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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 29, 2021

I hereby appoint the Honorable KATHERINE M. CLARK 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 in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

INFLATION IS A TAX ON EVERYONE

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

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, across my district, Michigan families are having to pay more for gas, for groceries, for cars.

You name it, there is sticker shock everywhere you look. In fact, inflation attacks on everyone increased every month since President Biden took office.

As Americans are struggling to pay for skyrocketing costs of daily necessities, we should be doing something to address these pocketbook challenges. Instead, this week, we are considering another round of massive spending bills that will make matters worse on top of massive spending bills that we have already expended.

Unparalleled and unchecked government spending is not the solution. It is a root cause of rising inflation—and did I mention that is a tax on everyone?

Again, this reckless spending and subsequent inflation are effectively attacks on the American people, their families, their workplaces, and, in fact, their livelihoods. We can't afford to continue down this path. It is hurting too many families and their financial security.

It is time we return to proven economic policies that create jobs, increase wages, and do not prolong an inflationary crisis that—did I mention?—is a tax on everyone.

RECOGNIZING GENOCIDE OF ASSYRIANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HARDER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARDER OF California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask if this body cares more about the hurt feelings of a dictator than the legacy of 300,000 innocent men, women, and children murdered in the only place they had ever called home.

In 1914, the Ottoman Empire slaughtered more than 300,000 innocent Assyrians. Yet, 108 years later, this body has still not recognized that slaughter for what it was—a genocide.

Growing up in the Central Valley, I was surrounded by our Assyrian community. I ate handmade dolmas with my Assyrian neighbor, Nana Bitpera, who was like a grandmother to me. She told me about the contributions of the Assyrian community to the modern world and explained the weight that her people have carried since that brutal massacre in 1914.

Madam Speaker, that is why, today, I am leading a resolution to finally recognize the genocide of the Assyrians in the Middle East. My resolution commemorates August 7, Shova b'tabakh, as Assyrian Genocide Memorial Day. It asserts that Turkey, the inheritor of the Ottoman tradition, must recognize the genocide. It recognizes the resilience of the Assyrian people, who, after they taught the world how to build cities, how to domesticate crops, endured the cruelest kind of event history can provide only to spread out across our globe and keep their traditions alive today.

This body should stand for the right of all people to live freely and in safety, and that starts by recognizing the history and perseverance of the Assyrian people.

Madam Speaker, today, I urge our House leadership to bring this resolution directly to the floor. Anything else is unacceptable.

OBSTRUCTING DHS AT BORDER

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, our Nation is facing a security crisis on our southern border.

As a record number of migrants are apprehended on American soil, we have seen a staggering increase in the amount of fentanyl that is being confiscated not only at ports of entry but also in the desert. So far this year, there have been over 1 million illegal crossings along our southern border.

Right now, liberals in Congress are attempting to obstruct the Department of Homeland Security from working to keep Americans safe. How many Americans have to be poisoned by fentanyl

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before we stop the flow into our communities?

In Pennsylvania, over 5,000 people lost their lives in drug overdoses last year. We have seen fentanyl is easy to get, and it is fast to kill. We must put an end to the crisis and refuse any attempt to stop the Department of Homeland Security from enforcing our laws and ending this crisis on our southern border.

HONORING MARGIE RICE

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of the Honorable Margie Rice, former mayor, council member, and community leader of Westminster, California, who passed away this past Sunday, July 25, 2021, at the age of 92.

Margie had dedicated her entire life to public service, including 22 years on the Westminster City Council, with 12 of those years as the city's elected mayor. She also served as a Westminster School District trustee for 17 years.

Up until her passing, Margie served on the Midway City Sanitation District, ending her 30 years of service on that board this past Sunday. Madam Speaker, in 2019, I was honored to join Margie and other board members in celebrating the 80th anniversary of the Midway City Sanitation District.

As an active community leader and a public servant, Margie Rice was passionate, dedicated, focused, hard-working, and, above all, outspoken.

Margie achieved many results for the residents of Westminster and among her legacy is the building of the Westminster Rose Center Theater, a performing arts center for the whole community to enjoy.

Margie was born in Alabama, but she called Westminster her home for more than 60 years. She is survived by two of her four children, 19 grandchildren, 23 great-grandchildren, and 12 great-great-grandchildren.

I will always remember Margie Rice as a pioneer and a leader who loved and cared for the Westminster community with all her heart.

She will be missed.

PRESIDENT BIDEN'S SURGING CRIME CRISIS

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

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Speaker, crime is up across the country.

Cities that defunded their police are now facing the consequences. Police chiefs have gone on national TV to literally beg for more support and assistance. What started as a far-left political slogan ended up impacting real-world policy in numerous Democrat-run cities.

Now, crime is surging across America. Just the other day, there was a brazen shootout a mile away from the White House.

The facts and the numbers do not lie. This is President Biden's crime crisis.

Rather than face the radical elements of their own party, the Democrats are deflecting responsibility.

Defunding the police means less law enforcement officers on the streets, less crimes getting solved, and less criminals getting arrested. The only people who benefit from defunded police are the criminals themselves.

We are a nation of laws and law and order. We owe it to the American people to do what we can to keep them safe, even if the Biden administration won't.

HONORING JOHNNY VENTURA

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the life and work of the most prominent merengue artist in the world who, sadly, passed away yesterday, the great Johnny Ventura.

Johnny Ventura started his career in the 1960s with his Johnny Ventura El Combo Show. His career quickly flourished both nationally and internationally with his contagious music.

He also embarked on a life of public service as the mayor in Santo Domingo and a member of the Congress of the Dominican Republic.

Just last February, we honored him here in Washington, D.C., as part of the yearly event, Dominicans on the Hill.

He prided himself in being the ambassador of merengue and, as such, of the Caribbean and the world.

We will always remember him for his contagious songs, including ''I am the Merengue,'' ''If I am born again,'' ''Tobacco,'' and ''Patacon Pisao''; ''Yo soy el Merengue,'' ''Si vuelvo a nacer,'' ''El tabaco,'' y ''Patacon Pisao.''

(English translation of the lyrics spoken in Spanish is as follows:)

The sound of the bass drum stops today
The sound of the saxophone rests
The guira also rests today.
El sonido de la tambora para hoy
El sonido del saxofon descansa
La guira tambien descansa hoy.

We will always remember him for his great service to people, and for his music and dedication to music. He will always be present in our hearts through his songs that often were funny and sometimes melancholic as he sang to the diaspora.

Madam Speaker, as you know, folks from all over the world find themselves in an economic exile and, at times, think of the family they left behind. They think of the wonderful beaches, rivers, and mountains that they left behind, and they could only claim that feeling through songs like the songs that Johnny Ventura often played for all of us.

He had a contagious smile and a wonderful rhythm of music with African bass instruments.

Adios, Johnny Ventura.

Good-bye, ''Merengue Artist to the Bass Drum''; adios, ''Merenguero Hasta la Tambora.''

Good-bye, ''Oldest Horse''; adios, ''Caballo Mayor.''

WORSENING FENTANYL CRISIS

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

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about a recent trip to McAllen, Texas, where I had the opportunity to tour the southern border. What stuck out to me most was hearing from border agents about the sheer volume of fentanyl that is being seized right now.

In fact, U.S. Customs and Border Protection reported that 1,053 pounds of fentanyl was seized at the southwest border in June alone. That is more than the last three Junes combined.

□ 1015

Following my trip, I introduced an amendment at a Judiciary Committee markup to ensure that penalties are maintained for criminals convicted of fentanyl possession. This amendment should have been a slam dunk, but it was not adopted.

I question or challenge my colleagues who voted against this. We must find a way of stopping the flow of fentanyl. However, I suspect because most do not want to confront this issue at the border, that they are not going to address this issue.

In the absence of action, there is going to be no winners on this issue, only families who continue to grapple with the consequences firsthand.

SPENDING BILL WITHOUT THE HYDE AMENDMENT

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the appropriations package we will pass this week because this document respects the dignity and humanity of women in this country and around the world.

For the first time in over 40 years, the Appropriations Committee passed a spending bill without the Hyde amendment. For decades, the Hyde amendment has prevented women of color and low-income people from receiving basic healthcare. Hyde forces one in four women under Medicaid to carry a pregnancy to term.

Twenty percent of the women in this country rely on Medicaid, including half of all American people living below the Federal poverty line, and millions of women of color. Yet, they are denied their constitutional right to healthcare, including an abortion.

This is discrimination. The legal right to an abortion is meaningless if

you are unable to afford one. Abortion is healthcare. The legal right to an abortion is based on access, and that should not be denied based on your income or insurance coverage.

Budgets are documents that represent our values, and that is why I am so proud to put forward a spending package that rejects Hyde, and also provides a directive to the VA to implement a comprehensive sexual assault and harassment policy, $1.2 billion for maternal and child health, a repeal of the restrictive Helms amendment and global and domestic gag rules, and so much more.

This is a good day for women here and around the globe. I thank Chair DELAURO and I thank the millions of activists who fought to make this moment a reality. We will continue our march for equity shoulder to shoulder with you.

CELEBRATING KANSAS COUNTY FAIRS

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

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate one of my favorite times of the year, county fair season in Kansas. This summer, all 63 counties in the big First District will host at least one county fair, featuring FFA and 4–H livestock shows, rodeos, demolition derbies, science demonstrations, fair food, and most importantly, people coming together to celebrate their communities.

County fairs are special because each one is unique to that county. Some county fairs rally volunteers to build barns for farmers in need, some hold premium livestock auctions for 4–H and FFA members, driving economic opportunity for those students and their futures.

Other fairs serve the world's most famous root beer floats or host family fun nights where young and old participate in sack races and play horseshoes. County fairs teach hard work, respect, and humility. They are emblematic of conservative values, and it is certainly where I learned them as a child.

Growing up in Quinter, Kansas, I attended the Gove County Fair every year with my family. I still remember the excitement we all had when our hard work culminated and my siblings and I entered our 4–H projects for review. Those summers taught us lessons we still use today. Last weekend, I found myself reliving the childhood excitement with my son, Austin, at the Riley and Wabaunsee County Fairs.

At the Riley County Fair, 4–H members Peyton and Genayla, showed us their market steers and purple ribbon show pigs. The joy and satisfaction of accomplishment on their faces was proof that county fairs serve a critical role in the lives of our youth.

At the Wabaunsee County Fair, I met with Alex Gnadt and the county fair board. We toured their brand new livestock facility, constructed by volunteers with donations from county agriculture businesses. Communities rally to support county fairs because they know the substantial impact they have on the entire community.

I plan to visit several more county fairs this summer, and I am grateful for communities who prioritize these time-honored traditions. If you attend a Big First county fair, you will see Kansas conservative values on full display: hard work, responsibility, generous giving, and positive attitudes.

You will see strong communities, strong leaders, and you will see a bright future. I am proud to be a product of the county fair, and I look forward to celebrating them for years to come.

BLOATEDBUS LEGISLATION

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the partisan appropriations bill House Democrats are forcing through Congress this week.

With a 50/50 split in the Senate, and a margin of just a few votes separating Democrats and Republicans in the House, American voters clearly want Congress to work together to produce a bipartisan spending plan. In response, Democrats have ignored the American people and produced one of the most partisan budgets in history. Their bloatedbus contains nearly $600 billion, a funding increase of more than 21 percent from the last fiscal year.

This bill is a progressive wish list. It boosts funding for the White House by nearly 40 percent and the Vice President's office by 22 percent. It rewards the most liberal agencies like the EPA and IRS, with massive budget increases, only furthering their presence in our lives. It contains more than 1,500 earmarks, returning us to the corrupt practice of pork barrel spending.

It contains harmful regulations to Kansas farmers and ranchers by no longer exempting producers from greenhouse gas reporting requirements and reverting to old regulations that decrease meat processing capacity, further suppressing the price of live cattle.

The worst part of H.R. 4502, however, is the absence of the Hyde amendment, a traditionally bipartisan provision protecting taxpayers from forced financial complicity in elective abortions. In the bloatedbus, Democrats purposely omitted the Hyde amendment, and instead took the opportunity to voice their support for radical abortion policies.

I cannot support legislation that mortgages the future of our children and grandchildren. I oppose H.R. 4502, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

RECOGNIZING KATHERINE THOMAS

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, lastly, I rise today to recognize and thank Katherine Thomas for her tireless and selfless work for all Kansans.

In the last 8 years, Katherine has championed Kansas farmers and ranchers in the Halls of Congress, working on food and agricultural issues for several Members of the Kansas congressional delegation.

In 2018, Katherine helped usher the farm bill to completion under the direction of Senator PAT ROBERTS, then Chairman of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee. Most recently, knowing how important agriculture was to me, Katherine helped establish my new congressional office and prioritize farmers and ranchers in the big First Congressional District.

I am proud to have had Katherine on my team, and I wish her the best of luck in her next adventure back in the Senate. Thank you, Katherine.

LEGISLATION TO INVEST IN AMERICA

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

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, this week we are considering critical legislation to invest in America and Minnesotans. We are investing in childcare, education, healthcare, housing, and so many other basics that my district so desperately needs.

In the Fifth District alone, we secured over $46 million in transportation and community project funding. That includes the skills training for clean energy careers, funding for updated sprinkler systems, a new healthcare clinic on Lake Street, a new park in Brooklyn Center, and so much more.

How we choose to invest our resources is a reflection of our priorities, and we, as House Democrats, are making our priorities clear: American jobs, opportunity, and working families.

BLOATEDBUS SPENDING BILL

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition today to the bloatedbus spending bill that is being jammed through the House this week by the majority.

Instead of working to craft bipartisan legislation, Democrats have put forward appropriations bills that are based on unrealistic and irresponsible spending levels and include partisan policy provisions that will only delay its final passage.

Further, rather than holding a vote on each individual appropriations bill, the Speaker has lumped together seven separate spending bills that include nearly $600 billion in discretionary spending, a 21 percent increase over just last year.

Twenty-one percent. That is almost as high as some of the price increases families in my district are seeing in their daily lives, thanks to the flood of deficit spending President Biden and Speaker PELOSI have forced through this Congress already.

This is not how the legislative process should work. And with inflation rates at a 13-year high, Madam Speaker, we simply cannot afford it.

And while this bill provides unprecedented increases for Democrats' domestic spending priorities, the left has decided to underfund two appropriations bills that are required by the Constitution: Homeland Security and National Defense. Worse yet, it reverses decades of historically bipartisan pro-life policies like the Hyde and Weldon amendments which have been bipartisan since 1976.

Further, it increases our dependence on China. It fails to keep us safe by hindering the work of Customs and Border Protection, and it abandons an all-of-the-above energy strategy. This is truly unacceptable.

Madam Speaker, this minibus needs to be sent back to the scrap yard, and if not, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

HONORING CHIEF JOE SIMMONS

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 30-year career of one of Virginia's finest, Bridgewater Police Chief Joe Simmons.

Interestingly, this law enforcement veteran originally had aspirations of being a firefighter, but after being a dispatcher, jailer, and then a road deputy in the Rockingham County Sheriff's office, the SWAT team recruited him in 1996. By 1997, he joined the elite RUSH Drug Task Force, a mix of local and State officers, who I was proud to work with as an assistant Commonwealth's attorney, as well as Federal drug agents.

Simmons brought all this experience to the town of Bridgewater in the late 1990s, eventually rising to chief in 2011. Mayor Ted Flory said of Simmons: ''He's done an amazing job. . . . The model of community policing . . . serves the citizens very well.''

Chief Simmons says most police officers are good people who care about the citizens in their community. ''You have to have empathy. It's not us against them,'' Simmons said, ''You have to police with an open mind. It's customer service.''

In the end, while Simmons never became the firefighter he once wanted to be, he had a successful career in public service, risking his life to protect and serve his fellow citizens.

I thank Chief Simmons for his service.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, since day one in Congress, bringing Federal resources to help the 14th District of Illinois thrive has been one of my top priorities.

As a new member of the House Appropriations Committee, I am so proud of how much we have accomplished in just 7 short months. Just last week, I was pleased to announce that over $10.5 million in Federal funding for community projects was included in the House's appropriations legislation.

These projects will improve the quality of life and economic opportunity in northern Illinois. In Joliet, Pingree Grove, and Richmond the resources will improve water infrastructure to give each community a reliable water source for years to come.

In McHenry, the resources will help expand access to higher education through dual credit programs at McHenry County College.

In Kendall County, the resources will help foster youth and their advocates by developing a permanent advocacy office for CASA of Kendall County.

These investments are critical, and I will continue to work with my colleagues in Congress until these resources are seen and felt in our community.

HONORING PETE ROBINSON

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor my friend, Pete Robinson, of Columbus, Georgia, who passed away on July 1 at the age of 66.

Pete graduated from Emory University and Mercer University School of Law. Following graduation, he began his career in public service and commitment to improving his community. For a decade, beginning in 1985, Pete served in the Georgia General Assembly in the House of Representatives and Senate.

In the Georgia Senate, he served as Governor Zell Miller's floor leader for 2 years and became the only president pro tem to be nominated by both Republican and Democratic leaders.

Pete's decades of leadership in his community and the Georgia General Assembly played a significant role in making Georgia a better place for all who call it home, myself included.

I am thankful for the immense impact he had in Georgia, and I know his legacy will remain. My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him during this most difficult time.

□ 1030

HONORING JESSE CREWS OF CHARLTON COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Jesse Crews of Folkston, Georgia, for his outstanding career with the Charlton County school system.

Jesse has dedicated his life to mentoring and inspiring the young minds of Charlton County. He joined the Charlton County school system in 1975 as an educator and coach. Over the past 46 years, Jesse has touched and inspired many lives in the Charlton County community. He has earned numerous awards and honors for his 36 years of service as a basketball coach, including being named the Region 2A Athletic Director of the Year and the Class A Athletic Director of the Year.

Jesse has consistently devoted countless hours of his time, talents, and energy towards the betterment of his community. He has dedicated his life to educating and mentoring our future generation. I thank him for his years of service, and I wish him a happy retirement. His irreplaceable presence will be missed by all.

HONORING VICKIE HUDSON ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Vickie Hudson of Savannah, Georgia, for her 100th birthday on August 2.

Vickie graduated from Girard High School in 1938. Following graduation, she moved to Savannah and has been a pillar of the community. Vickie worked in the accounting department at Memorial Hospital in Savannah for 27 years. During her career in Savannah, she served many offices, including president of the Azalea Chapter of the American Business Women's Association where she was elected Woman of the Year in 1970.

Vickie was instrumental in forming the Savannah Independent Automobile Dealers Association Ladies Auxiliary and was elected as their first president.

Above all, she devoted 50 years of membership and leadership to the Wesley Oak Methodist Church. Everyone who knows Vickie recognizes her giving heart and love for her community.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today to recognize Vicky's 100th birthday and her lifetime of service, wisdom, and love.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING JAMES ''JIMMY'' D. CROSBY, JR.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor former Garden City Fire Chief, Jimmy Crosby, Jr., of Garden City, Georgia, who passed away on July 5 at the age of 72.

Service to his community was an integral part of Jimmy's character. In addition to his almost five decades of service with the Garden City Fire Department, he also worked as a police officer and paramedic. Under his leadership as fire chief, Jimmy modernized Garden City's fire department to improve his beloved community.

His kindness and selflessness extended to every part of his life, including his time with Good Shepherd Lutheran Church where he served on the church council and was chairman of the property committee.

Everyone who knew Jimmy recognized his giving heart and love for his community. I am thankful for the immense impact Jimmy had on the Garden City community, and I know his legacy will remain.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him during this most difficult time.

WORLD CIVILITY DAY

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

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Chuck Hughes, executive director of the Gary Chamber of Commerce; and Dr. Gordon Bradshaw, chairman of the public policy committee, for establishing the World Civility Day which was celebrated earlier this month on July 8.

In 2015, Mr. Hughes and Dr. Bradshaw created the Community Civility Counts initiative with the Gary Chamber of Commerce and established the World Civility Day in order to encourage all individuals to be more mindful of our actions and to bring more understanding, more tolerance, and more listening and empathy into our society.

I became a public servant in order to bring people together and solve problems, and that only happens when we treat each other with respect and civility.

I commend Mr. Hughes, Dr. Bradshaw, and all of the individuals and organizations engaged in this initiative for their leadership to recognize the timely and worthy goals of World Civility Day.

BIDEN'S CRIME CRISIS

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

Mr. ROSE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the alarming spike in crime happening across major cities in our Nation.

Right now American families are being forced to face an explosion of violent crime in their streets and in their neighborhoods. After the riots of the past year which saw the destruction of both public and private property, and as we undergo one of the worst crime waves in modern history, citizens are deservedly concerned about their safety and well-being.

One of the essential functions of our government is to provide security to all citizens. Yet the Biden administration, after months of refusing to acknowledge the crime wave, finally addressed it by claiming that crime is down. That misleading claim couldn't be further from the truth. Crime is actually skyrocketing, and it is plaguing cities across the Nation.

Homicides are up 533 percent—yes, 533 percent—in Portland, 50 percent in Minneapolis, 35 percent in Philadelphia, and 24 percent in Los Angeles compared to the same time in 2020.

On top of that, ambush-style attacks on police officers this year have increased 91 percent compared to this time last year. When Democrats defund the police, lawlessness is guaranteed to follow, complete with more crimes of all kinds, including murder. Left unchecked, such lawlessness will eventually destroy our Republic.

So how did a nation of law and order become a nation of lawlessness and chaos in such a short period of time?

Make no mistake, the socialist agenda of President Biden and far-left Democrats in Congress is to blame. Radical policies like defunding the police, abolishing prisons, and eliminating cash bail have contributed to the surging crime wave.

We cannot tolerate vandalism or violence, and we surely cannot normalize a culture of violence by failing to fully prosecute those who are working to dismantle our cities. Tennesseans cannot bear much more of Biden's crime crisis. The solution to countering the crime wave is clear: we must fund and support our law enforcement agencies across the country.

WORLD CIVILITY DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MRVAN). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for his reminding us of the World Civility Day and its importance. I rise today in the spirit of civility, facts, and bringing people together.

First of all, we are all saddened by the surge of crime across America, and we are working with our communities, those who intervene, and those who are responding to the issues of depredation and danger that permeates many of our communities and many of our young people.

I believe it is important to ensure that the excessive amount of guns that are trafficked illegally are taken off the street. Soon in my community we will hold a gun buyback with the Houston Police Department because they are working with the community.

So I think it is important to state the fact that the Obama administration, President Joe Biden, and Vice President KAMALA HARRIS are strong advocates and have invested much to ensure that crime goes down. We know that it is a mixture of the toxicity of the COVID–19 pandemic, poverty, and, of course, those who are inclined to do the crime.

With that in mind, it is very important to factually make the point that there is nothing in the Biden administration's agenda or its funding packages or those of Democrats that deal with the defunding of police. We are reimagining and working with our communities collectively. As we say: Police community relations will improve and continue to improve, one, the finding of those who perpetrate the crime for them to be brought to justice fairly because crime does not look to the color of one's skin. It is without discrimination and hits all of America.

So I am very proud to have been an original cosponsor and lead on the Victims of Crime Act that was signed by the President last week that ensured that our communities will now have a victims fund that our States will be able to deal with.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to go home and interact with the victims of crime. Show them that you care and work with your communities so that they are compensated in the full.

Let me also indicate that it is appropriate for us to move on H.R. 40. An enormity of Members of Congress have sponsored the commission to study slavery and develop reparation proposals. In civility, this would give us an opportunity to have a first federal conversation on race for a full discussion and analysis of the economy, political, psychological, scientific, and sociological effects of slavery in the United States.

The legislation makes no judgment on how to respond to the slavery of African Americans that began its sinful roots 401 years ago, but it points us to developing a response and a repair to deal with what is a continuing stigma of institutional racism. Mr. Speaker, you cannot ignore the disparities that exist in the community, and we cannot ignore the opportunity to have that discussion.

I am very grateful for the wide variety of individuals from the East, the West, the North, and the South of varying political perspectives who have supported this, the religious organizations that have supported this, the social justice organizations, or just plain people who raise their voices—57 percent in a recent poll.

So let us look forward to repairing, being a repair, the repairers. We know that our beloved pastor and leader who has provided us with the words that he is the repairer of the breach, and we thank him for that. And we thank all those who are willing to have a civil discussion to ensure that we can end the surge of crime and the scourge of crime and as well be able to discuss race in a manner of civility in a way that we can come together and repair it.

I know that it is the intent of those who cosponsored the bill and all of the vast supporters across America. It is certainly my intent as the lead cosponsor after the Honorable John Conyers, and I know it is the intent of the Congressional Black Caucus and all those who raise their voices for a civil discussion on the question of race. I think America is that good and better than that to be able to say that we can have that civil discussion. As has been said in our meetings of the Congressional Black Caucus: our power and our message.

DEVASTING DROUGHT AFFECTING UTAH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I would like to take a moment to discuss

the devastating drought affecting Utah this year.

Ninety percent of the West is experiencing extreme drought conditions. This includes every county in the great State of Utah—already one of the driest States in the Union.

Drought impacts lives and livelihoods. One of the Juab County farmers in my district runs a farm that has been in his family for three generations. This year, his farm has yielded zero output because of the drought. Unfortunately, his story is not unique.

Aquifers are not recharging, springs are dry, wells are pumping harder than ever before, and farmers are facing increased power costs. This means fewer crops and fewer dollars in the pockets of our rural farmers. On top of that, Utah's drought conditions make devastating wildfires more likely and harder to fight.

Each one of us has an important role to play in conserving resources and adapting for the near future and beyond. Utahn livelihoods and generational family farms are at stake, and I stand ready to assist local leaders and our State's Federal delegation to ensure the safety and prosperity of every Utahn.

I call upon the Biden administration to step up their efforts on the interagency working group that is supposed to be addressing these severe conditions.

RECOGNIZING THE HONORABLE SUE MYRICK

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize former U.S. Representative Sue Myrick who has a landmark birthday this Sunday.

Congresswoman Myrick served the people of North Carolina's Ninth Congressional District from 1995 to 2013. Before that, Sue made history in 1987 when she scored a major upset against a two-term Democrat to become the first female mayor of Charlotte. Importantly, before politics, Sue was known for her faith life as a Sunday school teacher and private sector career as an advertising executive.

In Congress for the Ninth District, Sue was a notable and effective conservative chairing the Republican Study Committee. Protecting America from foreign threats and securing our border defined her congressional career. As important, she was and is kind and caring, and she provided legendary constituent service. I am honored to serve in her place today and fondly remember her campaign slogan: We need Sue Myrick in Congress because ''Sue Myrick gets things done.''

Happy birthday to Sue.

□ 1045

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

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

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a staunch defender of the rights of the unborn, as a defender of the idea that human life begins at conception. But these ideals are being threatened today like never before.

This week, I join my fellow Republicans in speaking out in support of the Hyde amendment and other pro-life provisions stripped from appropriations bills by the Democratic majority.

The Hyde amendment is and has been a bipartisan provision included in every Federal spending measure for the past four decades. It has ensured that the lives of the unborn are protected and that no Federal tax dollars are used to fund abortions.

Very simply, the Hyde amendment saves lives.

I am committed to ending the blight of abortion on our Nation and to stand with all I have to fight to protect the rights and the lives of the unborn.

My Democratic colleagues are great at changing terms and changing names. By definition, healthcare protects and improves lives, yet Democrats changed ''healthcare'' to include abortion. But abortion does not improve or defend life; it takes life. It is not healthcare.

For this reason, Madam Speaker, I 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 I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the House is in session solely for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate. Therefore, that unanimous consent request cannot be entertained at this time.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 47 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Holy God, bring this day into Your keeping. As much as we want to grab the reins and take charge, relieve us of our own need to control everything in our way, our inclination to disparage people with whom we can't see eye to eye, and our innate fear of the uncertainties that threaten our sense of security.

You alone have dominion over our days. You alone bring order out of chaos. May we yield our whole selves to Your authority.

Guide all our thoughts and feelings. Direct our energies that we would not become tangled in futile efforts and vain arguments.

Instruct our minds. May we not rely on our own understanding, but trust Your direction to make our paths straight. Sustain our wills and our bodies as long hours turn into late nights and little rest devolves into short tempers.

Into Your hands may we willingly and faithfully commend the business of this day.

In the strength of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. VALADAO led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

FUNDING PACKAGE THAT PRIORITIZES WORKERS, FAMILIES, AND COMMUNITIES

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4502, a funding package that prioritizes workers, families, and communities.

This bill delivers in a major way for Buffalo and western New York. It will fight cancer in underserved neighborhoods by helping Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center establish a lung cancer screening registry.

It preserves local history at the Buffalo Naval Park and the Albright-Knox

Art Gallery. It trains our future workforce by investing in training programs at the West Side Bazaar, the Buffalo Sewer Authority, and Buffalo State's Small Business Development Center.

It will better connect our community to nature, something the pandemic has shown to be a critical life-quality asset, at the Shoreline Trail and The Riverline projects.

Budgetary documents are a statement of our values. This package says our children, veterans, families, and communities are our most important investments.

ADDRESSING THE WESTERN DROUGHT

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

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my extreme disappointment in the majority's unwillingness to address the western drought.

A couple weeks ago, I introduced three amendments to the Energy and Water Appropriations bill, each of which would make strides toward alleviating the devastating drought in California.

My first amendment, which would extend funding authorizations for water storage projects under the WIIN Act for 1 year, would allow California to make the most of our wet years and ensure families and farmers have a clean, reliable source of water in times of drought. My colleagues in the majority voted ''no.''

My second amendment would codify the 2019 Biological Opinions, following the most accurate and best available science. Following the science and putting the needs of people before fish should really be a no-brainer. My colleagues in the majority voted ''no.''

My third amendment would create a grant program to fund the acceleration and completion of repairs to damaged canal infrastructure facilities to enable farmers to comply with State pumping limits. My colleagues in the majority voted ''no.''

Real people need our help, and it is clear the majority is unwilling to provide it. I will not stop fighting to bring a solution to the Central Valley.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THOMAS DOMBROSKI

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Mr. Thomas Dombroski, who we lovingly call Tom.

Tom was a longtime resident of southwest Detroit, who contributed actively to several community-based organizations and was especially known for his service as a board member of the Southwest Detroit Community Benefits Coalition. He was also a very proud member of the Teamsters.

Tom was tough, a big-hearted person whose sense of humor and warmth belied his tenacity in the fight to protect his community, which was contagious. Tom was a champion of the underdog and advocated for justice on behalf of those who needed it most.

Before he retired, Tom's work with the Teamsters Union prepared him for his second act in life as a community advocate for equitable development of the Gordie Howe International Bridge crossing.

He was outspoken in the fight for clean air and good quality of life for residents who live in the shadow of the large scale transportation infrastructure. I have always known Tom to be generous with his time and energy.

His spirit will be sorely missed by the community he served. Please join me as we recognize Thomas Dombroski's many contributions to the families of southwest Detroit and beyond as we give honor to his memory.

SUPPORT OF PRO-LIFE RIDERS

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

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, today the House majority will likely pass the faulty Health Appropriations bill, which eliminates the protection of the Hyde and Weldon amendments. This will happen despite polling that consistently shows nearly 60 percent of Americans oppose the use of hard-earned taxpayer dollars for abortion. And even more compelling, more than 75 percent of Americans oppose the use of their tax dollars to pay for abortions overseas.

As we all know, the Hyde amendment prevents the use of Federal tax dollars for abortions. This policy rider has withstood the test of time and enjoyed bipartisan support for 45 years, including from Senator Joe Biden.

But just as important to me, as a physician, is the Weldon amendment, which prevents healthcare providers from being compelled to participate in a medical procedure to which they hold religious or moral objections, namely abortion. Removing this protection would result in gross violations of the Constitutional rights of Americans.

Madam Speaker, the Hyde and Weldon amendments are just two examples of commonsense measures we have enacted over the years to protect life. I urge my colleagues in the majority to reconsider dismantling these important protections of the right to life.

THREAT TO OUR DEMOCRACY

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

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, I would like to address my remarks to President Biden.

Mr. President, as you rightly said in Philadelphia this month, we face the most dangerous threat to free and fair elections in our history. To meet this threat to our democracy, we need only do what is plainly possible: Use our majorities to pass the For the People Act.

But we cannot succeed unless you call for abolishing or reforming the filibuster.

You have urged the American people to be, ''clear-eyed about the obstruction we face.'' Well, that obstruction comes not only from Republicans, but also from Members of our own party.

I know that you do not have a voice in the Senate. But you do have a voice, the most powerful on the planet. Unless you use it to lead, the Senators who stand in the way of democracy will continue to do so.

The truth is, Mr. President, we can't just out-organize partisan gerrymanders. We can't just out-vote a party that is committed to overturning elections whose results they don't like.

And we better not ask Black and Brown voters to do twice as much to save our democracy, when we in Washington cannot be bothered to do half as much as we should.

We need new laws and we need your help to pass them.

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

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

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

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, the Hyde amendment has long been a bipartisan measure that prevents taxpayer dollars from being used to fund abortions. It is shocking to me that my Democrat colleagues are working to eliminate this amendment. Make no mistake, the Hyde amendment saves lives.

I will continue to do my part to support pro-life legislation because our creator endowed every one of us with certain unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. After all, if we are unwilling to fight for life, what are we willing to fight for?

Madam Speaker, I 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 (Mr. JONES). Under guidelines consistently issued by successive 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.

INVESTING IN AMERICA

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, House Democrats have shown up every day during the 117th Congress with one goal in mind: helping the American people.

This week, we have been considering critical funding legislation, which gives us a chance to invest boldly in American families and America's future.

With the funding bills put forth by House Democrats, we are investing in: job training, apprenticeship programs, and worker protection.

Research, infrastructure, and technologies of the future.

Childcare, education, healthcare, and housing.

The bills we are considering would authorize 10 critical community projects in my district, providing more than $8.4 million in Federal funding to address some of the most pressing needs in our region, economic development, climate resilience, treatment for opioid use disorder, and expanding mental health resources.

House Democrats have made our priorities clear: American jobs, opportunities, and working families.

Budgets reflect values, and I am proud to see my community's values reflected in the fiscal year 2022 funding bills.

We cannot go wrong by investing in America.

MASK MANDATE

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Speaker PELOSI reinstated the mask mandate following the ever-changing CDC guidelines. She is even threatening to arrest staff who refuse to be obedient.

The Democrats are using fear and mandates to continue the crisis mode. But the real crisis has yet to hit: depression, alcohol and drug abuse, suicide, supply chain issues, halted production, economic collapse, and worse, the damage to our children's hearts and minds from being out of their school and activities.

For the Speaker of the House, these mandates are all about politics and not science. That is why when she thought no one was watching, she went to a closed hair salon to get her hair done without wearing a mask. She got caught and then blamed the hair salon owner.

The rules only apply to we the people. They never apply to those who are in power.

Americans are perfectly capable of taking care of themselves. The Democrats in this House, and the rest of the Federal Government, do not know better than you, and they never have. Since when did the Federal Government become your doctor?

□ 1215

FREE CUBA

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

Mr. CRIST. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Cuban people in their fight for freedom under the Communist dictatorship. Over the past few years, the situation on the island has rapidly deteriorated with limited access to essentials like food, medicine, clean water, and electricity.

When the people rose up in record numbers to oppose the regime, they were attacked, brutalized, and, in some cases, disappeared.

We stand with the Cuban people and support their mission. That is why I am encouraging the President to provide direct aid like food, medicine, diapers, internet, and vaccines directly to the Cuban people and to stop arms shipments from Venezuela and Russia that are being used against the Cuban people.

Lead the free world in support of the demonstrators. We expect democratic nations to stands for democracy.

My prayers are with all the Cubans, including those in my home State of Florida, whose loved ones are on the island.

INVESTING IN NEW YORK–19

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

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, throughout the appropriations process, I have worked to secure investments for upstate families, farmers, small businesses, and veterans.

I would like to highlight a few projects included in this year's funding package that will improve and empower communities all across my district.

In Columbia County, more than 300 homes and businesses in the towns of Ghent, Canaan, New Lebanon, and Austerlitz will be connected to high-speed broadband.

The village of Philmont Fire Department will be able to purchase 12 new air packs and replace an 81-year-old fire siren.

In Delaware County folks will soon have access to quality, safe, and affordable childcare.

Northern Dutchess Hospital will add 18 beds to its family birth center.

These are just a few of the projects that we were able to secure. These are invaluable investments in New York-19.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCANLON). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1300

AFTER RECESS

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

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4502) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO OF CONNECTICUT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 5, as modified, printed in part B of House Report 117–109, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc, as modified.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc, as modified.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc, as modified, offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 55, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 244]

YEAS—371

Adams	Bishop (GA)	Carl
Aderholt	Blumenauer	Carson
Aguilar	Blunt Rochester	Carter (LA)
Allred	Bonamici	Carter (TX)
Amodei	Bost	Cartwright
Armstrong	Bourdeaux	Case
Auchincloss	Bowman	Casten
Axne	Boyle, Brendan F.	Castor (FL)
Bacon	Brown	Castro (TX)
Baird	Brownley	Cawthorn
Balderson	Buchanan	Chabot
Barr	Bucshon	Cheney
Bass	Burgess	Chu
Beatty	Bush	Cicilline
Bentz	Bustos	Clark (MA)
Bera	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Bergman	Calvert	Cleaver
Beyer	Carbajal	Cloud
Bice (OK)	Cárdenas	Clyburn
Bilirakis		Cohen

Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—55

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brady
Brooks
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Cammack
Carter (GA)
Cline
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
Donalds
Fallon
Gaetz
Garcia (CA)
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Jackson
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Norman
Palazzo
Pence
Perry
Rice (SC)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Steube
Timmons
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—4

Barragán
Duncan
Higgins (LA)
Reed

□ 1338

Messrs. HICE of Georgia, HERN, MULLIN, GARCIA of California, Ms. GRANGER, Messrs. CLINE, WEBER of Texas, and ROSE changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. GALLAGHER and AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the en bloc amendments, as modified, were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, due to the draconian measures instituted on masks and metal detectors, I missed a vote out of frustration. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 244, En Bloc No. 5.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO OF CONNECTICUT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 6, printed in part B of House Report 117–109, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 206, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 245]

YEAS—221

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—206

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis

Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Brady
Higgins (LA)
Stansbury

□ 1401

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, I was absent for the vote on en bloc No. 6 to H.R. 4502. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 245.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANGEVIN). The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Tom Cole of Oklahoma moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4502 to the Committee on Appropriations.

The material previously referred to by Mr. COLE is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be expended for any abortion.

(b) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be expended for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion.

(c) In this section, the term ''health benefits coverage'' means the package of services covered by a managed care provider or organization pursuant to a contract or other arrangement.

SEC. ____. (a) The limitations established in the preceding section shall not apply to an abortion—

(1) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

(2) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a lifeendangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

(b) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as prohibiting the expenditure by a State, locality, entity, or private person of State, local, or private funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

(c) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as restricting the ability of any managed care provider from offering abortion coverage or the ability of a State or locality to contract separately with such a provider for such coverage with State funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

(d)(1) None of the funds made available in this Act may be made available to a Federal agency or program, or to a State or local government, if such agency, program, or government subjects any institutional or individual health care entity to discrimination on the basis that the health care entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

(2) In this subsection, the term ''health care entity'' includes an individual physician or other health care professional, a hospital, a provider-sponsored organization, a health maintenance organization, a health insurance plan, or any other kind of health care facility, organization, or plan.

At the end of title VIII of division D, insert the following:

SEC. ____. No funds available for obligation or expenditure by the District of Columbia government under any authority shall be expended for any abortion except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefits program which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

SEC. 902. The preceding section shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. COLE. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 208, nays 217, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

YEAS—208

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

Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—217

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—5

Boebert
Higgins (LA)
Levin (MI)
Norman
Raskin

□ 1427

Mr. GOHMERT changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 208, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

YEAS—219

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—208

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

NOT VOTING—4

Brown
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Rouzer

□ 1449

Mr. RICE of South Carolina changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Stated for:

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, due to a meeting with senior Department of Defense officials, I was late to arriving to the House floor. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 247.

Stated against:

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidable detained and missed the following vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 247.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MOTION TO RECONSIDER VOTE ON PASSAGE OF H.R. 4502

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Pallone of New Jersey moves to reconsider the vote on passage of H.R. 4502.

MOTION TO TABLE

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. DeLauro of Connecticut moves to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

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

Mr. ROY. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 209, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 248]

YEAS—219

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—209

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

NOT VOTING—2

Higgins (LA)
Jordan

□ 1512

Mr. MULLIN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. GREEN of Texas changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3237. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes.

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.

EMERGENCY SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3237) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $231,000,000, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $28,900,000, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $218,500,000 to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $42,500,000 to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For an additional amount for ''Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid'', $500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Refugee and Entrant Assistance'', $25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act: Provided, That such amounts shall be for such activities for Afghan individuals within the United States who have been granted special immigrant status as described in section 602(b)(8) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note): Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE III

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

For an additional amount for ''Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate'', $7,832,856, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus: Provided, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That such amount shall be allocated in accordance with a spending plan submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENTS TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to Susan M. Wright, widow of Ronald Wright, late a Representative from the State of Texas, $174,000.

For payment to the heirs at law of Alcee Hastings, late a Representative from the State of Florida, $174,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Allowances and Expenses'', $11,650,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall be for necessary expenses for business continuity and disaster recovery: Provided, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That such amount shall be allocated in accordance with a spending plan submitted to and approved by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries'', $37,495,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: Provided, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Capitol Police prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That of such amount, $3,600,000 may remain available until expended for retention bonuses: Provided further, That of such amount, up to $6,900,000 shall be made available for hazard pay for employees of the Capitol Police: Provided further, That of such amount, $1,361,300 shall be made available for the wellness program for the United States Capitol Police: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''General Expenses'', $33,169,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: Provided, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Capitol Police prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That of such amount, $2,628,000 shall remain available until expended for physical protection barriers and various civil disturbance unit equipment: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading in this Act for physical protection barriers may be transferred to and merged with the Capitol Police Building and Grounds Account of the Architect of the Capitol: Provided further, That of such amount, not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies and not less than $4,800,000 shall be available for protective details for Members of Congress, including Delegates and the Resident Commissioner to the Congress: Provided further, That of such amount, up to $2,500,000 may be transferred to ''Department of Justice—United States Marshals Service—Salaries and Expenses'' for the purpose of reimbursements for providing peer-to-peer and group counseling services to the Capitol Police and training and technical and related assistance necessary to establish a peer-to-peer and group counseling program within the Capitol Police: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for ''General Expenses'', $800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus: Provided, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Capitol Police prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE MUTUAL AID REIMBURSEMENTS

For an additional amount for ''United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements'', $35,396,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, for reimbursements for mutual aid and related training, including mutual aid and training provided under the agreements described in section 7302 of Public Law 108–458: Provided, That of such amount, up to $9,096,000 is available to be used for reimbursement to the United States Capitol Police's primary local law enforcement partners for mutual aid provided in response to the events of January 6, 2021: Provided further, That obligation of the funds made

available under this heading in this Act be subject to notification to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and the Committee on House Administration of the amount and purpose of the expense within 15 days of obligation: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

WELLNESS PROGRAM

SEC. 301. (a) APPLICATION OF LAW.—The wellness program of the United States Capitol Police shall be known and designated as the ''Howard C. Liebengood Center for Wellness''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2021 and each succeeding fiscal year.

