, 2021, as “National Post-Traumatic Stress Injury Awareness Day”; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on 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. TERRÓS of New York (for himself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ESPLAILLAT, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NEWMAN of Texas, Mr. WEXSTON, Mr. NORTON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BUSH, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BASS, Mr. GREEN of California, Mr. POCAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. LANDEYIN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PELSON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BONAMICI, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KNANNA, Ms. TIBBETTS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KASIECH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COHN, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. HAVENS, Ms. ESPERANZA JACINDA LIÉ, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. MANNING, Mr. RASS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CLARKER of New York, Mr. GUEMARALVA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. CRAY, and Mrs. DAVIDS of Kansas):
be held at such time of the passing of the last World War II Medal of Honor recipient, to honor the last surviving Medal of Honor recipient from World War II, and to honor those who served in World War II, such distinction giving our nation the opportunity to thank those who saved the world from Nazism, fascism, and militaristic imperialism; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ML-43. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 182, urging the Congress to propose the "Keep Nine Amendment" to the United States Constitution that states: "The Supreme Court of the United States shall be composed of nine Justices"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ML-44. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 103, opposing the removal or breach of the dams on the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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. LOFGREN:
H.R. 4193.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 3 and clause 9 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.
By Ms. BUSH:
H.R. 4194.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 3
By Mr. CICILLINE:
H.R. 4195.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1
By Mr. DUNCAN:
H.R. 4196.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has overstepped its constitutional authority by issuing the order entitled "Temporary Halt in Residential Evictions to Prevent the Further Spread of COVID-19" since the order does not significantly involve interstate commerce. This legislation attempts to restore the rights of property owners who have been unconstitutionally impacted by the halt on residential evictions by lifting the order and preventing its reimplementation.
By Mr. ESTES:
H.R. 4197.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVII
By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
H.R. 4198.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VII
By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:
H.R. 4199.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8
By Mr. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 4200.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
H.R. 4201: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 4202: Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
By Ms. MCCOLLUM:
H.R. 4203.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. NEGUZE:
H.R. 4204.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 4205.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 17 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution.
By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ:
H.R. 4206.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 6
By Mr. PASCHELL:
H.R. 4207.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1
By Mr. PFLUGER:
H.R. 4208.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. SEWELL:
H.R. 4209.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. TURNER:
H.R. 4210.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause 1 provides the Congress with the power to provide for the general welfare of the United States.
Article I, section 8, clause 18 provides the Congress with the power to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of its powers, including laws to provide for the general welfare of the United States.
By Mr. WOMACK:
H.R. 4211.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I 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. 36: Mr. Brooks.
H.R. 37: Mr. Brooks.
H.R. 45: Mr. Brooks.
H.R. 82: Miss Rich of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Ms. Soto of Florida, Mr. Delgado, Ms. Lofgren, Mr. Delgado.
H.R. 263: Mr. Rush and Ms. Davids of Kansas.
H.R. 265: Mr. LIEU and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 303: Ms. Williams of Georgia.
H.R. 391: Ms. Williams of Georgia.
H.R. 420: Mr. TAYFEEK.
H.R. 451: Mrs. Demings.
H.R. 461: Mr. Allred.
H.R. 477: Ms. Craig.
H.R. 499: Mr. Malliotakis.
H.R. 549: Mr. Auchincloss.
H.R. 564: Mr. Raskin.
H.R. 669: Mr. Carapella.
H.R. 692: Mr. Cloud.
H.R. 708: Mr. Cawthron.
H.R. 769: Mr. Delgado.
H.R. 816: Mr. Delgado.
H.R. 851: Mrs. Demings.
H.R. 861: Mr. Cawthron.
H.R. 914: Ms. Barragan.
H.R. 921: Ms. Lofgren.
H.R. 962: Mr. Smith of New Jersey.
H.R. 1057: Mr. Garamendi, Mr. Sahlan, and Ms. Malliotakis.
H.R. 1155: Mr. Curtis and Mrs. Luria.
H.R. 1176: Mr. Gomez.
H.R. 1179: Mr. Zeldin.
H.R. 1282: Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Swalwell, and Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1286: Mr. Banks, Ms. Cheney, Mr. Allred, and Ms. Williams of Georgia.
H.R. 1294: Mr. Hill.
H.R. 1297: Mr. Papas.
H.R. 1301: Mr. Smith of Nebraska, Mr. Carls, and Mr. McKinley.
H.R. 1339: Mr. Carson.
H.R. 1348: Mrs. Luria and Ms. Sánchez.
H.R. 1368: Ms. Perlmutter.
H.R. 1385: Ms. Wild, Mr. Cicilline, and Ms. Craig.
H.R. 1500: Mr. Taylor.
H.R. 1550: Mrs. Murphy of Florida.
H.R. 1644: Mr. Cleaver.
H.R. 1655: Mr. DeSaulnier and Mr. Gomez.
H.R. 1664: Mr. Vela and Mr. Allred.
H.R. 1707: Mr. Rose and Mr. Brooks.
H.R. 1727: Mr. Allred.
H.R. 1733: Mr. Tonko.
H.R. 1734: Mr. Tonko.
H.R. 1829: Mrs. Spartz, Mr. Guest, Mr. Murphy of North Carolina, and Mrs. Miller-Meeks.
H.R. 1834: Mr. Aguilar.
H.R. 1842: Mr. Donalds, Mr. Moolenaar, Mr. Cicilline, Ms. McCollum, Ms. Chan, and Mr. Auchincloss.
H.R. 1864: Ms. Lofgren.
H.R. 1946: Mr. Payne, Mr. Gooden of Texas, Mr. Swalwell, Mrs. Miller of West Virginia, Mr. Soto, and Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1959: Ms. Lofgren and Mr. Cardenas.
H.R. 1972: Ms. Lofgren.
H.R. 2031: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. Neguse, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Torres of New York.
H.R. 2030: Mr. Peters and Mr. Arrington.
H.R. 2117: Mr. Carter of Texas.
H.R. 2130: Mrs. Demings.
H.R. 2139: Mr. Smith of New Jersey.
H.R. 2168: Mr. Cawthron.
H.R. 2225: Mr. Bowman, Mr. Bera, Ms. Sherrill, Ms. Stansbury, and Mrs. Fletcher.
H.R. 2229: Mr. Kildee and Ms. Blunt Rochester.
H.R. 2234: Ms. Craig and Mr. Delgado.
H.R. 2236: Mr. Cullinbun, Ms. Lofgren, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Kelly of Mississippi, Ms. Bourdeaux, and Mr. Peters.