CAPITOL POLICE SALARY CAP ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 302. For the purposes of administering pay during calendar year 2021, the maximum annual payable rate for any member or civilian employee of the Capitol Police whose compensation includes overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) shall be set at Executive Schedule II at $199,300. Excluded from this limitation for calendar year 2021 shall be retention bonuses and hazard bonuses related to the events of January 6th.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Capital Construction and Operations'', $21,869,069, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, for necessary expenses of the Architect of the Capitol to supplement the funding made available in Public Law 116–136, as amended by section 159(3) of Public Law 116–159, and for the same purposes; and for related purchases for Congressional offices, including in Congressional Districts and State Offices, wherever located: Provided, That any funds transferred by the Architect to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be merged with and made available for the same purposes, and period of availability, as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds and Security'', $300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021: Provided, That of such amount $283,000,000 shall be for necessary upgrade or replacement of windows and doors in the Capitol Building and the House of Representatives and Senate office buildings on the Capitol grounds, as well as any related work to harden or enhance physical security of such structures: Provided further, That of such amount, $17,000,000 shall be for the purchase and installation of cameras at the Senate and House of Representatives office buildings for the purposes of safety and security: Provided further, That amounts necessary for the purpose in the preceding proviso may be transferred between the Architect of the Capitol and the United States Capitol Police, as needed: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 310. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act in prior fiscal years, this fiscal year, or any fiscal year thereafter may be used to install permanent, above-ground fencing around the perimeter, or any portion thereof, of the United States Capitol Grounds, as described in section 5102 of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 311. For fiscal years 2021 and 2022, subject to the approval of the Chairs and Ranking Members of Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Architect of the Capitol may accept contributions of, and may incur obligations and make expenditures out of available appropriations for, supplies, products, and services necessary to respond to an emergency involving the safety of human life or the protection of property, as determined or declared by the Capitol Police Board, which may be provided for the use of any office which is located within any building, grounds, or facility for which the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the maintenance, care, and operation, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis subject to the availability of funds.

TITLE IV

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in Afghanistan and to assist Afghan refugees: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For an additional amount for ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', $500,000,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding section 2(c)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(2)): Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF THE AFGHAN SPECIAL IMMIGRANT VISA PROGRAM

SEC. 401. (a) Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by amending clause (ii) to read as follows:

''(ii) was or is employed in Afghanistan on or after October 7, 2001, for not less than 1 year—

''(I) by, or on behalf of, the United States Government; or

''(II) by the International Security Assistance Force (or any successor name for such Force) in a capacity that required the alien—

''(aa) while traveling off-base with United States military personnel stationed at the International Security Assistance Force (or any successor name for such Force), to serve as an interpreter or translator for such United States military personnel; or

''(bb) to perform activities for the United States military personnel stationed at International Security Assistance Force (or any successor name for such Force);''; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)(ii)(I)(bb)—

(i) in the matter preceding subitem (AA), by inserting ''per denial or revocation'' after ''written appeal''; and

(ii) in subitem (AA), by inserting ''or thereafter at the discretion of the Secretary of State'' after ''in writing'';

(2) in paragraph (3)(F)—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2022'';

(B) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(i) by striking ''exhausted,,'' and inserting ''exhausted,''; and

(ii) by striking ''26,500'' and inserting ''34,500'';

(C) in clause (i), by striking ''December 31, 2022'' and inserting ''December 31, 2023,''; and

(D) in clause (ii), by striking ''December 31, 2022'' and inserting ''December 31, 2023,'';

(3) in paragraph (4)(A), by inserting '', including Chief of Mission approval,'' after ''so that all steps''; and

(4) in paragraph (13), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''January 31, 2023'' and inserting ''January 31, 2024''.

(b) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, including a classified annex, if necessary, on the Afghan special immigrant visa program as described in Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) and Section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2006 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The total number of visas issued under such program, disaggregated by fiscal year.

(B) With respect to principal aliens issued special immigrant visas under such program, a description of the types of roles performed for which such aliens earned eligibility for such visas.

(C) Information regarding the average processing times for visa applicants under such program, disaggregated by the fiscal year in which visa applications under the program were submitted.

(D) The number of individuals who have pending applications for visas under such program, including—

(1) The number of individuals approved of the total number of applications processed by the Chief of Mission; and

(2) The number of successful appeals of the total number of application appeals filed.

(E) The estimated total number of individuals who have performed the requisite employment to apply for a visa under such program, but who have not yet applied for or received a visa, including a description of the methodology used to create such an estimate.

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

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

WAIVER OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR AFGHAN ALLIES

SEC. 402. (a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security may jointly issue a blanket waiver of the requirement that aliens described in section 602(b)(2) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101) undergo a medical exam under section 221(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(d)), or any other applicable provision of law, prior to issuance of an

immigrant visa or admission to the United States.

(b) DURATION.—A waiver under subsection (a) shall be for a period of 1 year, and, subject to subsection (g), may be extended by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Homeland Security for additional periods, each of which shall not exceed 1 year.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—Upon exercising the waiver authority under subsection (a), or the authority to extend a waiver under subsection (b), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) REQUIREMENT FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION AFTER ADMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish procedures to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that any alien who receives a waiver of the medical examination requirement under this section completes such an exam not later than 30 days after the date on which the alien is admitted to the United States.

(2) CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien who receives a waiver of the medical examination requirement under this section shall be considered, at the time of admission to the United States, as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis.

(B) REMOVAL OF CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall remove the conditional basis of the alien's status upon the Secretary's confirmation that such alien has completed the medical examination and is not inadmissible under section 212(a)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(1)(A)).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the waiver authority under subsection (a) is exercised, or such waiver is 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.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this 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.

(g) SUNSET.—The authority under subsections (a) and (b) expires on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN SURVIVING SPOUSES AND CHILDREN

SEC. 403. (a) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Section 101(a)(27)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(D)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''an immigrant who is an employee'' and inserting ''an immigrant who—

''(i) is an employee''; and

(2) by striking ''grant such status;'' and inserting ''grant such status; or

''(ii) is the surviving spouse or child of an employee of the United States Government abroad: Provided, That the employee performed faithful service for a total of not less than 15 years or was killed in the line of duty;''.

(b) AFGHAN ALLIES PROTECTION ACT OF 2009.—Section 602(b)(2)(C) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii), by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as items (aa) and (bb), respectively, and moving such items 2 ems to the right;

(2) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, and moving such subclauses 2 ems to the right;

(3) in the matter preceding subclause (I), as redesignated, by striking ''An alien is described'' and inserting the following:

''(I) IN GENERAL.—An alien is described'';

(4) in clause (i)(I), as redesignated, by striking ''who had a petition for classification approved'' and inserting ''who had submitted an application to the Chief of Mission''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(II) EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS.—An application by a surviving spouse or child of a principal alien shall be subject to employment requirements set forth in subparagraph (A) as of the date of the principal alien's filing of an application for the first time, or if no application has been filed, the employment requirements as of the date of the principal alien's death.''.

(c) REFUGEE CRISIS IN IRAQ ACT OF 2007.—Section 1244(b)(3) of the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 (8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''described in subsection (b)'' and inserting ''in this subsection'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, and moving such subclauses 2 ems to the right;

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving such clauses 2 ems to the right;

(4) in the matter preceding clause (i), as redesignated, by striking ''An alien is described'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An alien is described'';

(5) in subparagraph (A)(i), as redesignated, by striking ''who had a petition for classification approved'' and inserting ''who submitted an application to the Chief of Mission''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS.—An application by a surviving spouse or child of a principal alien shall be subject to employment requirements set forth in paragraph (1) as of the date of the principal alien's filing of an application for the first time, or if the principal alien did not file an application, the employment requirements as of the date of the principal alien's death.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall be effective on June 30, 2021, and shall have retroactive effect.

(e) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONVERSION OF PETITIONS FOR SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN IRAQIS

SEC. 404. (a) Section 2 of Public Law 110–242 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) DURATION.—The authority under subsection (a) shall expire on the date on which the numerical limitation specified under section 1244 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is reached.''.

(b) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', $1,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the sole purpose of restoring amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for extraordinary law enforcement and related costs directly associated with protection of the President-elect from November 4, 2020 until the inauguration of the President-elect as President: Provided, That such reimbursement shall be provided only for costs that a State or local agency can document as being over and above the cost of normal law enforcement operations and as being directly attributable to the provision of protection described herein: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 601. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 604. Except for funds used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act shall only be used for the purposes specifically described herein.

SEC. 605. In this Act, the term ''coronavirus'' means SARS–CoV–2 or another coronavirus with pandemic potential.

SEC. 606. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 607. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

This Act may be cited as the ''Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021''.

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

Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DELAURO. 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 the Senate amendment to H.R. 3237 currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, but far too much time has been consumed already.

Mr. Speaker, 204 days ago, this building, this very Chamber, was brutally attacked. A mob of violent insurrectionists invaded our Capitol, hellbent on stopping the peaceful transfer of power.

For the first time in over two centuries, the temple of our democracy was defiled and damaged.

The brave men and women of our Capitol Police protected us. Since that fateful day, they have continued to work day in and day out, with only the barest minimum of support. They have soldiered on with physical, mental, and emotional trauma and have sacrificed their own needs and those of their families for the safety and security of our democracy. We need to respect their service.

The legislation the House passed 2 months ago was a very strong bill that met the needs of the Capitol Police, who were so brutally attacked, and the National Guard, who bravely responded. I am pleased that the Senate amendment largely leaves those provisions intact, which is why we are bringing it to the floor today.

However, the Senate bill falls short of what we need in key areas. It does not include resources to prosecute the terrorists who attacked our government, and it does not have enough funding to secure the Capitol for the long term.

These needs will not disappear. As we pass this bill today, we know that we are not finished, and we are committed to filling in the gaps the Senate amendment has left.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not perfect, but time is running short, and the immediate needs are dire.

In those harrowing moments of January 6, the men and women of the Capitol Police protected us. They said yes. Now, we must protect them. We must say yes. Vote ''yes.''

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

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

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

Mr. ROY. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 173, nays 242, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 249]

YEAS—173

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brady
Brooks
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crenshaw
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Zeldin

NAYS—242

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NOT VOTING—15

Blumenauer
Buchanan
Carter (TX)
Curtis
Griffith
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Jordan
O'Halleran
Rogers (AL)
Roy
Salazar
Schakowsky
Scott, David
Van Drew

□ 1542

Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. BOWMAN changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Steube (Timmons)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

EMERGENCY SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL TO RESPOND TO JANUARY 6TH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bill to provide funding for the heroes in our National Guard and Capitol Police, as well as the brave people of Afghanistan who supported our troops overseas.

While I am disappointed it has taken this long to reach an agreement, the bill before us today is a strong package that deserves our support.

This bill reimburses the National Guard, the Capitol Police, and their law enforcement partners for the costs they incurred for their heroic efforts on January 6; and the bill addresses safety and security concerns by providing necessary improvements to the Capitol Complex.

The bill also provides much-needed assistance to our partners who supported our military during the war in Afghanistan.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, this week, when law enforcement officers testified before the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th attack on the Capitol, the country saw what we know: that these officers are heroes.

We thank all who answered the call on January 6th for their valor that dark day. They risked their lives for others. Hundreds were beaten and physically harmed. Some became martyrs for democracy.

The four law enforcement heroes who testified this week were courage and truth personified. And their testimony has moved the Senate to, finally, act.

Today, I rise in support of this emergency security supplemental funding bill, which will honor the service and sacrifice of the Capitol Police, as it keeps the Capitol and Congressional community safe.

This legislation is long-overdue. And, unfortunately, it is under-funded by billions of dollars, and it falls short of what is needed.

But we cannot wait a day longer to act, so the House plans to pass it.

Over two months ago, in May, the House honored our heroes by passing our strong emergency supplemental. Our bill was based on the facts and findings of briefings, hearings, and reviews, including:

the report that I asked General Honoré and his team of experts to lead in the immediate aftermath of the insurrection,

and the Inspector General's reports to the Committee House Administration led by Chair ZOE LOFGREN.

Unfortunately, the Senate's legislation fails to include many of the recommendations of these reports that were included in our bill.

In particular, it is disappointing that it does not include funding for bonuses for institutional workers or for a new Quick Reaction Force, among other steps.

However, this bill is an important first step, as it helps harden the Capitol, provide some of the costs of the insurrection and support the Capitol Police.

Passing this legislation does not end our work to keep the Capitol safe. Again, this is a first step. The House will continue to work to enact the recommendations of the Honoré report, through other avenues if needed.

We must come to a time when families and children can visit the Capitol, lawmakers can do our jobs, press can report, and the Capitol can function and serve the American people—all with safety and respect.

I urge a strong and hopefully bipartisan vote for this security supplemental.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 3237.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. GRANGER. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 11, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 250]

YEAS—416

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—11

Bowman
Bush
Good (VA)
Massie
McClintock
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pressley
Roy
Tlaib

NOT VOTING—4

Babin
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Scott, David

□ 1612

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. NADLER and HARRIS changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Green (TN) (Reschenthaler)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Steube (Timmons)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

SEPTEMBER 11TH NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRAIL ROUTE

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. 2278) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the September 11th National Memorial Trail, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 0, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 251]

YEAS—423

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—7

Burgess
Doyle, Michael F.
Higgins (LA)
Jackson Lee
Jordan
Kaptur
Scott, David

□ 1636

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to designate the September 11th National Memorial Trail Route, and for other purposes.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). Objection is heard.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fallon (Jackson)
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Green (TN) (Reschenthaler)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Steube (Timmons)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MOTION TO RECONSIDER ON ADOPTION OF THE MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Stanton of Arizona moves to reconsider the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2278.

MOTION TO TABLE

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. DeLauro of Connecticut moves to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

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

Mr. ROY. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 239, nays 181, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

YEAS—239

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—181

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Brady
Cawthorn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gohmert
Higgins (LA)
Jackson Lee
Jordan
Kinzinger
Schrader
Sewell

□ 1659

Messrs. ISSA, CARTER of Georgia, JACOBS of New York, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fallon (Jackson)
Fulcher (Meuser)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Green (TN) (Reschenthaler)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Scott, David (GA) (Cartwright)
Steube (Timmons)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AMACHE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2497) to establish the Amache National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 2, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 253]

YEAS—416

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott

Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—2

Fulcher
Good (VA)

NOT VOTING—12

Bera
Calvert
Casten
Donalds
Gomez
Higgins (LA)
Jackson Lee
Jordan
Suozzi
Thompson (PA)
Trahan
Turner

□ 1721

Mr. FULCHER changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to establish the Amache National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a Unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, I missed one vote on Thursday, July 29, 2021. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on rollcall No. 253.

Mr. Speaker, I was unable to present for the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass Amache National Historic Site, Act, H.R. 2497 as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall no. 253.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Aguilar (Leger Fernandez)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
DeSaulnier (Thompson (CA))
Fallon (Jackson)
Fulcher (Meuser)
Gaetz (Gosar)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Green (TN) (Reschenthaler)
Greene (GA) (Gosar)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
Horsford (Jeffries)
Katko (Malliotakis)
Kelly (PA) (Keller)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Kuster (Clark (MA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Levin (MI) (Raskin)
Maloney, Carolyn (Velázquez)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Nadler (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Scott, David (GA) (Cartwright)
Steube (Timmons)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

ALEXANDER LOFGREN VETERANS IN PARKS (VIP) 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. 4300) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make free National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Passes available to members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 254]

YEAS—420

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

Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Bice (OK)
Boyle, Brendan F.
Case
Higgins (LA)
Jackson Lee
Jordan
O'Halleran
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Turner

□ 1804

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended as to read: ''A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to make free National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Passes available to members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt (Moolenaar)
Aguilar (Leger Fernandez)
Auchincloss (Moulton)
Barragán (Beyer)
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Gaetz (Gosar)
Grijalva (Stanton)
Green (TN) (Reschenthaler)
Greene (GA) (Gosar)
Hagedorn (Reschenthaler)
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McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Nadler (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (Hayes)
Rush (Underwood)
Sánchez (Higgins (NY))
Scott, David (GA) (Cartwright)
Steube (Timmons)
Vela (Correa)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized on his reservation.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, today there have been a number of items that people on our side have been concerned about with respect to the Speaker's order with respect to masks.

We all understand the importance of safety and keeping people healthy, but the orders that came out today put some concern into our staff members about what they can choose to do and empowering and putting our police in a tough spot of figuring out what to do to enforce these orders.

So part of the question here is an important one, and we don't want to head out into August with this hanging over the head of the police and our staff. That is why I have been objecting and forcing some more time.

At this point, I am going to go ahead and move on and withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman withdraws his reservation of objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 4502, LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 4502, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the title of H.R. 2278 is amended.

There was no objection.

REMEMBERING SENATOR MIKE ENZI

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember former Senator Mike Enzi of Wyoming.

Senator Enzi was an exemplary statesman. Whether promoting a responsible budget as chairman of the Senate Budget Committee or fighting for Wyoming's energy sector, he was always putting Wyomingites first.

He was a dedicated public servant, having served two terms as mayor of Gillette, time in the Wyoming legislature, and four terms in the Senate.

Senator Enzi was a problem solver, always willing to work with others to get the job done. In his 24 years on Capitol Hill, he had more than 100 of his bills signed into law by four different U.S. Presidents.

He was a man of great faith and greater compassion. His kindhearted ways made an impact on every individual he met.

I had the privilege of traveling with Senator Enzi, a brother Eagle Scout, to numerous National Scout Jamborees.

Senator Enzi lived his life staying true to the Scouting principles of duty to God, duty to country, and service to others. He will be deeply missed.

My heartfelt sympathies go to Diana, the Enzi family, and his friends.

DROUGHT IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KAHELE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Mr. NEWHOUSE and my colleagues to discuss the catastrophic drought situation facing the Western United States.

In my home State of Arkansas, we usually have plenty of water throughout all four seasons, but the West is different.

As the lead Republican on the House Natural Resources Committee, I have heard personal accounts from folks across the West about the crippling effects of the Western drought both in the past and the present. This map shows the vast majority of the West is under severe drought.

While we can certainly take short-term action to mitigate drought, we must ask ourselves two questions to solve this issue long-term. First, how did we get here; and, next, how can we avoid another situation like this one?

Before we answer these questions, some important context is necessary. Decades ago, water engineers understood that the arid West would remain dry and its rivers went through boom and bust cycles of floods followed by intense drought.

Under the initial direction of President Teddy Roosevelt, who signed the landmark Reclamation Act of 1902, dams were built to capture water in wet times for people to use during the dry times. Major metropolitan areas like Los Angeles, Phoenix, Las Vegas, Salt Lake City, and Denver, would not exist today if it weren't for these projects. Consumers nationwide still enjoy the fruits, nuts, and vegetables produced by these waters.

Yet, starting in the 1970s, serial litigants began weaponizing a series of well-intended laws to curtail these projects. The Endangered Species Act has been the particular weapon of choice for many of the organizations that are actually headquartered in the cities created by water projects.

□ 1815

Not only did litigation compromise existing projects, but it also prevented us from building additional dams. Our current policies failed to measure accountability and results for environmental actions, and our bureaucracy has a paralysis-by-analysis approach when it comes to building new dams. We put a man on the Moon in shorter time than it takes just to study a new dam today.

Our California Republican colleagues did something about this. They authored, along with Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN, an innovative law signed by President Obama in 2016 that streamlined the dam studies and facilitated construction. The Trump administration then moved at a record pace to finish the never-ending studies on potential dams throughout the West.

But today, the other side of the aisle is blocking the reauthorization of that critical law and is halting progress on a process that provides an all-of-the-above strategy to water supplies.

The drought is not only having impact on water supplies for our communities, but it is also making a terrible situation even worse in our poorly managed forests. Every night we see the newscasts about raging forest fires that are destroying communities and scorching habitat for endangered species like the northern spotted owl. For months now we have sounded the alarm, only to be met with inaction from both the administration and our Democrat colleagues.

While water may not be abundant out West, it is abundantly clear the administration has no plan. In contrast, we do. We have the Resilient Federal Forests Act, the Trillion Trees Act, the reauthorization of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, and bringing balance to the Endangered Species Act, to name a few, so we can avoid the next drought.

We have the ability to overcome and avoid droughts, but we must have the political will to act. The American people deserve nothing less.

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, joining my colleagues concerned about drought conditions ravaging America and wildfires devastating my district and the West.

Whether it be northern Minnesota, California, Oregon, Colorado, or Idaho, we have a wildfire problem. The Superior National Forest in my district is boreal forest land nestled among thousands of acres of lakes and rivers.

With these water resources, wildfires should be few and far between. Instead, we are seeing new fires starting and expanding more frequently than ever.

Our hotshot teams and firefighters are doing an excellent job, but they fight a losing battle just like they do out West.

According to my good friend and one of Congress' foremost leaders on wildfire issues, Representative LAMALFA, there are three factors causing fires: topography, weather, and forest management. Humans can control only one of those, and that is forest management.

Our loggers do an excellent job when they are allowed. They take down dead trees, clear slash piles when possible, and benefit forest health by working collaboratively with other stakeholders to plant three trees for every one taken, when they are allowed.

But far too often they aren't allowed. Radical activist groups sue at every turn when our loggers are trying to clear trees.

Democrats continue to insist that more and more Federal lands be taken away from management, and instead they let fuel build up on our forest floor.

Meanwhile, the ongoing drought crisis suffocates everyone. In northern Minnesota we have farmers driving a day's journey to spend too much on hay just so their livestock can survive one more year.

I feel for my colleagues out West, too, as they struggle with drought-caused water shortages.

Instead, activists, once again, sue at every turn and lobby their Democrat party allies to shut down responsible stewardship of water in the West.

And what has the Democrat majority done? Nothing. Not a single hearing on drought or wildfire held in the Natural Resources Committee or in the House Agriculture Committee.

There have been no Democrat solutions offered, only silence. At best, we get the canned talking points on why logging is bad for the environment or why we need to stop managing our land.

And on the other hand, Republicans have offered solutions and provided resources to our constituents struggling with drought and wildfire.

As a vice chair of the Congressional Western Caucus and ranking member of a House Natural Resources subcommittee, I can say that I am proud of our Republican actions. We have introduced legislation that would empower forest management and deliver water, our most precious resource, to those that need it in the West.

We have held the administration accountable on their inaction by sending letters and grilling radical nominees opposed to any kind of development. We have moderated forums and listened to the needs of those who live and work in the affected communities.

Mr. Speaker, let's control what we can control.

Just listen to our resident forester, Ranking Member WESTERMAN: We need to manage our forests, and that means our loggers clearing trees. It is good for our economy, our community, and our forests. We need to provide water resources so our Western agriculture producers can survive.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. STAUBER for his leadership on the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources and his participation in all the things we work on trying to do conservation through the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ), whose district has been greatly affected by drought. He is the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife. He is a water lawyer. He has got experience both firsthand and academically.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, the problem is drought, and the problem is currently being suffered by some 70 million people across the Western United States, including many in my district.

Reservoirs, creeks, springs, and wells are going dry, leaving fish, people, wildlife, homes, and agriculture without water.

Republican Members have been working hard to bring attention to this issue. We organized a Republican water forum where we spoke with expert witnesses from across the West who are dealing with this issue every day. They are the ones from the communities directly affected.

This problem does not exist in a vacuum. Drought makes wildfires far more severe, and severe wildfires destroy watersheds, in turn making us even more

vulnerable to drought. This horrific cycle will only continue until we find a better way to manage our forests. I think Ranking Member WESTERMAN's forest resilience bill takes a huge step in that direction.

My district right now is experiencing the third largest wildfire so far in the State's history. It has burned some 400,000 acres and is now only 56 percent contained.

Some of my colleagues here are facing equally dangerous, destructive wildfires in their own districts, all worsened by the drought.

The effects of this drought are devastating. Crops die in the fields, entire herds of cattle are being liquidated, trees and shrubs die from lack of water, home wells go dry, businesses leave, and communities are devastated. We need to do something.

Briefly, I want to talk about the drought in the Klamath, which is in my district. I spoke earlier this summer about the situation and how the Bureau of Reclamation announced that earlier this year for the first time in the Klamath Project's history, there would be no water allocation to its largest part.

This decision to allocate all of the water that the farmers had stored for their use instead to in-stream use is devastating to the people who live in those communities. Their livelihoods depend upon having adequate water.

But this is, in the Klamath, a regulatory drought because there is sufficient water in a lake that if shared would have at least offset some of this damage. This illustrates the challenge posed by the Endangered Species Act, which was the foundation for the decision by the Bureau of Reclamation to allocate all of the water to in-stream and in-lake purposes, with none of the water going to the farmers.

I have asked the Secretary of the Interior and other Department of the Interior officials repeatedly to allocate at least a small part of the 350,000 acre-feet of water to the project. Those requests have been denied.

This denial has not only harmed the farmers. It has also harmed waterfowl who reside in a refuge in the center of the project. Last year we had more water than we do this year, and even then waterfowl suffered devastating botulism outbreaks. This will happen again this year and, sadly, this is totally preventable if at least a small part of the water was allocated to the district.

The short-term solution would be a financial relief package that Representative LAMALFA and I are working on. I do hope that we will be successful in getting that passed. The long-term solution, though, is to engage in far more careful storage of water and utilizing other means of conservation and finally bringing balance to the Endangered Species Act.

I would like to thank Ranking Member WESTERMAN for organizing this Special Order hour to bring attention to this incredibly important problem in the West. It is time for both parties to put politics aside and get to work on this issue.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments and for his work and for his solutions approach to what we can do to intervene in these drought situations.

Next I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE), who is no stranger to dry conditions and to the effects of drought.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the serious problem that is occurring in my district and across the American West with conditions of extreme drought. This is certainly not a new problem for us in the West and, certainly, not a new problem for us in California, but it is being particularly acutely felt. This is a problem that only our governmental intervention can solve.

Mr. Speaker, since 1970, the population of my home State of California has roughly doubled, and yet we have built essentially zero new water storage projects. So what we have in California is not so much a problem with inadequate water, but a problem with inadequate water storage. The blame for that can be shared across all different branches of government over the last 50 years.

In fact, since 2014, money has been appropriated in California for the construction of new water storage projects, including innovative projects like the Sites Reservoir that would add over a million acre-feet of water storage to California, but unfortunately none of those projects have been built.

Solving this problem is going to require an all-of-the-above stance towards accepting solutions from all different branches of government. That includes environmentalists, but it also includes projects like water storage. We are going to need to examine every single aspect of this problem to come up with solutions.

Madam Speaker, I am also very concerned that we have been inadequate in our provision for not just water storage, but water treatment in my home State of California.

We need to examine many more comprehensive solutions for treating the water, the wastewater that currently exists, to get that back into our water supply rather than letting it run out into the ocean or pumping it to other parts of our State, which is what happens in many parts of my home congressional district.

Only we in Congress, working in conjunction with State and local government, can solve this problem. I am hopeful that as our attention turns to infrastructure we will not forget about the need for water infrastructure in our country, and particularly in parts of the West that are so severely affected by this drought.

We need more money for water storage projects, but we also need money for water treatment. I urge this body to act on this very important issue.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. OBERNOLTE for bringing his expertise in water to the House floor.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE), the chairman of the Congressional Western Caucus, someone who is no stranger to agriculture, no stranger to drought, and certainly no stranger to the importance of water.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Mr. WESTERMAN for partnering with the Western Caucus to try to bring some attention to this really critical issue for our States out West and for all of our communities. So thank you very much.

Water. It is perhaps our most vital resource in the American West, and unfortunately all of our States and our communities know all too well what the impacts are of severe drought and water shortages.

□ 1830

With over 90 percent of the West in a catastrophic drought, the Biden administration and House Democrats have truly failed to act.

As chairman of the Congressional Western Caucus, I represent Members whose districts, like my own, are literally running out of water, water that is used to produce food to feed the world or to generate clean and renewable energy, water used to nourish our lands and our environment, water to cook and clean and to drink. We can no longer sit idly by as this historic drought ravages our communities.

In April, the Biden administration announced the formation of an interagency working group tasked with finding solutions to address the drought that plagues the West. This working group, led by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, has yet to provide clear objectives or produce any sort of plan.

Earlier this month, members of the Western Caucus and Republicans from the House Natural Resources Committee sent a letter to the administration calling on them to provide to us the solutions and the ideas that they have for relief from the drought's impacts. As of this date they have not delivered.

So as drought conditions become more common, we must find modern solutions. For over 30 years—well before my election to Congress—as a farmer in the Yakima Valley, as a State legislator, and as director of the Department of Agriculture for the State of Washington, I have worked in partnership with State, local, Tribal, and national leaders to bring forth collaborative solutions that improve water storage and delivery in my home State of Washington. I am proud of that work, but we have much to do.

As we continue developing and deploying water conservation efforts, certainly there is more work that needs to be done. We must find short-term as well as long-term solutions to address this issue that threatens our economies

and our environment and truly our way of life.

Drought is not a partisan issue, and I urge the administration and my colleagues, my Democratic colleagues from the other side of the aisle to acknowledge the West's urgent needs and to work with us to provide actual relief, not just talk to our communities who truly are struggling.

I thank Mr. WESTERMAN of the Natural Resources Committee for drawing attention to this critical issue, for shedding some light on it, and, hopefully, by educating more people as to the seriousness of this critical issue we can truly make some progress in bringing some solutions forward that will help people all through the Western United States.

Mr. WESTERMAN. I thank the gentleman again for his leadership on the Congressional Western Caucus. I thank him for the solutions-based approach he takes to problems, whether it is drought or other issues that we face with natural resources across the country. Hopefully, we can continue to work together and to bring more people in across the aisle that recognize that we do need to have action. Talking about things in D.C. don't solve farmers' problems in Washington State. It doesn't fix forest fire problems across the West and across the country. We need to talk and come to solutions and take action. So I do appreciate the gentleman's work.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT), who also lives in a place that is very prone to fire and is subject to drought.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. It is an honor to serve on the House Natural Resources Committee with you.

Madam Speaker, the West is currently burning to the ground. We are seeing historic wildfires, meanwhile the House of Representatives, the people's House, is arguing over mask mandates and passing dead-on-arrival budgetary bills.

Ninety-three percent of the West is under severe drought, and it is past time we pass legislation that would provide effective solutions that our constituents are calling for on a daily basis.

That is exactly what I have been working toward. In March, I was proud to introduce the Western Water Security Act. This legislation protects Tribal groups, farmers, ranchers, agricultural districts, towns, small businesses, and other water users who rely on privately held water rights that have been put in jeopardy by the Federal Government. Instead of joining my bill to ensure these protections, Democrats are trying to curb cow flatulence; that is right, cow farts. That is their priority. The lack of leadership by House Democrats is totally unacceptable.

And here is what I mean by that.

Under President Trump, the historic multi-State Drought Contingency Plan was implemented which, among other benefits, prevented water cuts and rationing while protecting the water levels of Colorado's two largest reservoirs.

Under President Trump, the Federal Government implemented Title Transfer authority, getting Federal water facilities transferred to local, more capable water suppliers.

And under President Trump, Republicans fixed Obama's WOTUS regulations, providing water security to ranchers and farmers across America.

In contrast, under the Biden regime, we have seen bureaucrat laziness 101. An interagency working group was formed. Yeah, whoop-de-do. How is that working for anyone? What have they done? No one knows. Since April, my colleagues and I have questioned the Biden regime's appointees and received no concrete answers or responses that were promised.

And there are more appointees that are waiting for confirmation, like the potential head of the Bureau of Land Management. The woman who will be the director of the Bureau of Land Management is a known ecoterrorist.

This is all terrible. And this is all under the Biden regime. This regime is failing the American people, and the cost is far too high.

I urge my colleagues to join my Western Water Security Act and let us begin to protect private property rights, and our water rights, while ensuring an abundant supply of clean water for future generations.

Madam Speaker, we need to drain the swamp, not our reservoirs. I thank Ranking Member WESTERMAN for yielding me this time and for leading on this important issue.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for reminding us that we do need to have our priorities in order, that there are important things that we are failing to address here in Congress.

We are getting ready to break for the August break, and nothing will have been done to address wildfires or drought. I don't think that is what the American people deserve, nor what they want. It is a lack of priorities and a lack of leadership.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), who understands agriculture because he is a farmer. He understands drought because he lives in California. He understands abundant water supplies because of where he lives in California. And he also understands catastrophic wildfire and how that is related to lack of management.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. WESTERMAN for his work on the Natural Resources Committee where I was for several years, as well as working with the Western Caucus on this, as well.

Obviously, it has been underlined during this time tonight that we are in a severe drought situation. The darker the color on the map the more severe that area is. So my part of California is the portion right here at the border here. Oregon is in that corner. So you see the dark brown is the Klamath Basin. My colleague, CLIFF BENTZ, spoke about that a little bit also on how dire that situation is.

You see all over the map here that the whole West, much of it is in that brown color, called exceptional drought, and the orange area is called extreme drought.

So what do we do about these situations? We must be proactive.

In California—and I will talk a lot about California—but also that is of interest to the whole country because so much of the crops that so many of the people in this country use come from California.

We have had leadership in the past that produced the Federal water project known as the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project that California did. Two of the biggest dams there are 4½-million and 3½-million acre feet by themselves. Now, an acre foot is 326,000 gallons. An acre foot is enough to take care of two households or approximately 10 people for a year.

And so we used to build these projects because we were forward thinkers then. And that water benefited so many of us. But when we talk about the drought situation, it also affects not just people and food supply and the water supply, but also as my colleague and I, Mr. BENTZ, we share that area on the Oregon border where is the Klamath Basin is.

So what does that mean for wildlife when we don't keep track of our water supply, we don't put it where it is the most beneficial? You get a situation like this. This is a refuge for ducks and other waterfowl that is going to be dry this year.

Last year I was up there on a trip and during the year they had the deaths of 60,000 ducks and other waterfowl due to botulism because the water is so low, and it gets that disease in there and wipes out the flock which affects the whole Pacific Flyway.

So this isn't just about farms and food and money and this and that. This is also about habitat. But the only habitat you hear about in California is such that might help the fish, the salmon or the sucker fish in Klamath Lake. The sucker fish do not sustain themselves by a full lake on that lake; indeed, it needs to be lower. And they have been trying to run water down the Klamath River in order to wipe out a virus—it is kind of a mold—by keeping it wet in order to help the salmon.

And we see this also in the delta that flows through the bay area from those great watering sources that come through the Sacramento Valley and the San Joaquin Valley. They are wasting so much water running it through there trying to help the delta smelt. So much water is gone, and the smelt, when they do a trawl, a survey, they can't even find any more with the extra water that has been run through there for 30 years.

So what are we going to do? Why does this matter to all Americans? Well, certain crops, 99 percent, come from California, such as almonds, artichokes, celery, figs, garlic, raisins, kiwi, honeydew, nectarines, olives, cling peaches, pistachios, plums, sweet rice, and walnuts. You are not going find those easily imported from somewhere else—or at least of the quality that Americans are used to—if we don't fix our water situation in the State of California, either due to environmental and regulatory concerns or building more storage. We should be doing both. We need to be fixing the regulatory problems because the Endangered Species Act has been weaponized against things that work for people.

We need to pause for a minute and see if these things that we are doing are even helping environmentally, even helping the fish populations, and they are not.

This year the lakes will finally run out. In 2022, all bets are off because Lake Oroville is so low. Lake Shasta is pretty low. We won't have the water supply. You can forget agriculture. We know that they will. Agriculture seems to be the last in line for anything in California. But the urban areas are going run out before too long.

Can you imagine trucking water into the urban areas? Can you imagine trying to set up temporary desal plants along L.A.? They have been trying to build a desal plant in Huntington Beach for 20 years, and the environmental groups put the brakes on that all the time. It is amazing. They are cutting their own throat.

So when are we going to get focused on what works for people and their food supply and the domestic wells? Thousands of domestic wells are going dry around California, and we haven't even seen the full effect of this year when many thousands more will go dry.

What do you do for those folks? Hey, forget agriculture, it isn't important. We will just import the food. Like imported oil was so great and imported electricity. No. We have to be thinking a lot more because the environmental movement has decimated this.

Let's talk about forestry for a moment, all those overcrowded forests create their own drought, and they also don't let the water supply that would normally come down through the system and hit our lakes, it doesn't get there anymore because we have an inventory of 10 to one what we should be having in our forests

So we have got a lot of work to do. We have to reform the Endangered Species Act. We have to reform the NEPA process to be able to get projects done and still take into account what we can do positively for the environment. We will still do that.

Fish benefit from dams, yet all you hear about is tear the dams out. Whether it is up in Washington for Mr. NEWHOUSE or my district and Mr. BENTZ's district, that seems to be the big push.

Where are we going to get this water supply? How are we going to have water for fish in order to have it go down the streams to the fish each year when you don't have the dam there because it is all gone in a short amount of time after the rain stops?

□ 1845

We have to get our heads back together on how things really work. We are not going to have a food supply. We are not going to have a timber supply—because it is all burning right now—until we get past having the Endangered Species Act and the environmental organizations rule what we do in this country.

Madam Speaker, we have to get serious.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BUSH). The gentleman has 27½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield to another gentleman from California, who certainly understands agriculture, and he understands drought conditions, water management. He is also a farmer.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO).

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my frustration with the majority's unwillingness to get involved in drought recovery and prevention in the Western United States.

I am frustrated that my colleagues in the majority care so little about real people suffering from a lack of water. Some of my constituents have been forced to bathe with bottled water. Some of my constituents have been forced to abandon entire fields of crops because they simply don't have enough water for them. Some of my constituents can't drink the little water they have in their wells because the water contains arsenic and isn't safe to drink.

Madam Speaker, this isn't a looming crisis. We are in the middle of a crisis. I am here today with several of my colleagues in the minority, most of which that hail from the Western States, and I know they share the same frustration as me.

We have repeatedly called for hearings to be called on the Western drought, with no answer from the majority. We have tirelessly written letters to Biden administration officials and Western Governors requesting help, with no backing from the majority. We have introduced bills and put forward amendments to help prevent future droughts, with no consideration from the majority.

Madam Speaker, how many times do we have to tell our colleagues in the majority that my constituents and the constituents of many of my colleagues here today are hurting?

We are tirelessly trying to bring action in every way possible. We just ask that you work with us to get it done. This shouldn't be political. This is about real people and the desperate need for access to clean and reliable water.

Madam Speaker, this isn't the first time you have heard from me on this issue, and it certainly will not be the last.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, and I also agree with him that we haven't taken action.

D.C. is fiddling while the West burns again. Here we are, getting ready to break for August recess with nothing to show, nothing to tell the people in the West on what is being done to mitigate these wildfires, to mitigate the drought.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), who just got the VIP Act passed earlier today.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, the ranking member of the Natural Resources Committee, Representative WESTERMAN, both for yielding and also for all of his diligent efforts in helping us pass the Alexander Lofgren VIP Act.

Madam Speaker, our Nation is in crisis. Right now, over half of Iowa is experiencing a moderate to extreme drought. This dire situation is mirrored around the country, with thousands of counties across the West experiencing historic drought conditions. This situation has a widespread impact on our way of life.

For my constituents, it means our farmers and ranchers must fight even harder to make ends meet after this pandemic.

As drought conditions worsen, so does the cost of irrigation. Less water means less yield, less in their pockets at the end of the day, and less in the ground for the next year.

For our fellow Americans out West, not only does this drought harm farmers and ranchers, but the real threat of wildfires is made dramatically worse by the lack of moisture.

Madam Speaker, this is shameful and avoidable. The government cannot make it rain, but it can and should plan for the future. Republicans have consistently advocated for increased water storage and regulatory streamlining, which would help conserve water for the dry years. These measures have been largely opposed by our Democrat colleagues.

Now, as we move into August experiencing another major drought season, this majority and this administration have no plan, no solution, and have taken no action to prepare for the next drought season.

Madam Speaker, not only is there no plan, but this current administration is actively making it more difficult for Iowans to access the water they need.

During his confirmation hearing, EPA Administrator Michael Regan

stated that the Biden administration doesn't ''have any intention of going back to the original Obama WOTUS.''

Unfortunately, on June 9, the EPA announced its intention to revise the definition of the waters of the United States once again and reopen the Navigable Waters Protection Rule. This decision is misguided and undoes the good work and progress achieved by the Trump administration.

I have spoken with Iowans dozens of times about the issues created by the 2015 WOTUS rule. WOTUS hurts American farmers, ranchers, landowners, homebuilders, businesses, and just the average, ordinary property owner. It has caused confusion and hindered economic development.

By reopening this rule, the Biden administration once again threatens economic development and creates uncertainty for rural America.

Madam Speaker, creating this uncertainty, especially during this drought crisis, is a mistake. We should uphold the Navigable Waters Protection Rule and ensure that all Americans have straightforward access to the water they need to thrive and especially to survive.

Thank you to the ranking member of the Committee on Natural Resources, Representative WESTERMAN, for organizing today's Special Order to highlight this ongoing crisis.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for highlighting how the drought is affecting the Midwest, not just the West, and for pointing out that our colleagues across the aisle and the administration not only have not taken any action and don't have a plan; they also won't listen to us who have plans, who want to take action.

That is why we are here, why we are making this case that we have to take action. We can't just stand by and not try to do anything to help.

Again, I thank the gentlewoman. She passed a bill with 420 votes affirmative and 0 against. I think she knows how to work in a bipartisan manner, and she wants to do solutions to help people.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE), another freshman Member from the West, who certainly understands drought and natural resources.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas.

My bill this week was about 415–0, so I also know how to work in a bipartisan manner. I think that is probably what I appreciate the most about your leadership on the Committee on Natural Resources, the recognition of the long-term challenges that we have but being able to come up with real solutions for the short term.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to continue the conversation that many of my colleagues have highlighted from their own individual districts. Coming from Utah, we are experiencing the worst drought in our modern history.

Madam Speaker, 99.9 percent of Utah, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor, is experiencing extreme drought. The entire State is under this.

The impact of this crisis cannot be overstated. The lack of water will reduce food and jobs and increase the frequency and size of wildfires. Unfortunately, our agriculture sector is bearing much of the brunt of this.

Farmers and ranchers in my State and district have had to reduce their water use by 70 to 75 percent compared to 2020 numbers. This will increase food prices for years to come, but it will also decimate rural economies, which hurt our State and our Nation.

The scope of this issue is magnified by the rapid population growth taking place in the West. In Utah, the population is expected to double by 2065. Increased water demand will strain our water infrastructure and could cripple economic expansion.

We must pursue creative water policies that allow us to respond to the crises of today while preparing for the challenges of the future.

I am proud of the great work being done by State leaders in Utah and in our Western States that are working toward this very goal. Here in Washington, we must carefully consider ways we can streamline, improve, and update laws and regulations that make it difficult for States to build the water infrastructure projects they need to meet our ever-increasing demands.

As this issue intensifies, it is incumbent upon us to give this crisis the attention that it deserves, to collaborate and to work toward a solution that can enable our communities to prosper in these difficult times.

Madam Speaker, we owe this to our constituents, our districts, and our States.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah. I turn now to California, an area of California that is very dry, an area that has experienced a lot of forest fires. From talking to this gentleman, I know that a lot of those forest fires can be prevented, that we could have an abundance of resources, yet we seem to waste and mismanage these resources.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I will speak on a related matter, and that is how our Forest Service approaches fire in our densely overcrowded and drought-stricken forest.

Madam Speaker, on July Fourth, lightning struck a tree in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest in Alpine County, California, starting a small fire that smoldered just over a quarter of an acre of rugged terrain.

Now, instead of immediately attacking this fire, the U.S. Forest Service decided to monitor it instead—that is to say, to do precisely nothing.

On July 16, 12 days later, that small fire of a quarter of an acre, now called the Tamarack fire, exploded out of control. It has now consumed 70,000 acres as of this writing. One of the towns in its path is Woodfords, California.

In 1987, the Woodfords Fire Department responded to a report of fire on Forest Service land near their town in the same forest. They, too, were turned away. In fact, Federal officials threatened Woodfords' residents with arrest for even trying to extinguish the small blaze.

Hours later, that fire exploded to 6,500 acres, costing 25 families their homes. Apparently, the Forest Service has learned absolutely nothing in 34 years.

This let-burn policy of Federal land managers began back in 1972 during the height of the radical environmental movement. It stems from the premise that fire is nature's way of cleaning up forests and that active suppression of fire leads to a buildup of excess fuels.

That is right, as far as it goes because an untended forest is just like an untended garden. It will grow and grow until it chokes itself to death and will ultimately be consumed by catastrophic fire. That is how nature gardens.

The U.S. Forest Service was formed to remove excess growth before it can burn and to preserve our forests in a healthy condition from generation to generation.

In California, active land management reduced acreage that was annually lost to wildfire for more than 4 million acres a year in pre-Columbian times to just a quarter-million acres during the 20th century.

Federal foresters marked off excess timber and auctioned it to timber companies, which paid the Federal Government for harvesting rights.

Environmental laws adopted in the 1970s now require years of environmental studies at a cost of millions of dollars before forest thinning can be undertaken. That essentially brought the era of active land management to a halt.

The result? California's wildfire damage has returned to its prehistoric level, more than 4 million acres lost to catastrophic wildfire last year. You see, nature is a lousy gardener.

In 1988, when the Federal let-burn policy produced the disastrous Yellowstone fires, President Reagan reversed it. ''I did not even know'' the policy existed, he said. ''The minute that this happened out there and Don Hodel went out, he made it plain that, no, we were withdrawing from that policy.'' That is what President Reagan said.

Unfortunately, Reagan left, and the policy returned. The devastation that it has caused since then is tragic, avoidable, and incalculable.

Especially given the hazardous conditions of today's forest, sensible policy would give top priority to extinguishing the small fires before they can explode out of control into mega-fires.

Scrambling to explain their obvious dereliction of duty, Deputy Forest Supervisor Jon Stansfield complained

that they just didn't have the resources to put out the small fire when a water drop by helicopter could have stopped it cold.

Yet, they had the resources to photograph it by helicopter, and they had the resources to do countless airdrops after they had allowed it to explode out of control.

□ 1900

Now, the Federal Government owns 96 percent of Alpine County, leaving it with virtually no tax base and entirely dependent on tourism attracted by the national forest. The fire has not only taken people's homes and destroyed their businesses, but it has severely damaged the forest resource that Alpine County's entire economy depends on for tourism.

It is dangerous nonsense to monitor incipient fires in today's forest tinderbox, even if they seem to pose no immediate danger. No person in his right mind would monitor a rattlesnake curled up in his bedroom because it isn't doing much of anything at the moment. He would kill it before it does.

In our national forests, only the Forest Service can prevent small blazes from becoming forest fires, and it is about time they did.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership in the past in getting bipartisan legislation in place.

I remember a couple of years ago I was out around South Lake Tahoe and I saw the fruits of the efforts of Representative MCCLINTOCK, working in a bipartisan manner with many groups, to do the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act, part of what was in the bipartisan WIIN Act.

And I felt proud as an American from Arkansas to be in California and seeing the forest actually being managed and knowing that it was my colleague, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, that pushed for that. And more of that needs to be done, enough of it is not happening. We need more land that gets treated like that. It looked like a park. From a forestry perspective, I would have maybe taken a few more trees out, but it was way better than what was left around it and it is making great progress, and that is because of solutions-based approaches to getting the job done and making a difference out on the ground.

But we have got 80 million acres of forest land in this country that is subject to catastrophic wildfire. When you mix that with the drought conditions that we are seeing today, Madam Speaker, it is a recipe for disaster.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK talked about a lightning strike that was left to burn, when it could have been put out early. We see massive destruction. We are seeing that in eastern Oregon, and we will continue to see it. We are seeing one of the worst wildfire seasons that we have ever seen.

I think Americans need to understand how important healthy forests are to good watersheds. Teddy Roosevelt knew that. He talked about the importance of developing the West and protecting the watersheds and the timber in the upper parts of the watersheds, because that timber acts as a filter. It acts like a sponge that holds water and releases it slowly so that you don't get all of it running off at one time.

We have these massive forest fires, next comes the flooding and the landslides and the degradation to our streams. We want to help species like the Chinook salmon. But when we are washing the topsoil into the streams, that is not helping any kind of fish.

We let wildfires burn right down to the edge of the stream. If we were doing forest management, we would thin the forest. We would be the gardener and the caretaker. We have solutions. We have proposed legislation but, unfortunately, Congress has failed to act. Not only has Congress failed to act, but Congress has failed to be able to come together and talk about these issues, and we need to do that.

I hope that over this August recess my colleagues across the aisle will have a change of heart, so when we get back here in September, these bills will come to the floor, and we will do real bipartisan work that is good for the environment, that is good for the economy, and that is good for America. We stand ready to do that.

Republicans are ready to work for the good of America—for rural America, and we want to make a difference. We invite our friends across the aisle to join us.

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

PATHWAY TO CITIZENSHIP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, we are here today to call on the President, to call on the House, to call on the Senate to pass immigration reform. We hope to see immigration reform in reconciliation.

We are here to tell the stories of why we must do this, of why we must do this not just for the immigrant community, and not just because it is the right thing to do, and not just because of the stories of each of those families who put their lives on the line, who study, our DACA, our Dreamers, our essential workers, not just for each of them. We are calling for immigration reform because it is good for America.

And we must move beyond the rhetoric of division. We must move beyond the rhetoric of hate. And we must move to the facts. And when we move to those facts, we know and we learn that immigration reform is good for this country.

I often talk about the fact that we need to ignore those who would divide us. Those who would seek to demonize another for political gain. Because we know in New Mexico, especially, we know that there is no other, there is only an us. No hay un otro, solamente nosotros.

And when we look at some of these numbers, we recognize that. When we notice that immigration reform will bring a $1.7 trillion benefit to our economy, that it will raise annual wages for everybody by $700, that it would create 438,000 jobs for Americans, there is an economic reason for doing this beyond the sense of who we are, our humanity, and who we are as a Nation of immigrants.

This issue affects every community in our Nation. And it is so important in my own community that the first meeting I had after I was elected was with Somos Un Pueblo Unido. We Are a United Community. Somos Un Pueblo Unido.

And it was wonderful to have that meeting, because I heard directly the voices of my sisters who were undocumented. I heard their voices tell the story of what it was like to work, tell the story of what it was like to be exposed to COVID, but they knew they had to go back to work because they did not have a choice. Because they did not have any other way of providing for their children.

They put themselves in harm's way to care for us. They put themselves in harm's way to make sure that our grocery stores were stocked. They put themselves in harm's way to make sure that our elderly were cared for. They asked me a favor, they said, Senora Congresista, we ask that you will take our stories to Washington, D.C., that you will take our stories and use your voice there to repeat them. And so my voice right now is not mine, it is theirs.

Today, we stand in the people's House and use our voices to share the community stories, to highlight the benefits of immigration reform, and hopefully, hopefully, to get closer to making it a reality.

There are an estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants in the United States, they are the Dreamers who we have talked about. They are undocumented students, children, adults, who have only known this country as their home, they have U.S. citizen family members. As noted, they are caregivers, healthcare workers, education, and small business owners.

The immigrants in the United States are a reflection of us. They do the

things we do, they are doctors, they are lawyers, they are students, they are children. They are American. Just as American as any of us, and they each deserve an opportunity to reach their fullest potential.

And year after year after year immigration reform becomes a political football. Year after year after year 11 million people are held hostage by political games.

You know, the Congressional Progressive Caucus has advocated and fought for a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants for years. It is one of our priorities that we get it passed. It is one of our priorities that we address immigration reform in the American Families Plan, in the American Jobs Plan.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus has been fighting this battle for decades—since they were formed. They have not given up. And the Congressional Progressive Caucus has not given up because we know that we must carry those voices and those voices must be all of our voices.

Let's talk a little bit about what happened during the pandemic. Immigrants carried us through the pandemic. While we stayed home, immigrant farm workers continued to go to work in the fields, risking their lives to keep our country fed. Undocumented essential workers in our grocery stores kept the shelves stocked with that food that was picked by the immigrant farm worker. Dreamers taught our youngest, they kept them engaged over that Zoom screen.

We saw how the pandemic, though, fueled the rise of anti-Asian hate crimes. But what else fueled that rise of hate? Anti-immigrant, racist, xenophobic rhetoric from the Trump administration. Asian Americans, despite those attacks that were leveled at them, they continued serving their communities, even in the face of those racist violent attacks.

And, yet, during the first round of stimulus checks, these immigrants, who we just described, who kept us going through the pandemic, they were left behind. They were made to feel like they were not part of our country, that they were not part of our recovery, and like they were an other.

I want to talk a bit more about the other immigrants.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN), to engage in this conversation about the role that immigrants play.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman LEGER FERNANDEZ for convening this Special Order hour to discuss the urgent topic of immigration reform.

Last week, I had the opportunity and privilege of visiting the U.S.-Mexico border to bear witness to the carceral system that undergirds our immigration policy and practices.

I gained a firsthand understanding of how our Federal policies impact the conditions at the border. While there, I visited a Catholic Charities shelter that centered its work around caring for newly arrived asylum seekers. This shelter operates on a shoestring budget and relies on FEMA to retroactively reimburse spending for essentials like food, a funding process that is never certain. And most of the workers there were volunteers from across the country. While their facilities lacked resources, it was abundant with care.

I then saw inside a well-funded Customs and Border Protection, or CBP, facility, where law enforcement had put over 10 men, who had not been tested for COVID, together in one small cell, sleeping on the concrete floor, even when other cells were sitting empty.

□ 1915

For context, the current year, the funding level for CBP is more than $15 billion.

In New York's 16th Congressional District which I represent, one-third of my constituents are born outside of the United States. I represent thousands of undocumented constituents, refugees, and immigrants living and working in the Bronx and Westchester who have to navigate our immigration system on a regular basis with fear from ICE agents. In our home State of New York is Ellis Island which reads:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

The U.S. Mexico border is the new Ellis Island, yet these newcomers—a darker hue than those who came to Ellis Island with welcome arms—are met with punishment, walls, and harm. We send our tired and our poor to prison-like detention centers without proper medical care and little food and produce a retraumatizing experience for those who already made a scary and life-threatening trek across the border.

I heard stories of mothers traveling with their 1-month-old babies across the river, carrying their babies on their heads as they waded through the waters. Now imagine the level of desperation in your home country, Madam Speaker, where you would risk the life of yourself and your 1-month-old baby to come to this country with no guarantee that you were going to be able to remain here.

We need to reimagine and redesign our immigration system and the support we provide to our immigration neighbors. If we want to live up to the ideals of this country, our system must be rooted in care and inclusion, not militarization, surveillance, detention, and forced deportation.

As a Black man in America and as Black people in America, we have been experiencing mass incarceration since the end of slavery. Our brothers and sisters coming in through the Mexico border to the U.S. are experiencing mass incarceration and mass deportation under the hands of CBP.

The differences in funding and capacity at the Catholic Charities shelter, which heavily relies on donations, versus the CBP facility was startling and disheartening. The vast majority of CBP apprehensions, Madam Speaker—over 90 percent—were determined by Border Patrol to not be criminals. Over 90 percent, the Border Patrol told me. Yet the vast majority of our annual funding to this region goes to law enforcement. We need a fundamental shift in our priorities to move away from funding detention and militarization at our border.

This is especially true given how past U.S. policies, such as the U.S. occupation of Nicaragua in 1912 and other Latin American countries, and our historic empowerment of corrupt governments have contributed to instability, violence, and economic oppression; all of which force people to flee their home countries and seek asylum here.

Yes, our immigration policy is connected to our foreign policy and connected to our capitalism. We have stolen land and resources from foreign countries and caused their political and economic systems to be disrupted and taken over by violence. The guns that get to many of these countries come from here. So we have caused this harm and disruption, yet we won't allow those who are looking for peace to flee into our country.

We also need to create a pathway to citizenship for all of the 11.4 million undocumented immigrants as part of the next reconciliation package. The young adults whom we met with in Laredo, Texas, whose family members had been deported deserve a pathway to citizenship.

By the way, once CBP, which seemed to be hunters in this situation, detain someone and they need long-term detention, they pass them over to the ICE agents. Then the ICE agents put them in detention, and they are so isolated they can't receive calls from family and friends, they can't receive letters, and they can't receive visits. Finally, when someone finds a way to make a connection with the detention center, the person who was in the detention center is lost, often never to be found.

The young adults whom I met with in Laredo whose family members have been deported deserve a pathway to citizenship. The high schoolers in my district who fear they won't be able to file for DACA status and stay in our country for college deserve a pathway to citizenship. From Laredo, Texas, to the Bronx, to Westchester, to St. Louis, Missouri, there are millions of people who should be able to stay in this country and continue to help our communities thrive.

We have the power to provide stability and a sense of belonging to our immigrant communities this Congress, and we cannot wait any longer.

I will end with this: during the last administration there was so much fear

instilled in our immigrant families and communities that one student in the Bronx thought that her mom was deported from home, but the mom actually ran away so she wouldn't be deported. But because the student thought that the mother was deported, the student fell into a deep depression and committed suicide because she thought her mother was taken from her.

This is what we are dealing with when it comes to our immigration policy. It is inhumane, and it is evil. Our immigrants make us a stronger nation, not a weaker one. It is time for a 21st century Marshall Plan to help rebuild Central and South America. But those who come in here should be welcomed with open arms as they are just seeking peace, safety, care, and security. If we are as a nation to live up to the ideals of our democracy and our Constitution, then we must welcome them with open arms and with love so that we can build a better nation back better.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman LEGER FERNANDEZ for her leadership.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for going to the border because it is only when we go to the border, but go to the border not with the intent to create a wedge issue but with an intent to listen and with intent to open our arms that we really see what is going on, the seeking of refuge. I went to the border with actually a bipartisan delegation surprisingly. It was wonderful. It was a bipartisan delegation.

It struck me. Meeting with those young children who are alone it struck me that the seeking of refuge and sending your child alone to a place that you believe is safe, Madam Speaker, is as old as the Bible itself. Remember, Madam Speaker, Moses' mother put her child in a basket and sent him down the Nile because that was the way to save his life. When we think of that, let's remember the tears and the pain in the heart of every parent who sets out on that journey to seek asylum; and let's remember that it is the law of this land; it is the law of the United States and of the world to allow asylum and to grant asylum when you fear for your lives.

What we have now is a broken system. Trump took a sledge hammer to it. But we must demand that it be put back together.

So, Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for sharing his thoughts with the Nation today.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL). I thank the gentlewoman for serving as the chair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus that allows us to have this conversation here today.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman TERESA LEGER FERNANDEZ. It has been a joy in Congress to have the gentlewoman's voice, to have her passion, and to have her advocacy. This is what makes me so proud to be the chair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus because of the words, the passion, and the advocacy of Representative BOWMAN, of Congresswoman LEGER FERNANDEZ, and of our 94 other members who are part of the Progressive Caucus. The Special Order hour that we host for this Progressive Caucus is about the issues that matter to the Congressional Progressive Caucus.

Let me be very clear, progressives have been at the forefront of fighting for comprehensive immigration reform for a very long time. Our Progressive Caucus is extremely diverse. We have members who are part of the Hispanic Caucus, part of the Asian-American Caucus, and part of the Black Caucus.

The reality is that we represent the diversity that is immigration today in this country.

Madam Speaker, when I think about immigration, this is very personal to me for multiple reasons. I am an immigrant myself. I am one of only two dozen Members of Congress who serve in Congress who is a naturalized citizen. When I came to Congress in 2017, there were actually only six of us at that time. Then it moved to 12, and now it moved to 24. It is good that we are here and that we are representing the voice of immigrants who come from all over the world seeking refuge because that is the identity that the United States has as a place to seek refuge.

I came here when I was 16 by myself. My parents just had a few thousand dollars in their bank account, and they used all of it to send me, their child, across the ocean by myself at the age of 16 because they believed that this was the place that I would have the most opportunity.

But it isn't just that. It was 20 years ago that in Washington State I started what was a grass-roots effort to organize against the Bush administration at that time cracking down on immigrants, Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, and South Asian Americans and curtailing civil liberties. That was the moment that I got involved in grass-roots organizing around immigration issues and ended up starting and founding what became the largest immigrant advocacy organization in Washington State and one of the largest in the country.

Madam Speaker, if John Lewis were here, he would tell you that the first thing that I said to him when I came on to the floor is: You taught me how to make good trouble.

The reason is because I, too, got arrested multiple times fighting for immigration reform in civil disobedience that was about calling attention to the pain of the country when we treat immigrants with the cruelty that we have treated immigrants with both Democratic and Republican administrations through the past to today.

Yes, Donald Trump did something to the immigration system that was beyond anything that had been done before. But we should be clear that much of the cruelty has existed prior to the Trump administration coming in going back to the exclusionary history of immigration law in America, but then also continuing through what was called welfare reform. That was the so-called immigration reform that actually began the criminalization of immigrants in the United States.

So the work that we do here in Congress as Representatives of our communities on so many levels is incredibly important, because we get to change the conversation about what the issue is and what we need to do. We also get to change the conversation about where to put the priority for legislative fixes to the issues that we are facing.

We have an opportunity coming up in the reconciliation package to do the right thing for immigrants—not just for immigrants, by the way, to do the right thing for America, because let's be very, very clear, America would not survive without the labor and the toil of immigrant communities. That is why I am so excited about the opportunity to actually advance a path to citizenship for Dreamers, TPS holders, essential workers, and farm workers in the upcoming reconciliation package.

This is an opportunity for us to actually face the truth about who it was that kept the country going during the COVID–19 pandemic. The COVID–19 pandemic only underscored how our communities and our economy rely on the work of immigrants. Throughout the pandemic, immigrant workers have filled a broad swath of duties from picking and preparing the food we eat, to cleaning our homes and community spaces, to serving as front-line medical professionals and the heroic teachers who educated our kids over Zoom.

We are talking about an estimated 5.2 million undocumented immigrants who were serving as essential workers, nearly 15,000 DACA recipients who have pivoted to remote learning as teachers, 1.7 million immigrants working in the food supply industry to put food on our tables, and over 200,000 undocumented immigrants working as healthcare practitioners including as registered nurses and home health aides.

That is why we put as one of our top five priorities for the Congressional Progressive Caucus in the reconciliation package a roadmap to citizenship for these essential workers.

□ 1930

One million of these undocumented essential workers are also Dreamers. Just a few weeks ago, a judge in Texas cruelly ruled against the DACA program, stopping the government from processing new applications and, once again, throwing the status of hundreds of thousands of DACA recipients back into limbo.

This is not what the American people want. It was yet another urgent reminder about why we need to end the filibuster in the Senate and pass the

Dream and Promise Act that we already passed multiple times in the House of Representatives.

This, though, cannot wait. We cannot wait, and so it is time for us to act in this upcoming package.

Further, over 7 million immigrant essential workers do have legal status, but they only have temporary status or are waiting to adjust their status. When we talk about immigrant essential workers, it is crucial that we recognize that many of them do have legal status and have been waiting—in some cases, in waiting lines projected to last over 80 years to transition—to a roadmap to citizenship.

I know that when I became a citizen, Madam Speaker, it was after 17 years of being on multiple visas. By the time I became a U.S. citizen, it was impossible for me to uproot my family, my parents, and bring them to the United States to be with me. That is why they still live in India, and I live here. I have not lived on the same continent as my parents since I was 16 years old.

Every day, essential immigrant workers put their own health and the health of their families at risk, showing up to work on the front lines so that we and our families could stay safe. They do all of this knowing full well that a simple traffic stop could tear them away from their families and communities, and that should they get COVID, they likely wouldn't have access to healthcare.

For instance, TPS holders have been serving on the front lines, even as the former President rescinded their TPS designation and threatened to rip them away from their communities.

Recognizing the tremendous contributions of immigrants, countries like France actually acted to expedite citizenship for essential immigrant workers. Not only is that the right thing to do, but it is also good for our communities and for our economy.

Most of these workers have lived alongside us as friends and neighbors for over a decade. They are deeply rooted in our communities. Many have U.S. citizen children and family members, and tearing them from their homes and their families would leave gaping, irreplaceable holes in communities across the country.

Moreover, if doing the humane thing isn't enough for you, and if doing the popular thing isn't good enough for you either, then look at the economic benefit. In 2019, immigrant essential workers had an estimated $860 billion in spending power, and that is after paying up to $239 billion in Federal and payroll taxes, as well as an estimated $115 billion in State and local taxes. So it is clear that immigrants are helping to sustain our communities and bolster our economies.

Madam Speaker, the gentlewoman and Mr. BOWMAN were talking about the importance of going to the border, and I just have to recall some of the worst cruelty that I saw in the last 4 years. I was the first Member of Congress to go into a Federal prison where mothers and fathers who had been separated from their children, in many cases, babies as young as 3 months old, under the previous administration and the previous President, when they were imprisoned—these parents were imprisoned and separated from their children.

When I went to see them, a couple of weeks into this crisis, and as the first Member of Congress to do so, I met with hundreds of parents, mothers and fathers who did not know where their children were.

Some of them were given slips of paper that had names of children on them. But guess what? They weren't their children because DHS had lost all trace of which children belonged to which parents.

What we know today is that there are still hundreds of children who are separated from their parents. Their parents have been deported, in some cases, and they will never be reunited. This was by design. This was cruelty of epic proportions perpetrated by the last President and everybody who went along with those policies. Not all Republicans did, by the way.

I remember when Laura Bush spoke out against this and said this is not who America is. Well, I have a different perspective on that because we have had a lot of things happen in America that remind us that we have a bad side to America as well.

But we have resilience. We have refuge. We have humanity. When that trumps, that is the best of America.

The reality is, Madam Speaker, I went down to the border, as well, multiple times. In fact, I see my colleague over here. I think he called me—I forget what he called me, but I think he called me a Congresswoman coyote.

No, I am not yielding to you, Mr. GAETZ. But I appreciated that because I helped children across the border as a Member of Congress.

How could anybody be against that? These were children traveling alone. Had I not been there, as a Member of Congress, they wouldn't have gotten over and been able to be processed because the last administration actually closed all the ports of entry.

When I went to Tijuana and met with so many of these people—I remember a 15-year-old boy who had been shot in his knee. His mother said to him to just go as quickly as he can because his brother had already been killed by gangs. Just go. Just go. Just try to get there.

This was a strapping young boy, and he wept as he played me the message that his mother had left him so that he could listen to it over and over again in the shelter that he was in to get away from gangs and violence.

This is what we are dealing with. That is why I have introduced the Roadmap to Freedom resolution, which lays out a positive vision of who America is, and who we should be, and who we can be if we continue to embrace those roots by which everybody came here, unless you were Native American. Either you came enslaved on ships against your will and were forced to work and your labor was taken, or you came as an immigrant in some category.

The reality is, Madam Speaker, there are many things that we have to do. Thank goodness this new administration closed the Irwin Detention Center, where women were being sterilized without their consent. Thank goodness that for-profit, private detention center was closed in Georgia.

We had that resolution—that was my resolution—on the floor. And do you know what? It passed with bipartisan support. Members on the other side of the aisle, as well, couldn't stomach that.

We have an opportunity here to do something really tremendous in the next reconciliation package. I know firsthand that our immigration story is one of struggle and resilience. Immigrants push boulders up mountains, and we succeed because we have to. There is no other option for us.

It is that strength of courage that comes out of struggle that is what defines America, defines immigrants in America. So, I look forward to doing everything I can to make sure that the Congressional Progressive Caucus continues to push for bold, progressive immigration reform and that we make sure that we get a path to citizenship for our essential workers who have been taking care of all of us through this pandemic.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative LEGER FERNANDEZ for her tremendous work, her leadership, her heart, and her passion.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative JAYAPAL, and I really do appreciate the Congressional Progressive Caucus' support for making sure that we include immigration reform in the reconciliation.

We can do that because it has a direct economic benefit to this country, and it has a direct economic benefit that will be reflected in the budget. And we support it.

But I think the other thing to remember is the country supports it. The support for doing immigration reform is huge. Sixty-seven percent of voters support the DREAM Act. Eighty-three percent of Americans support a pathway to citizenship for immigrant youth. Sixty-five percent of voters support citizenship for undocumented farmworkers.

It is something that the country supports because they understand that immigrants, they are us. They live with us and care for us and are us. Americans know that, and they support that.

So, then, we must ask, why are we not doing this? We will work on that.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) to tell us the stories and to raise her voice about the immigrant experience.

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I am a proud child of immigrants.

Both of my parents immigrated from Palestine. My dad's journey actually was from Palestine as a young boy, and he grew up, his teenage years, in Nicaragua. From Nicaragua, at 19 years old, he came to the United States.

My father, with a fourth grade education, couldn't ever experience human dignity anywhere except until he came here and worked for Ford Motor Company and became part of the United Auto Workers, the UAW. That is when he felt, for the first time, human dignity in the workplace.

My father, in the 1970s, used to be in Detroit, on the corners. If you came up to him before he got to Ford, he would pull up his arm and say, ''Which watch you want?'' Because he hustled. That is how he provided for his family.

My mother only went up to eighth grade because she was trying to provide for her family, which is a farming family in Palestine. When she came to this country, pregnant with me, never could they have imagined their daughter ever becoming a United States Congress Member and coming here with that lived experience and understanding the importance of bringing truly loving and caring farm immigrant neighbors.

The human impact on doing nothing in regard to immigration is real. I grew up in Southwest Detroit—20 different ethnicities. I want you all to know what that feels like, right?

I mean, this is a majority Black city with a little bit of beautiful Brown spice here and there. I mean, it was just incredible to grow up in such a diverse community, where I felt like it made me a better mother, a better advocate, a better American because, at that moment, I appreciated things that my immigrant neighbors had seen through their lens and my Black neighbors through their experience in this country as they were fighting against racism, and continue to do so, and discrimination.

It is so incredibly important, as we think about this, not to allow others to fear our immigrant neighbors, to allow our country and policies to blame them for everything wrong in our country, when we all know they helped build it.

I also want to take a moment because I think it is incredibly important to know that I grew up in a border community. Right there in Detroit, on the other side, you can see Canada. What does that mean? Because people focus on the southern border. What that means is Border Patrol and immigration enforcement is right there in our community.

Why this is important is because I want you all to know, as they are supposed to be patrolling that border, making sure that illegal drugs and substances don't come in, that is not what they did. This very, very broken Customs and Border Patrol system and structure in place is so racialized that they turned on this beautiful Southwest Detroit community. They turned on my Latino neighbors. They turned on my Muslim brothers and sisters, many of them just trying to experience and live in this border community.

A 9-year-old ACLU investigation of Customs and Border Patrol operations in Michigan revealed just how incredibly racist the agency is. The report revealed that, even though CBP's mandated mission is to police the border, only 1.3 percent of their cases in Michigan involved attempted entries from Canada that were illegal. Ninety-six percent of those arrested by CBP in Michigan were recorded by agents of being nonwhite.

Now, I want to explain this to you all. My block club president, this beautiful Cuban, Black, mixed person, he is an incredible advocate. He works in the auto industry. He is out there with this guy from Germany coming in on a visitor visa. He is in this car, and he is showing them the border, the riverfront, just the walkway, and just showing: Hey, that is Canada. This is my community. This is where I live.

He is driving around and, of course, CBP stops him. He goes to the guy who is here on a visitor visa: Hey, I know you are from Germany. Don't worry. Just have your immigrant documents ready and everything.

But guess what? They didn't ask the guy from Germany for any of his documents. They asked the U.S.-born citizen, Brown neighbor of mine for those immigration documents.

Not only that, one of my neighbors running around in her own local park, in her own local park, was asked: Where are your papers?

□ 1945

People are now being asked to carry their documents with them, and this never happened for a very long time, up until about 15 or 20 years ago. To my good colleague from New Mexico, you should know this. This is a community that has never seen these kinds of ICE and immigration operations at schools, which is illegal. It is against our own Federal policies. They were doing them near churches. I mean, literally, near churches, against their own Federal policy. So it is really incredibly important to understand just how broken those systems are.

We can continue to talk about the contributions and the benefits of immigrants and our immigrant neighbors, but I don't want to make it out so—of course, it is an economic benefit. Many of my colleagues don't even realize that most of the food on the table, most the things that are done, are from immigrant hands touching it, most of it.

You look around. Everybody knows. Everybody knows who is building our country. Everybody knows that the agricultural community and industry relies on our immigrant neighbors. Everyone knows that. But they don't want to do that. They want somebody else to blame. Instead, my colleagues want to focus on making a pathway to citizenship, one much more humane. They are focused on blaming them for any economic downfall.

Guess what? Poverty is increasing, not because of our immigrants, but because we haven't been able to focus and put people before profits. We would rather do tax breaks for billionaires instead of actually taking care of our neighbors. We try to go ahead and blame our Brown and Black communities for everything going wrong in their own neighborhoods. That is just not how it works.

I am here because I also wanted to talk about Jakelin, if I may. Jakelin's story was really eye-opening to me as to what is really going on at the border. She was a 7-year-old who died shortly after arriving in the United States in 2018.

Jakelin turned 7 years old on her 2,000-mile journey north through Mexico. She was given her first new pair of shoes for this journey. Her and her father went north in search of a better life and to try to make money to send home to Jakelin's mom and her two siblings. Her family is from a tiny village in Guatemala, and they lived on approximately $7 per day. She was one of two children to die in CBP custody that month alone.

I say this because, where is the morality when it comes to these beautiful children that are coming with their parents? Where is the morality and understanding that people are coming here for this better opportunity and we have no pathway? This broken immigration system is hurting all of us. We need to wake up and understand that.

My beautiful neighbors in southwest Detroit always have my back. They are the ones when they got up in the morning who knew where my kids were, what was going on in the community. They were and still are just an integral part of my neighborhood and my community. When I look around, all I see is beauty, people that just want to live and thrive in our country.

I can show all kinds of economic benefit, but it is not enough, because a lot of people want to blame my immigrant neighbors for everything wrong. And everything wrong is not because of that; it is because you keep putting corporations before our people, period. That is it. You look at the budget, you see how much we are spending on defense versus how do we address infrastructure issues? How do we address the broken education and inequity in our education system?

I have a school district right now where the majority of fountains have garbage bags over them because they have no clean water coming through in our schools. Our kids don't have clean drinking water in schools. That is not because of all of these things that they keep talking about, about broken immigration. No.

If you look at what President Reagan did, President Bush and President Clinton, if you look at what they did, they created some sort of pathway. It wasn't perfect. But this constant vilification

needs to stop. It needs to stop, because that is the lazy approach. That is the lazy approach of legislating in this country.

Come on. I grew up here. You know what Detroit and this beautiful Black city taught me? You always have the backs of the people you represent. You focus on helping them get through everyday issues. You focus on what is broken inside, not looking far away and saying it is all their fault. Some of them are not even here, and they are blaming everybody else. Accept the fact that we haven't had the courage to stand up and say the economic divide in our country is real, that our folks are paying the high cost of auto insurance, folks are paying a high cost in a number of issues regarding their homes, regarding the education system and so many other systems.

I am passionate about this because not only am I a child of immigrant parents, but I was my mother's translator until I was 12 years old. I still remember, Madam Speaker, that I went into Sears and I was translating for my mother and this cashier just looked at her and looks at me and looks at her and looks at me—and I am 12 years old—and she goes: ''She needs to learn English.''

I look and smile. Of course, the southwest Detroit girl came out of me. My head did bob a little bit, and I said: ''Excuse me, but I am not translating what you are saying to my mother. I am translating what my mother wants to say to you. Why? Because even with her heavy accent, you are dehumanizing her. You are othering her. You are making it like she is less than, even though she tries.''

As she beautifully speaks the English language, I feel like, my God, like, if anything, people should appreciate it more.

So I say this because this lived experience of my mother, as a naturalized American citizen, who is so proud of having human dignity here, this freedom of raising her daughter who is now a United States Congresswoman, should be celebrating it and should be honoring it. Instead, I know what is happening to her in the streets. People are yelling at her to take off her hijab, vilifying her. That is what we are doing to our immigrant neighbors, the same ones who pick fruit and put it on our tables, who open and revive neighborhoods that have never seen life since they came to our communities.

I am tired of it. I am tired of folks using fear-mongering rhetoric to create hate towards my immigrant neighbors.

They are here because our country offers something that others don't. We should understand that. We should create a humane and fair and just immigration system, not one that hurts them and allows children to die, that targets women in detention centers, and separates our families. It is simply wrong.

The most American thing I could do up here is push back and say: Enough. We are a Nation of immigrants. All of us. I am tired of the hate and the racism.

I thank the Congressional Progressive Caucus for always speaking that truth to power.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I think it is important to remember that they are not here just because we offer something more. Immigrants are here because we need them. We don't exist as a country without immigrants. They are here because they bring music and because they bring food and poetry and art and laughter. They bring community.

But they also bring incredible economic benefits. I talked earlier about the $1.7 trillion over 10 years, the 438,000 new jobs, the $700 in increased wages for everyone, the 6 years of additional life that we give Social Security. All of those are economic benefits.

Do we know that three-fourths of undocumented immigrants in the labor force are actually essential? That means they are the essential workers. Not just that. They are healthcare workers: 38 percent of the home healthcare aides caring for our loved ones at home, 29 percent of physicians, 23 percent of pharmacists. They are taking care of us. They are keeping us healthy.

Not only that. They are our entrepreneurs. They are the ones who are starting our businesses. Right now, 25 percent of new firms in America are opened by first-generation immigrants. The New American Economy reports that over 3 million immigrant entrepreneurs employ almost 8 million American workers across the Nation.

It is immigrants and the children of immigrants, who we have just heard, who come and serve in Congress, but they also start over half of all Fortune 500 companies. Yet, they are subject to the hatred that brought tears to my colleague's eyes. It is not right.

They are subject to that hatred in order to detract us from talking about what we need to talk about. What we need to talk about is, what we have been doing in this Congress when we passed the American Rescue Plan.

Instead of going back and being able to tell your communities that we passed the American Rescue Plan, help is on the way, we are going to be putting shots in arms, and we are going to get people back to work and kids back in schools—they don't want to talk about that. They want to talk about that border. That border is not threatening any of us, but that is what they want to talk about because they don't want to get to the work at hand.

But we are going to get to the work at hand, and we are going to push to include immigration in the reconciliation.

We heard earlier discussions about the manner in which families have been torn apart and separated at the border by the Trump administration. I have a bill that will not only reunify those families, but, as a mea culpa, as a way of saying we are sorry, we will make sure that they actually receive a visa and that they receive the kind of care that we must do whenever you traumatize a young child. They need that help.

We are also going to push to make sure that everyone who pays taxes receives the child tax credit. Those immigrant families are working, they are paying their taxes, and they were not getting the benefit of the child tax credit. We are going to make sure that we push for that and argue for that. We are going to make sure that we highlight who our immigrant brothers and sisters are, because they are us.

I want to remind us here today that back when this country was founded, even with all of its faults and flaws and original sins in how we started, that even back then, when our Founders talked about what this House should look like, they said that it should be a mirror, a portrait of America. They said that we should make sure that Congress has the right to pass the laws regarding how we vote us into office, because they did not trust those States. This was back at the founding. They did not trust those States because they knew that they would fight against having our House look like a miniature of the American people, a portrait.

That is the other thing that we are going to fight to do, to make sure that we get the voting rights in H.R. 1 passed and H.R. 4 passed, because that is how we also continue to push for immigration reform. We know America wants it. We talked about those polls, 83 percent, 67 percent. There is great, great support for that. It is only because we are not able to truly exercise our democratic values of self-governance that we have not yet passed it.

But we have this moment in reconciliation. We have this moment. It is a priority of the Congressional Progressive Caucus. It is a priority of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. It is a priority of so many of our colleagues. So I am incredibly hopeful.

I am looking forward to listening to the President's words, after a recent meeting with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, to tell us that he will also be supporting this.

We call upon the Senate to support immigration reform in the reconciliation act.

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

□ 2000

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, the gentlewoman from New Mexico said that the border is not threatening to

us, that those who would cross our border illegally carry with them their laughter and poetry.

Unfortunately, laughter and poetry is not the only thing they are bringing. On the edges of that laughter, they are carrying COVID, more and more of them, unable to be tested, screened, vaccinated because so many are being invited across our border illegally it is straining the flow.

In their poetry, they are carrying the rhymes of MS–13; and in their bags, they are carrying too much fentanyl, too much death for our fellow Americans.

I listened carefully as the gentlewoman from Washington smeared our CBP officers as racist, which is quite something considering how many of them are non-White.

I spent time with them recently. My colleague who is with me this evening, Congresswoman GREENE, spent time with many of our CBP officers recently, and they are patriotic Americans who deserve better from every Member of Congress than they just heard.

The gentlewoman from Washington also talked about her visit to a Federal detention facility under President Trump. Imagine that. A Republican President, a Democrat Congresswoman, and a desire to oversee and inspect the operations of our government. I am glad that Ms. JAYAPAL, the gentlewoman from Washington, was afforded that opportunity.

But, unfortunately, today I was not. Congresswoman GREENE was not. Congressman GOHMERT, Congressman GOSAR. We were labeled trespassers by Federal employees of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Now, there is a great deal I want to discuss about the need for oversight with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, specific circumstances regarding January 6 detainees, but before having that thorough discussion, I would yield to my colleague, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE) to offer any remarks regarding the mischaracterizations of our brave Border Patrol officers and the crisis at our border that Democrats would ignore as they create a pathway for citizenship for people who did not come here legally. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it was very concerning to me to hear my colleague describe Border Patrol as treating people that are coming across our border illegally, differently because of their skin color, because that is not what I witnessed in my recent visit at the border of California and Mexico.

As a matter of fact, I am very proud to report to this House and to the American people that the Border Patrol agents that I spoke with and talked to, that the detention facility that I visited is amazing, and I am very proud of our country.

America is the most generous country in the world. There is no other country on this planet that allows hundreds of thousands of people to try to enter their country, cross their border against their laws, and then treat them so well.

The detention center I visited in California houses 1,100 illegal aliens at the cost of $73 million to the American taxpayers, and that detention facility was immaculate.

The people being held in this detention center have the right to talk to attorneys any time they want. They have an entire library filled with books and resources and computers so that they can educate themselves. They have translators of every language whenever they need them. They have food, they can request food any time they want to eat. They can go outside in the fresh air and the sunshine any time they want to.

They have laundry facilities. They have a gym. They have a full-sized basketball court. It was beautiful. They have iPads that they can speak through FaceTime technology to their family members and their attorneys any time they need to while they await their request for amnesty or while they await their court date because they broke laws in our country.

These are illegal aliens that are not taxpayers, that are not citizens, and they are treated so well. But my good colleague here from Florida and I, along with our other colleagues, Congressman LOUIE GOHMERT, Congressman PAUL GOSAR, we visited a Federal prison right here in Washington, D.C. today where we were told in the lobby that we were trespassing.

As Members of Congress, it is our duty for oversight over these types of facilities. We vote to fund them, and it is our duty and our right to go there and check on the circumstances of people and the type of facility and the maintenance and the order and the care that the inmates are receiving.

I know this is something that is particularly of interest to you and some of your colleagues, but today we didn't see that. As a matter of fact, I would say the lobby of this prison was not in anywhere near the conditions as far as cleanliness and order that I saw in the detention center in California.

I yield back to Mr. GAETZ to explain that further.

Mr. GAETZ. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. We have an obligation here to approach issues in a bipartisan fashion when it is opportune.

On the issue of prison reform, Republicans and Democrats joined together to pass the First Step Act. It was, in fact, the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) who led the Democrat effort in that endeavor.

The essence of that is equality and access to information. Republican administrations shouldn't bar Democrats from being able to have reasonable observations of the ongoing workings of our government and, similarly, the Biden government should not have the opportunity to exclude Republicans.

It begs the question why were we there. Following January 6, which was not a good day for our country, which included violence that all of us condemn, there has been an unprecedented targeting of Americans who have a particular viewpoint.

Their bank records are turned over to Federal authorities by financial institutions they thought they could trust. They have seen themselves ripped from their bed at night, pulled out of their places of employment, harassed, questioned.

Many of these people were not even in Washington, D.C. on January 6, but maybe they forwarded the wrong e-mail or liked the wrong photo or shared the wrong meme.

What is happening in America where we take these exquisite national security authorities and we turn them inward on our own people?

We have two principal areas of concern. First, are the January 6 detainees given access to evidence? We don't prejudge for a moment the innocence or guilt of anyone beyond the American principle that everyone is innocent until proven guilty.

But access to exculpatory evidence could show interesting things. It could show that there was a difference between those who believed they were being part of a fully peaceful endeavor and those who might have been animating violence.

The 14,000 hours of tape could also show us who was animating that violence, whether they were connected in any way, directed in any way by Federal agencies.

It raises great suspicion that we are not able to get access to this information as Members of Congress. It raises even more suspicion that people deprived of their liberty right now, in the absence of any conviction, cannot get that very information.

The second category of concern deals with the treatment of people in our Federal facilities. As Congresswoman GREENE and I arrived at the Federal facility in Washington today, we did not prejudge whether all of the people in that facility were January 6 detainees or might have been there for some other reason.

I often find on a congressional delegation you learn a lot maybe that you didn't particularly even show up to learn by virtue of having boots on the ground and having that real-time, effective, roll-up-your-sleeves style of oversight.

We have heard unconfirmed reports of beatings, of deprivation of access to nutrition, to religious services, to counsel. As I stand here today on the floor, I am embarrassed to have to admit to my constituents, I don't know the answers to those questions because the Attorney General won't answer them.

He won't show up in the Judiciary Committee for an oversight hearing. He won't show up to the Oversight Committee. When we show up at the

Department of Justice, he won't answer our questions, and when we show up at the Federal Bureau of Prisons, instead of giving answers, instead of providing a tour, which is exactly what Republican and Democrat administrations have done in years past, they said we were the problem.

It begs the question, why would people charged with misdemeanors be held in a Federal facility if otherwise that same Federal indexing would result in release with the bail system or on someone's own recognizance or with supervised release.

Congresswoman GREENE, here's my concern and hypothesis that I hope isn't true, that this Biden government wants so badly to have the specter of January 6 function as some sort of basis to continue targeting our fellow Americans that they would use people as political props, that they would deviate from otherwise standard practices in sentencing and in pretrial behavior so that they can continue this fiction that somehow we are under this grave national security threat from MAGA or white supremacy or America First or whatever the new smear of the day is.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy with me.

Congresswoman, do you have a perspective on why the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Prisons seem so willing to deviate from their normal practices with these otherwise pedestrian crimes in the instances of people who did not engage in violence?

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. GAETZ, I believe that is a great question. My fear is that this country, our agencies—the FBI, the Department of Justice, and other agencies, intelligence agencies—are taking a two-tiered track to justice in the United States of America, one where Trump supporters are being targeted—these are the stories we are hearing over and over and over again, which is why we are asking questions; questions need to be asked—compared to the catch-and-release that we have seen with antifa and BLM.

You see, I haven't heard stories of big tech combing through antifa and BLM's social media pages, their friends' pages, their family's pages, reading text messages. I haven't heard stories, I haven't seen it on the news.

I would like to see it if there are some, but I have not heard stories of antifa members and BLM members who rioted in the streets, who looted, who attacked police officers, Federal monuments, police precincts.

I haven't heard stories of them being kept in jail for long periods of time with no idea of when their court date is. I haven't heard stories of Republican Members of Congress sharing bail bond links, encouraging fund-raising to get these January 6 detainees out of jail.

You see, I haven't heard those stories, and I am interested if there are some, but I haven't heard them. I have only heard the stories targeted at Trump supporters and people that committed violence here at the Capitol.

Another question that I have, Mr. GAETZ, and maybe you have seen it. I haven't. I haven't seen or heard of one of these detainees or any of the arrests charged with insurrection, yet this is the term that we hear over and over again. But do you know, Mr. GAETZ, if there have been any charges of insurrection?

Mr. GAETZ. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding back. I am unaware of any such charge. The charges that concern me most are the charges that are misdemeanor in nature that would normally result in a very quick pass through the criminal justice system, and then having someone go on with their lives.

Those charges are resulting in enhanced confinement, conditions that are not observable, and civil rights that are not identifiable when we are inquisitive to the United States Department of Justice.

The gentlewoman from Georgia compares, perhaps improperly, the BLM riots of the past summer with the circumstances of January 6. I mean, dozens of people died as a result of the BLM riots. This was not the case at the Capitol. We are not for violence of any kind.

There are plenty of places in the world, like Cuba, where political violence is necessary. By the way, the very same BLM crowd that was burning down America, that was calling this Nation racist, they have totally embraced the Cuban regime. So I guess socialism runs thicker than politics, runs thicker than blood, for sure.

So with the Department of Justice under, frankly, both President Trump and President Biden unwilling to treat the BLM terrorism for what it was, to then turn on people who potentially were not violent, charging them, holding them, depriving them of the normal array of civil rights that we would afford any American, it does make it harder to make the American case to the world.

We have already seen global leaders suggest that whatever their human rights violations, hey, America's got folks from January 6 locked up, so Vladimir Putin can kill his enemies, so other despots can justify the horrendous things they do to their people.

In the words of one of our late, great chairmen in this body, we are better than this. We should be better than this.

But we did not find better today. Today we found a Federal Government that was arrogant and recalcitrant.

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Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE) to perhaps opine on the conditions we think people might be suffering based on the attitude we encountered today.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

My concern is this, Madam Speaker: We let the jail know that we would be there, just like we let the Department of Justice know that we were coming ahead of time. We have sent letters and asked many questions.

The questions I had today were simple questions, just questions about what time do they get their food? What kind of food do they get? Do they have access to religious materials or a clergyman or woman of their choice? Simple questions. When do they get to go outside? I just had simple questions like that.

Of course, being in this Chamber when January 6 happened, it was a day that I did not like. I was very upset by it. I was scared by it. There have been over 500 people charged for things that they had done here at the Capitol. And I am very much interested in their right to due process, and they deserve their day in court.

But the issue for me is this: I just couldn't believe the defiance in the attitude of the people that worked in the prison, because I never saw that attitude in any other place that I visited as a Member of Congress, which hasn't been long. Of course, it has only been 7 months. But when I visited the detention center in California, all of the people there were so proud of where they work and the job that they are doing and how they are taking care of the illegal aliens that are being kept at the detention center. But we didn't see that in the people that work there.

As a matter of fact, we saw an attitude in front of cameras, in front of the press. They gave us an attitude of defiance and told us that we were trespassing. And then when we walked outside to speak to the person who we thought was a supervisor, they locked the door and would not let us back in. We were simply there not only to ask questions about the January 6 detainees, but also just about the prison overall because this is an important part of our job, oversight as Members of Congress.

So that was really concerning to me, that they would display this behavior in front of the press that we had no right to be there, that we were trespassers and they locked us out. So that gives me great concern that they don't care about what anyone thinks and they give no authority to Members of Congress.

Mr. GAETZ. And speaking of not caring, would the gentlewoman reflect on her concern about showing up at the Department of Justice and being deprived of access even to the lobby for a meeting with a senior official like the Attorney General.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Yes. That was my first time visiting the Department of Justice, and we had let them know ahead of time, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BIGGS, and I, many of us had let them know. We have been asking questions for months.

We let them know about our visit, and we are standing on the sidewalk outside the door, and we weren't even allowed past the bike racks to even go near the door. And then we weren't even invited into the lobby while we waited to find out if there was someone we could speak to.

Now, for me that was concerning. I have had a lot of death threats. I have had all kinds of threats on my life, my husband, my children, terrifying things. And as we were standing on the sidewalk, I could see many people coming down going each way. And I couldn't believe that. I was like why would the Department of Justice leave Members of Congress out here on the sidewalk in the open in the middle of a city and not bring us in the lobby just to wait to see if we had questions answered. And not only as a Member of Congress but as a woman, I just couldn't understand why we were left out there.

So that was very alarming to me. And then just to be never given an answer; no one to come and speak to us. We just had simple questions. They're not difficult questions. We are just asking how this is being investigated. And then we want to know why are these other riots not being investigated, because that truly affected the American people.

You see, January 6 affected the Capitol and Congress, but all the riots all year long affected the American people. It affected their businesses that they worked so hard in. It affected their jobs. It affected their communities. It burned their communities. It cost them so much money. There are many people that died. There are officers that have injuries that they will never recover from and billions and billions of dollars in damage. So I am very concerned about that two-tier track justice system that should not exist in our country because, Mr. GAETZ, this is the type of stuff we see in Communist China, Communist Cuba, and I have great concern and fear of that in the United States of America.

Mr. GAETZ: It certainly is something, having listened to our Democratic colleagues for years suggest that President Trump was this grave danger to our institutions, that our institutions would fall under a time of rising economic activity and a rising sense of patriotism, and more productive sectors of our economy growing. But it seems to me that the Biden administration is doing far more damage to our institutions by concealing their actions, by deviating from normal standards of justice and process, and by having an approach that is more indicative of regimes that don't really respect checks and balances and balance of power and institutional development and growth.

I note that we are joined by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT.) Judge Gohmert has spent time on the bench, and is now a senior member of the House Judiciary Committee. As a judge he has toured a number of corrections facilities. As a senior member of the Judiciary Committee he has been involved in drafting legislation that deal with our Federal prison system. And he joined Congresswoman GREENE and I both at the Department of Justice and at the Federal Bureau of Prisons facility today and received precisely the same treatment we did.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) to reflect on those experiences.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for yielding. I was quite shocked at the treatment we received. When people who have oversight and are responsible for voting to fund or not fund Federal facilities like the one we visited, I am not used to having somebody make such an overt effort to hide everything they are doing to the extent that they would lure us outside so they could lock the door. And there were lawyers, there were defendants, there were people going through the main entrance we did, yet because we are Members of Congress, they locked the door after accusing us of being trespassers, which is a crime. And so, we may want to look at who it is that was calling us trespassers. Obviously they have got some serious training that they need to go through.

But this is nothing new and this has nothing to do with January 6, other than we have been alerted that there are people that are being mistreated.

I have been alerted to people being mistreated before and took action to see if that was true. I don't care what their political leanings are. If they are being mistreated, then something needs to be done.

Back when President George W. Bush was in office and there were abuses by the Justice Department, I was completely on the side of the Democrats. There is no place for that kind of thing, abusing people's civil rights. And we have been belittled here on the House floor, all of us here, and accused of trying to belittle what occurred on January 6. No, there were some atrocious things that happened, and there needs to be punishment for that. But there is and has been concern that there were people that didn't even know they were doing anything wrong, and in some cases were not doing anything wrong have had their homes invaded and had their door busted open.

One constituent last week called my office here in Washington to say that she was in east Texas on January 5, 6, and 7, all relevant times. She had no thought of coming to Washington. She did have a picture of Trump on Facebook. Her nephew texted her: Hey, I saw this picture. The FBI is asking who it is, and I wondered if maybe she looked familiar.

And apparently, it looked very similar to this woman, and he thought his aunt would get a kick out of that, so he sends the text with this picture. And she says: Gee, it does look like me. LOL. Don't turn me in.

Days later she has a visit from two FBI agents who demand to know where she was January 6.

Well, now as I understand it, the only contact she had with the events of January 6 was her nephew sending her that text message. And then FBI agents show up. She was not that woman, and you could see the difference. But somebody had to have been monitoring those text messages.

That was something that got me bent out of shape back in the second term of President Bush. You can't just go spying on American citizens. It is not right. And I guess it is possible that they got a FISA warrant to spy on an American citizen, but I would have hoped that the FISA judges would be a little more circumspect after we found out how abusive those FISA judges have been with just signing off on anything the DOJ wants in the way of warrants.

The Constitution requires specificity, particularity. You have got to describe the thing to be searched, the thing to be seized. And we had seen from one that WikiLeaks let go on Verizon, they said: Yeah, we just want everything Verizon has.

And the judge said: Oh, they want everything Verizon has on its customers; okay. Signs the warrant.

We cannot keep a republic with judges that have that much disdain or inconsideration of the Constitution they are sworn to follow. And the fact that no FISA judge got bent out of shape after being lied to by DOJ and the FBI is another indication we have got a tremendous amount of cleaning up to do to save our republic.

I appreciate my friend for the time, and I appreciate you having this Special Order and allowing me to participate.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, at this time I seek unanimous consent that all Members participating in this Special Order may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, I believe this brings us to the conclusion of our Special Order time. I thank my colleagues for participating. I vow that we will continue to press these questions and to demand accountability and transparency from an administration that seems out of control.

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

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on July 21, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H.R. 26. To amend the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, to correct a provision on

the prohibition on the use of a reverse auction, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1652. To deposit certain funds into the Crime Victims Fund, to waive matching requirements, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, July 30, 2021, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–1777. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Medical Malpractice Claims by Members of the Uniformed Services; Correction [Docket ID: DOD-2021-OS-0047] (RIN: 0790-AL22) received July 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1778. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guidance — Plant-Specific, Risk-Informed Decisionmaking: In-service Testing [Regulatory Guide RG 1-175, Revision 1] received July 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1779. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's direct final rule — Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR) Design Certification Renewal [NRC-2017-0090] (RIN: 3150-AK04) received July 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–1780. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the semiannual report of disbursements for the operations of the Architect of the Capitol for the period of January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1868a(a); Public Law 113-76, div. I, title I, Sec. 1301(a); (128 Stat. 428) (H. Doc. No. 117—52); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

EC–1781. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Sector Ohio Valley Annual and Recurring Special Local Regulations, Update [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0013] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1782. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, TX [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0033] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1783. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Power Plant Demolition; Grand River, Grand Haven, MI [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0035] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1784. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Fincantieri Blasting Project; Menominee River, Menominee, MI and Marinette, WI [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0083] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1785. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Choptank River, Between Trappe and Cambridge, MD [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0103] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1786. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Cape May, NJ [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0132] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1787. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, TX [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0170] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1788. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulations; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Chesapeake City Anchorage Basin, Chesapeake City, MD [Docket Number: USCFG-2021-0202] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1789. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Clinch River, Oak Ridge, TN [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0215] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1790. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone, PNSY Entrance Structure Heavy Lift Project-Piscataqua River, Portsmouth, NH [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0225] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1791. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Lake of the Ozarks, Mile Marker 1 Approximately 500 Feet of the Bagnell Dam, Lake of the Ozarks, MO [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0260] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1792. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Potomac River, Between Jones Point, VA, and National Harbor, MD [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0262] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1793. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River, Lawrenceburg, IN [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0286] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1794. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 770, Randolph Bluff, TN [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0287] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1795. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Pierce County Ferry Steilacoom II, Puget Sound, WA [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0313] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1796. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Toledo Country Club Fireworks, Maumee River, Toledo, OH [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0316] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1797. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's notice of enforcement of regulation — Safety Zones; Annual Fireworks Displays Within the Captain of the Port Sector Puget Sound [Docket No.: USCG-2021-0334] received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1798. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Gulf of Mexico; Sarasota, FL [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0339] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1799. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; North Channel Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, New Baltimore, MI [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0341] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1800. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Explosive Arc at Military Ocean Terminal Concord, Suisun Bay, Concord, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2021-0349] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1801. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Potomac River, Between Charles County, MD and King George County, VA [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0399] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1802. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Hackensack River, Jersey City, NJ [Docket No.: USCG-2020-0603] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1803. A letter from the Legal Tech, CG LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Areas; Harbor Entrances Along the Coast of Northern California [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0785] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–1804. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0013; Project Identifier AD-2021-00087-T; Amendment 39-21540; AD 2021-10-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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:

[Omitted from the Record of July 28, 2021]

Mr. BEYER: Joint Economic Committee. Report of the Joint Economic Committee on the 2021 Economic Report of the President (Rept. 117–111). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. KIM of California (for herself, Mr. BERA, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 4785. A bill to support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. BUCSHON, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 4786. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide students with disabilities and their families with access to critical information needed to select the right college and succeed once enrolled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 4787. A bill to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the ''Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. LETLOW:

H.R. 4788. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restrict the application of the windfall elimination provision to individuals whose combined monthly income from benefits under such title and other monthly periodic payments exceeds a minimum wage-indexed amount of $5,500 and to provide for a graduated implementation of such provision on amounts above such minimum amount; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Mr. KUSTOFF, and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 4789. A bill to review the use of election security grants in the 2020 presidential election and to prohibit future election security grants to States with unconstitutional election procedures; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 4790. A bill to amend titles 10 and 28, United States Code, to allow for certiorari review of certain cases denied relief or review by the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. MFUME, Ms. BASS, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COOPER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CARSON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. OMAR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. RUSH, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. MENG, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. TITUS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. JONES, Ms. CHU, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HIMES, Ms. DEAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 4791. A bill to extend the moratorium on residential evictions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. KELLER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ROUZER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BARR, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. HERN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H.R. 4792. A bill to counter the malign influence and theft perpetuated by the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Oversight and Reform, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Agriculture, Rules, Transportation and Infrastructure, Science, Space, and Technology, Natural Resources, Education and Labor, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 4793. A bill to regulate or prohibit transactions using mobile applications or software programs that engage in the theft of user data on behalf of a communist country, foreign adversary, or state sponsor of terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWNLEY (for herself and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 4794. A bill to improve mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BUSTOS (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 4795. A bill to amend the National Foundation on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition Establishment Act of 2010 to permit the Foundation to receive Federal funds, revise the procedures for the appointment of members of the Board of the National Foundation on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition, and other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. WEBER

of Texas, Mr. CAWTHORN, and Mr. KUSTOFF):

H.R. 4796. A bill to provide for enhanced Federal enforcement of, and State and local assistance in the enforcement of, the immigration laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 4797. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to discharge up to $50,000 of Federal student loan debt for each borrower, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 4798. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to enter into cooperative agreements with States to carry out grant programs to assist in remediation and relocation efforts relating to hazardous air pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 4799. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to make certain improvements in the laws relating to coal royalties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CASE (for himself and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H.R. 4800. A bill to require the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to develop standards for ''Reef Safe'' and ''Ocean Safe'' labels for sunscreen; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 4801. A bill to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to update and expand the coverage of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR):

H.R. 4802. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to clarify that charitable organization officials may receive food donations from schools under the food donation program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 4803. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage for acupuncturist services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. JONES, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 4804. A bill to amend the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 to provide notification to relevant law enforcement agencies in the event that a background check conducted by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System determines that a person may not receive a firearm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. MENG):

H.R. 4805. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a program to make grants to States to assist local educational agencies in voluntary installation and maintenance of filtration stations at schools and child care programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. MEIJER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GALLEGO, and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 4806. A bill to counter efforts by foreign governments to pursue, harass, or otherwise persecute individuals for political and other unlawful motives overseas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 4807. A bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to update the fire prevention and control guidelines to require the mandatory installation of carbon monoxide alarms in all places of public accommodation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 4808. A bill to require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report on the public health mitigation messaging and guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 4809. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to innovative new medical devices furnished to individuals with end stage renal disease under part B of the Medicare program by establishing a new device add-on payment adjustment under such part; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 4810. A bill to establish a voucher program for the purchase and installation of emission reducing technologies for Class 8 trucks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. VELA, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. WATERS, Ms. CHU, Ms. NEWMAN, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 4811. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate prices of drugs furnished under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Oversight and Reform, Veterans' Affairs, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESCOBAR (for herself, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 4812. A bill to establish grant programs to improve the health of residents along the United States-Mexico and United States-Canada borders and for all hazards preparedness in the border areas, including with respect to bioterrorism, infectious disease, and other emerging biothreats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY (for himself and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 4813. A bill to limit the price of insulin drugs accessible for participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees enrolled in group or individual health insurance coverage and group health plans and for uninsured individuals who have diabetes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida (for herself, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI):

H.R. 4814. A bill to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs.

NAPOLITANO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. STANTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 4815. A bill to prohibit discrimination in higher education against certain noncitizen students on the basis of immigration status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 4816. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code, to allow full subrogation, including subrogation to the priority rights of the United States, of claims for the payment of customs duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BEYER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 4817. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for previously-owned qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 4818. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a National Digital Reserve Corps to help address the digital and cybersecurity needs of Executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CASTEN, and Mr. MEIJER):

H.R. 4819. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to revitalize existing university infrastructure relating to nuclear science and engineering and establish new university-based nuclear science and engineering facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. BANKS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. HERRELL, and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 4820. A bill to reduce the number of reports that are political or redundant and to alleviate regulatory burdens on the health care industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HARTZLER (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BUDD, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GUEST, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MANN, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BUCK, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 4821. A bill to hold accountable senior officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China who are responsible for, complicit in, or have directly persecuted Christians in China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER (for herself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 4822. A bill to establish a coastal zone research initiative at the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H.R. 4823. A bill to help individuals receiving disability insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act obtain rehabilitative services and return to the workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOULAHAN (for herself and Mr. RESCHENTHALER):

H.R. 4824. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense to limit copayments for outpatient visits for mental health or behavioral health under the TRICARE program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 4825. A bill to establish broadband expansion grant programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. KILMER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. SOTO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 4826. A bill to enhance the rights of domestic workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, House Administration, Oversight and Reform, Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 4827. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to protect employees of the Federal judiciary from discrimination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. COMER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GUEST, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MEIJER, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. BABIN, Mr. EMMER, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. NEHLS, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS):

H.R. 4828. A bill to secure the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 4829. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration make a technical correction to the Restaurant Revitalization program to allow distilleries that are prohibited by State law from meeting the onsite sales requirements under the program to participate in the program; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 4830. A bill to prohibit the use of premiums paid to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation as an offset for other Federal spending; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. KIND (for himself and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 4831. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the deductibility of charitable contributions to certain organizations for members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 4832. A bill to establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Program; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. KILMER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SPEIER,

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. WILD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. COOPER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LIEU, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. BEYER, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 4833. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to affirm that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act's prohibition on the unauthorized take or killing of migratory birds includes incidental take by commercial activities, and to direct the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to regulate such incidental take, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 4834. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program for long-term nuclear power purchase agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROY, and Mr. SMUCKER):

H.R. 4835. A bill to prohibit Federal interference with the interstate traffic of unpasteurized milk and milk products that are packaged for direct human consumption; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCEACHIN:

H.R. 4836. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to require the safe storage of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 4837. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to recognize employers with a commitment to helping employees balance workplace responsibilities and family obligations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 4838. A bill to support the inclusive and meaningful participation of youth in peace building and conflict prevention, management, and resolution, as well as post-conflict relief and recovery efforts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 4839. A bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 4840. A bill to amend the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 to exclude the Government of the People's Republic of China from eligible foreign governments with which Federal employees may participate in cultural exchange; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JONES, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. POCAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. YARMUTH, and Ms. ADAMS):

H.R. 4841. A bill to prohibit forced arbitration in work disputes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BENTZ, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. NEHLS, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. STEIL, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. PALMER, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 4842. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, and the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to take actions to mitigate tree spiking devices on certain Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NEWMAN (for herself and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 4843. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include student assistance to certain mental health professionals as community services under the Federal work-study program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. NEWMAN:

H.R. 4844. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to allow the Administrator of the Small Business Administration the authority to increase amount of commitments to qualified State or local development companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. PETERS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. CHU):

H.R. 4845. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish the Advisory Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 4846. A bill to reauthorize a program of grants to hospitals and emergency departments to develop, implement, enhance, or study alternatives to opioids for pain management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 4847. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to treat certain foreign-owned corporations and business organizations as foreign nationals for purposes of the ban on campaign activity, to prohibit foreign-affiliated section 501(c)(4) organizations from making contributions to super PACs or disbursing funds for independent expenditures or electioneering communications, to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to reform the procedures for the registration of agents of foreign principals under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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 Miss RICE of New York (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CUELLAR, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 4848. A bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to repeal certain waiver authority relating to the construction of new border barriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 4849. A bill to amend the term State to include outlying areas for purposes of the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 4850. A bill to amend the definition of State to include outlying areas for purposes of the Job Corps program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 4851. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to improve social security benefits for widows and widowers in two-income households; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. GOMEZ):

H.R. 4852. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the credit for a residential energy efficient property permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 4853. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish nonvisual accessibility standards for certain devices with digital interfaces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H.R. 4854. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for livestock processing facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 4855. A bill to establish a commission to prevent exertional heat stroke deaths among high school and collegiate athletes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. BUCK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 4856. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize admission of Canadian retirees as long-term visitors for pleasure described in section 101(a)(15)(B) of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SWALWELL (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 4857. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a penalty for assault against journalists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 4858. A bill to permit remote oath ceremonies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself and Mr. DUNN):

H.R. 4859. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve sole community hospital determinations made by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 4860. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Protection and Treatment Act to incentivize States to eliminate civil and criminal statutes of limitations and revive time-barred civil claims for child abuse cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 4861. A bill to require that commanders of military installations verify the reporting of eligible federally connected children for purposes of Federal impact aid programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAMMACK (for herself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HAGEDORN, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. CHENEY, Mrs. FISCHBACH, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that all direct and indirect subsidies that benefit the production or export of sugar by all major sugar-producing and -consuming countries should be eliminated; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Miss RICE of New York (for herself, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BARR, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HIMES, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KIND, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MANN, Mr. MAST, Ms. MENG, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. STEIL, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint hearing of the Committees on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate to receive a presentation from the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the audited financial statement of the executive branch; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Ms. MENG, and Ms. OMAR):

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H. Res. 571. A resolution recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green Real Deal; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Transportation and Infrastructure, Armed Services, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H. Res. 572. A resolution honoring the 50th anniversary of the National Black Nurses Association; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H. Res. 573. A resolution recognizing August 3, National Night Out, the national coming together of Americans all over the Nation to unite and promote public safety; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. COLE, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CASE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CARSON, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H. Res. 574. A resolution recognizing the 75th anniversary of the Fulbright Program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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 Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 4785.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 4786.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 4787.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. LETLOW:

H.R. 4788.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 4789.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

Article 1, Section 4

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 4790.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) is an exercise of Congress's power to raise and support armies (Art. I, §8, cl. 12); provide and maintain a Navy (Art. I, §8, cl. 13); and to make rules for organizing and disciplining their members (Art. I, §8, cl. 14). Under this authority, Congress enacted the UCMJ (Chapter 47 of Title 10, U.S. Code), which is the code of military criminal laws applicable to all U.S. military members worldwide.

Article III of the Constitution establishes the federal judiciary. Article III, Section I states that "The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Although the Constitution establishes the Supreme Court, it permits Congress to decide how to organize it. Congress first exercised this power in the Judiciary Act of 1789.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 4791.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, cl. 1, To pay debts and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States.

Article I, Section 8 cl. 3, To regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations, Among the Several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Article I, Section 8, cl. 18, To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 4792.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 4793.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight of the United States Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 4794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mrs. BUSTOS:
H.R. 4795.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:
H.R. 4796.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:
H.R. 4797.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).
Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.
By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:
H.R. 4798.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).
Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.
By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:
H.R. 4799.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)
By Mr. CASE:
H.R. 4800.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:
H.R. 4801.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:
H.R. 4802.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)
THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS CLAUSE 18
The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.
By Ms. CHU:
H.R. 4803.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8 ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.''
By Mr. CICILLINE:
H.R. 4804.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States
By Ms. CLARKE of New York:
H.R. 4805.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 4806.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
By Ms. CRAIG:
H.R. 4807.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. CRENSHAW:
H.R. 4808.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section VIII, Clause III
By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:
H.R. 4809.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:
H.R. 4810.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 4811.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. ESCOBAR:
H.R. 4812.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)
THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS
CLAUSE 18
The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.
By Mr. FORTENBERRY:
H.R. 4813.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida:
H.R. 4814.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I
By Mr. GALLEGO:
H.R. 4815.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: ''[The Congress shall have the power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''
By Mr. GARBARINO:
H.R. 4816.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. GOMEZ:
H.R. 4817.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:
H.R. 4818.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio:
H.R. 4819.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof
By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:
H.R. 4820.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. HARTZLER:
H.R. 4821.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:
H.R. 4822.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. HILL:
H.R. 4823.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. HOULAHAN:
H.R. 4824.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, of the US Constitution
By Mr. HUDSON:
H.R. 4825.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. JAYAPAL:
H.R. 4826.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.
By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:
H.R. 4827.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, section 8, clause 9 and Article I, section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. KATKO:
H.R. 4828.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. KILMER:
H.R. 4829.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)
By Mr. KILMER:
H.R. 4830.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)
By Mr. KIND:
H.R. 4831.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:
H.R. 4832.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to ''lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises'' in order to ''provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States.''
By Mr. LOWENTHAL:
H.R. 4833.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution
By Mrs. LURIA:
H.R. 4834.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
''U.S. Constitution, Article 8, Necessary and Proper Clause''
By Mr. MASSIE:
H.R. 4835.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States, and therefore grants Congress the power to prevent federal agencies from interfering with citizens' ability to purchase, sell, or distribute unpasteurized milk across state lines.
By Mr. McEACHIN:
H.R. 4836.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 1;
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause;
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, the Necessary and Proper Clause;
By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 4837.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution
By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 4838.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. MOOLENAAR:
H.R. 4839.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3: The Congress shall have Power. . .To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:
H.R. 4840.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. NADLER:
H.R. 4841.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. NEWHOUSE:
H.R. 4842.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 provides Congress with the power to ''dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory and other Property belonging to the United States.''
By Ms. NEWMAN:
H.R. 4843.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. NEWMAN:
H.R. 4844.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Unuited States Constitution
By Mr. PAPPAS:
H.R. 4845.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that ''Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''
By Mr. PASCRELL:
H.R. 4846.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. PORTER:
H.R. 4847.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Miss RICE of New York:
H.R. 4848.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. SABLAN:
H.R. 4849.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.
By Mr. SABLAN:
H.R. 4850.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.
By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:
H.R. 4851.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:
H.R. 4852.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 4853.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:
H.R. 4854.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:
H.R. 4855.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution
By Ms. STEFANIK:
H.R. 4856.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. SWALWELL:
H.R. 4857.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mrs. TORRES of California:
H.R. 4858.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.
Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. WALTZ:
H.R. 4859.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. WEXTON:
H.R. 4860.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. WITTMAN:
H.R. 4861.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: [The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 38: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 151: Mrs. TORRES of California and Mr. BERA.
H.R. 228: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 263: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 267: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Ilinois, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. BOST, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 286: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 322: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 450: Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 471: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 475: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 558: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 593: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 596: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 623: Mr. KELLER.
H.R. 659: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 797: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 818: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 833: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 837: Mr. CLOUD.
H.R. 851: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 890: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 923: Mr. MOONEY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 1012: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 1057: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 1088: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1115: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 1179: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 1227: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 1297: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1348: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 1350: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1456: Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 1574: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 1577: Mrs. MCBATH and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 1592: Mr. LATTA and Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 1647: Mr. CAWTHORN.
H.R. 1650: Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 1667: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. RUIZ
H.R. 1676: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 1749: Mr. NORMAN and Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 1878: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 1884: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 1901: Mr. MAST.
H.R. 1945: Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 1946: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Mr. LONG.
H.R. 1972: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 1977: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.
H.R. 2007: Ms. WATERS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2037: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 2079: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 2104: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 2111: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. STEVENS, and Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 2163: Mr. YOUNG, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KATKO, Mr. RYAN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BERA, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DUNN, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2216: Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LIEU, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 2222: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2249: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 2269: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 2377: Ms. WATERS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. OMAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2418: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 2421: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 2435: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2447: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 2455: Mr. BACON and Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 2584: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 2590: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 2591: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 2592: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 2664: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 2670: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 2675: Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 2716: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 2721: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 2759: Mr. KINZINGER and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 2807: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2810: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2811: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 2820: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 2834: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 2918: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2934: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 2946: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 3001: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 3031: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 3070: Mr. RYAN, Mr. MRVAN, and Mr. KIND.
H.R. 3088: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 3093: Mr. SOTO and Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 3108: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 3109: Mr. RYAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. KATKO, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 3114: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3134: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3165: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 3172: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 3185: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 3187: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 3191: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 3203: Mr. HILL and Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 3252: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 3259: Mr. ALLRED and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 3281: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 3310: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 3321: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 3335: Mr. POCAN and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3355: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LAMB, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 3368: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 3392: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3393: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 3443: Ms. ESCOBAR and Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 3446: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 3449: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 3461: Mr. LONG, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 3469: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 3474: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3496: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3519: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. MENG, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 3548: Mr. BROWN.
H.R. 3554: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 3555: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 3596: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 3600: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 3627: Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 3630: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. Cárdenas, Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. HILL.
H.R. 3648: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 3650: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 3662: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 3669: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 3674: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 3744: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 3793: Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 3807: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. REED.
H.R. 3829: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3888: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H.R. 3920: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 3940: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 3959: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 3962: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 3964: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 3982: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 4005: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 4017: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4042: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 4066: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 4070: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 4104: Mrs. FLETCHER and Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 4116: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 4134: Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LIEU, Mr. CASE, and Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 4141: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. BROOKS.
H.R. 4150: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 4166: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 4181: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 4188: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 4195: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 4210: Mr. DELGADO and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4249: Mr. KILMER, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 4250: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 4268: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 4282: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 4311: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 4323: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LATURNER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MANN, and Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 4331: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 4334: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 4341: Mr. RUSH, Ms. MATSUI, and Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 4416: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 4515: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 4531: Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 4565: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 4568: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BERGMAN, and Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 4572: Mrs. DEMINGS and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 4620: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 4632: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 4641: Mr. PETERS and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4668: Mr. GAETZ and Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 4678: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 4680: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 4689: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 4724: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4738: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 4749: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 4764: Mr. OWENS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 4769: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 4781: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. KATKO, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. LONG, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. FERGUSON.

H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. MANN and Mr. GUTHRIE.

H. Res. 109: Mr. EVANS and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H. Res. 114: Mr. BERA.

H. Res. 336: Mr. MCCARTHY and Mrs. KIM of California.

H. Res. 352: Mr. MCCAUL.

H. Res. 407: Ms. SCANLON.

H. Res. 496: Mr. KEATING, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. EVANS.

H. Res. 497: Ms. WEXTON, Miss RICE of New York, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H. Res. 500: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. EMMER.

H. Res. 515: Mr. SOTO.

H. Res. 547: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H. Res. 551: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. KILMER.

H. Res. 565: Mr. PETERS.

H. Res. 566: Mr. NEAL, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. POSEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BOST, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. WESTERMAN.

H. Res. 569: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 4791 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Precious Lord, You have been our dwelling place in all generations, sustaining us with Your goodness and mercy. Today, surround our Senators with the protection of Your divine favor, enabling them to obey Your command to be productive.

Lord, continue to strengthen them to follow Your precepts, fulfilling Your purposes as they find joy in Your presence. Keep them from the things that bring regret. Increase their faith, providing them with courage to live for Your glory.

We pray in Your strong Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 29, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. ROSEN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, well, as we all know, last night, the Senate voted by a substantial margin to move forward with a debate on a bipartisan infrastructure bill. I want to commend the group of Senators who worked with President Biden to reach a deal. The agreement will ultimately dedicate over a trillion dollars to strengthening virtually every major category of our country's fiscal infrastructure.

The vote last night also means that the Senate is on track to reach the two-track goal I laid out for this Chamber at the beginning of the month. The first track is the bipartisan bill focused on traditional, brick-and-mortar infrastructure projects. The second track is a budget reconciliation bill where Democrats will make historic investments in American jobs, American families, and efforts to fight climate change.

In order to start work on a reconciliation bill, the Senate must pass a budget resolution first, and we are on track for that as well.

It has been my goal to pass both the bipartisan infrastructure bill and a budget resolution during this work period. Some pundits have called that a tall order. I understand that. But because of the vote last night, the Senate is now moving forward with the bipartisan infrastructure bill, and we are on track to pass both elements of the two-track strategy before we adjourn for the August recess. It took some prodding and a few deadlines, but it all has worked out for the better.

I want to take a step back and explain why these two bills are so important at this moment. For the past 2 years at the end of the Trump Presidency, the country was angry, divided, plagued by COVID, and our economy was stuck in the muck. The COVID washed over our country like a plague and was met by staggering incompetence from the Trump administration. America was sick, dying, and our economy was in shambles.

The discovery of the vaccine played no small part in our country's recovery. We Democrats pushed early on, last February and March—not this past one but a year ago—to increase funding for BARDA. Even then, the Trump administration was sort of being stingy about that money, but we got the money done. And the vaccine, as I said, played no small part in our country's recovery.

But elections have consequences. I say that to the American people. Elections have consequences. When we ran as Senate Democrats, when President Biden ran, we promised we would get the vaccines out; we would get the country's economy moving again; we would give hope to the middle class and those struggling to get to the middle class, where hope had been a distant and hazy frame on their horizon previously.

The Biden administration came in. We came in as a Senate majority. We immediately set to work beating the pandemic, with a relentless focus on getting the country vaccinated and getting our country back to normal.

Congressional Democrats swiftly passed the bold, strong American Rescue Plan, one of the largest Federal packages in American history, to keep

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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families, businesses, and workers afloat until the country could reopen. And we have done that. Six months into the Biden administration and Democratic majorities in the House and Senate, the country has stabilized.

This morning—this morning—it was reported that in the second quarter, the U.S. economy grew at a rate of 6.5 percent, erasing all of the losses from the COVID pandemic. It happened a lot quicker and a lot sooner than many anticipated.

Let me repeat that because it is great news. Under President Biden and Democratic House and Senate majorities, the economy recovered so fast this year that we have already erased the losses in growth that we experienced as a result of the COVID pandemic. That is very good news.

It certainly doesn't mean every family is back on their feet yet. It certainly doesn't mean our work is complete. But the American economy is back. It is thriving and set for even brighter days ahead.

Again, elections have consequences. There is such a difference between the bumbling, nasty, divisive last 2 years of the Trump administration and a new Democratic majority in the House and the Senate and a Democratic President.

Vaccines are out there, as we promised to get them. There are still some people resisting taking a vaccine. They should. We have had some resistance even from ideological rightwingers, which is just awful. Vaccines are out there.

Money has been pumped into the economy through the ARP, and things are moving forward, but now is not the time to rest on our laurels. Now is the time to press forward to cement these gains and build on them. We must continue encouraging vaccinations. We must keep a very close eye on the Delta variant and take necessary precautions. But we also must address the underlying structural economic conditions that held back the middle class and those trying to get there even before the pandemic.

The American dream—that if you work hard, you will be doing better 10 years from now than you are doing today and your kids will be doing still better than you—was fading for the last 20 years. If you look at the economic statistics, they show that that dimmer view the American people had was accurate in terms of economic circumstances.

But now we need to get bright and sunny again. We need to return to the bright, sunny American optimism that has been so much a part of our character for more than two centuries. And how do we do it? We don't just sit on our hands. We don't just say: Let businesses take care of it. They won't. They have a different mission.

A massive investment in public infrastructure will create tens of thousands of good-paying jobs. That is just what the doctor ordered. And we need to go beyond that to restore that bright, sunny optimism. We need to help American families keep up with the exorbitant costs of childcare, healthcare, housing, college, and more. We need to press on and fight to reverse climate change because, as bad as COVID was, if we do nothing about climate change, a few years from now, each year will be worse than COVID, and each year after that will get worse and worse and worse. If we do nothing, people several years from now—even people now will say: Why didn't we do more? We Democrats want to do more on climate. We must.

The numbers show that the American economy has gotten back to where it was prior to COVID. Now is the time to go further and build back even better than before. We Democrats, when we can in a bipartisan way but on our own when our Republican colleagues are adamantly against us, we will move forward on both tracks—both tracks.

I am proud of my Democratic caucus, every one of them voting yesterday for this bill and all pledging to go forward on the second track as well.

CAPITOL SECURITY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on another matter, even during normal times, protecting the U.S. Capitol is a difficult job. Millions of people visit the U.S. Capitol every single year. Five hundred and thirty-five elected officials and their staffs work here every single day. To keep the Capitol Complex safe, to keep it secure, we are lucky to have the best of the best.

Our Capitol Police, who stared down a violent mob on January 6, have been nothing short of heroic—heroic. When the smoke cleared after the attack of January 6, they came back to the Capitol and helped piece together what the rioters had torn apart. In the aftermath of that dark day, the National Guard helped keep watch day and night, 24–7.

I walked the halls of this building early in the morning and saw our National Guard men and women, from New York and so many other States, camped out, helping us, wanting to make sure the Capitol was secure. We owe the Capitol Police and we owe the National Guard our deepest gratitude, but we owe them more than just that. We owe them the resources they need to do a very difficult job and to do it well.

Unfortunately, Congress is on the precipice of failing. Due to unforeseen expenses during the pandemic and the toll incurred by the attack on January 6, funding for our Capitol Police, security at the Capitol Complex, even our National Guard, has come close to running very dry.

Already, the Capitol Police has had to delay vital trainings and the purchase of new safety equipment. Soon, salaries, bonuses, and new hiring will be on the chopping block. According to MG Tom Carden, who sent 1,200 members of the Georgia National Guard to the Capitol after January 6, his unit is facing ''draconian'' cuts if Congress doesn't replenish funding before this weekend. We must not—we must not—let that happen under our watch.

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator LEAHY, has been working diligently to come up with a bipartisan agreement. Now, Senator SHELBY has joined with him, and they have crafted a $2.1 billion supplemental appropriations bill to fill the shortfalls of our Capitol Police, our National Guard, and a number of other vital defense operations. It is not everything that we wanted. The House's bill is bigger and broader. But it does fill the need, and we need to fill it quickly.

I want to thank Senator LEAHY particularly for his relentlessness in pursuing this.

I want to thank Senator SHELBY for realizing how important this was in prodding Members on his side of the aisle to move forward.

I also want to thank Senators KLOBUCHAR and BLUNT, chairmen of the authorization committee, the Rules Committee, that deals with these issues. Senator KLOBUCHAR in particular, whose hearings and continued focus on Capitol security helped pave the way for the agreement, deserves our kudos.

Now is the time for the Senate to take up and pass this bill on behalf of the brave police officers and servicemembers who defended this very citadel of democracy.

All 50 Senate Democrats fully support this crucial police and security funding. All 50 Democrats are ready to go. We are eager, insistent we meet our deadline.

Again, Democrats are prepared to vote on this bill as soon as possible. With the cooperation of our Republican colleagues, which we hope we will get—our needs are dire—we could pass this bill today.

The last 6 months have pushed those who protect the U.S. Capitol to the limits. In the face of unprecedented adversity, they responded heroically. We must support them now as they so courageously supported us.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, yesterday, I joined a number of my Republican and Democratic colleagues

and voted to begin floor consideration of bipartisan compromise legislation for our Nation's infrastructure.

Our country would benefit a whole lot from some targeted investment in the kinds of real, tangible projects that fit a commonsense definition of actual infrastructure—roads, bridges, ports, waterways, airports, broadband.

A bipartisan compromise to responsibly finance these kinds of investments is guaranteed to be big and complex. It is guaranteed to be the kind of legislation that no Member on either side of the aisle will think is perfect. But it is an important basic duty of government.

I am glad to see these discussions making progress. I was happy to vote to begin moving the Senate toward what ought to be a robust, bipartisan floor process for legislation of this magnitude.

This kind of focused compromise that our colleagues have been hashing out could not contrast more sharply with the multitrillion-dollar reckless taxing-and-spending spree the Democrats hope to ram through on a party-line vote later this year.

As I have said before, the Democrats' spree is reckless on multiple levels. We are all familiar with the staggering $3.5 trillion bottom line. We all know it would only amp up the painful inflation that is already hammering middle-class families, in large part because of the last partisan deluge of spending Democrats rammed through just a few months ago.

But just as alarming is the parade of leftwing ideas that comprise this mess: turning temporary pandemic welfare payments with no work requirements into a permanent dole, shoving through big chunks of the Green New Deal, government price-fixing that would leave us with fewer new medicines and new cures.

And then there is an effort to further inflame the Biden administration's border crisis with a far-left amnesty. We have now seen the highest unaccompanied child arrivals on record, the biggest month for immigrant encounters in 21 years. This month, total CBP apprehensions for the calendar year are expected to top a million—a million—for the first time in 15 years, and we still have 5 months to go.

So one might think my friends across the aisle would try to avoid repeating the missteps that created the crisis; that they would be careful to avoid doubling down on the perverse incentives generating so much suffering down at the southern border.

But, apparently, Washington Democrats intend to do the opposite. Their reckless taxing-and-spending spree would include an even bigger green light for this crisis at the worst possible time. Under the Biden administration's unenforceable catch-and-release policy, just 13 percent of the 50,000 individuals who have been released into the United States since March have actually reported to assigned ICE checkups. So in a sense, either intentionally or through incompetence, the administration is already practicing a policy that amounts to functional amnesty in many cases. What Democrats want now is to make that explicit and, believe it or not, permanent.

They would effectively like our southern border to be even more open than it is now, even during an ongoing public health emergency that has Federal, State, and local officials contemplating new batches of rules for American citizens. The message to Americans appears to be: Put your guard back up, even if you are vaccinated.

But to a jaw-dropping degree, the message to people arriving at the southern border seems to be: Come on in. Even if you are COVID positive, come on in.

CBP data are reportedly showing a huge uptick in positive COVID tests in the Rio Grande Valley sector. That is just one sector, and that is just among whatever fraction of the individuals are actually being tested. And among individuals in ICE custody, apparently one in three—one in three—are declining to receive a vaccine. Yet it seems the Biden administration doesn't consider a COVID diagnosis any reason to make an exception to its catch-and-release policy. Alarming reports of COVID-positive detainees being turned out into Texas communities even have border-State Democrats sounding the alarm.

I hope President Biden is listening. Maybe Members of his own party will have better luck conveying what the American people have known for months: The situation at our southern border is a crisis. It deserves real attention and real solutions, not a reckless taxing-and-spending spree with amnesty policies that would make things considerably worse.

REMEMBERING BOB DOVE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on a completely different matter, for the second time this week the U.S. Senate family must bid a sad farewell to a member of its alumni society.

Only six different individuals have served as Senate Parliamentarian since the position was formally established back in 1935. It is a unique and remarkable position that seems to require unique and remarkable people.

Bob Dove served two stints as Parliamentarian from the early 1980s to the early 2000s. He passed away yesterday at the age of 82 after a long illness.

I was just a rank-and-file Senator during Bob's stints on the dais, but everyone in the entire Senate knew all about Bob's brilliance and his incredible spirit. Bob Dove knew this body's history and its rules to the tenth decibel place.

He was also a constantly jovial person, as approachable as he was smart. His love for the Senate was tangible. It was palpable, and it was not only a love for the institution, itself, as an abstraction, it was also a love for the human beings who comprised it.

I understand that back in the day, Bob had a go-to one-liner to help himself and his fellow professionals here on the floor through the tougher days. Here is what he said: ''You may love the Senate,'' he would dryly declare, ''but the Senate may not love you back.''

But a little gruff sarcasm couldn't conceal Bob's true affection. In fact, his enthusiasm for this place was so contagious that it swept up multiple generations of his family. About a year and a half ago, we said goodbye to Bob's daughter, Laura Dove, herself a long-serving, well-loved and widely respected Senate staff leader as she left the post of Secretary for the Majority.

Even now, two of Bob's grandchildren are spending their summers right here in the Senate, helping out in different positions.

Either Bob Dove's brood just cannot quit this multigenerational addiction to public service or perhaps it is the Senate that cannot quit them.

So our condolences and our prayers go out to Bob's wife Linda, to Laura and her brother and sister, and to Bob's grandchildren and extended family.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

INVESTING IN A NEW VISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA ACT—Motion to Proceed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3684, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to H.R. 3684, a bill to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk with will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, late last night, there was a vote on the floor which was historic. I will address the subject matter in a moment. But 17 Republicans joined the Democrats in an amazing commitment to building America's infrastructure. I will speak to the specifics of that in a moment.

But I wanted to recount another event this morning which was not as widely published but could be very important to many American families.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Madam President, if you ask families across the United States to list the top three things they are worried about in terms of pocketbook issues and things that Congress can address, I will bet you that they will end up putting the costs of prescription drugs on that list every time. They know what happened. These prescription drug costs have gone through the roof. For many people, it is a real hardship.

I was looking this morning at some of the information we have about insulin, and, you know, for millions of Americans that is literally a life-and-death drug. Insulin was discovered decades ago. The gentleman and those who did the research to find it basically gave away all of their patent rights—the rights to make any money off of insulin—for $1. They said you can't take a life-and-death drug and put a pricetag on it. It has to be shared by people.

Jonas Salk did exactly the same thing when it came to the polio vaccine in the 1950s. He found this breakthrough vaccine—and I was one of the early schoolkids to sign up for it—and said: I don't want to make a penny off of this. This means too much to America and the world.

Bless both of those individuals for that kind of selflessness.

Yet when it comes to drugs like insulin today, and Sanofi, one of the largest producers of insulin, in the year 2000, was charging $35 for a dose of insulin. It has now had the price rise 25 times since then. The price of an insulin vial is $350, creating a real hardship and a real strain for many families who are dependent on insulin to keep themselves or their children alive.

So, this morning, we had a meeting in the Senate Judiciary Committee. We considered four pieces of legislation on a bipartisan basis—let me underline that: bipartisan basis—and passed all four measures unanimously with voice votes. I could tell you, having served on that committee for over 20 years, it is a rare day that everything goes through with bipartisan support on an issue of consequence. Today was one of those days.

One of the bills, the Stop Significant and Time-wasting Abuse Limiting Legitimate Innovation of New Generics Act—the Stop STALLING Act—by Senators KLOBUCHAR and GRASSLEY, was advanced by a voice vote.

What we are finding is that the pharmaceutical industry is designing new ways on a regular basis to delay the surrender of their patents. As long as they have patents—and most of those are for 20 years—they have the exclusive right to sell that drug, and no one can compete with them. At the end of 20 years, the theory goes that the generic drug companies step in, make the same drug for a much lower cost, and the consumer finally gets a break.

Well, you can imagine the lawyers and businessmen in many pharmaceutical companies who are trying to delay that moment of when the generics step in for as long as possible. This bill that we passed this morning, which will be coming to the Senate floor, addresses that.

We want to have access to generics and biosimilar treatments. We want to make sure that the loopholes and tricks that the pharmaceutical industry is using now to delay the generic drugs coming onto market come to an end. This was an amazing array of drugs that, I think, will have a direct impact on America and its future.

H.R. 3684

Speaking of impact, Madam President, what happened last night was historic.

As I mentioned, 17 Republicans joined the Democrats in passing a bipartisan infrastructure bill. It is rare that we come together on something that significant, with that much bipartisanship. We are now in the midst of the debate on that bill, on the cloture vote, and our time is running. I hope, soon, that we can get to the merits of the bill and get it enacted as quickly as possible.

This is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to rebuild our Nation's roads, railways, and bridges; to make high-speed internet and clean water realities for every home in America; and to create millions of good-paying, family-supporting, and, in many cases, union jobs across the country.

President Biden said he wanted to build back better when it came to America. He sure showed it last night. We never could have reached that point without his leadership. The White House has been a partner in this bipartisan effort from the start, and 67 Members of the Senate coalesced around this approach. This economy needs to work fairly for everyone and protect our kids and grandkids from climate catastrophe, and a major part of this bill addresses it.

This is a moment the American people have been waiting for. It couldn't have come sooner. Right now, many of our roads and bridges are in terrible disrepair, and our infrastructure is crumbling before our eyes. Every week brings word of a new climate-related crisis: devastating drought and wildfires in the West; melting power lines in Oregon; rolling blackouts in Texas; and, 2 weeks ago, there was a bridge collapsing in my State of Illinois.

Take a look at this picture. Let me describe what you are seeing here.

This was a scene in a small, rural town in Illinois, in Seneca, when a bridge on the River Road gave way to extreme flooding. As you can see down here, the pavement comes to an end, and you can see all the way through. When that bridge came apart, typically and in good fashion, a group of Illinoisans stepped up as Good Samaritans and pulled the driver out of this vehicle that was straddling this breaking highway. A local police officer said the driver was ''really lucky that he didn't end up in the creek under the bridge.''

I am grateful that nobody was harmed that evening. I thank the first responders, as well, for coming to the rescue. But now, 2 weeks later, that bridge is still broken, and the taxpayers in my home State are stuck paying the tab. Repairs are going to cost over a million bucks.

This is just one example of the failure to invest in our Nation's roads and bridges that is costing us. Every 4 years, the American Society of Civil Engineers gives a report card on our roads and bridges and their safety. For decades, it has been filled with the kind of grades that you wouldn't want your kids to bring home from school. The overall grade this year was a C minus, in the United States of America, for the wealthiest nation and the largest economy on Earth. Imagine.

If we continue to neglect the arteries of our economy, the situation will get worse. The American Society of Civil Engineers estimates that the continued underinvestment in our Nation's infrastructure could cost $10 trillion of loss in GDP over the next two decades, a major drain on city and State budgets, but, more importantly, a threat to families and their safety when they travel.

This truckdriver had no idea that he would take his truck out on this road and, at the end of the day, be lucky to still be alive. Our Nation has one of the highest road fatality rates in the world. And nearly 1 in 12 bridges in America is considered structurally deficient. This is one of them. That means that they are at the risk of being compromised by extreme weather, which is becoming more and more common with climate change. Any of us could become that man on the bridge in Seneca, IL, who was saved by his neighbors.

The infrastructure proposal we are considering at this very moment would eliminate this threat across America, rehabilitate our roads and bridges, keep our economy growing, and make our families safe. With this historic infrastructure proposal, we are removing the hazards from our communities and establishing a better foundation for our economy. Let's take a glance at some of the achievements under this bipartisan proposal.

It is the largest ever investment in public transit in America's history. I called the mayor of the city of Chicago yesterday, and I said: I think I have some good news for you. We are going to be able to build that transit system out, make it more accessible for those with disabilities, have safer stations, and expand the reach of transit in the city of Chicago.

I called downstate, to the Springfield Mass Transit District, to tell them the good news as well: more buses that are fuel-efficient, electric buses, and buses that really acknowledge that we need a response to the climate situation.

A historic expansion in electric vehicle infrastructure is part of this bill. Electric vehicles are the future. Don't believe me when I say it, and don't wait for some government spokesman to say it. Just turn on your TV and watch the advertisements.

The Ford F–150 Lightning—this electric truck—is so popular in America and has an electrifying ad. To say that it is available now is an overstatement. But it will be soon. They put on the ad, if you look at the very end of it: If you want to reserve one of these trucks, here is the website you should contact.

That is happening more and more—an electrified Mustang, for example.

All of these suggest that the private sector is racing ahead of those of us in government, realizing that electric vehicles are the future. This plan will help automakers win the race worldwide, and it will be the most important auto race in our history to make sure that electric vehicles have the American imprint on them.

This bipartisan plan is a move for the future. For families in Illinois, the funding means parents won't have to worry about a bridge collapse while taking their kids to school, and it means they can trust the water coming out of the faucet to be clean and safe. For parents in the city of Chicago, with more lead service lines than any city in the United States, it could be a lifesaver.

These are the investments we need if we want America to win the 21st century. By making them today, with interest rates now at a historic low, we can reap the benefit for decades to come, and that is not just my assessment. Last week, Moody's chief economist said that President Biden's plan to build back better ''will lift the economy's longer term growth potential and ease inflation pressures''—two things that all of us endorse.

Let me say that again for my fellow Senators. Many on the other side of the aisle who can't wait to give a looming inflation speech. This package, according to Moody's chief economist, ''will lift the economy's longer term growth potential and ease inflation pressures.''

Earlier this morning, the Bureau of Economic Analysis reported for the first time our Nation's economic output has surpassed the pre-pandemic high.

We are back in the saddle. Thanks to the American Rescue Plan, people feel safe and more financially secure. They are heading back out into the world, shopping and dining at restaurants and traveling.

Let me add quickly: The incidents we are finding of infections, hospitalizations, and deaths are almost exclusively from people who are not vaccinated—not vaccinated. They are the ones who are the most vulnerable, and they make innocent people, like our children, more vulnerable because of their decision not to be vaccinated.

This growth in our economy reflects a simple truth: Relief for working families benefits all Americans and drives our economy forward. We have a lot of work to do to build this economy, but this is where we should start.

I want to thank the bipartisan group of Senators who came together to produce this package. In many ways, it is miraculous. This agreement can do more and enable us to repair America's roads and bridges. It can show us the way a divided Senate can come together for the good of this country.

Just remember, there wasn't a single infrastructure bill—major infrastructure bill—in the last 5 years, under the previous President, not one. We are doing it now on a bipartisan basis that is long overdue.

I want to thank President Joe Biden for his determined leadership. Nothing this big and important is ever accomplished with a President standing on the sidelines.

Joe Biden promised to work with both parties to make America work for all Americans, and he has. This is an achievement we can be proud of.

IMMIGRATION

Madam President, let me conclude by saying that the Senate Republican leader, Senator MCCONNELL, came to the floor this morning to speak of immigration. I am glad he did because it is a topic we cannot ignore and must not ignore.

We have not passed a significant immigration bill in the United States of America in 36 years. Ronald Reagan was the President. And when you come with a list of horribles with the current immigration system, it is almost endless—the unfairness of the system.

But the Senator from Kentucky took a position which I take exception to. He believes that if we allow any immigrant into this country, it is a green light, as he called it, for others to try to come in legally or illegally.

I think he is dead wrong, because every year—every year—in the United States of America, with a population of over 320 million, we legally allow 1 million new immigrants to become this country, every year. That is what America is all about. We are a nation of immigrants, and we understand the value of immigrants to our country.

We had a hearing last week on farm workers. We have 2.4 million farm workers who pick the crops and process the food that we enjoy at every single meal—2.4 million. And, sadly, many of them are in horrible circumstances under our immigration laws. They are subject to deportation and arrest at any moment. For what? For being here picking the crops that our kids eat for breakfast and things that we count on every single day.

So the House of Representatives took a step forward, a bipartisan step forward. Thirty Republicans joined the Democrats to pass a farm worker bill. I want to give special credit to Senator MIKE BENNET, who has been a leader in this area. We have an agreement in this bill, for both growers and workers, to give those who do that back-breaking labor, day in and day out, a chance and a path to citizenship.

One of the critics came to our committee and said: Oh, mass amnesty for farm workers—why would we want to do that? These people come in and pick a few crops and we are going to give them citizenship.

I wish he would have taken a minute to read the bill. You know how many years it takes picking that farm crop to be eligible for citizenship under this bill? Fourteen to 19 years. Nineteen years. Does that sound like somebody stealing across the border, pretending to be a farm worker to become a citizen? Nineteen years of your life and then you are eligible.

It is only common human decency for us to do that.

We need workers in so many areas. In a hearing yesterday on meat processing, I asked the major companies that process meat in this country: What percentage of your workforce processing that meat are immigrant labor?

Well, they weren't sure. I know the number. The Migration Policy Institute tells us that 40 percent of the people who are processing poultry and meat in this country are immigrants.

Why? Why are they attracted to this job? Because so few Americans are attracted. They need to have immigrant labor to make up the difference. It is hard, hot, dangerous, back-breaking labor, and they do it every darn day so we can enjoy our meals.

And to say that we are going to ignore that reality, that we don't need a single immigrant in this country, is mindless.

I would just invite those who don't believe we need immigrants in this country going to work to make this a better nation, skip a few meals, because what is on your table is there because of immigrant labor.

Face the reality. Be honest about it, be fair about it, and don't label all of these people who are working in our country as would-be terrorists who are taking away valuable American jobs. They are an important part of America's past and an important part of our future.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, the Biden border crisis continues unabated. Far from being the seasonal surge the President claimed months ago, the numbers at the border keep growing.

Last month, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection encountered more than 188,000 individuals attempting to cross our southern border. That is not only the highest number seen so far this year; that is the highest monthly number in 21 years—21 years.

In all, Customs and Border Protection has had more than 1.1 million encounters along our southern border so far in fiscal year 2021, and we still have 3 months to go. In fiscal year 2019, by

comparison, the year before COVID, total—total—encounters for the entire fiscal year were under 980,000 individuals.

We have a border crisis—a crisis that President Biden seems unable or unwilling to address.

And as massive as those numbers I have mentioned are, they don't take into account those individuals who are sneaking across the border without being apprehended. Some of them are, no doubt, individuals who are looking for a better life. Others are almost undoubtedly criminals, engaged in the kind of illicit activities that we have to combat along our southern border—human trafficking, drug smuggling, and others.

In June, Customs and Border Protection seized more than 1,000 pounds of fentanyl along our southern border, an incredibly dangerous drug that some have pushed to classify as a weapon of mass destruction. That is more fentanyl than was seized in that area in the previous three Junes combined.

What has the Biden administration been doing to deal with the crisis along our border? Well, not much.

There has been no move to reinstate the national emergency designation for our southern border that President Biden canceled after he took office. There is no meaningful plan for stopping the flood of illegal immigration and enhancing security along our southern border. There is no move to reinstate funding for the congressionally mandated border wall that President Biden canceled.

In fact, the President is apparently contemplating ending title 42, which has allowed the government to immediately remove apprehended individuals in order to help manage the COVID crisis.

That is right. At the same time the CDC is expanding its masking guidance for Americans, the administration is contemplating ending a measure to help stop COVID-infected individuals from entering the United States.

And I haven't even mentioned the fact that apparently the administration has released tens of thousands of individuals into the United States without court dates, many of whom have failed to show up at Immigration and Customs Enforcement offices as directed.

The border situation is out of control, and President Biden bears a big part of the blame.

Immigration has helped build this country, and I strongly support making sure that the United States continues to offer a chance for individuals the world over to achieve their dream of a better life. I also support temporary worker programs, like the H–2B visa program, that allow individuals from other countries to come here for a limited time period to work and for the economic opportunity and then return to their home countries.

I also support a solution that would allow Dreamers to stay in the United States if—if—such a solution is developed in the context of immigration reform and enhanced border security.

But we cannot have endless floods of illegal immigration. No country can. It is a humanitarian nightmare and a serious security risk.

Immigration has to have limits, and, most of all, it has to be legal. We need to protect and encourage legal immigration, while cracking down on illegal immigration.

Unfortunately, Democrats are going in the opposite direction. The word is that Democrats would like to include amnesty in the budget-busting, tax-and-spending spree that they are pushing to vote on later this year.

That is right. With a serious humanitarian and security crisis along our southern border, Democrats want to include amnesty in their spending plan.

Now, I can only imagine that this will encourage thousands more to make the dangerous trek to and across our southern border, not to mention how such a policy would undermine respect for the rule of law.

I wish I could say that I see some light at the end of the tunnel when it comes to the border, but if the Biden administration continues along its current path, I fully expect this security and humanitarian crisis to continue.

I can only hope that President Biden will recognize the problems his policies, or lack thereof, are causing, before too many more individuals suffer the consequences.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

REMEMBERING MIKE ENZI

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I want to pay tribute to our colleague Mike Enzi and express my condolences to his family and pay my respects to him.

Senator Enzi's long career in public service began when he was elected as mayor of his hometown of Gillette, WY, in 1974.

I can just see Mike Enzi—a younger Mike Enzi—being the mayor of a place like Gillette, WY, and it brings a smile to my face and a warmth to my heart. And I can imagine how hard he worked to see that only good things happened to the citizens of his hometown.

He then went on to serve in the Wyoming House of Representatives and the Wyoming Senate, before being elected to four terms in the U.S. Senate, beginning in 1996.

Prior to being elected to office, Senator Enzi served in the Wyoming Air National Guard.

In Congress, Senator Enzi never wavered in his deeply held values and his beliefs, and yet he was always held by all of us in high esteem, by all of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

He had the ability for bringing a consensus, to bring us together, and that remained true even as this body became increasingly polarized.

In his farewell speech to the Senate, Senator Enzi—unfortunately, just a few months ago, Senator Enzi spoke about his 80–20 rule. It is a rule that those of us who work with him knew well: the rule which emphasized focusing on the 80 percent of issues we agree on versus the 20 percent of issues where we disagree. It allowed Senator Enzi to work with Senators across the political spectrum on legislation that he cared so much about.

Senator Enzi carried himself in a quiet and serious demeanor. He was interested above all in achieving good policy outcomes for the people of Wyoming and the people of our Nation.

His leadership has been missed in this Chamber this year, but his legacy as a statesman and his impact on the State of Wyoming will live on forever.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends during this time, including his wife Diana, their daughters Amy and Emily, and son Brad and his grandchildren.

Senator Enzi, may you rest in peace, and please know that your time in the U.S. Senate and your time living on this Earth was well spent, a role model for the rest of us. Thank you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I learned on Friday that the Department of Justice has opted not to pursue a civil rights investigation into government-run nursing homes in several States about their response to the COVID–19. Earlier this year, I urged the Department to pursue this investigation, and I, today, call on the Attorney General to reconsider this decision that I learned about last Friday. I do that in light of media reports suggesting that the obstruction of justice may have occurred in at least one of these jurisdictions.

Close to 1 year ago, the Department sought information from four States. Those four States are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. The information sought was about the number of COVID–19 infections and deaths in their public nursing homes.

The Department's request for this information came on the heels of media reports suggesting that State officials in these jurisdictions had pressured nursing homes to accept patients, regardless of their COVID–19 status. It was reported that officials in New York also may have engaged in a coverup by actively concealing from the public the actual number of COVID–19-related fatalities in that State's nursing homes.

Serious questions remain to this day about whether the Governors in New York and these three other jurisdictions helped fuel the COVID–19-related

death tolls in nursing homes through the issuance of their own executive orders that went against the advice of geriatricians.

Yet the Department is declining to pursue the matter. And in the case of New York, this is particularly troubling.

New York's Governor not only reportedly pressured nursing homes in his State to accept patients during the initial stage of the pandemic, regardless of their COVID–19 status, but his administration did not provide an accurate picture of the actual death tolls to the public. This lack of transparency was done to avoid accountability. So put very simply, the public deserves better.

According to a report by the New York Post, a top aide to Governor Cuomo even apologized to a group of Democratic State lawmakers during a phone call for reportedly withholding data on COVID–19-related nursing home fatalities during this pandemic.

The Department's Civil Rights Division won't investigate, but at least the FBI and prosecutors at the U.S. Attorney's Office are looking into the matter. These Federal prosecutors' review reportedly focuses on whether Governor Cuomo's administration underreported COVID–19 deaths in the nursing homes in an effort to avoid negative publicity.

At least someone is looking at this. However, I am disappointed that the Justice Department proper and Attorney General Garland have decided to pull their punches.

As I stated today in a letter to the Attorney General, it would be a grave injustice to those who perished in these facilities during the pandemic to neglect to fully explore such widely reported and troubling allegations.

And as others, too, have noted, promoting more accountability and transparency is vital under these circumstances. It would not only help prevent similar missteps in the future but also maintain public confidence in the Department, which is waning under the Department's current leadership.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EMERGENCY SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL TO RESPOND TO JANUARY 6TH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as the distinguished Presiding Officer knows from all his involvement and the negotiations that have been going on, we do have an emergency security supplemental issue before us. So I am speaking now to urge that the Senate take up and pass H.R. 3237, which is the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021, which the House sent over, and we add a Leahy-Shelby substitute amendment.

Let me describe a little bit for my colleagues what the Leahy-Shelby substitute amendment is. It is the result of bipartisan compromise between myself and Vice Chairman SHELBY.

We have been working on this for weeks and weekends. Our staff has been working late into the night. And I want to thank Senator SHELBY both for his hard work and his friendship.

This $2.1 billion package is designed to address the aftermath of the violent insurrection that took place on January 6, is designed to heal the remaining scars of the COVID pandemic on the Capitol Complex, and provide the resources we need to ensure the safety of our Afghan partners as we conclude our mission in that country.

Let me tell you why there is urgency in this. If we don't act, then the Capitol Police will deplete salaries funding in literally a matter of weeks. The National Guard all over the country will be forced to cancel needed training to carry on their mission at home and abroad. We all remember when we went out speaking to members of the National Guard from most of our States who were here to help with the security of the Capitol in January.

So if we did nothing, that would be sort of a security crisis entirely of our own making in what it would do to the Capitol Police and what it would do to our National Guard.

But by acting, we prevent that crisis. We provide the Capitol Police with $70.7 million in resources for overtime pay, retention bonuses, mental health services, and new equipment and training.

Let me tell you why this is necessary. Since January 6, 73 officers have left the Capitol Police, and that is not sustainable. We have to make a strong statement of support for those officers who defended this building, and all it stands for, on that terrible day.

This week, the Nation is hearing the testimony of the officers who fought the violent insurrectionist mob on that day, and their trauma is real. Anybody watching their testimony knows it cannot be brushed aside.

We also provide $521 million to fully fund the cost of the National Guard deployment to Capitol Hill. From around the country, including my own State of Vermont, the women and men of the National Guard responded without hesitation to our call for help. We shouldn't hesitate to reimburse those costs.

I remember during daylight hours and also late at night going around thanking members of the National Guard, not just from my State but from all the other States, for what they were doing. But I think it takes a little bit more than just a thank-you. We basically told them we will pay for this. Well, now we will.

But that is not all we need to do. We need to secure the Capitol Complex. On January 6, the shattered windows and doors were broadcast to the world, laying bare that our seat of democracy is not some impenetrable fortress. We can't just replace the windows, fix the doors, and say: OK. Everything is fixed. We need to secure the entire complex, including the office buildings where thousands of public servants work and countless constituents visit.

So our bill provides $300 million to harden accessible windows and doors to the Capitol Building and the Senate and House Office Buildings and to install new security cameras around the complex.

Our bill also fulfills our responsibility to support the dedicated public servants who worked overtime, way overtime, to clean up the mess left by a violent mob and diligently worked to ensure our safety during the darkest hours of the pandemic.

We must support those who supported us. That is not just a political or economic responsibility; that is a moral responsibility. That means paying for the costs we have incurred protecting staff, the Members, the entire Capitol community from COVID, including cleaning costs and personal protective equipment, none of which has been paid for. Until now, we covered the costs by robbing Peter to pay Paul. That is unsustainable.

Our bill addresses this by providing $42.1 million to reimburse the costs of cleaning, personal protective equipment, telework equipment, and the salaries of employees and contractors who would have been laid off in the height of the pandemic.

Finally, in the Leahy-Shelby legislation, we stand with the brave Afghans who supported our mission through two decades of war. By now, we have all seen the gruesome reports of men and women being summarily executed in the street, sometimes in front of their families. Why? Because they had supported us. And that slaughter is only going to escalate.

We have to provide resources for additional special immigrant visas, SIVs, for translators and other Afghans who worked with Americans over the past two decades, as well as for additional humanitarian relief to Afghan refugees.

Our bill does just that. It provides $1.125 billion to fulfill our commitment to those brave Afghans.

Let me tell you what the funds will do. They will support emergency transportation, housing, and other essential services to our Afghan partners coming to the United States under special immigrant visas, and humanitarian aid for the inevitable flood of Afghans fleeing to neighboring countries. The United Nations has estimated that could swell to 500,000 refugees in just the next few months.

We have also increased the number of Afghan special immigrant visas by 8,000. We have made improvements to strengthen the program, expand the reach of its protections.

The reason we have this in the Leahy-Shelby bill is that there is bipartisan understanding that this is an urgent need, and we have, as the United States of America, a moral responsibility to address it immediately.

Now, some have said we should just do the bare minimum. Some will say: Let's take care of the most pressing needs now and work on this maybe later on—maybe. But I have served in the U.S. Senate long enough to know that a promise to do something later is no promise at all. I cannot accept a piecemeal approach to the urgent security needs facing our Nation. They are facing us today, not sometime when we may think about it a few months or years from now.

Vice Chairman SHELBY has a proven track record of reaching bipartisan compromise. I would note that this agreement does not include everything I want. I am sure it includes some items that he would have preferred to not be included. But it is a strong bipartisan bill. We have come together to give the best piece of legislation possible for the U.S. Senate.

A pandemic happened. A violent insurrection happened. And the President announced the withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan. The needs are urgent. We must address them now.

So I am urging all Senators to not only support the bill but actually to pass the bill today because it still has to go back to the House of Representatives this week. There is no time. There is no time left. It is a good piece of legislation. It is a necessary piece of legislation, and some would say, at least on the Afghan part, inevitable. Both President Trump and President Biden said they wanted to withdraw our troops this year. Well, they are withdrawing. Now we have to fulfill our responsibility.

Mr. President, I know that Senator SHELBY will be on the floor to speak in a few moments, so I will suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that Senator SHELBY be recognized when we come out of the quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that I be allowed to speak for a few minutes, do my unanimous consent, and then go right to Senator SHELBY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, I want to just give my great thanks to Senator LEAHY and Senator SHELBY for bringing this vote here right now. The bottom line is very simple: This wasn't easy to get done. A UC on these kinds of issues should be easy, but it is not. Senator LEAHY persisted and persisted and persisted, and I want to thank him as well.

Senator SHELBY persuaded the Members on his side that we had to move, and they have come up with a good compromise. It is not everything our side wanted, but it is very good.

I also want to thank Senator KLOBUCHAR and Senator BLUNT. Their work on the authorizing committee, the Rules Committee, helped pave the way for this, with all the information they brought out, and they deserve a lot of credit.

Now, look, to keep the Capitol Complex safe and secure, we are lucky to have the best of the best. As I said earlier today, our Capitol Police risk their lives for us. They go all out for us. They are really, really important. The National Guard went all out for us, too, on that fateful day and then for months afterwards. I remember walking through the halls early in the morning, thanking them as they were bivouacked out through the Capitol Visitor Center and everything else.

Now we are about to run out of money. Already, the Capitol Police have forgone some of the things that they usually do in terms of training, in terms of other types of activities, and soon, salaries, bonuses, and new hiring will be on the chopping block. Similarly, many of our National Guard units from around the country that sent troops here, soldiers here, men and women here, are running out of money.

We can't let that happen. So passing this amendment is living up to our responsibility to keep this grand Capitol safe, this temple of democracy, this citadel of democracy safe, and to make sure that the people who risk their lives for us and protect us get the help they need.

It shouldn't have taken this long, but here we are, and I am glad we are on the floor.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3237

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, at a time to be determined by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 63, H.R. 3237; that the only amendments in order be the following: the Leahy-Shelby substitute, No. 2123, and the Cotton amendment to the Leahy substitute, No. 2124; that there be 6 minutes for debate equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote in relation to the Cotton and Leahy amendments; that if a budget point of order is raised and a motion to waive is made, the Senate vote on the motion to waive; and that if waived, the bill, as amended, if amended, be considered read a third time and the Senate vote on passage of the bill, as amended, if amended, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all without intervening action or debate, with 60 affirmative votes required for passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. One more point. I hope this will be unanimous. It is hard for me to believe that any Member would not want to support our Capitol Police. For Members to take umbrage at the Capitol Police when they did their job and protected us for some kind of crazy ideological reason would be disgraceful. I hope there will be a unanimous vote for this.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the agreement now be executed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you, Mr. President.

Thank you, Senator LEAHY.

Thank you, Senator SHELBY.

EMERGENCY SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL TO RESPOND TO JANUARY 6TH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3237) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I will just take a few minutes here. This is very important, that we get this supplemental passed.

I want to first thank my colleague and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator LEAHY, for the work he has done here, working together to get where we are today. This has been a lot of work, working together, but it also shows that we can work together in a bipartisan way and put the country first, and this is evidence here.

What does this bill do? It sticks to immediate security needs, the urgently needed funding to safeguard the Capitol, ensure National Guard readiness, and protect our allies in Afghanistan. That is among other things. It is just over $2 billion total, more than half of which is for the Department of Defense. Out of the defense funding, $521 million is to fill National Guard shortfall and about $500 million to evacuate Afghan allies; $600 million for the State Department to fund Afghan special immigration visas; $100 million for our own Capitol Police here, to fund that; and $300 million for security enhancements around the Capitol.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote yes for this.

Again, I want to thank Senator SCHUMER and Senator MCCONNELL, our leaders on both sides of the aisle, for helping bring this to where we are today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, we need to support our Capitol Police, and we

will. We need to repay our National Guard, and we will. We need to protect our allies who kept our troops safe, and we will.

Emergencies arise, and the biggest threat to dealing with them, in my opinion, is fiscal irresponsibility in DC. We could have easily paid for the major parts of this legislation with offsets within the DOD.

I think our spending process is broken at every level. We don't do budgets anymore. We vote that the rules don't matter. It seems like Congress can only agree on one thing: Deficits and debt don't matter anymore. But they do. And both parties are to blame. And they threaten our ability in the long run to respond to emergencies when they arise, like the important ones in this bill, not to mention that everything we do here currently is on borrowed money literally from our kids and our grandkids.

My point of order reference has my friend Mike Enzi's name at the top of it. I am speaking here today for the reasons I just mentioned and in honor of him as well.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT NO. 2123

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment and Senator SHELBY's be called up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] proposes an amendment numbered 2123.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

AMENDMENT NO. 2124 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2123

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 2124 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], for Mr. COTTON, proposes an amendment numbered 2124 to amendment No. 2123.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To require a report to Congress on the health of the Afghan special immigrant visa program)

On page 17, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

(c) Report to Congress.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, including a classified annex, if necessary, on the Afghan special immigrant visa program as described in Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) and Section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2006 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The total number of visas issued under such program, disaggregated by fiscal year.

(B) With respect to principal aliens issued special immigrant visas under such program, a description of the types of roles performed for which such aliens earned eligibility for such visas.

(C) Information regarding the average processing times for visa applicants under such program, disaggregated by the fiscal year in which visa applications under the program were submitted.

(D) The number of individuals who have pending applications for visas under such program, including—

(1) The number of individuals approved of the total number of applications processed by the Chief of Mission; and

(2) The number of successful appeals of the total number of application appeals filed.

(E) The estimated total number of individuals who have performed the requisite employment to apply for a visa under such program, but who have not yet applied for or received a visa, including a description of the methodology used to create such an estimate.

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

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, Senate amendment No. 2123 would make new budget authority available for fiscal year 2021. The Senate Committee on Appropriations has not filed its suballocations as required by the Congressional Budget Act.

Therefore, I raise a point of order against the amendment pursuant to section 302(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act or any applicable budget points of order for purposes of the pending amendment.

I ask unanimous consent to yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to time being yielded back?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. I understand we are going to have a voice vote on the Cotton amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 2124

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2124) was agreed to.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. LEAHY. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to waive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: The Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) would have voted ''nay.''

The result was announced—yeas 72, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 286 Leg.]

YEAS—72

Baldwin	Grassley	Portman
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Rubio
Brown	Hoeven	Sanders
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Shelby
Carper	Klobuchar	Sinema
Casey	Leahy	Smith
Cassidy	Luján	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Tillis
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Tuberville
Cramer	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cruz	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Ernst	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young

NAYS—26

Barrasso	Hagerty	Paul
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Boozman	Inhofe	Sasse
Braun	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Toomey
Fischer	Moran	

NOT VOTING—2

Marshall	Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 72, the nays are 26.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to and the point of order falls.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 2123

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the Leahy amendment, as amended.

The amendment (No. 2123), in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the bill is considered read a third time.

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). Are they any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 98, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 287 Leg.]

YEAS—98

Baldwin	Grassley	Peters
Barrasso	Hagerty	Portman
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeven	Sanders
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Brown	Inhofe	Schatz
Burr	Johnson	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Kennedy	Shaheen
Carper	King	Shelby
Casey	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cassidy	Lankford	Smith
Collins	Leahy	Stabenow
Coons	Lee	Sullivan
Cornyn	Luján	Tester
Cortez Masto	Lummis	Thune
Cotton	Manchin	Tillis
Cramer	Markey	Toomey
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murray	Wicker
Fischer	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Paul	

NOT VOTING—2

Marshall	Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the passage of this bill, the bill, as amended, is passed.

The bill (H.R. 3237), as amended, was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I thank my colleagues for joining both myself and Senator SHELBY on the Leahy-Shelby amendment. There have been weeks of negotiation, most of it quiet but weeks of negotiation going on in this.

I am sure I can speak for both Senator SHELBY and myself. We each might not have gotten everything that we wanted, but on this specific issue, we got what the country needed. We got the improvements for the security of our Capitol, the symbol of our democracy. We showed what we can do to help take care of the damage to the Capitol Police, what we can do to help those who work so hard here in the Capitol, the men and women throughout the Capitol and Capitol Complex facing the threat of COVID.

And thanks to bipartisan efforts, we had the issue of people who had worked with our military and our government in Afghanistan. And, now, as we withdraw, something that both President Trump and President Biden wanted to do within this timeframe—as we withdraw—they face retribution from the Taliban. We had to show our commitment to protect them and to save them, and there is money and laws that are in this that will help.

All in all, it meant a lot of Republicans and a lot of Democrats had to come together. I have been here longer than anybody else in this body, and I have seen days when Republicans and Democrats come together and we accomplish something, and I have seen times when we don't and nothing gets accomplished.

I have also found, over these years, that nobody gets every single thing they want, but you try and do things that will make the country better, that will help the United States of America, that will help the things that we stand for.

This bill, the fact that it has passed 98 to 0, is an example of that. So I thank my colleagues.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that further remarks of mine, that I be able to add them to the RECORD, including so many of the people who needed and should have been thanked for what they have done, that they be added in the RECORD along with my earlier statement.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHAIRMAN LEAHY LIST FOR H.R. 3237 STAFF FOR THE RECORD

I would like to thank the staff of the Committee on Appropriations on a bipartisan basis, for their significant contributions on HR 3237, the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act 2021, including Charles Kieffer, Chanda Betourney, Erik Raven, Katy Hagan, Brigid Kolish, Drew Platt, Jean Toal Eisen, Jennifer Eskra, Alex Keenan, Mike Gentile, Jessica Berry, Hannah Chauvin, Tim Rieser, Sarita Vanka, Kali Farahmand, Madeleine Granda, Jenny Winkler, Valerie Hutton, Jay Tilton and Maddie Dunn, as well as Shannon Hines, Jonathan Graffeo and David Adkins from Vice Chairman Shelby's staff.

Mr. LEAHY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO LYDIA JACOBY

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, it is Thursday. It is my favorite time of the week. I get to come down on the Senate floor and talk about someone who has made an impact on their community, maybe the State, maybe the country, and, occasionally—occasionally—the world. That is what I call our Alaskan of the Week.

Now, this is going to be a little bit of a historic ''Alaskan of the Week.'' I have been doing this, gosh, going on 6 years almost, and while this is a historic moment, because we have never made someone an Alaskan of the Week twice—it has never happened. We are making Senate history right now. But you might know that we had a historic week in the Olympics because our Alaskan of the Week a month ago, whom we talked about here on the Senate floor, Lydia Jacoby, when she made the Olympic team, she won Gold. And for anyone who saw that race, that 100-meter breaststroke race a couple of nights ago, you will probably never forget it. We certainly are not going to forget it.

And I guarantee you, Lydia's hometown of Seward, AK—a beautiful, incredible town of 3,000 people, wonderful people—they are not going to forget it.

So history is right here on the Senate floor. Lydia Jacoby, gold medalist—as the Washington Post called it in a headline, ''an Alaskan Stunner''—is our Alaskan of the Week for the second time.

You know, I always talk a little bit about Alaska before I do my ''Alaskan of the Week'' speech. A lot of people, particularly at this point in the summer, when they are visiting, are curious about the light: if the Sun ever sets in the summer, when it rises. So what I always try to do is tell people: Come on up and see for yourself. We would love to have you. We are having a beautiful summer.

I will give you a hint. Right now in Seward, AK—that is the home of our Gold medal Olympian athlete, Lydia—the Sun will rise today at 5:32 a.m. and set around 10:35. We lost about 5 minutes from yesterday. But if you are still thinking about coming up to Alaska for a summer trip, come on and do it. There is still lots of Sun.

There is tons of excitement across my State, and there is tons of excitement across Alaska, in Seward and everywhere else, because of this incredible young 17-year-old. And if you saw it on TV, Seward, AK, Monday night was probably the site of the best Olympic watch party ever—I hope people saw that—ever.

So I talked about Lydia about a month ago when she cinched her spot on the team, and she did that by actually swimming the second fastest time in the world in the women's 100-meter breaststroke finals in the Olympic trials for the United States. So we, in Alaska, knew she was something.

I will mention this again: Alaskans, we punch above our weight in the Winter Olympics. We do really well in the Winter Olympics, for reasons that most people probably understand, and we have done pretty well in the Summer Olympics, particularly in trapshooting, riflery. We have an Olympic veteran

rugby player right now. Alev Kelter from Eagle River is also competing. Her team made the Olympic quarterfinals. She might be on the field later tonight, so good luck to her. We are going to be rooting for her as well.

But Alaska has never sent a swimmer to the Olympics, ever, let alone won a gold. As the NBC announcer said after the race, Alaska ''is not exactly your hotbed of swimming in America.''

Someone else pointed out that Alaska is dead last in the United States in terms of swimming pools per mile by far. We don't have a lot of swimming pools. And, as a matter of fact, Lydia's story is even more impressive because there is only one Olympic-sized pool in the whole State of Alaska, and that is in Anchorage, a 2½-hour drive from Seward, her hometown.

So I will just reiterate a little bit more about this remarkable young woman and her dedicated mom and dad who raised her. Her parents, Leslie and Richard, are both boat captains. Leslie is the educational coordinator for the Marine Science Explorer Program at Kenai Fjords Tours, and Rich is a maritime instructor at the Alaska Vocational Technical Center—AVTEC, as we call it—and he also is a guide for Arctic and Antarctic trips.

They raised their daughter Lydia in Seward, signed her up for swim classes when she was a toddler. Good job, Mom and Dad. She joined the swim club when she was just 6 years old. When she was 10, she was selected for the Alaska Swimming Zone Team. State qualifying meets allowed her to go on trips.

In between all of this, she was and continues to be a musician, learning to play the guitar and upright bass. She sings. She plays at folk festivals. Her band is the Snow River String Band. She was also in theater and in track. She likes to write, take pictures, and explore tidal basins. This is just a good, all-American teenager in Alaska.

And, of course, she excelled in swimming. Her parents continued to be, in their words, surprised and amazed and, of course, so proud.

One of her coaches, Solomon D'Amico, described her as ''kind, quiet, and yet confident'' and said that Lydia had an ''intense fire,'' one that you might not see immediately in her. But neither her parents nor her coach pushed her too hard. They wanted the drive to come from her, and it certainly did.

On Monday night, when this historic race started, the NBC announcers were focused mostly on the reigning Olympic champion and world record holder, American Lilly King, as well as the newly minted Olympic record holder, Tatjana Schoenmaker of South Africa. In the announcers' minds, that is where the competition was.

But we knew better, especially in Seward, AK, where about 400 people gathered for the race. All eyes were on Lydia. They knew all along she could do it.

In Tokyo, the NBC announcers started to notice the underdog. And if you haven't watched the race, go to YouTube. It is so exciting. And they saw her starting to pull ahead in the final seconds. You could hear the announcers getting excited. They said:

> Then you've got Jacoby, lane 3, challenging Schoenmaker. Watch Jacoby. Lydia Jacoby, the 17-year-old from Alaska, is putting on the surge of her career.

Watch it. It is so exciting. And, of course, she did. Now, there is a video of everybody watching in Seward, which quickly went viral, of Lydia's friends and classmates and neighbors jumping up and down, stomping the floor, when the announcer yelled, ''Alaska has an Olympic Gold Medalist. Oh, my gosh.''

The place went nuts.

Anyone watching, if you want to get Olympic joy, go on the website and look at the Twitter video that the Olympics put up. It is a split-screen shot of the race at the top and the great fans in Seward, AK, cheering. And when she wins, watch what happens. It is priceless. It is Olympic joy at its best.

Lydia's parents, Rich and Leslie, were in Florida, where NBC and the Olympic Committee had set up a watch party for families of the athletes. They, too, knew that she had it in her to win the gold. Her dad said: ''When she hit the wall at the turn, we knew she was right in there. She likes to run [people down]'' in her races.

On television, the joy and the pride of her parents was also priceless. They are still filled with excitement and pride and, let's face it, a little bit of shellshock. And they are so grateful for the outpouring of support from Alaskans and, let's face it, Americans across the country.

''It's true,'' Rich said, ''about Alaska being the biggest small town in the world.'' Rich said that Lydia is doing great; she is happy, tired, a bit overwhelmed. We don't know yet. She might be competing in an upcoming relay race, which she is super excited about. We will see if that happens.

As for what is next, her dad said Lydia is going to continue her life of being a normal teenager; participate in high school sports, no doubt, continue to play music; and she is still planning on attending the University of Texas in the fall, a normal teenager but who has touched so many lives across Alaska, particularly Seward, but across the country—really, across the globe.

As one Washington Post columnist put it on Lydia's win, ''There are moments at [the] Olympics that redefine a town. And there are moments at [the] Olympics that make you say: 'That's why I watch [the Olympics]. That's why I came. That's what [the Olympics is] all about.'''

And I think we all saw that when we watched this race. We saw that, including the two other competitors who won the silver and bronze, Lilly King and Tatjana Schoenmaker, who came over to Lydia and were so gracious, hugging her, joyful.

So I want to thank them. I want to thank Lydia's coaches, including Solomon, who put so much training and dedicated so much time and effort to her skills; and, of course, to her mom and dad for their very hard work, early morning practices, raising an exceptional daughter; to the competitors; really, everybody.

And, of course, to Lydia: Great job on your hard work, dedication, grit, determination. Throughout the years, so many people—throughout the decades, so many people have dreamed of finding gold in Alaska, and you are an Alaskan who found gold in a way that has inspired and overjoyed not just your community of Seward, not just our State, but literally our country and the world.

So, Lydia, congrats on the gold medal; congratulations on your win; and congratulations, for the first time in Senate history, on being the only person ever to be our Alaskan of the Week two times. Great job.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). The Senator from Connecticut.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, in just a few weeks, our Nation will come together to remember September 11. It will be the 20th anniversary of that unspeakable act of horror, an attack on our Nation that devastated us and, most particularly, the families and loved ones who lost members of their family and friends—the fallen—who will be remembered on that day and honored.

And I have been honored to stand with those families over the years, as many of us have, as they remember their loved ones and continue to face the trauma and immeasurable grief of their loss. And in these years, many of those families have sought justice. They have tried to honor their loved ones with action to vindicate not only their individual grief and mourning but also justice for our Nation, truth, and truth-telling in the courts of law in this country. They have brought legal action against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the face of mounting, significant credible evidence that, in fact, the Saudis aided and abetted that attack on our Nation.

As a Congress, we have acted to support that effort, and I was proud to help to lead the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act, known as JASTA, when we passed it overwhelmingly here, and then on a bipartisan basis, we overrode the President's veto. It was President Obama who vetoed it, and many of us, including the Presiding Officer, voted to override that veto, I believe.

We opened the courthouse doors to the 9/11 families in their legal effort to hold Saudi Arabia accountable in the face of that evidence of its potential complicity. Again, I was proud to stand with these families in 2018 when I introduced, with the help of Senators

CORNYN, SCHUMER, GILLIBRAND, MURPHY, and MENENDEZ, a resolution urging that documents related to the September 11 attack be declassified to the greatest extent possible.

That resolution passed the U.S. Senate unanimously—unanimously—because all of us recognized that the survivors and the families of the fallen and the American people deserved answers, the truth about what happened on September 11, who was behind it, who supported it, who aided and abetted, and who was complicit in enabling that handful of terrorists to do such a devastating attack and unspeakable horror on this Nation. Many of us have stood with those families to ensure that the 9/11 families not only get their day in court but are also able to go to court with all the evidence they need to have a fair chance to prove their case.

I have asked questions at oversight hearings, including of Director Wray of the FBI. I have sought commitments from nominees like Attorney General Garland. I have written letter after letter after letter, with Democrats and Republicans alike, calling on the Department of Justice and the FBI to provide information that the 9/11 families have requested.

I am proud to continue to stand with those families as we approach this 20th anniversary date, but I also, in fairness to this administration, want to say that the moment of truth-telling now has arrived, and there is a moment of reckoning here.

These families, since JASTA, have been engaged in an epic legal struggle against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for aiding and abetting the terrorists who attacked the United States on September 11, but now that struggle is also one against their own government, our government, because while Congress did our job in passing JASTA, opening the courthouse door to give those 9/11 families a chance at justice, the last administration invoked the state secrets privilege without explanation to shield the documents and information the 9/11 families need to make their case.

The last administration denied them their fair day in court, and I say with great regret that the current administration seems intent on doing the same. My hope is otherwise. That is the reason I have raised this issue publicly and privately repeatedly, not only in the last years but in the last weeks. To deny information to the 9/11 families and, equally important, to the American people is unacceptable, and it is unconscionable.

The requests that I and so many of my colleagues have made to the Department of Justice and the FBI to disclose and declassify what can be disclosed and declassified in the national interest—those requests have gone unanswered. Sadly, the executive branch across administrations has repeatedly failed to provide any explanation—let me repeat: failed to provide any explanation—let alone meaningful justification for why there has been no disclosure. That denial of explanation or justification is itself also unacceptable and unconscionable. These families will never get their loved ones back, but at the very least, they should get answers. In fact, they deserve answers. They deserve the truth. The American people deserve the truth.

Now, what the executive branch has done is to invoke broadly and unspecifically something called state secrets privilege. State secrets privilege was and remains intended to prevent court-ordered disclosure of government information when genuine and significant harm to the national defense or foreign relations is at stake but only to the extent necessary to safeguard those interests.

It is also clear under the Department of Justice rules that it should be invoked only upon sufficient showing that it is necessary ''to protect information the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause significant harm to national security and that the invocation be narrowly tailored for that specific purpose.''

Here is the problem: We don't know if that is what happened in the 9/11 families' case or in many other cases. We don't know whether decisions to invoke this privilege met this high and exacting standard or were narrowly tailored. And we don't know because in the 9/11 families' case, the Department of Justice and the FBI have claimed that even the Trump administration's ''justification for secrecy needed to remain secret'' and the ''public discussion of the issue 'would reveal information that could cause the very harms [the] assertion of the state secrets privilege is intended to prevent.' '' These blanket assertions and vague justifications undermine both public confidence that our government will only invoke the privilege to protect national security and the pursuit of justice.

Now, let's be very clear. There are times when disclosure can imperil methods and secrets and sources in information gathering. There are times when secrecy is important to protect an ongoing investigation. We are talking here about disclosure of information relating to an attack 20 years ago. There is no indication of any ongoing investigation into the attack on our country. There has been no explanation that sources and methods may be imperiled. There has been no justification whatsoever.

Similar rationales, blanket assertions of protection, have prevented explanations in other cases as well and in some instances have led to the withholding of documents or information and outright dismissal of cases, depriving victims of an opportunity for justice.

In 1948, three civilians were killed when a B–29 aircraft testing secret electronic equipment crashed in Waycross, GA. Their grieving widows did the only thing they could, bringing a wrongful death action in Federal court against the government. But the invocation of the state secrets privilege prevented them from receiving justice and the truth.

In 2003, Macedonian officials abducted a German citizen at the request of the CIA. In that instance as well, justice was sought unsuccessfully, and the case was dismissed because the government invoked the state secrets privilege.

In 2006, the FBI allegedly engaged in the targeted religious profiling of Muslims in Southern California. If true, it was and it remains an egregious abuse, one that led these individuals to sue the FBI. But rather than let the case proceed and rather than let the truth come to light about what the FBI did and why, the government asked the trial court to dismiss the case on the basis of the state secrets privilege, and the trial court agreed. This case, however, is not yet over because the Supreme Court will hear it in the fall after it has wound its way through the lower courts. As we know, justice is often delayed. In this instance, justice delayed is justice denied, again because of the state secrets privilege.

Let me close with a bit of history. On September 11, 2019, the then-President of the United States, Donald Trump, made a promise. He made a promise to the 9/11 families. He made a promise to them to their faces. He looked them in the eye, shook their hands, and he told them that the Department of Justice would disclose documents relative to their case against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The next day, the Attorney General of the United States, William Barr, in a sworn declaration to the Southern District of New York Federal Court, invoked the state secrets privilege to prevent the release of the very information that the President of the United States had promised those families, the same documents, the same evidence that the President of the United States had vowed to disclose. The very next day, the Attorney General of the United States went into the Federal District Court in New York and said no.

The 9/11 families, whom I have come to know and admire, deserved so much better from the last administration. But it is not about one administration or another. It is about the United States providing them with the truth. It is about our government providing the people of the United States with the truth.

I will be coming back to the floor in the weeks ahead, and I hope my colleagues will join me in raising this issue, in calling on the Department of Justice and the FBI to review their decision invoking this privilege, to declassify and disclose information that they have withheld. They have yet to explain why the national interest is served by this blanket, unjustified, and unexplained invocation of the state secrets privilege. The 9/11 families and

the American public deserve that much and more. And this case is about accountability. It is about holding accountable the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

I am not here to argue the case in court. I am not here to take issue with any legitimate, urgent, narrowly-tailored interest that may be served by this Privilege, but there is no indication of any such interest and, in fact, neither the FBI nor the Department of Justice should stand in the way of justice for these families in court.

They owe the American people an explanation, and they owe the 9/11 families the truth so they can bring it to bear in their quest for justice.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The Senator from Oklahoma.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, there are a lot of issues we are working through right now in the Senate.

Obviously, infrastructure is in conversation, and what is going to happen with some spending dealing with National Guard, Capitol Police.

We are working a lot on issues, like Afghan translators—trying to get those folks who walked alongside our soldiers for 20 years and risked their lives out of harm's way before the Taliban slaughters them.

We are engaged in a lot of issues. There are a lot of things happening behind the scenes. I thought it might be helpful to be able to give a couple of things I think we need to consider.

One is what is happening in the State Department right now. State Department engagement on the issues of passports is a major issue. It is a frustration for a lot of Americans. And I would tell you, a lot of Oklahomans that we deal with on a day-to-day basis on our team are very frustrated with trying to get their passport renewed. They didn't travel last year, obviously, with COVID, but now they want to be able to do some traveling in places where they can.

Good luck with that, as we have found. Right now, the backlog at the State Department is about 18 weeks. Today is the 29th of July. That means if you turn in your application for your passport today, you may get your passport December 2. Merry Christmas. If you plan on traveling Thanksgiving, you need to pay the extra fee to do an expedited delivery though we are at the end of July right now.

The problem?

The State Department still hasn't brought all of their staff back. They are not engaging. The rest of the country is open and operating, and the State Department is still studying how they are going to come back in, and millions of Americans are just waiting for their passport.

I have spoken to leadership in the administration about this exact issue. In fact, I talked to some leadership who literally said to me: Oh, I wasn't aware there was a problem.

Listen, there is a problem, and it is not just in the State Department. It is in multiple other agencies. As America opens back up, trying to be able to manage all the issues with COVID, they are very aware of masks and vaccines and spacing.

But companies have figured out how to do this. For some reason, multiple agencies have not and it is causing real problems. It is not just problems in our economy with permitting and other things, some of the policies that have been put in place are causing real problems across our economy for just individuals.

We have an unemployment rate right now in June at 5.9 percent. We don't know what it will be for July, but it is getting better and better all the time. In Oklahoma, we have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country. We have a lot of people employed because we turned off the extra unemployment benefits at the end of June and people came back to work. That is a good thing for them, for their families, for their kids, and for our economy. As we continue to be able to reengage, that is helpful.

But what we are seeing right now is inflation, consumer price increases like we have not seen in more than a decade. The Consumer Price Index increased by 5.4 percent. That is the most in 13 years.

We are watching the rapid rise in prices that Americans feel. It is a direct result of this $2 trillion bill that was done in March, where it paid people not to work, sent checks to individuals, and did lots of other benefits.

Many people, even economists from the Obama administration, said: Don't do this. It will cause inflation.

What have we seen?

In just the last 5 months: milk prices up, bread prices up, bacon prices up, price of gasoline up, price of wood up, price of building materials up, price of rental cars up, prices of used cars up, shortages in different supply chains—things we all identified in February and March and said we need to be attentive to.

If you dump $2 trillion into the economy, what does that do?

In the middle of this dialogue about inflation rising right now and everyone in America is seeing the rise in prices, there is a conversation about trillions of dollars more of spending—more of spending.

What effect do you think that will have? We have already seen the effect of what happened in March. What effect do you think it will have to add another, as is being forecast, $3.5 trillion more spending?

Sometimes we can't wrap our head around the issues of millions and billions and trillions because it all seems like numbers. There is a big difference between millions and billions and trillions. The best way I can describe this is, if you have a million seconds rather than a million dollars, a million seconds is about 11½ weeks. That is a lot. But a billion seconds is 31½ years. That is a big difference. Brace yourself because a billion seconds is 31½ years, but a trillion seconds is 31,688 years.

These are big numbers that are being thrown around and it is hard to wrap our head around how much spending is really going on, but the concept of throwing out $3.5 trillion is mind-boggling.

Let me give you one more. A trillion miles—if I were to say: How far is a trillion miles? A trillion miles is if you left Washington, DC, today and flew to the planet Pluto 334 times. From DC to our furthest planet 334 times, that is 1 trillion miles.

This is a lot of money that is being thrown around and has real consequences, knowing the debt and the borrowing and the tax changes, but how much things actually cost.

I am continuing to challenge my colleagues when they discuss all these big numbers and say: Let's throw all this money out there; it will have no consequence.

I will tell you, the people in Oklahoma feel what is going on. They may not know, but they feel it in the prices every day, what is going on in supply chains, and they are very aware. And the No. 1 question that I get asked when I am out and about in places in Oklahoma is: Where is all this money coming from?

It is a fair question.

There is this back-channel conversation right now happening on immigration as well. Right now, the news is focused on 10 million other things, and I literally have people in my State saying: Things must be going better at the border now because I don't hear about it much anymore.

I will smile at them and I say: I happen to be on that committee and be very engaged in the issues of border management and border security. Things are not getting better; they are getting worse.

March was the highest number of illegal crossings in 20 years. It was beaten in April; it was beaten in May; it was beaten in June. Current trend, that will be beaten in July. Just last week—just in 1 week, last week, the Rio Grande crossing—just that one sector in 1 week had 20,000 interdictions—in 1 week. At one time, they had 15,000 people who they were detaining.

So what is happening with that?

I keep hearing from the administration that we are going to take on the root causes. The root causes is a simple way to say we will deal with this later. Because if you want to talk about root causes, it is a statement saying that, basically, the problems are in Central America; we can't stop it.

Well, that is a nice note, except for here is a list of the countries that have crossed our border illegally just this year. It is over 100—over 100 countries where individuals have illegally crossed the border.

So what about Brazil? What about Chile? What about Colombia? What about Guinea? What about Indonesia? What about Mauritania? Are we going to go after the root causes there? What about the Philippines, Indonesia, Romania, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates?

This is just a few of the people who have illegally crossed this year in big numbers.

Listen, this whole conversation about root causes is a distraction. We do need to be engaged in the Western Hemisphere. We do need to deal with our drug addiction in this country that causes the flow of drugs to be able to move through South America, Central America, Mexico into the United States. We do need to be aggressive in how we are handling cartels. But to somehow believe that if we poured enough money into the Northern Triangle that suddenly this would all end is false.

We are the greatest country in the world. The root cause of immigration into this country is the great power of the United States, both for freedom and for our economy. People from all over the world want to come here.

We have a million people a year who legally come to the United States—legally, a million—and folks who don't want to wait in line, who pay a cartel and move through Mexico to be able to get here literally from all over the world. If we do not enforce our borders, these numbers will continue to rise as they have every single month in this administration. Every month, the numbers get bigger.

We have got to get on top of this. I wish I could say the administration is taking it seriously. I wish I could say they have a plan. I wish I could say they have released out their studies that they said they were going to do. But they have not released out their studies. They have not released out their plans, and I continue to ask week, after week, after week.

The first hint that I got of what they planned to do came out in their budget. In their budget, they reduced funding for ICE, and they reduced the number of bed spaces for ICE. I was shocked. The numbers continue to skyrocket, and in their first release of what they plan to do on it, they asked for a 1,500-bed space reduction in ICE capacity for detention.

Now, honestly, when I got it, I thought: I can't believe they are putting this in print, but I already knew that it was going on. Why did I already know that it was going on? Because, as I have tracked the numbers all the time, I have watched the number of deportations and ICE detentions dramatically decrease. While some people are focused on the border, they lose track of the fact that not only is this administration not enforcing our southern border, they are not enforcing the interior of the country.

We have 6,000 ICE agents in the United States, 6,000 professional law enforcement-career folks who are in the country, arresting individuals who are illegally present in the country, with the first priority being criminal illegal aliens. That is their first priority, the safety and security of the United States. Of the 6,000 agents in the United States, in May, they did 3,000 total arrests—3,000 among 6,000 agents in a month. That is a record low because the administration changed the rules for ICE agents on who they could interdict.

The first big rule change they made is that ICE agents cannot arrest someone who is not legally present unless they get permission from regional leadership by name to arrest that individual. This means, if they go into a place to arrest someone and they encounter one person they received permission to actually arrest but also find three other criminal aliens there, they cannot detain or arrest them. They have to leave them and request by name later to go back and get them. And guess what. They are not there. Shocking. And it is not all criminal aliens. There are only certain criminal aliens they are now allowed to actually detain. That is a big shift from every previous—every previous—administration.

Let me give an example that I actually gave to Secretary Mayorkas and asked specifically about some recent frustrating moments from our ICE agents.

Just a few days ago, ICE reached out on a previously deported alien by name. This person had been convicted of a sex assault of a minor under age 14. The alien was at large, and they asked permission to be able to go after this alien and to be able to do a street arrest. Remember, they had been deported before. They knew they were in the area. There were previous sex offender convictions. They were denied the ability to go after that person. They were told, no, they don't meet the standard.

Case No. 2. Another person who was previously deported had a previous conviction for indecency with a child, sexual contact. They were a registered sex offender. They believed they were in the area. They were asked if they could pursue an arrest. Regional leadership told them no, they could not.

Case No. 3—this just happened last week—is of a previously deported alien, twice. So this means they were for the third time in our country illegally. There were previous convictions for alien smuggling—that is, trafficking of people—theft, and illegal entry. They knew they were in the area. They asked if they could do the arrest. Regional leadership told them no.

I could go on and on.

ICE has a different set of rules now from what they had in the past. It is not just criminal aliens anymore; it is that they have to be really high criminal aliens. I could give you lists of people who have multiple DUI offenses, and ICE asked if they could detain them, and they were told no.

Listen, we have all said in this room that we should engage with criminal aliens and that criminal aliens should be deported. I don't know of a person in this room who hasn't said it. We stopped in May deporting criminal aliens. Are we going to do nothing about that?

If you don't believe me, call Secretary Mayorkas. He will send you a copy—that I have as well—of the interim guidance that was put out in May for ICE agents, limiting who they could deport and the process for deportation. I have asked him specifically: If someone goes to pick up a criminal alien and there are other aliens who are there, can they be picked up? The answer has been no.

We have a problem not just on our southern border but what is happening in our country and the issue of enforcement, and we would be wise if we would pay attention to this.

I am fully aware that there are many individuals in this body who do not like the southern border wall. That has been a topic of great debate in this room for several years. But is this body aware that in January of this year, when President Biden ''paused'' the border wall construction and said: I am going to spend 60 days studying it, that 60-day study is still not complete 200 days into the Presidency? He has still not completed the 60-day study.

On top of that, the pause of that construction, during that time period, we are still paying contractors to not do construction. So far this year, we have paid contractors $2 billion—billion with a ''b''—not to construct the wall. Now, you may think it is a waste to construct the wall. I do not. But please tell me you at least believe it is a waste to not construct a wall and still pay contractors—to not construct a wall.

We are currently paying contractors $3 million a day to watch the materials that had been delivered by January 20 that were sitting on the ground—for steel, for fiber, for cameras, for lighting, for roads. We are paying $3 million a day to have them watch the materials on the ground to make sure they are not stolen—$3 million a day. That is a waste.

As people cross our border in record numbers, a new policy has been instituted on our southern border, called a notice to report. This, again, has never been done by any administration. A notice to report is when the line gets too long on the southern border, with people crossing the border, when they are trying to check everyone in—if the line gets too long, Border Patrol is instructed to grab the folks in the back of the line and give them a notice to report. That is a card telling them where ICE Agency offices are around the country, and they can just go ahead and go and turn themselves in at whatever ICE Agency they want to turn themselves in to anywhere in the country. So far, 50,000 people this year have been given one of those cards at

our southern border and told ''turn yourself in wherever you go in the country''—50,000.

My shock, as I am trying to track the number, is that 13 percent have actually done it. I was surprised the number was that high. But that means 87 percent of the people who we have handed a card to and said ''turn yourself in wherever you go in the country'' have not. Eighty-seven percent—we have no idea where they are of the 50,000 people who were released into the country because the line was too long at that moment.

Listen, we can disagree about a lot of things on immigration, but handing people a card and saying to just travel anywhere you want to go in the country and turn yourself in when you get there—can we at least agree that is a bad idea? Can we at least agree that paying contractors $2 billion not to construct the wall is a bad idea? Can we at least agree that criminal aliens who had been previously convicted and are being picked up for another charge should at least be deported in the process? Can we at least agree, if you want to deal with the ''root causes'' in the Northern Triangle in Central America, that it does not deter the people from over 100 countries who have crossed our southern border this year illegally? There is a bigger problem. Can we at least agree that we should address this?

We have a great deal of work to be done. I would encourage all of us to get the facts, to get the details of what is really happening, and to understand that when over a million people have illegally crossed the border just this year, that we know of, that is a problem. It is a problem that hasn't been there in the past anywhere close to this kind of number, and we should address it in this body.

I have written letters. I have made phone calls. I have done reports. We have done research. I have sat down with Secretary Mayorkas. I have held nominees for DHS. I have done everything I can do to bring this issue to the forefront. Although others seem to ignore it, this is an issue that we should not ignore. National security is not something we should be flippant about, and not everyone crossing that border is just coming for a job. We should engage.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

REMEMBERING MIKE ENZI

Mr. KING. Madam President, I rise to speak of a friend and colleague whom we lost this week.

Mike Enzi, a Senator from Wyoming, retired from this body in January of this year when his successor was seated but served here honorably for several decades.

I think the simplest description I can give of him is that he was a kind, good, and decent man. I worked with him on the Budget Committee, but I got to know him best through the Wednesday morning Prayer Breakfast, where to say he was a regular participant is an understatement. Even after he left the Senate, he was at every single Prayer Breakfast, including last week's, from his home in Wyoming via Webex.

He was a devoted family man and a devoted man in the service of his country in this body. He had a rare quality. Unfortunately, I don't think it was all that rare some years ago, but it seems to be becoming rarer and rarer. It is a quality my father preached to me years ago. You can disagree without being disagreeable. That was the way he was. He and I disagreed on a large number of matters, particularly on the Budget Committee, but he never was overbearing; he never was condescending; he never was harsh. It was always in the spirit of disagreement, in good faith, based upon principle.

I want to talk about Mike Enzi, but I also want to put him in the context of modern politics because I think there are a couple of lessons we can learn from him to try to change the course that we seem to have embarked upon.

One of the problems with modern American politics is, we don't have opponents; we have enemies. We have converted those we disagree with to people we demonize and say are bad people; they are evil. They aren't. They have different views. They have different values. Perhaps they have different principles. But to convert opponents into enemies is to poison our democratic system. It is to poison our ability to work together in the common good. If you make someone into an enemy, they are going to be an enemy even when it comes to something where you might agree, and Mike Enzi never did that.

One of the things Mike Enzi taught me was the 80–20 rule. We have all heard of 80–20 rules in various contexts. His 80–20 rule was, if you are working on a difficult public issue, work on the 80 percent where you can agree, and put the 20 percent where you disagree aside. He was able to do that throughout his career.

He was famous before I got here, but he was famous for working with Senator Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts when they were both on the HELP Committee.

I said: Mike, how did you get along with Ted Kennedy?

He said: It was easy—80–20. We put the 20 percent aside where we knew we were going to differ, and we worked on the 80 percent where we could, and if everybody applied that principle around here, we would get a lot more done.

He was also a principled Senator. Indeed, he would have been on the floor today, making a point of order about the supplemental budget that we just passed because he believed in the principle of the Budget Act; he believed in the principle of balancing budgets. He was an accountant, and he was a principled man.

And he was also decent and kind, as I mentioned, but there is one story about him that I want to tell that has stuck with me, and I have told it 100 times, although I never told it while he was with us. Now that he is lost to us, I think he would be OK with my telling this story.

I was having dinner with him one night early on when I was here in the Senate, and he mentioned that he was concerned about the possibility of having a primary opponent in the Republican primary in Wyoming, and I was incredulous.

I said: Mike, you are one of most conservative Senators here. How can somebody possibly get to your right? And here was my precise question:

What will they charge you with?

And his answer was as profound as it was disturbing. He said:

They will charge me with being reasonable.

Think about that for a minute. He was concerned about the possibility of losing a primary election because he had been reasonable; because he applied the 80–20 rule and tried to work together to solve problems, even though there were disagreements on other areas. But he could lose—he could have lost his election because he was willing to listen to the other side, to be reasonable, to try to find accommodation, and, yes, compromise.

And this isn't only a Republican issue; this is a growing issue across our country in primaries, particularly in gerrymandered districts where the primary is the election.

And we are getting a new crop of Representatives and Senators who are coming here who have been told: Don't you dare compromise. Don't you dare listen to those other people. You better watch whom you are having lunch with.

I remember spending some time with our immortal Senator Margaret Chase Smith from Maine, whom I got to know fairly well before we lost her in the midnineties. And she said, during the McCarthy period, you literally had to worry about whom you had lunch with in the Senate dining room. Because of guilt by association, you would be associated with some liberal Senator.

We don't want that to be the case. It shouldn't be the case. But if you can lose a primary because you are viewed as someone who is willing to compromise, whether you are getting that primary from the left or from the right, imagine what it does to our ability to get things done.

If people come here knowing that one of the ways they can jeopardize their career is by listening to the other side, trying to get to know what is going on on the other side and compromising to get something done, it is paralysis. It is one of the reasons we are in paralysis.

Mike Enzi said:

They are going to charge me with being reasonable.

I think this is one of the hidden problems in American politics today. It is not what your position is on abortion

or gun rights or foreign policy or any other—immigration—it is whether you are willing to talk to the other side, listen, and try to get to a compromise to solve a problem. That can cost you your seat. What a pernicious doctrine. What a dangerous situation.

Democracy is built upon compromise. We have 535 people in this building. We are going to have 535 different viewpoints, interests. We represent different States, different areas. We have different principles. We have different values. We have got to compromise, otherwise it is just perennial gridlock, which, by the way, our constituents hate.

When I talk to people in Maine, what they most—the biggest question I get is, Why can't you people work together? Why can't you get anything done? Why can't you talk to one another and sit down and break bread together and solve problems?

This idea of not being able to compromise—this body is a product of compromise. At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the debate almost fell apart on the issue of representation.

There was the large State plan and the small State plan, and the worry was, if it was only one body of the legislature, that the big States with more population would overrun the smaller States. They couldn't figure out what to do, and finally one of the delegates from Connecticut proposed what was called the Great Compromise, which was the invention of the U.S. Senate.

This body itself is built on compromise. But there is no human problem that can be solved without compromise. Nobody has it all right. Nobody has all the answers. No party has all the answers. No group of people have all the answers. You always are better off listening to other people, debating, and coming to some consensus solution.

I have a friend in Maine who has a big sign in his office that says: ''All of us are always smarter than any of us.'' And I think that is a profound observation. It means that there is wisdom throughout this room and throughout this body and that we have to tackle these difficult problems—difficult, challenging problems that we have using all the wisdom that we could possibly get our hands on, and that means listening to other people even though we may not agree with them.

I just sat and listened to the Senator from Oklahoma make an impassioned and, I think, powerful statement about immigration. He raised questions in my mind that I want answers to. That is the way this place is supposed to work.

But if I can't go back to Maine—if I can't go back and admit I listened to the Senator today and he raised questions that bothered me, if I can't say that, if that in itself would endanger my career, then if people are coming here fearing that kind of being locked out, we will never get anything done.

So, to me, Mike Enzi was a hero and a model—and a model of the kind of person that we need in this body. I didn't agree with him on a lot of issues, but he was always willing to listen.

And I did agree with him. There was some measurable percentage—I don't know, 10, 20, 30 percent—where we did agree, and he was a very effective ally because he was so respected here because people knew that he made his own decisions.

And we need more people like him, and we need to remember the principle that he shared with us, which is be reasonable.

When we are in a place where being reasonable is an offense that can cost you your job, we are in real trouble as a country. We are in real trouble as a democracy.

It is hard enough in a democracy to make decisions and to get things done. That is inherent in our system. The Framers wanted to design a system that was difficult and cumbersome to operate, and they succeeded beyond their wildest dreams.

But it was always based upon a principle of listening, of debating, of changing minds, and, yes, of compromising.

So I want to pay tribute to Mike Enzi today not only because, as I said, he was a kind, good, and decent man, but because I think he was an example of the kind of people that we need here and the way we should conduct ourselves and the way we should do our work.

And we also have to talk to our constituents and say to them: You have to let me listen to the other side. You have to give me a little space to try to do something good. It may not be perfect. It may not be just what you like. But it may be what we need. It may be the best we can do in a pluralistic, democratic system, where people have different outlooks, viewpoints, values, and priorities.

So we lost a great man this week. We lost a great person. We lost a great Senator. We lost a great friend. We will miss him.

I miss not only Mike and that great smile, but I miss what he stood for, the way he conducted himself, the way he treated his fellow Senators and everyone that he encountered.

Mike Enzi was a great man. I hope we can live up to his example.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

CRIME

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, let me state the obvious: There is a big and growing problem in our country, and the American people are becoming more and more alarmed.

A recent poll found that 60 percent of Americans are worried about crime. The percentage of those who say they are extremely concerned is at the highest point in more than two decades.

And it is easy to see why. Even our former colleague from California, Senator Barbara Boxer, was recently assaulted and robbed in California. But cities across our country have experienced an alarming spike in violent crime and murder rates.

New York City has seen nearly double the number of shootings from 2019 to 2020. Nationwide, homicides are up 25 percent during that same period. That is the largest single-year increase since 1960.

Not only are the American people noticing these increases with growing alarm, they are eager to see solutions that help make things better by improving public safety.

A recent poll found that 90 percent of Detroit residents said they would feel safer with more cops on the street, not fewer. That seems intuitive. It seems obvious but apparently not to everybody because this is the antithesis of the rhetoric we have heard over the past year, as many on the left have called to defund the police and reduce the role that law enforcement officers play in our lives.

A number of major cities took the recommendation of these activists and eliminated funding for their police departments.

New York City, Oakland, Baltimore, are among the many cities to cut police funding. Today, they are among those increasing police budgets to address rising crime rates that I think are directly related to the ''defund the police'' effort.

It is important to note that not all the leaders of our major cities are on board with this trend. Last summer, when I was in Dallas visiting my friend, Mayor Eric Johnson, it was on its way to recording the highest number of murders in 16 years. The city council cut the police department's overtime budget by $7 million. Mayor Johnson pushed back against these irresponsible cuts at the time when crime and domestic violence were already on the rise, and now he is pushing the city to hire 275 new police officers and increase officers' salaries.

The truth of the matter is, Texans, like other folks across the country, are concerned about the increasing crime in their communities. Leaders should want to focus on the needs of their constituents, but a small but loud group of liberal activists who want to reimagine law enforcement—whatever that means—apparently have prevailed on those who would like to see our communities safer.

Well, we are starting to see a response, really a boomerang, from these ''defund the police'' efforts. For example, take a look at the new Democratic nominee for mayor of New York City. At this point last year, protesters marched in the streets of New York chanting ''defund the police.'' One year later, the presumed winner is a former NYPD captain who ran on a tough-on-crime platform.

As it turns out, practical solutions to real problems carry more weight than ideological warfare.

Here in the Senate, we are in the process of finding solutions to deliver

tangible results. Our friend, Senator TIM SCOTT, is leading negotiations with our Democratic colleagues. And I know I am not alone in hoping we can take bipartisan action to restore trust and accountability in our police while at the same time having their back. But we have to remember that this crime surge is tied to far more than police departments.

Make no mistake, law enforcement plays a key role in stopping crime, but there is a lot more that can and should be done to prevent crime from happening in the first place. One factor we can't ignore is the crisis on our southern border. Despite the fact that we reached migration levels not seen in the previous two decades, the Biden administration has simply failed to provide law enforcement with the resources they need in order to secure our borders.

Border Patrol agents, who should be on the front lines of this crisis, are caring for children instead of stopping criminals and illegal drugs from coming across our border. They are changing diapers and supervising playtime.

Meanwhile, the drug cartels, that are very sophisticated, understand that when you take 40 percent of the Border Patrol off the border and have them processing unaccompanied children, that that is a prime opportunity to smuggle illicit drugs into the United States, which, unfortunately, contributed to the deaths of 93,000 Americans last year alone just in drug overdoses.

So when our Border Patrol is not adequately funded and resourced, or because of bad policy decisions diverted from their primary tasks, we don't know who is crossing the border and we are creating more risk for our communities across the country. The lack of personnel creates huge gaps; and make no mistake, the criminals and cartels know how to exploit those gaps.

In 2019, a 33-year-old Honduran national was arrested in North Carolina on rape and child sex offense charges. This man had been previously deported, but he illegally reentered the United States. After his arrest, the county jail refused to honor the detainer from ICE—Immigration and Customs Enforcement—and so the man was released. It took 2 months before ICE was finally able to arrest him.

But this type of story is not unique. We all remember the tragic murder of Kate Steinle in 2015. She and her father were walking along a pier in San Francisco when she was shot and killed. The man who killed her was an illegal immigrant who had been deported not once, not twice, but five times, and he had seven felony convictions.

Now, I want to be clear about one point. The actions of these criminals do not and should not reflect on the tens of millions of law-abiding immigrants, period. Any attempt to frame immigrants in general as a threat to our country is completely devoid of facts and detached from reality. But my point in sharing these stories is to show that there are devastating and dangerous consequences to an unfettered flow of people and drugs and other contraband across the southern border. We need to know exactly who and what is crossing our border, and this applies both to people and contraband.

Cartels and criminal organizations are paying very close attention to the state of our border security. They see when gaps are created by fewer officers on the front lines, and they are simply exploiting those gaps.

Fentanyl, heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana are pouring across our border at a growing rate. As I mentioned, there are consequences, with 93,000 Americans dying of drug overdoses last year alone. That is up 30 percent over the previous year.

And the experts tell us there is an association between substance abuse and crime. There are crimes involving the drug users themselves, both who steal to buy drugs as well as those who are under the influence of drugs when they commit their crimes. And we can't ignore the dangers drug dealers and traffickers create for our communities.

Last week, the police chief of the District of Columbia held a press conference to discuss crime increases in this city. He talked about the dangers of marijuana use, saying, ''I can tell you that marijuana is undoubtedly connected to violent crimes that we are seeing in our communities.''

He went on to say this creates a very dangerous ''situation, because those individuals get robbed, those individuals get shot, those individuals get involved in disputes all across our city.''

Those are his words, those are not mine.

But those dangers apply to any type of drug being moved and distributed by illegal channels, whether it is marijuana, heroin, cocaine, fentanyl, or anything else. We have a fundamental responsibility to stop criminals, stop the cartels, stop gang members, stop the drug dealers, and the host of unknown dangers from quietly slipping across our border and infiltrating our communities.

The Biden-Harris administration needs to take these responsibilities seriously. The Biden-Harris administration needs to take their responsibilities for public safety seriously. The only thing worse than the increase in crime and the growing concern among the public is the prospect of things actually getting worse.

If we are not stopping dangerous people and drugs at the border, or handicapping local police departments by defunding them, what do we expect to happen? Do we think there will actually be a positive outcome?

That is detached from reality, of course. The American people are overwhelmingly concerned about the increasing crime in America, and they deserve to have a government that prioritizes the safety of them and their families.

Concerns about crime are shared by both Republicans and Democrats. My friend, the mayor of Dallas, Eric Johnson, who I mentioned a moment ago, had to fight with his own city council to get the police adequately funded. He is a proud Texas Democrat. So these are not partisan matters.

This is not the time to pull critical funding from our police or villainize officers or paint such a broad brush that the actions of one taint the reputation and our support for the rest of law-abiding and patriotic law enforcement officers.

This is not the time to relax our enforcement at the border or create even more opportunities for crime, cartels, and gangs to exploit our laws.

So crime in America is a very real problem, and the Biden administration needs to wake up and address this full range of contributing factors before the situation becomes even more dangerous in all of our communities across the States.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNOCK. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Georgia.

MEDICAID SAVES LIVES ACT

Mr. WARNOCK. Madam President, I believe healthcare is a human right. And with all the incentives on the table for Georgia to expand Medicaid, it is past time to do so. My home State of Georgia, where State leaders have refused to expand Medicaid, has the opportunity to provide affordable healthcare to 646,000 people who could qualify.

I refuse to allow Georgians to suffer and be cut off from care while politicians play games. This is why I introduced recently the Medicaid Saves Lives Act. This is legislation that would allow people in States like mine, that haven't expanded Medicaid, an alternative path to health coverage; because for far too many, access to affordable, reliable healthcare is the difference between life and death.

I agree with Martin Luther King, Jr., who said that, ''of all the injustices, inequality in health care is the most shocking and the most inhumane.'' So I am grateful that this plan, the Medicaid Saves Lives Act, which I introduced the other day, is positioned to be included in the forthcoming economic package.

That is why I rise again on the Senate floor to tell the story of another Georgian, a story that gets to the heart of why this bill is important.

This is Amy Bielawski. Amy is the owner of a small business, Hare-Brained Productions. It is an event planning and entertainment company in Tucker, GA. As you can imagine,

Amy's company took a significant hit during the pandemic.

Unable to book regular gigs and plan events—events that all of us miss as we have been clawing our way back from this pandemic—Amy qualified for unemployment benefits this past year. And with that critical support, Amy had temporary access to affordable marketplace plans created by the Affordable Care Act.

But with the end of Georgia's unemployment benefits looming and the entertainment sector still suffering from the effects of the pandemic, her access to coverage—the coverage she so desperately needs—is on the brink again.

At the same time, she will have to manage her thyroid disease, high blood pressure, pituitary gland tumor, fibroids, and all the other health hiccups that come along with aging.

If Georgia was to expand Medicaid or if there was a Federal Medicaid Program for nonexpansion States like Georgia, Amy would no longer have to worry about getting reliable health coverage for her chronic conditions. This is the human face of the public policy we make or the public policy we fail to make.

As our State's healthcare options stand now, Amy says she ''doesn't think they care about people like me falling through the cracks.'' Even more disappointing, when asked what Medicaid expansion would mean for her, Amy was reluctant to even picture that future. She said: Well, it is really difficult to say ''because I've never had consistent healthcare—it is hard to imagine.''

Think about that. It is hard for somebody who works every day with a kind of entrepreneurial thrust and serious work ethic, grit, and determination, in the richest country on the planet. She says it is hard for her to imagine having consistent healthcare. She says she is ''used to being shoved aside and doing without.'' With all of Amy's health issues, doing without, as she puts it, can only work for so long.

We are costing Georgia more and more every day by not providing access to healthcare to the people who need it most. Like Amy's story speaks to, without affordable and comprehensive coverage, preventive care and annual appointments are skipped. Conditions that could perhaps be treated or seen at their early stage and prevented, worsen, and Georgians end up using emergency rooms instead of addressing these health issues in primary care appointments months prior.

This past year, Amy herself had to go to ER because of chest pains, and with a history of high blood pressure, she couldn't ignore the sharp pain in her chest that wasn't going anywhere. So she made her way to the ER. After all, what if it was a heart attack?

A short stay later, after spending less than an hour in a hospital room, she went home with a $3,000 bill. That is bad policy for her. It is certainly bad policy for every Georgian. What kind of costs would be avoided, for the hospital and for Amy herself, if she had access to a primary care provider through Medicaid, and more regular, affordable, consistent access to care?

In other States, Amy would be eligible for Medicaid. And, according to Amy, access to reliable, quality, affordable healthcare through Medicaid would be nothing short, she says, of ''MIRACULOUS.''

Amy is one Georgian who represents the stories of hundreds of thousands in our State and across the country who need the Medicaid Saves Lives Act. And until we get this done—because I believe that healthcare is a human right—I am going to keep lifting up Amy's story and the stories of other Georgians who would benefit from this lifesaving legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

OLYMPICS

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I am told that the distinguished Senator from Georgia may have some followup unanimous consent. OK. If not, I am happy to proceed.

I rise today pointing out an injustice done by the authorities running the Tokyo Olympics. This morning, Americans learned the news that Sam Kendricks, an American double world champion pole vaulter from Oxford, MS, has been shut out from competing at the Tokyo Olympics after a positive COVID–19 test today—almost certainly a false positive COVID–19 test. This is an injustice that can still be rectified if the Olympic Committee will be fair.

For those of you who don't know Sam, he is an alum of the University of Mississippi, Ole Miss, where he took back-to-back NCAA championships before launching his professional career. He won the U.S. Olympic trials in 2016 and went on to the Rio Olympics, where he took home the bronze medal.

Then again, you probably do remember Sam Kendricks. He is the pole vaulter who stopped mid-run in the 2016 Olympics to stand and salute for his national anthem. That is Sam Kendricks, Olympic champion from the State of Mississippi. He has made his school, his State, and his Nation very proud, and by all accounts he was expected to be a contender for the gold medal this year.

But after testing negative for the COVID virus three times, Sam received a positive test result earlier today. The timeframe is different in Tokyo, but it was on Thursday. And under International Olympic Committee rules, he was immediately disqualified from competition, even though he had previously tested negative three times and even though he has already had the coronavirus. And even after a followup test, administered according to U.S. Olympic standards, came up negative, the rules are that you have to wait 6 days.

Well, guess what, his competition is Friday, and adherence to high-bound rules like that will bar him from the Olympics. There is no consideration for the fact that his test—one of thousands of tests administered daily—may very well have been a fluke.

As Sam told the world, he is not sick, he is not displaying symptoms, and he has already had COVID–19 and should be immune. And, again, he tested, according to U.S.A. track-and-field team tests, immediately after getting this false positive.

Obviously, the fair thing for the Olympic Committee to do would be to follow up immediately on another test to verify whether all these negatives were correct and, undoubtedly, they were. But the powers that be won't allow Sam Kendricks to get an official followup. No, according to protocols, he must wait 6 days. Then he can have a followup test, which no doubt would show that he doesn't have the coronavirus

What is magic about 6 days? What about the young athlete? What about fundamental fairness? As Sam Kendricks' father said: These athletes traveled too far, worked for too many years, made too many sacrifices not to confirm a positive test—a very inexpensive thing to do.

I agree with Mr. Kendricks. These athletes should be given a confirming test—one test to minimize the chances of a false positive. But that is not the way the Olympic authorities in Japan see it.

My question is this: What is the health risk of a followup test? How could it possibly hurt anyone or anything to make sure you have got it right when you tell a young American that he can't compete for his Nation in the Olympics?

So I say I am not just disappointed, I am outraged, outraged that a young athlete is unfairly missing out on his chance to show his talent to the world and win a gold medal on behalf of his country, and aghast that a proud global tradition like the Olympics, a celebration of sport, competition, and international cooperation, has been reduced to testing protocols and rigid rules that are fundamentally unfair—inflexible rules that assume there is no such thing as a false positive.

I send my best wishes and congratulations to Sam Kendricks and his family for the good grace they have displayed in the face of this unfair and pointless disqualification.

And allow me to state emphatically that I am not willing to be so gracious.

If this action stands—and I hope it will not stand—this high-bound decision by the decisionmakers at Tokyo should make them ashamed of themselves. It is not too late, even today. It is Friday morning in Tokyo. Even today, the Olympic committee can use common sense and fairness. It is Friday morning in Tokyo. When the Sun comes up, give Sam Kendricks a confirming test and allow this young man to represent his country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The Senator from Utah.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the word ''republic'' means public thing in Latin.

We bring our different perspectives and our different identities together respectfully to make decisions for an entire Nation. The United States is a nation with diverse, varied beliefs, different cultural origins, and different politics from the different regions and different States that we represent. It has been this way from the very beginning.

As much as some of us imagine otherwise, from the very outset of our Republic, there were immense, regional differences. Depending on which State someone represented, they might have different views.

Now, our Republic—and, for that matter, any republic ever in the history of republics—has relied on the willingness of the citizenry to be kind, for individuals who play a role in that Republic to be kind and respectful and decent to each other, even when—especially when—we disagree with each other. Our Founders knew that, and they enshrined it into our Constitution.

As much as anything, they assumed it, and it was on that set of assumptions that the norms enshrined in the Constitution became possible, because without them they would not be. Without them none of this would work.

You see, the only way a republic can possibly function now or 250 years ago or 250 years from now is that it always has to follow a somewhat similar formula. The only way it can function is when citizens and leaders are gracious to those with whom they disagree and grant the freedom necessary to allow others to make choices, even if those choices might be things that they disagree with.

We have witnessed the degradation of American political discourse for some time now. It has been a sad, tragic reality unfolding, but it is not an inexorable conclusion. It is not one from which we cannot depart. But we must make a choice to do better and to choose a better path.

We received a bulletin earlier today—a bulletin from the Capitol Police—indicating that all visitors and all House staffers and, in fact, all House Members are required to wear masks indoors or be denied entry or forced to leave the premises. And at least in the case of staff and visitors, if they fail to comply, they will be arrested—arrested for unlawful entry. Conviction for a violation of this rule will, according to the bulletin, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both. The Senate, which happens to be housed in the same building as the House, is not subject to these same requirements.

But is this decision based on science or is it based on the will and whim of the Speaker of the House of Representatives? Whatever the reason, the arrest of peaceful House staffers shows the total loss of political grace in the House of Representatives.

I cannot fathom a legitimate reason to arrest a person in this building for not wearing a mask. I cannot fathom a legitimate reason for arresting anyone based on a failure to wear a mask.

Members are not treated as the legitimate representatives of their constituents, as in fact they are, under our system of government, when they are subjected to this kind of manipulation and when they are subjected to this type of oppressive order. Staff, under this type of oppressive directive, aren't treated as hard-working, dedicated Americans, which truly they are. Instead, everyone who doesn't comply is deemed the enemy of the current House of Representatives. There is no room for disagreement or dissent.

It is tragic, indeed, to see a key deliberative body where dissent and debate are supposed to be tolerated and appreciated and decided and have been not just for decades but for centuries—to see that turned into a place where disagreement and dissent are disdained and punished by arrests.

Congress works on collegiality and respect. We need to get back to those basics.

Regardless of what you might think about the coronavirus, about the vaccine, about masks, there is never a good reason to arrest someone for not wearing a mask.

This decision falls into the larger context of the Centers for Disease Control's recent flip-flop on masks and the Biden administration's worrying push toward masks and vaccination mandates.

The CDC issued updated recommendations earlier this week, stating at its outset that masks should be worn indoors in areas of ''substantial or high transmission,'' even by individuals who have been fully vaccinated.

Now, this new guidance claims that ''[e]merging evidence suggests that fully vaccinated persons who do become infected with the Delta variant are at risk for transmitting it to others.'' But one glaring thing is missing from that conclusion: evidence backing up the CDC's claims.

In fact, the CDC didn't publish any new research on the effectiveness of the COVID vaccines against the newer variants when it issued its latest edict. The CDC's website simply cites ''unpublished data'' from its own COVID–19 Response Team when it makes this new, rather significant, rather jarring, rather impactful, and rather unwise claim.

The CDC is undermining its own credibility and, thus, I believe placing public health and safety at risk by going back and forth on recommendations and failing to be upfront about whether there is any actual reliable scientific evidence to support or compel those recommendations.

In fact, even when asked questions by Members of Congress, the CDC is failing to respond. This is not hyperbole; this is not conjecture; this is based on my own personal experience. I will point to the fact that on April 24, more than 3 months ago, I sent a letter to the Centers for Disease Control asking a very simple question, a simple question that I would hope anyone here would want to be asked. I wanted to know why is it, when there are so many of our peer nations around the world that don't require masks to be worn on airplanes, for example, by children as young as 2, as we do in the United States—you know, many of our peer nations, a mask requirement may not kick in until 10 or 11 years old or, in some cases, 5 or 6 years old. But, here, the CDC has said that it has got to kick in at 2 years old. I would ask the question: Did any of these people who made this recommendation, who made that conclusion that 2-year-olds should have to travel with a mask, have they ever known an actual 2-year-old? Have they ever raised a child? Have they ever traveled on an airplane? Have they ever traveled in a car, in a bus, on a train, in the rain, anywhere with an actual child? This doesn't work.

Now, when you add that to the fact that children react to the virus differently than adults do—and that is putting it mildly—when you add that to the fact that this creates other problems for children, not just for those handling them but for the kids themselves, it makes it especially important to know why.

Now, my letter wasn't attempting to make any case. My letter was simply trying to obtain information. You see, because when the CDC makes these sweeping recommendations, and sometimes they like to make them feel easier by calling them recommendations, when, in fact, they precipitate a whole host of things that feel a whole lot more binding than recommendations. You see, because if you get on an airplane or a bus or a train or you go to a bus depot or a train station or an airport, and you have got a 2-year-old who won't wear a mask, as any red-blooded American 2-year-old will not do, you are told that you are subject to arrest and that you are violating Federal law if you do that. So it is not unreasonable to ask that they pony up with information. If they are going to make recommendations, they should explain to us what those recommendations are.

So I asked them what scientific proof is there that a 2-year-old needs to wear a mask?

Well, I sent that on April 24. I didn't hear anything on April 25 or April 26 or the 27th or the 28th, 29th, or 30th, or any of the days of the months of May or June or July, and we are almost to the end of the month of July. They didn't respond to this. I don't know why. Maybe they are really busy doing other stuff. Maybe they are really busy figuring out where they are going to flip-flop next and where they are going to issue their next edict that the American people are expected to follow, all

in the name of it being science, that we have to defer to blindly, without any evidence. But this isn't acceptable, and it doesn't inspire confidence, nor does it inspire confidence for an Agency that makes these sorts of recommendations that have a really significant impact to flip-flop and not justify its own analysis, not provide even a scintilla of scientific proof for what it did.

So let's get back to its more recent flip-flop. The fact that it has flip-flopped this week, coupled with the fact that it hasn't backed up its other claims over the last few months, is understandably troubling to many of us, especially so, when you consider the fact that in my personal experience, I have been vaccinated. I chose to get the vaccine. I respect those who have chosen not to.

Many of those I have known who have been reluctant to get the vaccine, who eventually got the vaccine, most of them, I would say, ended up getting it when they realized that certain aspects of life could be made more predictable and more convenient if they did get the vaccine.

Many people, when they walked into a hotel lobby or a restaurant or a grocery store or at Costco or at Sam's Club, if they would see signs saying that vaccinated persons need not wear masks, they would realize there is some benefit there; that if they got the vaccine, they could walk in there and say, well, I don't have to wear the mask.

Now, obviously, we don't ever want to get to the point where somebody has to wear an arm band to prove whether they have been vaccinated or not. In fact, it would be an absolutely horrifying experiment that we should not attempt. But the fact is, that when people see that there might be some benefit, they are more likely to do it. If they see that something different will happen in their life if they get the vaccine, they are more likely to get it.

But when you are constantly moving the goalpost, you are saying: ''Here are the benefits of the vaccine. Oh, psych, just kidding. We are moving along. We are going to take those away,'' people are not going to get it. So if you want more people to get vaccinated, you darn well better have the CDC getting its act together, providing scientific evidence for what the CDC is recommending and what it is not.

So, look, I am still waiting for answers from the CDC on my April 24 letter. And I am still waiting for answers from the CDC when it comes to scientific evidence supporting their most recent flip-flop. But while we wait for those answers, and that clock is ticking—I don't know whether we need to start humming the tune to ''Jeopardy,'' but they do need to provide those answers. And while we wait for those answers, here are a few principles that I think might help guide some of our discussions:

Our government needs to trust Americans to make these decisions, some of the most personal decisions that a human being can make for themselves. We need to trust the people's representatives in Congress to make decisions regarding the law. We need to be able to trust each other, to be decent, and to be kind when we disagree.

We have to learn from our own history, from our own nature as individuals, and from the history that we have experienced as a nation. We cannot stand by while those in power simply decide on their own whim that they are going to arrest political opponents for disagreeing.

At what point did we decide that it was OK to cross that threshold? I get it. We always need to be able to disagree without being disagreeable. Sometimes that is really hard. Sometimes all of us fall a little short of that mark. But I think all of us should be able to agree that we shouldn't arrest those who disagree with us merely because they disagree with us. That is wrong. We are better than that.

This time calls for more political understanding and hardy, legitimate debate, not blind mandates and manipulation.

We have to remember that, at its heart, at its core, government is not deity. It is neither omniscient nor omnipotent. Government doesn't have eyes to see you. It doesn't have arms with which to embrace you. It doesn't have a heart with which to love you. Government is force. It is the official use of coercive force.

Now, we need that. We need that to protect safety, to make sure that we don't hurt each other; that we are not harmed by others; that we don't take each other's possessions. But we have to be very careful how we operate it because otherwise force is just force. And if we start arresting everyone with whom we disagree, we are not going to be able to do the things we need to do, which is to make sure that government is there to prevent people from hurting each other and taking each other's things.

We need to be kind to our neighbors, even when—especially when—we disagree. We need to be helpful and caring to those around us, even if they vote, feel, believe, or even act very differently than we do. We must not allow for arrests and mandates to Members of Congress and their staffs without providing sufficient evidence.

And, yes, all of this stuff goes both ways. We all need to be respectful of each other's opinions. But, look, we are not talking here about activity that, by its very nature, is so harmful that it warrants the use of blunt political force in the form of an arrest.

I cannot fathom a circumstance in which it is ever appropriate to arrest another human being for not wearing a mask, COVID or no COVID. That is not arrest material.

In Congress and across the country, what we need now is a return to American graciousness. Our way of life and our precious Republic are at stake.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I am pleased to come and join my colleagues on the floor today and have a discussion about what is taking place here in this Capitol Building.

Now, my colleague from Utah just mentioned something that I think is so important: being able to disagree agreeably, having a difference of opinion, and showing respect to other people.

This Nation has remained strong and vibrant and free because we believe in robust, respectful, bipartisan debate. We do not lock up or silence or push or disappear people who disagree with us and our beliefs—and what we see happening in the House, where the Capitol Police would have the ability to haul staffers and visitors to jail for their decision not to wear a mask.

Now, think about that. It would be not wearing a mask—a choice, making a choice to not wear a mask. So it is important for us to realize this is a difference of opinion.

We have told the American people: Get vaccinated. I have chosen to be vaccinated. So have most of my family. Get the vaccine. That is kind of like your ticket to freedom from wearing a mask, if you choose. You don't have to put that mask on if you get vaccinated.

But now what are we hearing? Masks are coming back. The science is very divided on the value of a mask. Is it just to protect you? Is it to protect others? Do masks serve as a disincentive for people to actually get the vaccine? Which is what we have encouraged people to do: Talk to your physician, make certain the vaccine is right for you, and get the vaccine so you don't have to wear the mask.

Now, one of the things that we know is this: COVID is here to stay. We are going to continue to have COVID–19 in our presence. We know that, but we also know that this that is happening today is not necessarily about masks. This is about continuing to perpetrate these lockdowns; that we have had a series of lockdowns and scares and things where we are pulling back on freedom and giving power to the government and lessening the ability for individual choices. That is what this is about.

There is no deliberation that appears to have gone into this newest mandate from the Speaker of the House, but you don't need deliberation when you have decided that you can just resort to threats such as this: locking up staffers and visitors if they do not wear a mask on the House side.

Just over the past few days, we have seen high-profile Democrats buying right into this new tactic. Here is some of what we have been hearing. And, you know, as a mom and a grandmom, I hear a lot from moms and grandmoms. And my text threads and email and phone calls—Mr. President, you just wouldn't even believe it. They feel like

our colleagues across the aisle are just forgetting that science—science—has weighed in on this issue.

And now they are hearing these threats, threatening to keep our children out of school, not letting them go back to school in September. We don't need to go to school. Teachers unions, not sure they want to go back to school in September. But, oh, by the way, if you do go back to school, they might want to put your children in masks.

Children, little kids in school, we have heard it from pediatricians, we have all read the articles—there are truly some adverse side effects to little children being told to wear a mask every day. There are physical, there are emotional, there are psychological adverse effects to these children—not mentioning some I have heard from pediatricians about the danger of children not knowing how to wear the mask. And they touch the mask, and then they put a dirty mask back up over their nose and their mouth and the concerns that that brings.

What we are hearing about our children in school is of tremendous concern to the moms who are out there. We are hearing they are threatening families and small businesses with yet another lockdown to come.

I have a lot of friends who are in the retail industry. And right now, you know what they are doing? They are beginning to get in merchandise for the fourth quarter. They have used their lines of credit to make certain there is merchandise in their stores.

These are mom-and-pop stores. These are small businesses. They are on Main Street in every small town in this country, just like they are in Tennessee. And the decisions that are being made here make them very nervous and very uncomfortable because they are thinking: All right. What if we go into a lockdown? What if people can't get into my store? And here I have finally made it through COVID and I am looking forward to a good fourth quarter, and now we are getting this kind of information out of Washington, DC.

All of this is not rational. There is no evidence—none—to suggest that yet another about-face on masking is going to keep people healthier, is going to make them healthier. There is no evidence for that.

So let's call it what it is. This is left-wing hysteria. This is hysteria. Frighten people. Make them think a lockdown is coming. Make them think things are worse than what they are.

No. This is the United States of America. We do not lock up people we disagree with. We don't push forward with this type of activity. We don't silence our opponents. We believe in free speech. We believe in individuals being able to make their choices.

And I think that it is fair to say what the Speaker of the House has done is not trusting the science that brought us this vaccine. And thank goodness President Donald Trump brought about Operation Warp Speed and issued a challenge to our Federal Agencies, issued a challenge to our pharmaceutical companies, and said: Let's see if we can find a way to defeat this virus.

There is a vaccine there. I think what you see happening with the Democrats and with the Speaker of the House is what we in Tennessee call having a good old-fashioned come-apart because they are not getting their way.

And the American people do not believe that they are getting serious about doing serious business that the American people want to see: addressing out-of-control spending, addressing the needs of this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, in 1887, Lord Acton wrote a series of letters to Bishop Creighton, letters that would echo down across the centuries. Lord Acton wrote:

> I cannot accept your canon that we are to judge Pope and King unlike other men, with a favourable presumption that they did no wrong. If there is any presumption it is the other way against holders of power, increasing as the power increases. Historic responsibility has to make up for the want of legal responsibility. Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Great men are almost [exclusively] bad men, even when they exercise influence and not authority: still more when you superadd the tendency or the certainty of corruption by authority.

Mr. President, those words were true in 1887, and they are true today. If you want to understand how power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely, look no further than the other Chamber in the U.S. Capitol.

Speaker NANCY PELOSI is drunk on power. The orders that Speaker PELOSI is issuing are abusive and unprecedented. Speaker PELOSI has decreed to Members of the House of Representatives, elected by the people, that: If you dare walk onto the floor of the House of Representatives without a mask, I, Speaker PELOSI, shall fine you.

Who the hell is she to be fining Members of the House?

But you know what? She is not done with that. She is not done with disrespecting our Constitution, disrespecting our democratic system that elects leaders. She goes further, to the good men and women who work here in the U.S. Capitol. We are surrounded by men and women who have chosen to come and work for the public good, and here is what Speaker PELOSI has decreed: If you dare walk in the hallway without a mask, I, Speaker PELOSI, will arrest you. I will put you in jail. I will fine you.

That is an absolute and complete abuse of power. She has no authority to disrespect the men and women who work here, to threaten you with physical harm, to threaten you with imprisonment.

And why does she do so?

She does so for one reason: political theater.

We are coming through a very difficult year and a half. Our Nation and the world has endured a pandemic. We have collectively taken extraordinary steps to defeat this pandemic, and we are coming out on the other side. We saw our Nation, we saw the private sector come together with remarkable inventiveness and produce vaccines in record times, and we have seen hundreds of millions of people getting those vaccines. We are in the process of beating this pandemic.

Not too long ago, the CDC recognized what was obvious then and is obvious now: vaccines work. And if you are vaccinated, you don't need to wear a mask.

The CDC issued that ruling, and I remember that day well. I had been vaccinated a couple of months before then, and after allowing the time for the vaccine to become effective, I decided I was going to stop wearing a mask. Why is that? Because vaccines work, because I believe in science. So I stopped wearing a mask. And there were a handful of Senators on the Senate floor who had been vaccinated, who stopped wearing masks.

Then the CDC, like the Oracle of Delphi, issued its proclamation. Hold on to your seats now. The CDC said that vaccines work, that if you are vaccinated, you don't need a mask. It was truly miraculous in this Chamber watching what occurred, as within days, every Senator in the Chamber began removing their masks, one after the other, after the other—not just Republicans; Democrats too. We all had our masks off.

Mr. President, I ask you, the day before the oracle of Fauci spoke, did vaccines not work? Did science not operate? No. It was obvious then and it was obvious on the day that the oracle of the CDC spoke that vaccines work, which is why every Democrat took their mask off.

But fast-forward to this week. The CDC issues the new proclamation. Apparently, according to the CDC, vaccines don't work anymore. That science thing? Inoperative. We have more important things to worry about, like politics.

As an aside, has there ever been an institution in American public life that has more discredited itself more rapidly than the CDC? A year and a half ago, the CDC was one of the most respected medical and scientific organizations on the face of the planet. Today, the CDC has willingly allowed itself to be politicized, to behave as an arm of the DNC, and their credibility is in tatters. It is a joke.

We have seen the emails from Dr. Fauci where he said in the midst of the pandemic: Masks don't work. They are not effective. People shouldn't use them.

Then we saw him say: Oh, no, no, no; masks work. But I lied to the American people when I said they didn't

work because I didn't want them to wear masks because I wanted first responders to get them.

Now, pause for a second and think, what the heck is a scientific leader doing lying to the American people supposedly for our own good? The willingness to twist facts to meet political expediency has been stunning.

The CDC's ruling this week is not accompanied by any data. They did not roll out studies. They did not roll out facts. They did not say suddenly vaccines aren't working. Instead, they just said: Trust us. We have double-super-secret studies that we are not going to tell you based on double-secret-super data that we are not going to show you, but trust us because we behave like political hacks and obey us anyway.

By the way, the CDC plays an interesting little game. The CDC says: These are recommendations. These are just recommendations.

Then their faithful little foot soldiers, the Democratic officeholders, come in and make those recommendations mandates. And there is no one more willing to do so than Speaker PELOSI. And then, by the way, the local government Democrats who mandate ''you must obey the CDC,'' they throw their hands up and say: Hey, we are just following the CDC. And the CDC says: Hey, we are just making recommendations. And no one is accountable for anything.

This makes no sense.

One of the things the CDC rolled out this week is an edict that in schools, everybody must be masked—child, adult. It doesn't matter if you are vaccinated; it doesn't matter; you must wear a mask. Why? Who knows? It is not based on science, not based on medicine.

This virus has been unusual. We have seen that in certain populations, COVID–19 can be profoundly deadly. If you are very elderly, if you have serious comorbidities, this virus can and has been deadly. But we have also seen among children that the odds of children getting seriously ill from COVID–19 are extremely low. We have seen that children have not proven to be a meaningful vector in the spread of this disease. The science doesn't support special rules for schools, but do you know what does? Politics. Because the teachers union bosses came to the CDC and said: We want this rule in place. And the partisan enforcers at the CDC said: Ma'am, yes, ma'am, we will issue the order demanded by the union bosses.

Mr. President, give me any plausible argument that that is science, that that is medicine, that that is anything but rank politics. If a Democratic politician wants to say ''We are going to obey the union bosses,'' fine; that is their prerogative to do so. They can be held accountable by the voters. But the CDC is supposed to be following science. This is an abuse of power.

Let me point out my view. I think we should not have government mandates concerning COVID–19. There should be no vaccine mandates. Joe Biden wants to mandate Federal employees must get the vaccine. Who the heck is the Federal Government to tell people they must stick a needle in their arm and inject themselves with a vaccine? We should have no vaccine mandates. We should have no mask mandates. We should have no vaccine passports.

Let me be clear. I am someone who believes in vaccines. I have been vaccinated. Heidi has been vaccinated. My parents have been vaccinated. Heidi's parents have been vaccinated. But I also believe in individual choice. I believe in freedom. I believe in responsibility. It is your choice if you want to get vaccinated. It is not some drunk-on-power Democrat in Washington's choice to force you to do it.

Doesn't anyone in the Democratic Party believe in medical autonomy? Doesn't anyone in the Democratic Party believe in medical privacy, or are you so willing to exert power that it doesn't matter what the people say?

You know, one of the great ironies of the CDC's order: It will decrease the rate of vaccination in the United States. The CDC is telling America: Hey, this vaccine stuff doesn't work very well because, you know, if you get a vaccine, it doesn't matter; you have to put the same mask on, and you have to behave exactly the same. When the CDC rightly said ''If you are vaccinated, take your mask off,'' it encouraged people to get vaccinated. Hey, I want to take my mask off. Hey, I want to live my life. I want to go back to doing things that I like to do.

Let me point out one particularly ridiculous argument. This week, one of the commentators on one of the news networks said—I am paraphrasing here, but I am paraphrasing pretty closely—that anyone who isn't vaccinated is arrogant and rude and inconsiderate.

I want to point out how imbecilic that argument is. So let's go back to this thing called science, which actually works. So here is the science: If you have been vaccinated, the odds of your getting COVID–19 are exceptionally low. Depending on which vaccine you got, the percentages vary but let's say on the order of 3 to 5 percent. Even if you do get COVID–19, the odds of your getting a serious case of COVID–19, a case of COVID–19 resulting in hospitalization or death, are extremely low. This vaccine has been very, very successful.

If you understand that basic fact, then the next fact follows from it. If someone is unvaccinated and has COVID, they are little to no threat to someone who is vaccinated. If you have gotten your vaccine, you ought to be fine. The odds are very low that you are in jeopardy.

Now, could someone who is unvaccinated give COVID to someone else who is unvaccinated? Absolutely. That is why we are encouraging people to get vaccinated. But, you know what, the person who is unvaccinated—it is their damn choice. We don't have to be a nanny state, making decisions for everybody else.

I have to tell you, in my family, my dad didn't want to get vaccinated. My father, like the Presiding Officer right now, is a pastor. My dad is 82.

When I got vaccinated, I called him and said: Dad, I want you to get vaccinated.

He said: No, I don't want to. I don't trust it. It is new. I don't know. I don't want to.

I spent about a month trying to convince my dad to get vaccinated. My father can be pretty stubborn. I know that is hard to believe. For those of you who know my dad, you know exactly that is the case.

But, ultimately, I told my dad—I said: Look, you have been largely staying home during this pandemic. You want to get out. You want to be preaching in churches again. You want to be traveling. You want to be with people. Get the vaccine, and you will have the freedom to go do that.

You know what. He did, and he did. He is now back in the pulpit. He is back preaching. He has freedom again. That was his choice.

Why don't Democrats believe in individual choice anymore? Why do Democrats believe they can abuse power?

And let me be clear. NANCY PELOSI is telling someone who is an employee of the House: If you are vaccinated and you don't wear your mask—she will arrest you and throw you in jail.

How dare she? That is an abuse of power. And I will tell you, the American people are watching this political theater play out in Washington, and they understand what is coming next. They understand the same CDC that said, even though there is no science to back it up, even though there is no data to back it up, because the teachers union bosses want masks for everyone in schools, we will decree it. They understand the risk of what is coming next is that authoritarian status Democrats will order more shutdowns. We will order businesses shut down. We will order schools shut down. We will order churches shut down.

As we look at the past year and a half, few things are clearer than that the shutdowns were a catastrophic mistake. The politicians who ordered the shutdowns committed a catastrophic mistake. They destroyed millions of small businesses—restaurants, bars, stores gone out of business.

You look at great cities like New York City that became practically a wasteland. You look at something like Broadway. You think of all the actors and actresses, all of the writers and musicians, all of the sound and lighting engineers, all the carpenters, everyone who worked on Broadway—with a dictatorial flick of a pen, their jobs were destroyed. The American people are watching Democrats and recognize they are ready to do that again.

For people who go to church, we have seen Democratic officeholders discriminate against churches and say: Worshipping God in church is a public

health menace. We have all seen the hypocrisy of the so-called experts who say: If you go outside and march and chant ''Black lives matter,'' zero risk of COVID transmission. Perfectly safe. If you go to church and sing ''Hallelujah,'' oh my God, everyone is going to die. People understand the hypocrisy of that.

This virus isn't political. I recognize perhaps you could tongue-in-cheek make an argument that since it originated in Wuhan, China, maybe it is a Communist. But the last I checked, viruses don't have political views. Do you know who does have political views? Politicians who are interested in their own power and want to convey a narrative regardless of the facts.

What Speaker PELOSI is doing is wrong. What the CDC is doing—corrupting science with politics—is wrong. And it is time for the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House to stand on the side of the American people, to stand on the side of freedom, and to say: It is your choice to go to work, to go to school, to go to church, to live your life free of Lord Acton's abuse of absolute power.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, as we have undertaken this conversation, I can't help but reflect on the fact that we are here in a representative body. We are here in order to have an exchange of ideas. We are here to engage in political speech, not the kind of political speech that people think of when they think of the word ''politics,'' where they think of something necessarily unpleasant. You know, when people hear the word ''political'' or ''politics,'' they think of the two great roots of the word ''politics.'' You have poly, which means many; and ticks, which are blood-sucking parasites. And they assume if it is political, it is unpleasant.

But I am using the word ''political'' here in a different sense, the sense that refers to the body politic. It refers to the fact that we are doing the people's business. The exchange of information, of ideas is essential to everything we do.

Then it occurs to me that the mask discussion does carry a deeper meaning here, a deeper meaning that takes into account the fact that when we communicate—sometimes with words, sometimes without words, sometimes in print, sometimes with the spoken word, sometimes without any words at all—we are engaging in activity that is protected by the First Amendment.

Now, this is important to note in a wide swath of areas. It is important for how we worship or decline to do the same. It is important in how we express our viewpoints in our news, in our entertainment, media. In every aspect of our lives, it is important.

It is regarded as especially important in a body politic that people be able to express their feelings about government and about the role of government. It is also especially important here that people be able to speak and otherwise communicate in a way that is clear and unvarnished, unfiltered.

In fact, we go so far even as to protect Members of Congress from liability in what they would say on the floor of the Senate or the House of Representatives. We do that because we feel that a full, frank, informed discussion is important. We don't want Members being threatened with some sort of action, civil or criminal, based on things that they would utter here.

So freedom of speech is important for all citizens. It is also important to make sure that that freedom of speech is protected here.

It occurs to me that with the question of masks, the decision whether to wear a mask is not only deeply personal, but it is also, in this context, quite arguably expressive. Even before you utter a single word and regardless of whether you utter a single word, in many respects, your decision to wear a mask or not wear a mask is, itself, a form of expression. And as a form of suppression, it is protected.

In a long line of cases, the Supreme Court of the United States has identified conduct that is expressive and therefore protected by the First Amendment, notwithstanding the fact that it doesn't necessarily involve words.

When you merge that with another line of analysis under First Amendment jurisprudence, we remember the fact that it is a problem whenever government suppresses speech in one way or another. It is especially problematic when the government tries to compel speech. When the government tries to direct an individual that he or she must utter certain words in order to be compliant with the dictates of the government, that implicates the compelled speech doctrine, and the compelled speech doctrine is an especially rigid one. It is an especially rigid one with very good reason.

You don't want to force people to say stuff. That is the not government's role. That is the whole idea behind the First Amendment, is that the government needs to stay out of our headspace. It needs to stay out of where we worship; it needs to stay out of our relationship with God; it needs to stay out of printing presses; and it needs to stay out of what we say.

Sometimes what we say can consist of things that don't even involve words, something as simple as whether or not to wear a mask. In addition to all of the other public policy reasons, in addition to all the problems with having a CDC issuing these sweeping mandates and edicts without bothering to back up those edicts with scientific justification—even after months and months of receiving inquiries from Members of the U.S. Senate that they do so—separate and apart from all of those issues, I think it is important for us to look at the speech element, the expressive conduct that is inherent in whether or not you wear a mask, and whether or not by compelling people to wear a mask, you are compelling people to engage in state-sponsored speech. You are telling them that they must send a message, a message with which they may well disagree.

Now, if I am wrong on this, if this is strictly a medical issue, then it will be backed up by scientific medical evidence. That is the nature of the problem that I have with the CDC's mandate, its ever-fluctuating mandate, its mandate that, as recently as a few days ago, flip-flopped yet again. If, in fact, it were medical and scientific, it would be backed up as such, but it is not.

This is a form of compelled speech, not as we traditionally understand it because compelled speech usually involves the utterance of specific words. But we know that speech can be protected, even if it doesn't involve words, if it is a type of expressive conduct, which wearing a mask is, especially if as here. We don't have scientific evidence making it a medical issue.

So I would ask the Speaker of the House: Are you really going to arrest people for not saying what you want them to say? That is not OK. If it would never be OK for you to arrest people for not saying words that you have prescribed for them, why is it OK for you to compel them to engage in expressive conduct now amounting to speech? It is not.

Make no mistake, this isn't medical. This isn't scientific. If it were, we would have evidence of such. We don't.

In light of that, separate and apart from all the other problems—problems that inhere in our form of government, problems that inhere in the fact we do, in fact, have three distinct branches of our Federal Government, that most laws are not Federal laws to begin with. Most laws originate in the States and in the localities. Most laws are not Federal, and they should never be.

But for those things that should be Federal laws, we have got one and only one branch of government that makes laws. It is no coincidence that the very first clause of the very first section of the very first article of the Constitution provides:

> All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Article I, section 7 then goes on to outline the formula contemplated in article I, section 1. In article I, section 7, it says that you can't make a law under our form of government—at least not a Federal law—without passage in the House of Representatives and passage in the Senate and presentment to the President of the United States.

In many respects, these recommendations issued by the CDC end up carrying the force of generally applicable Federal law. That is wrong. And in many, many respects, that is on us. We have done a horrible job over the last few years—I would say over the last few decades—I would say over the last 80, 85 years, really. I won't lay the

blame entirely at the feet of either party. In fact, this has happened under the control of different parties. It has happened with Senates and Houses of Representatives and White Houses of every conceivable partisan combination. We have seen the de facto outsourcing of our lawmaking authority to unelected, unidentifiable bureaucrats; men and women who, while well-educated, well-intentioned, hard-working, and highly specialized, don't work for the people. They don't work for you. You do not have the ability to elect them or unelect them.

You don't have the authority to replace them. That is why it is so dangerous for us to give them this sweeping authority. And even where they don't technically have authority that extends very far—and in this case, it is far too far, as evidenced by the fact that anytime you get on an airplane or other mode of public transportation, you are told that, under penalty of Federal law, you must wear a mask.

But I would ask, where is the act of Congress providing that? In what year did the Congress of the United States pass through the House and through the Senate and submit to the President of the United States for signature or veto a law stating that you must wear a mask on a plane or a train or a bus or in a bus depot or in a train station or in an airport under penalty of Federal law? There is no such law. You will not find it.

Now, you will find some other stuff in which we delegated far too much authority and given broad authority to the executive branch—to people like the CDC—to issue regulations. But as a matter of proper form, whenever they exercise that power, it is not appropriate for that to take effect by itself. It is not really a law in the constitutional sense of the word unless Congress has enacted it.

We have given them far too much power anyway. That is on us. We shouldn't do that. That is why I have been calling for years for reforms to this; why I have been calling for years for reforms, including but not limited to the REINS Act, which would require for any economically significant Federal regulation, before it takes effect, it must be passed by both Houses of Congress and presented to the President for signature or veto. It is why I have introduced the Global Trade Accountability Act, which would do for trade policy what the REINS Act does for regulatory policy. It is why we need to reform so many aspects of our laws, where we, as a practical matter, made the unelected and the unaccountable the supreme lawgivers, the lawmakers, law interpreters, and law enforcers.

This is not just something that can lead to tyranny; it is the very definition of tyranny, as every signer of the U.S. Constitution understood well. It is why they went to great lengths to separate out these three branches of government.

In addition to those problems with these edicts not based on science or medicine but based on political considerations that are ever-changing—it is why they are so sweeping. It is why they are so troubling.

But they are maybe even more troubling, still, for the additional constitutional reason that, at the end of the day, to whatever degree these are not rooted in medical science and fact—which I believe they are not or at least the CDC hasn't established as much, and they really do amount to something compelling expressive conduct, the suppression of an official orthodoxy mandated by the government—we shouldn't accept this. We shouldn't accept any affirmative legal obligation placed on those we represent, to whom and for whose been we have sworn an oath to uphold, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, which requires us to make any law we force on the American people. We have an obligation to them, a solemn obligation to make sure they are not subject to laws made by those not of their own choosing.

It is these very features that James Madison had in mind when he authored Federalist No. 62. When he wrote, and I am paraphrasing a little bit here: It will be of little benefit to the American people that their laws may be written by men of their own choosing if those laws be so voluminous, complex, and ever-changing, if they can't reasonably understand what the law means and predict what it will say from one day to the next.

Today—this week even—we have seen the law be so unpredictable and ever-changing, that we can't expect what the law says from one day to another. But even worse, contrary to what Madison assumed would always be the case because the Constitution required it, the laws aren't even being written by men and women of our own choosing but instead by unelected, unaccountable bureaucrats who, despite how well-educated, well-intentioned, hard-working, and highly-specialized they may be, don't work for you, nor do they have authority under this document, to which we have all sworn an oath, to make laws.

That is our power. Shame on us if we relinquish to them the power that only we can exercise, that is, itself, nondelegable. Shame on us, further, if we allow those same people who, lacking the authority to legislate in the first instance, then transgress another affirmative constitutional command by compelling compliance with official government-mandated orthodoxy.

This cannot be. This cannot stand. I will not stand for it, and I will continue to draw attention to this issue until we have resolved the problem.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, and all nominees on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Foreign Service, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Paul T. Calvert

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Donna W. Martin

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment as Judge Advocate General of the Navy and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8088:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Darse E. Crandall, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

to be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Daniel W. Dwyer

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Anthony J. Cotton

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Christopher J. Mahoney

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C. section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen Stephen D. Sklenka

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10 U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Michael A. Minihan

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Kevin B. Schneider

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., Section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Tom D. Miller

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., Section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. James A. Jacobson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Mark E. Weatherington

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

Maj. Gen. Antonio M. Fletcher

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Gregory K. Anderson
Brig. Gen. Milford H. Beagle, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Mark S. Bennett
Brig. Gen. Gregory J. Brady
Brig. Gen. Edmond M. Brown
Brig. Gen. Timothy D. Brown
Brig. Gen. Curtis A. Buzzard
Brig. Gen. Robert M. Collins
Brig. Gen. Kimberly M. Colloton
Brig. Gen. Johnny K. Davis
Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Drew
Brig. Gen. Christopher L. Eubank
Brig. Gen. Marcus S. Evans
Brig. Gen. Brian W. Gibson
Brig. Gen. Thomas L. James
Brig. Gen. John V. Meyer, III
Brig. Gen. Duane R. Miller
Brig. Gen. Antonio V. Munera
Brig. Gen. John L. Rafferty, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Joshua M. Rudd
Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Ryan
Brig. Gen. Michelle A. Schmidt
Brig. Gen. James M. Smith
Brig. Gen. Brett G. Sylvia
Brig. Gen. William D. Taylor
Brig. Gen. William L. Thigpen
Brig. Gen. Matthew J. Vanwagenen
Brig. Gen. Joel B. Vowell
Brig. Gen. Todd R. Wasmund

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army in the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Derek N. Lipson

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8044:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Eric M. Smith

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be admiral

Vice Adm. Daryl L. Caudle

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Vice Adm. James W. Kilby

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Frank D. Whitworth, III

IN THE SPACE FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Space Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Michael A. Guetlein

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN824 AIR FORCE nominations (529) beginning MACMILLAN M. ACHU, and ending ZACHARY L. ZORN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN825 AIR FORCE nominations (173) beginning VINCENT P. ADAMO, and ending STEPHANY S. ZARIFA EWERS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN826 AIR FORCE nominations (170) beginning JOHN K. AHN, and ending CRAIG M. ZINCK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN827 AIR FORCE nominations (165) beginning JONATHAN V. ABUEG, and ending AXEL A. ZENGOTITA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN828 AIR FORCE nominations (38) beginning KURT C. ANTONIO, and ending KARRIE E. WRAY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN829 AIR FORCE nominations (59) beginning LORREN D. ANDERSON, and ending LEAH M. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN830 AIR FORCE nomination of Kjall Gopaul, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN879 AIR FORCE nomination of Gavin N. Unverfehrt, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

IN THE ARMY

PN831 ARMY nominations (28) beginning ANDREA C. ALICEA, and ending GIOVANNY F. ZALAMAR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN832 ARMY nominations (143) beginning ERIC B. ABDUL, and ending CAMERON S. WOLTERSTORFF, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN833 ARMY nominations (33) beginning PETER P. ALERIA, and ending D016099, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN834 ARMY nominations (72) beginning TRENTON G. ADAMS, and ending AMANDA J. ZELNICK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN835 ARMY nominations (295) beginning SAIRA AHMED, and ending ANTONIO B. ZIHERL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN838 ARMY nomination of Sean B. Baker, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN839 ARMY nomination of Nina A. McCoy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN840 ARMY nomination of Aaron T. Hill, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN841 ARMY nomination of Alexander L. Ailer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN842 ARMY nomination of Neil J. Myres, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN843 ARMY nomination of Melissa M. Joy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN844 ARMY nomination of Jeffrey C. Schwab, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN880 ARMY nomination of Bonnie L. Riportella, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN881 ARMY nomination of Winston S. Williams, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

PN359 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (2) beginning Jeanne Frances Bailey, and ending Bruce J. Zanin, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2021.

PN477 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (2) beginning Russell Anthony Duncan, and ending Mark Clayton Prescott, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN478 FOREIGN SERVICE nomination of Marc Clayton Gilkey, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN479 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (4) beginning Susannah Holmes, and ending Aaron Rodgers, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN724 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (41) beginning Gabriel J. Allison, and ending Amanda M. Zeidan, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 22, 2021.

PN727 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (14) beginning Wade C. Martin, and ending

Fernando Ospina, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 22, 2021.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN845 MARINE CORPS nomination of Ryan M. Oleksy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN846 MARINE CORPS nomination of Justin D. Amthor, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN847 MARINE CORPS nomination of Rory L. Aldridge, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN848 MARINE CORPS nomination of Brian D. Turner, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN882 MARINE CORPS nomination of Jared K. Stone, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN883 MARINE CORPS nomination of Justin K. Sing, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

IN THE NAVY

PN849 NAVY nominations (2) beginning ADAM M. KLEIN, and ending ROBERT A. PETRICK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN850 NAVY nominations (2) beginning JEFFREY D. PIZANTI, and ending THOMAS E. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN851 NAVY nominations (3) beginning ANDREW P. BREKSA, III, and ending MATTHEW C. WARD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN852 NAVY nominations (4) beginning JEFFREY BENNINGTON, and ending CARMEN N. EHRET, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN853 NAVY nominations (2) beginning KATHRYN M. BALL, and ending ANDREA H. FRANKS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN854 NAVY nominations (12) beginning HEIDI E. COCHRAN, and ending JOHN T. ZABLOCKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN855 NAVY nominations (2) beginning ANDREW R. KOTILA, and ending LEONARD K. PAYNE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN856 NAVY nominations (2) beginning DUSTIN A. ELLIS, and ending LAURA A. PRICE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN857 NAVY nomination of Chantal J. Bhan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN858 NAVY nominations (3) beginning KENNETH HELMAN, and ending ERIN E. MEEHAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN859 NAVY nomination of Andrew T. Rucker, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN860 NAVY nomination of VJ Omundson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN861 NAVY nominations (87) beginning MATTHEW K. AHLERS, and ending GRETCHEN L. WOODARD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN862 NAVY nominations (2) beginning DESERINE S. PRICEJORDAN, and ending KELLY A. VARONFAKIS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN863 NAVY nominations (3) beginning ADAM S. BASHAW, and ending SONJA M. M. LOHMEYER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN864 NAVY nominations (7) beginning CARMELITA S. FLEMING, and ending CRAIG R. SCHOENE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN865 NAVY nomination of James E. Coleman, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN866 NAVY nomination of Theodore M. Menke, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN867 NAVY nominations (10) beginning EDWIN J. DUCAYET, and ending KIPP T. TEAMEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 13, 2021.

PN884 NAVY nomination of Kerri R. Fuhs, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN885 NAVY nomination of Jesse D. King, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN886 NAVY nominations (2) beginning RANDALL G. HODO, and ending GAVIN A. SANJUME, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN887 NAVY nominations (2) beginning DAVID W. DAVIS, II, and ending JONATHAN K. MARKRICH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN888 NAVY nominations (7) beginning GLENN M. EBERHART, and ending STEVEN J. PETRACEK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN889 NAVY nominations (21) beginning SCOTT A. ASAKEVICH, and ending DANIELLE J. WILHELM, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN890 NAVY nominations (4) beginning JEFFREY BENSON, and ending ELMER F. RILEY, III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN891 NAVY nominations (8) beginning ROBERT J. ALWINE, II, and ending DARREN S. WALL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN892 NAVY nominations (6) beginning JULIA L. AZURIN, and ending MARYELLEN V. WETMORE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN893 NAVY nominations (9) beginning RYAN A. BAUM, and ending DAWN L. WYNN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

PN894 NAVY nominations (8) beginning BERNARD H. HOFMANN, and ending HOI S. WONG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

PN895 SPACE FORCE nomination of John P. Smail, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 15, 2021.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 163 and 164; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the Record; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nominations of Frank A. Rose, of Massachusetts, to be Principal Deputy Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration; and Deborah G. Rosenblum, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Rose and Rosenblum nominations, en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL WHISTLEBLOWER APPRECIATION DAY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the attached speech, which I delivered in honor of National Whistleblower Appreciation Day, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL WHISTLEBLOWER APPRECIATION DAY

JULY 29, 2021

Each year on July 30th, we take time to celebrate whistleblowers and the important role they play in keeping our government transparent and accountable.

But as you folks know, the task of supporting whistleblowers doesn't start and stop on July 30th.

It's a year round job.

And here in the Congress, it's something we've been working at for decades.

When I first came to Washington in the 1970s, many of the whistleblower laws we take for granted today didn't exist at all.

Anybody who dared to blow the whistle back then was about as welcome as a skunk at a picnic.

Of course the real skunks were usually there among the crowd trying to build a scare, chase the whistleblower away, and destroy their reputation.

That's still true today.

But now it's a lot harder for those people to get off the hook.

That's because whistleblowers today have a lot more protections than they did years ago, and they have important advocates in their corner, such as the IG community, who are there to support them.

And when they don't, I call them out for it.

You may have heard that I recently recommended that President Biden fire FHFA IG Laura Wertheimer.

Last month, the IG decided to resign effective July 31st.

It's unusual for me to ask the President to fire an IG. In fact, you may recall that in past years, I've written letters to Presidents Obama and Trump when they fired IGs without providing reasons to Congress as required by law.

But this was a clear cut case.

I started investigating IG Wertheimer years ago.

Whistleblowers were the ones who first brought concerns about the IG to my attention.

They said she was abusing her staff, making fun of them for things like their weight and medical disabilities.

She was even retaliating against some of the whistleblowers who spoke to my office.

After I saw just how bad things were, I asked the Inspector General Community's Integrity Committee to conduct their own investigation.

They validated many of the whistleblowers' claims and called for her to be removed.

Earlier this month, there was concern that the IG's Chief Counsel, who was found to have obstructed the Integrity Committee's investigation and was recommended for disciplinary action, could become the new Acting IG.

So I wrote to President Biden, urging him to appoint a qualified individual for the Acting IG position and swiftly nominate a permanent replacement who will respect their staff and protect whistleblowers the way they are supposed to as an IG, instead of retaliating against them.

My ongoing work to support whistleblowers also involves new legislation.

One bill that we passed recently involves the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Whistleblower Program.

Since that program was created, whistleblowers in the commodities industry have been coming forward in unprecedented numbers to report fraud and abuse.

We reached a point within the last year where the upcoming awards were so large, the fund was in danger of not having enough cash on-hand to pay whistleblower office staff.

My CFTC Fund Management Act, which passed the Congress in June, now allows the Commission to set aside money in a separate account to ensure that staff are paid and this highly successful whistleblower office can remain open.

I also have several other bipartisan whistleblower bills I intend to pass this congress.

I'm working on legislation that will strengthen incentives and protections for whistleblowers who report potential money laundering, as well as whistleblower protections for FBI employees.

And I have bills to further strengthen the False Claims Act and Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act.

So, as much as we've accomplished together, there's still more to be done.

In closing, I want to thank you all for the role you play in bringing attention to whistleblower issues and advocating on behalf of whistleblowers.

Your service in support of whistleblower issues is a service to our country and all the ideals of good government that I've spent my career working to promote.

So please go forward and continue doing the good work that you've been doing all along.

Together, let's make sure the whistleblower laws and protections we have in place next year and the year after are even stronger than the ones we have in place today.

Thank you.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, were I present during the vote today on H.R. 3237, as amended, I would have vote yea.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO RICK SHANKLIN

• Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, July 31, 2021, marks the retirement of Rick Shanklin, whose remarkable career with the National Weather Service spans several decades.

Though Rick hails from a small farming community near Hopkinsville in Christian County, most of his career has been spent at the NWS office in Paducah, KY, where he was the warning coordination meteorologist.

He has served at all three National Weather Service operations in Kentucky, has been a forecaster, worked with countless tornado drills and national assessment teams, and pursued his passion for operational readiness and public severe weather preparedness, earning many honors along the way from the Department of Commerce, various Governors throughout the region, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Division of Emergency Management.

Rick is also credited with championing the development of Kentucky's ''Mesonet,'' a network of over 70 automated weather monitoring stations, hosted by Western Kentucky University, that is a model for other States.

It turns out that Rick is something of a celebrity among those who share his passion for the science and technology of predicting and preparing for the very dynamic weather conditions of the Commonwealth. His fans, local leaders, and county emergency managers will miss his regular updates and his steady, thorough engagement during critical weather events.

Most importantly, it would be difficult to calculate the lives saved and property losses mitigated by the work that Rick has performed during his career. I am proud to recognize him for his considerable contribution to the safety of Kentuckians and to families throughout the region.•

RECOGNIZING THREE BOYS FARM DISTILLERY

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Kentucky small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize Three Boys Farm Distillery in Graefenburg, KY, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

In 2011, Ross and Heather Caldwell moved their family from Colorado to Kentucky, and quickly pursued their dream of opening a distillery. Before moving to Kentucky, Ross and Heather purchased a 122-acre farm providing them a space to open a distillery, and have remaining land to graze cattle and grow corn for use in their single barrel bourbon and whiskey. Like many small business owners, the journey to open their business was no easy task, as Ross and Heather navigated redtape and burdensome regulations before getting their business off the ground. After many hurdles, Three Boys Farm Distillery opened its doors in 2013, named in tribute to the Caldwells' triplets: Patrick, Andrew, and Ethan. Over the years, family has remained the foundation of this small business with Ross serving as master distiller, but growth has led to hiring nine additional employees, including another master distiller.

Today, Three Boys Farm Distillery is renowned for its bourbon and rye whiskey. Their products are sold throughout the United States and have drawn praise nationwide. The distillery's bourbon and whiskey tastings are a hit among Kentuckians and tour groups alike, drawing visitors from around the United States and abroad. Uniquely, Three Boys Farm Distillery allows guests to sample and bottle their own whiskey and bourbon straight from the barrel. Over the years, Three Boys Farm Distillery has also become a popular event venue for weddings and family reunions. Additionally, the distillery supports other local artisans and small businesses by selling their goods at the distillery's on-site gift shop.

Like many small businesses, Three Boys Farm Distillery was faced with challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic but overcame them by adapting their business model throughout the ever-changing government regulations. The distillery expanded their shipping operations to provide longtime consumers access to their products and relied on the recommendations from their loyal customers to grow their customer base when distillery tours and tastings were prohibited. Furthermore, Three Boys Farm

Distillery expanded its bottling operations to assist outside companies bottle and label their products for sale. While expanding the distillery's operations helped Three Boys Farm Distillery stay afloat during the pandemic, longtime friend of the Caldwells, Walter Zausch, a University of Kentucky alum, provided additional assistance by investing in the business and becoming a majority owner. Rebounding from the pandemic, this summer, Three Boys Farm Distillery began hosting live concerts featuring local artists and continues to provide Kentuckians with a place to relax, build community, and enjoy a glass of bourbon with friends.

Three Boys Farm Distillery is a remarkable example of the resilience and adaptability of locally owned small businesses. Small businesses, like Three Boys Farm Distillery, form the heart of towns across Kentucky and play a critical role in Kentucky's bourbon and whiskey industry. Congratulations to Ross, Heather, Walter, and the entire team at Three Boys Farm Distillery. I wish them the best of luck, and I look forward to watching their continued growth and success in Kentucky.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:33 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4346. An act making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4373. An act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

At 5:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3237) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 4346. An act making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–1538. A communication from the Program Specialist, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulatory Capital Rule: Emergency Capital Investment Program'' (RIN1557–AF09) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 21, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1539. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''International Criminal Court-Related Sanctions Regulations'' (31 CFR Part 520) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 20, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1540. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's semiannual Monetary Policy Report to Congress; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1541. A communication from the Senior Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Role of Supervisory Guidance'' (RIN3170–AB02) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1542. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Burundi that was declared in Executive Order 13712 of November 22, 2015; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1543. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report to the Congress on the Profitability of Credit Card Operations of Depository Institutions''; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1544. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards; Delay of Effective Date'' (RIN2502–AJ49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1545. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Central African Republic that was declared in Executive Order 13667 of May 12, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1546. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit , or support terrorism declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1547. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Ukraine that was originally declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1548. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to South Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13664 of April 3, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1549. A communication from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Office of Legislative Affairs, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2021 annual report relative to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1550. A communication from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Legislative Affairs, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Consumer Response Annual Report'' ; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1551. A communication from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Securities Investor Protection Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Order Approving the Determination of the Board of Directors of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation not to Adjust for Inflation the Standard Maximum Cash Advance Amount and Notice of the Standard Maximum Cash Advance Amount'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1552. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Announcement and Report Concerning Advance Pricing Agreements'' (Announcement 2021–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1553. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Secure Electronic Prior Authorization For Medicare Part D Program; Delay in Effective Date'' (RIN0938–AT94) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1554. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Organ Procurement Organization Conditions for Coverage: Revisions to the Outcome Measure Requirements for Organ Procurement Organizations; Public Comment Period; Delay of Effective Date'' (RIN0938–AU02) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1555. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the

report of a rule entitled ''Revenue Procedure 2021–4'' (Rev. Proc. 2021–4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1556. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Relief for Qualified Opportunity Funds and Investors Affected by Ongoing Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic'' (Notice 2021–10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1557. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Excise Taxes; Transportation of Persons by Air; Transportation of Property by Air; Aircraft Management Services'' (RIN1545–BP37) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1558. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revenue Procedure 2021–12'' (Rev. Proc. 2021–12) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1559. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance on the Employee Retention Credit under the CARES Act for the First and Second Calendar Quarters of 2021'' (Notice 2021–23) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1560. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance on the Employee Retention Credit under Section 2301 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act'' (Notice 2021–20) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1561. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Section 199A Rules for Cooperatives and their Patrons'' (RIN1545–B090) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1562. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revenue Procedure 2021–3'' (Rev. Proc. 2021–3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1563. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tax on Excess Tax-Exempt Organization Executive Compensation'' (RIN1545–BO99) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1564. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Credit for Carbon Oxide Sequestration'' (RIN1545–BP42) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance .

EC–1565. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance under Section 1061'' (RIN1545–BO81) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1566. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Deduction for Foreign-Derived Intangible Income and Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income'' (RIN1545–BO55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1567. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report on the Child Support Program for fiscal year 2017; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1568. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance on Passive Foreign Investment Companies'' (RIN1545–BO59) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1569. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Denial of Deduction for Certain Fines, Penalties, and Other Amounts; Related Information Reporting Requirements'' (RIN1545–BO67) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1570. A communication from the Chief of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Additional Guidance Regarding Limitation on Deduction for Business Interest Expense'' (RIN1545–BP73) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 26, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1571. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2021–0010 - 2021–0020); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1572. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2021–0001 - 2021–0009); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1573. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities that was declared in Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1574. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to section 1705(e)(6) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, as amended by Section 102(g) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, a semi-annual report relative to telecommunications-related payments made to Cuba during the period from July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 2528. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a penalty for assault against journalists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 2529. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for advance refunds of certain net operating losses and research expenditures relating to COVID–19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 2530. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the deductibility of charitable contributions to certain organizations for members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2531. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to give States the option to extend the Medicaid drug rebate program to the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 2532. A bill to provide protections for employees of, former employees of, and applicants for employment with Federal agencies, contractors, and grantees whose right to petition or furnish information to Congress is interfered with or denied; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 2533. A bill to improve mammography services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2534. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide assistance for increasing the frequency and availability of public transportation service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 2535. A bill to authorize additional district judges for the district courts and convert temporary judgeships; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 2536. A bill to require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report on the public health mitigation messaging and guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2537. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for previously-owned qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 2538. A bill to reauthorize a program of grants to hospitals and emergency departments to develop, implement, enhance, or study alternatives to opioids for pain management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH:

S. 2539. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue rules requiring the inclusion of new safety equipment in school buses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 2540. A bill to make technical corrections to title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 2541. A bill to authorize the reclassification of the tactical enforcement officers (commonly known as the ''Shadow Wolves'') in the Homeland Security Investigations tactical patrol unit operating on the lands of the Tohono O'odham Nation as special agents; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. KING, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2542. A bill to require that certain agencies only procure cut flowers and cut greens grown in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 2543. A bill to require a study on the national security implications of the People's Republic of China's efforts to create an official digital currency; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 2544. A bill to adjust the applicability of certain amendments to the Truth in Lending Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 2545. A bill to establish a comprehensive United States Government initiative to build the capacity of young leaders and entrepreneurs in Africa, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2546. A bill to require the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to develop standards for ''Reef Safe'' and ''Ocean Safe'' labels for sunscreen; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 2547. A bill to improve the procedures for the authentication and the secure and tamper-evident delivery and transmission of certain court orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 2548. A bill to provide for fiscal gap and generational accounting analysis in the legislative process, the President's budget, and annual long-term fiscal outlook reports; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 2549. A bill to authorize a grant program for educational institutions to analyze, digitize, and map historic records relating to housing discrimination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 2550. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide students with disabilities and their families with access to critical information needed to select the right college and succeed once enrolled; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 2551. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to establish or otherwise provide an artificial intelligence training program for the acquisition workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 2552. A bill to promote long-term economic recovery and job creation in underserved communities by providing for investment in catalytic local predevelopment projects for resilient climate infrastructure innovation and to provide assistance to support State and local project development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2553. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to protect employees of the Federal judiciary from discrimination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2554. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable tax credit to taxpayers who provide reductions in rent to their tenants under State rental reduction programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 2555. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a task force to address the effects of the release of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances from activities of the Department of Defense, to include exposure to such substances in periodic health assessments of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 2556. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to protect beneficiaries with limb loss and other orthopedic conditions by providing access to appropriate, safe, effective, patient-centered orthotic and prosthetic care, to reduce fraud, waste, and abuse with respect to orthotics and prosthetics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 2557. A bill to require certain transportation projects to include a value-for-money analysis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 2558. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for livestock processing facilities; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 2559. A bill to establish the National Deepfake and Digital Provenance Task Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 2560. A bill to reform the inspection process of housing assisted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. 2561. A bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to provide that a land resource management plan or land use plan approved, amended, or revised under those Acts shall not be considered to be a continuing Federal agency action or constitute a discretionary Federal involvement or control for a distinct Federal purpose, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CARDIN, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 2562. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve extended care services by providing Medicare beneficiaries with an option for cost effective home-based extended care under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2563. A bill to establish a Science Advisory Board at the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RISCH, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 2564. A bill to establish a pilot program under which the Chief of the Forest Service may use alternative dispute resolution in lieu of judicial review for certain projects; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 2565. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to provide for the testing of a community-based palliative care model; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 2566. A bill to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test allowing blood transfusions to be paid separately from the Medicare hospice all-inclusive per diem payment; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DAINES, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. SASSE, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. LUMMIS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. BURR):

S. 2567. A bill to enact the definition of ''waters of the United States'' into law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 2568. A bill to establish the Open Access Evapotranspiration (OpenET) Data Program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2569. A bill to enhance the rights of domestic workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 2570. A bill to establish grant programs to improve the health of residents along the United States-Mexico and Unites States-Canada borders and for all hazards preparedness in the border areas, including with respect to bioterrorism, infectious disease, and other emerging biothreats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. Res. 328. A resolution designating August 1, 2021, as ''Gold Star Children's Day''; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. Res. 329. A resolution amending the eligibility criteria for the Senate Employee Child Care Center; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. Res. 330. A resolution relating to the death of the Honorable Mike Enzi, former Senator for the State of Wyoming; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. Res. 331. A resolution designating August 11, 2021, as ''Hip Hop Celebration Day'', designating August 2021 as '' Hip Hop Recognition Month'', and designating November 2021 as ''Hip Hop History Month''; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BRAUN, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. Con. Res. 11. A concurrent resolution providing for an annual joint hearing of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to receive a presentation from the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the audited financial statement of the executive branch; to the Committee on the Budget.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 201

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 201, a bill to establish a program ensuring access to accredited continuing medical education for primary care physicians and other health care providers at Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics, to provide training and clinical support for primary care providers to practice at their full scope and improve access to care for patients in underserved areas.

S. 375

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 375, a bill to impose requirements on the payment of compensation to professional persons employed in voluntary cases commenced under title III of the Puerto Rico Oversight Management and Economic Stability Act (commonly known as ''PROMESA'').

S. 610

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 610, a bill to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals.

S. 745

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 745, a bill to make high-speed broadband internet service accessible and affordable to all Americans, and for other purposes.

S. 773

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 773, a bill to enable certain hospitals that were participating in or applied for the drug discount program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act prior to the COVID–19 public health emergency to temporarily maintain eligibility for such program, and for other purposes.

S. 805

At the request of Mr. LEE, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 805, a bill to repeal the wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 870

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 870, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to mental health services under the Medicare program.

S. 912

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 912, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide information regarding vaccines for seniors as part of the Medicare & You handbook and to ensure that the treatment of cost sharing for vaccines under Medicare part D is consistent with the treatment of vaccines under Medicare part B, and for other purposes.

S. 968

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 968, a bill to prohibit the United States Armed Forces from promoting anti-American and racist theories.

S. 1397

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1397, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the collection and availability of health data with respect to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, and for other purposes.

S. 1543

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1543, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

S. 1613

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 1613, a bill to require the Administrator of the Small

Business Administration to establish a grant program for certain fitness facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1651

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1651, a bill to impose certain measures with respect to Hizballah-affected areas in Latin America and the Caribbean and to impose sanctions with respect to senior foreign political figures in Latin America who support Hizballah, and for other purposes.

S. 1658

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1658, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to expand access to breastfeeding accommodations in the workplace, and for other purposes.

S. 1664

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1664, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to take certain actions to improve the processing by the Department of Veterans Affairs of claims for disability compensation for post-traumatic stress disorder, and for other purposes.

S. 1684

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1684, a bill to strengthen the ability of the Federal Home Loan Bank system to provide critical financing to address the economic crisis caused by the COVID–19 pandemic and to meet the short- and long-term housing and community economic development needs of low-income communities, including Tribal communities, and for other purposes.

S. 1718

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1718, a bill to amend the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park Establishment Act of 2000 to provide for additional areas to be added to the park, and for other purposes.

S. 1831

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1831, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a permanent, nationwide electronic benefits transfer program for children during school closures, and for other purposes.

S. 1893

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1893, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to support rural residency training funding that is equitable for all States, and for other purposes.

S. 1943

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1943, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to, and utilization of, bone mass measurement benefits under part B of the Medicare program by establishing a minimum payment amount under such part for bone mass measurement.

S. 2013

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2013, a bill to provide for the coverage of medically necessary food and vitamins and individual amino acids for digestive and inherited metabolic disorder under Federal health programs and private health insurance, to ensure State and Federal protection for existing coverage, and for other purposes.

S. 2032

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2032, a bill to extend and modify the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program, to postpone the medical exam for aliens who are otherwise eligible for such program, to provide special immigrant status for certain surviving spouses and children, and for other purposes.

S. 2087

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2087, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the membership of the Advisory Committee on Minority Veterans to include veterans who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender diverse, gender non-conforming, intersex, or queer.

S. 2092

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2092, a bill to permanently authorize the Native Community Development Financial Institutions lending program of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. 2233

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2233, a bill to establish a grant program for shuttered minor league baseball clubs, and for other purposes.

S. 2261

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2261, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow certain alien veterans to be paroled into the United States to receive health care furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

S. 2265

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2265, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a veterans visa program to permit veterans who have been removed from the United States to return as immigrants, and for other purposes.

S. 2268

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2268, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to identify each alien who is serving, or has served, in the Armed Forces of the United States on the application of any such alien for an immigration benefit or the placement of any such alien in an immigration enforcement proceeding, and for other purposes.

S. 2294

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2294, a bill to require an independent assessment with respect to the Arctic region and establishment of Arctic Security Initiative, and for other purposes.

S. 2324

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2324, a bill to amend the FAST Act to improve the Federal permitting process, and for other purposes.

S. 2406

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2406, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to set maximum contaminant levels for certain chemicals, and for other purposes.

S. 2427

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2427, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report examining the feasibility of funding the Universal Service Fund through contributions supplied by edge providers, and for other purposes.

S. 2476

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2476, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a pilot program for hyperlocal air quality

monitoring projects in environmental justice communities, and for other purposes.

S. 2489

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2489, a bill to require the maintenance of the country of origin markings for imported goods produced in the West Bank or Gaza, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 10

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 10, a joint resolution to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 275

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 275, a resolution acknowledging and apologizing for the mistreatment of, and discrimination against, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals who served the United States in the Armed Forces, the Foreign Service, and the Federal civil service.

S. RES. 303

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 303, a resolution supporting the people of Cuba in their demands for freedom and the fulfillment of basic needs and condemning the Communist regime in Cuba.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 2532. A bill to provide protections for employees of, former employees of, and applicants for employment with Federal agencies, contractors, and grantees whose right to petition or furnish information to Congress is interfered with or denied; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN: Mr. President, today I am reintroducing legislation to strengthen protections for federal whistleblowers who share valuable information with Congress.

In the last four years, we have seen a major erosion of accountability in Government. From the firing of multiple inspectors general to the willful misinterpretation of whistleblower protection laws, it has become more difficult than ever to keep the Executive branch honest.

Despite these chilling developments, many whistleblowers still come forward to ensure Congress could hold the powerful accountable. For example, in the 116th Congress, Lt. Colonel Alexander Vindman, a senior official at the National Security Council, shared credible information with Congress that the President of the United States tried to entice the Ukrainian President to launch a sham investigation into then-candidate Biden. Vindman's actions directly led to Donald Trump's first impeachment trial, a watershed moment for our democracy.

Whistleblowers like Vindman should be protected from retaliation. Unfortunately, while current law specifies that the right to report to Congress must not to be interfered with or denied, it fails to provide a remedy in the event this happens. As a result, whistleblowers have no meaningful protection from retaliation.

My bill would solve this problem by expanding administrative remedies to all taxpayer-funded employees, including intelligence employees, whose right to report to Congress has been interfered with or denied. It also gives Federal employees the right to file a lawsuit after exhausting administrative remedies, for which they can seek a wide range of relief, including lost wages and reinstatement to their former positions.

Whistleblowers are critical to the proper functioning of government. They enable Congress to conduct oversight, root out waste, fraud, and abuse, and hold accountable those who violate the public trust. It is incumbent on us, as members of Congress, to ensure whistle blowers can report to us without fearing retribution.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I also ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill be included in the RECORD.

S. 2532

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 ''Congressional Whistleblower Protection Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. PROTECTIONS FOR COVERED INDIVIDUALS.

Section 7211 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''The right of employees'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The right of covered individuals''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) REMEDIES.—

''(1) ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered individual with respect to a Federal agency (other than a covered individual described in subparagraph (B), (C), or (D)) who is aggrieved by a violation of subsection (a) may seek corrective action under sections 1214 and 1221 in the same manner as an individual who is aggrieved by a prohibited personnel practice described in section 2302(b)(8).

''(B) FBI EMPLOYEES.—A covered individual with respect to the Federal Bureau of Investigation who is aggrieved by a violation of subsection (a) may seek corrective action under section 2303.

''(C) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EMPLOYEES.—A covered individual with respect to a covered intelligence community element (as defined in section 1104(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234(a))) who is aggrieved by a violation of subsection (a) may seek corrective action under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234) or subsection (b)(7) or (j) of section 3001 of that Act (50 U.S.C. 3341).

''(D) CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES.—A covered individual with respect to a Federal agency who is an employee of, former employee of, or applicant for employment with, a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or personal services contractor (as those terms are used in section 2409 of title 10 and section 4712 of title 41) of the agency and who is aggrieved by a violation of subsection (a) of this section may seek corrective action under section 2409 of title 10 or section 4712 of title 41.

''(E) BURDEN OF PROOF.—The burdens of proof under subsection (e) of section 1221 shall apply to an allegation of a violation of subsection (a) of this section made under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of this paragraph in the same manner as those burdens of proof apply to an allegation of a prohibited personnel practice under such section 1221.

''(F) CLASS OF INDIVIDUALS ENTITLED TO SEEK CORRECTIVE ACTION.—The right to seek corrective action under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) shall apply to a covered individual who is an employee of, former employee of, or applicant for employment with, a Federal agency described in the applicable subparagraph or a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or personal services contractor (as those terms are used in section 2409 of title 10 and section 4712 of title 41) of such a Federal agency, notwithstanding the fact that a provision of law referenced in the applicable subparagraph does not authorize one or more of those types of covered individuals to seek corrective action.

''(2) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If a final decision providing relief for a violation of subsection (a) alleged under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of paragraph (1) of this subsection is not issued within 210 days of the date on which the covered individual seeks corrective action under the applicable subparagraph and there is no showing that the delay is due to the bad faith of the covered individual, the covered individual may bring an action at law or equity for de novo review in the appropriate district court of the United States, which shall have jurisdiction over the action without regard to the amount in controversy, for lost wages and benefits, reinstatement, costs and attorney fees, compensatory damages, equitable or injunctive relief, or any other relief that the court considers appropriate.

''(B) JURY TRIAL.—An action brought under subparagraph (A) shall, upon the request of the covered individual, be tried by the court with a jury.

''(C) BURDEN OF PROOF.—The burdens of proof under subsection (e) of section 1221 shall apply to an allegation of a violation of subsection (a) of this section in an action brought under this paragraph in the same manner as those burdens of proof apply to an allegation of a prohibited personnel practice under such section 1221.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) the term 'covered individual', with respect to a Federal agency, means an employee of, former employee of, or applicant for employment with—

''(A) the agency; or

''(B) a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or personal services contractor (as those terms are used in section

2409 of title 10 and section 4712 of title 41) of the agency; and

''(2) the term 'Federal agency' means an agency, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government.''.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2537. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for previously-owned qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles; to the Committee on Finance.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the ''Affordable EVs for Working Families Act of 2021.''

This bill is an important measure that will ensure more widespread, equitable adoption of electric vehicles by creating a tax credit for buyers of pre-owned electric vehicles, similar to the tax credit that exists for purchasers of new electric vehicles.

Starting now, and over the next several decades, the United States must take swift, decisive action to reduce our carbon emissions—especially from the transportation sector, which makes up one-third of all U.S. carbon emissions.

I am proud to say that California has led the way in the adoption of low- and zero-emission vehicles for several decades by incentivizing the development and purchase of electric and hybrid electric vehicles, and setting high fuel economy standards that 13 States have opted to follow.

According to research released just last month by the Pew Research Center, California has by far the highest share of electric vehicles of any State in the Nation—on average, 12 electric vehicles registered per 1,000 people.

As a result, California now has the largest pre-owned electric vehicle market in the nation. Sales for pre-owned electric vehicles in California have grown significantly in recent years.

However, a study released just last month by Energy Innovation found that for lower-income households, the up-front costs of purchasing an electric vehicle presents an especially large hurdle, despite the long-term cost savings that they offer, such as on gas and maintenance.

Transportation is the second-largest expense for all U.S. households, but presents a particular burden for lower-income households—suggesting that incentives for pre-owned buyers targeted toward lower and middle-income communities can increase adoption of electric vehicles in those communities significantly, and further accelerate overall adoption.

We cannot miss an opportunity to ensure that as we electrify our transportation sector, electric vehicles become an option for all families—not just those who can afford new ones.

My bill would do just that.

My bill would provide a $2,500 tax credit to purchasers of preowned electric vehicles, similar to the credit already offered to purchasers of new electric vehicles. The credit only applies to vehicles that cost $25,000 or less, and would be phased down for buyers whose adjusted gross income exceeds $75,000 per year for individuals and $150,000 for joint filers.

My bill also includes critical safeguards such as a vehicle identification number reporting requirements and a 2-year previous ownership requirement to ensure that any attempted fraud is quickly caught.

I would like to thank Congressmen JIMMY GOMEZ who is introducing the House companion to this bill, and has carried this effort in the House, along with Congressman MIKE THOMPSON who included a similar provision in the House clean energy tax incentives package, the GREEN Act.

I would also like to thank the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California Air Resources Board, our utilities and other California localities that have led the way on this policy by offering their own rebates for pre-owned electric vehicles.

Now, with the Senate considering historic investments in electric vehicles and charging infrastructure, it is time for the federal government to follow California's lead and ensure that buyers of pre-owned vehicles receive a tax credit similar to the one for buyers of new EVs.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2553. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to protect employees of the Federal judiciary from discrimination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Judiciary Accountability Act of 2021. I thank Representatives JOHNSON, SPEIER, NADLER, TORRES, and MACE, along with my cosponsors, Senators WHITEHOUSE, MURRAY, and DURBIN, for working with me to finally ensure that employees of the Federal judiciary have strong statutory rights and protections against discrimination, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other forms of workplace misconduct.

More than 30,000 people work in the Federal judiciary. As with any organization of this size, the judiciary is not immune from workplace misconduct.

Over the years, however, a variety of factors have worked together to prevent instances of workplace misconduct within the judiciary from coming to light. There is a unique power imbalance between the Federal judges who sit atop this vast organization and the clerks, staffers, and other employees who rely on connections and recommendations to advance their careers. The cloak of confidentiality ensures what happens in chambers stays in chambers. And, perhaps most important, there is a lack of legal recourse available to judicial employees who are denied even the most fundamental workplace protections. Indeed, the Federal judiciary is one of the few employers—private or public—whose employees are not protected by state or federal civil rights laws.

Despite all these reasons to keep quiet, a number of victims have bravely come forward to report serious harassment by Federal judges over the past several years. In December 2017, six former law clerks and staffers accused Ninth Circuit Judge Alex Kozinski of subjecting them to a range of inappropriate sexual conduct and comments. In September 2019, the Tenth Circuit Judicial Council issued an order finding that District Court Judge Carlos Murguia had harassed multiple employees over a period of years, including by subjecting them to sexually suggestive comments; inappropriate text messages; and excessive, non-work-related contact. In February 2020, a former law clerk to the late-Ninth Circuit Judge Stephen Reinhardt accused the judge of a months-long harassment campaign.

In the face of this egregious misconduct and Congressional pressure, the federal judiciary has taken only small, limited steps to protect its employees. It is not enough.

The Judiciary Accountability Act fills the void left by the judiciary's inaction and extends to judicial branch employees the same anti-discrimination rights and remedies other government sector employees and private sector workers have had for decades. It also goes further. Among other things, it would create an Office of Judicial Integrity to administer a nationwide, confidential reporting system; establish a Special Counsel for Equal Employment Opportunity empowered to investigate all workplace misconduct complaints; form an Office of Employee Advocacy to assist in judicial branch employees in matters relating to workplace discrimination and harassment; protect whistleblowers by prohibiting retaliation; and establish a comprehensive workplace misconduct prevention program.

These reforms are not only necessary, they are long overdue. I therefore encourage my colleagues to support the Judiciary Accountability Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 328—DESIGNATING AUGUST 1, 2021, AS ''GOLD STAR CHILDREN'S DAY''

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 328

Whereas the recognition of Gold Star Families in the United States dates back to World War I, when the families of fallen service members displayed a service flag in the window of their homes with a gold star;

Whereas, in 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law legislation declaring Gold Star Mother's Day, a national observance honoring the mothers of fallen service members annually on the last Sunday of September;

Whereas, since 2010, the Senate has honored Gold Star Spouses by resolution annually on April 5, recognizing the unique sacrifices made by spouses of fallen service members;

Whereas thousands of sons and daughters of military families have lost mothers or fathers who served in the Armed Forces and also deserve national recognition for the burden and legacy they carry; and

Whereas no date has existed to specifically recognize the children of fallen service members of the United States as part of a national debt of gratitude that the people of the United States owe to the service members who sacrificed all in protecting the freedom of the United States and the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 1, 2021, as ''Gold Star Children's Day'';

(2) honors the sacrifices and hardships of the children of fallen service members; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Gold Star Children's Day in support of children of the fallen men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 329—AMENDING THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR THE SENATE EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE CENTER

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 329

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENATE EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE CENTER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''Board'' means the Board of Directors of the Center;

(2) the term ''Center'' means the Senate Employee Child Care Center;

(3) the term ''Congressional employee'' means a Congressional employee, as defined in section 2107 of title 5, United States Code, who is not an employee of the Senate or an employee of the Center;

(4) the term ''employee of the Senate'' has the meaning given that term in section 207(e)(9) of title 18, United States Code; and

(5) the term ''Federal employee'' means an employee, as defined in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, who is not an employee of the Senate, an employee of the Center, or a Congressional employee.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—For fiscal year 2022, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of the Senate shall, from amounts in the appropriations account ''Miscellaneous Items'' within the contingent fund of the Senate, reimburse the Center for the cost of the basic pay paid to the Executive Director and the cost of the basic pay paid to the Assistant Director of the Center.

(c) ENROLLMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving reimbursement under subsection (b), not later than 120 days after the date on which no parent or guardian of a child enrolled at the Center is serving in a position as an employee of the Senate, an employee of the Center, a Congressional employee, or a Federal employee, the Center shall terminate the enrollment of the child at the Center.

(2) ORDER.—As a condition of receiving reimbursement under subsection (b), the Center shall provide enrollment—

(A) first, to a child of an individual serving as a Senate employee or as an employee of the Center;

(B) second, to a child of an individual serving as a Congressional employee; and

(C) third, if there is an enrollment slot available in the Center, no child of an individual serving as an employee of the Senate, as an employee of the Center, or as a Congressional employee accepts the slot, and no currently enrolled child is ready to transition to the class in which the slot is available, to a child of an individual serving as a Federal employee.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of adoption of this resolution.

(B) APPLICATION TO EMPLOYEES SEPARATING FROM SERVICE BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE.—For purposes of applying paragraph (1) to a parent or guardian of a child enrolled at the Center who ceases serving in a position as a Congressional employee, an employee of the Center, or Federal employee before the date on which paragraph (1) takes effect, the parent or guardian shall be deemed to have separated from such service on the date on which paragraph (1) takes effect.

SENATE RESOLUTION 330—RELATING TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE MIKE ENZI, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 330

Whereas Mike Enzi was born in Bremerton, Washington, where his father was serving in the naval shipyards during World War II, and was raised in Thermopolis and Sheridan, Wyoming;

Whereas Mike Enzi, who never ceased his involvement with the Boy Scouts of America, was an Eagle Scout and a recipient of the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award;

Whereas Mike Enzi earned a bachelor's degree in accounting from George Washington University in 1966 and a master's degree in retail marketing from the University of Denver in 1968;

Whereas Mike Enzi served in the Wyoming Air National Guard from 1967 to 1973;

Whereas, in 1969, Mike Enzi married Diana Buckley, who then moved to Gillette, Wyoming, together to—

(1) expand his father's shoe business, NZ Shoes;

(2) raise their 3 children, Amy, Brad, and Emily; and

(3) spend time as the proud grandparents of Megan, Allison, Trey, and Lilly;

Whereas Mike Enzi was an accomplished fly fisherman, having achieved, in 2015, the dream of every fly fisherman by completing his Wyoming ''Cutt-Slam'';

Whereas, in 1974, Mike Enzi began his more than 40 years of elected public service on behalf of the people of Wyoming, including—

(1) 2 terms as Mayor of Gillette;

(2) 2 terms as a member of the Wyoming House of Representatives;

(3) 2 terms as a member of the Wyoming Senate; and

(4) 4 terms as a member of the United States Senate, where he served for 24 years after first being elected in 1996;

Whereas Mike Enzi served as Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and, in 2015, became the first accountant to chair the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, where he worked to enact comprehensive tax reform;

Whereas Mike Enzi championed—

(1) efforts to ensure a quality education for all; and

(2) initiatives to improve workforce development;

Whereas Mike Enzi expanded access to affordable, quality health care and spearheaded the most significant pension reform in 30 years, securing the retirements of millions of individuals in the United States;

Whereas Mike Enzi focused on—

(1) the soaring national debt;

(2) reforming the Federal budget process;

(3) improving mine safety;

(4) helping end the AIDS epidemic in Africa;

(5) passing legislation to improve mental health parity; and

(6) championing Wyoming and coal country;

Whereas Mike Enzi followed the ''80/20'' rule when legislating, focusing efforts on passing legislation on the 80 percent of an issue on which agreement could be reached;

Whereas Mike Enzi successfully passed more than 100 bills that were signed into law;

Whereas Mike Enzi served with intelligence, dignity, and grace, and never wavered in his commitment to God, family, country, and Wyoming; and

Whereas Mike Enzi was known by many as the moral compass of the Senate, and lived by the mission statement, ''Doing What Is Right, Doing Our Best, Treating Others as They Wish to be Treated'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Mike Enzi, former Senator for the State of Wyoming; and

(B) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—

(i) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(ii) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of the Honorable Mike Enzi; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Mike Enzi.

SENATE RESOLUTION 331—DESIGNATING AUGUST 11, 2021, AS ''HIP HOP CELEBRATION DAY'', DESIGNATING AUGUST 2021 AS ''HIP HOP RECOGNITION MONTH'', AND DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2021 AS ''HIP HOP HISTORY MONTH''

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 331

Whereas, on August 11, 1973, at a ''Back To School Jam'' organized by his sister Cindy Campbell and held at the recreation room of 1520 Sedgwick Avenue in the Bronx, New York, Clive ''DJ Kool Herc'' Campbell introduced his innovative style of disk jockeying and, together with the master of ceremonies engaging the crowd with rap on the microphone while partygoers known as B-boys and B-girls danced, introduced a new style, later known as ''Hip Hop'', which combined the elements of a disk jockey (commonly known as a ''DJ''), a master of ceremonies (commonly known as an ''MC''), music, art, fashion, and dance;

Whereas, from its humble beginnings in New York City, the music, lyricism, dance, fashion, and art of Hip Hop has become a culture, now found in communities across the United States, and has long been a worldwide phenomenon;

Whereas the art and culture of Hip Hop is an original American creation;

Whereas Hip Hop and other genres of music, such as jazz from New Orleans, Louisiana, blues from Mississippi, country from the South, and gospel, soul, rock and roll, and indigenous music from across the United States, have all transcended boundaries;

Whereas the Hip Hop genre has been reinvented often over the years since 1973, reflecting the State, city, and region of the music, from G-funk and Hyphy on the West Coast, to Bass and Trap in the South, to Drill in the Midwest, to many other sounds from coast to coast and from abroad, including the New School, which continues that trend;

Whereas Hip Hop artists and supporters, originally of African heritage, now transcend many different ages, ethnicities, religions, locations, political affiliations, and socioeconomic statuses, which demonstrates the melting-pot quality of Hip Hop art and culture;

Whereas the art and culture of Hip Hop have been adapted in many innovative forms that are inspirational, challenging, humorous, thought-provoking, and spiritual;

Whereas Hip Hop has provided opportunities for extracurricular activities, youth counseling, creative outlets, physical fitness, vocabulary exercises, poetry, analytical thinking, entertainment, employment, and economic impact, and has become an industry that generates more than a billion dollars annually;

Whereas Hip Hop art, education, and culture have positive effects on society;

Whereas, on August 11, 2021, the Federal Government, States, cities, and towns will observe Hip Hop Celebration Day;

Whereas, during the month of August 2021, the Federal Government, States, cities, and towns will observe Hip Hop Recognition Month; and

Whereas, during the month of November 2021, the Federal Government, States, cities, and towns will observe Hip Hop History Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 11, 2021, as ''Hip Hop Celebration Day'';

(2) designates the month of August 2021 as ''Hip Hop Recognition Month'';

(3) designates the month of November 2021 as ''Hip Hop History Month'';

(4) recognizes the contributions of Hip Hop to art and culture;

(5) encourages Senators to plan appropriate activities that support the objective of the ''Back to School Jam'' of August 11, 1973; and

(6) encourages local governments in the United States to build partnerships with local Hip Hop entities and other members of the creative arts and music communities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11—PROVIDING FOR AN ANNUAL JOINT HEARING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET OF THE SENATE AND THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO RECEIVE A PRESENTATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BRAUN, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget:

S. CON. RES. 11

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the ''Fiscal State of the Nation Resolution''.

SEC. 2. ANNUAL JOINT HEARING OF BUDGET COMMITTEES TO RECEIVE A PRESENTATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) after the date on which the Secretary of the Treasury submits to Congress the audited financial statement required under paragraph (1) of section 331(e) of title 31, United States Code, on a date agreed upon by the chairmen of the Budget Committees and the Comptroller General of the United States, the chairmen shall conduct a joint hearing to receive a presentation from the Comptroller General—

(1) reviewing the findings of the audit required under paragraph (2) of such section; and

(2) providing, with respect to the information included by the Secretary in the report accompanying such audited financial statement, an analysis of the financial position and condition of the Federal Government, including financial measures (such as the net operating cost, income, budget deficits, or budget surpluses) and sustainability measures (such as the long-term fiscal projection or social insurance projection) described in such report.

(b) PRESENTATION OF STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAO STRATEGIES AND MEANS.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall ensure that the presentation at each joint hearing conducted under subsection (a) is made in accordance with the Strategies and Means of the Government Accountability Office, to ensure that the presentation will provide professional, objective, fact-based, nonpartisan, nonideological, fair, and balanced information to the Members attending the hearing.

(c) RULES APPLICABLE TO HEARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each joint hearing conducted by the chairmen of the Budget Committees under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with Standing Rules of the Senate and the Rules of the House of Representatives which apply to such a hearing, including the provisions requiring hearings conducted by committees to be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage.

(2) PERMITTING PARTICIPATION BY SENATORS AND MEMBERS NOT SERVING ON BUDGET COMMITTEES.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Standing Rules of the Senate or the Rules of the House of Representatives, any Senator and any Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress) may participate in a joint hearing under subsection (a) in the same manner and to the same extent as a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives who is a member of either of the Budget Committees.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Budget Committees'' means the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirement under subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any audited financial statement under section 331(e)(1) of title 31, United States Code, submitted on or after the date of adoption of this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2123. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3237, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes.

SA 2124. Mr. COTTON proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2123 proposed by Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. SHELBY) to the bill H.R. 3237, supra.

SA 2125. Mr. HEINRICH (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 231, to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2123. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3237, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY PERSONNEL

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $231,000,000, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $28,900,000, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $218,500,000 to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $42,500,000 to respond to the events at the United States Capitol Complex on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For an additional amount for ''Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid'', $500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Refugee and Entrant Assistance'', $25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be for such activities for Afghan individuals within the United States who have been granted special immigrant status as described in section 602(b)(8) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note): *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE III

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

For an additional amount for ''Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate'', $7,832,856, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus: *Provided*, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be allocated in accordance with a spending plan submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENTS TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to Susan M. Wright, widow of Ronald Wright, late a Representative from the State of Texas, $174,000.

For payment to the heirs at law of Alcee Hastings, late a Representative from the State of Florida, $174,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Allowances and Expenses'', $11,650,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, which shall be for necessary expenses for business continuity and disaster recovery: *Provided*, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be allocated in accordance with a spending plan submitted to and approved by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries'', $37,495,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Capitol Police prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That of such amount, $3,600,000 may remain available until expended for retention bonuses: *Provided further*, That of such amount, up to $6,900,000 shall be made available for hazard pay for employees of the Capitol Police: *Provided further*, That of such amount, $1,361,300 shall be made available for the wellness program for the United States Capitol Police: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''General Expenses'', $33,169,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, and for related purposes: *Provided*, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Capitol Police prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That of such amount, $2,628,000 shall remain available until expended for physical protection barriers and various civil disturbance unit equipment: *Provided further*, That amounts provided under this heading in this Act for physical protection barriers may be transferred to and merged with the Capitol Police Building and Grounds Account of the Architect of the Capitol: *Provided further*, That of such amount, not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies and not less than $4,800,000 shall be available for protective details for Members of Congress, including Delegates and the Resident Commissioner to the Congress: *Provided further*, That of such amount, up to $2,500,000 may be transferred to ''Department of Justice—United States Marshals Service—Salaries and Expenses'' for the purpose of reimbursements for providing peer-to-peer and group counseling services to the Capitol Police and training and technical and related assistance necessary to establish a peer-to-peer and group counseling program within the Capitol Police: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for ''General Expenses'', $800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus: *Provided*, That of such amount, such sums as necessary may be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the same purposes by the Capitol Police prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE MUTUAL AID REIMBURSEMENTS

For an additional amount for ''United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements'', $35,396,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, for reimbursements for mutual aid and related training, including mutual aid and training provided under the agreements described in section 7302 of Public Law 108–458: *Provided*, That of such amount, up to $9,096,000 is available to be used for reimbursement to the United States Capitol Police's primary local law enforcement partners for mutual aid provided in response to the events of January 6, 2021: *Provided further*, That obligation of the funds made available under this heading in this Act be subject to notification to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and the Committee on House Administration of the amount and purpose of the expense within 15 days of obligation: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

WELLNESS PROGRAM

SEC. 301. (a) APPLICATION OF LAW.—The wellness program of the United States Capitol Police shall be known and designated as the ''Howard C. Liebengood Center for Wellness''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2021 and each succeeding fiscal year.

CAPITOL POLICE SALARY CAP ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 302. For the purposes of administering pay during calendar year 2021, the maximum annual payable rate for any member or civilian employee of the Capitol Police whose compensation includes overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) shall be set at Executive Schedule II at $199,300. Excluded from this limitation for calendar year 2021 shall be retention bonuses and hazard bonuses related to the events of January 6th.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Capital Construction and Operations'', $21,869,069, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, for necessary expenses of the Architect of the Capitol to supplement the funding made available in Public Law 116–136, as amended by section 159(3) of Public Law 116–159, and for the same purposes; and for related purchases for Congressional offices, including in Congressional Districts and State Offices, wherever located: *Provided*, That any funds transferred by the Architect to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be merged with and made available for the same purposes, and period of availability, as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds and Security'', $300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021: *Provided*, That of such amount $283,000,000 shall be for necessary upgrade or replacement of windows and doors in the Capitol Building and the House of Representatives and Senate office buildings on the Capitol grounds, as well as any related work to harden or enhance physical security of such structures: *Provided further*, That of such amount, $17,000,000 shall be for the purchase and installation of cameras at the Senate and House of Representatives office buildings for the purposes of safety and security: *Provided further*, That amounts necessary for the purpose in the preceding proviso may be transferred between the Architect of the Capitol and the United States Capitol Police, as needed: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 310. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act in prior fiscal years, this fiscal year, or any fiscal year thereafter may be used to install permanent, aboveground fencing around the perimeter, or any portion thereof, of the United States Capitol Grounds, as described in section 5102 of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 311. For fiscal years 2021 and 2022, subject to the approval of the Chairs and Ranking Members of Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Architect of the Capitol may accept contributions of, and may incur obligations and make expenditures out of available appropriations for, supplies, products, and services necessary to respond to an emergency involving the safety of human life or the protection of property, as determined or declared by the Capitol Police Board, which may be provided for the use of any office which is located within any building, grounds, or facility for which the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the maintenance, care, and operation, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis subject to the availability of funds.

TITLE IV

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in Afghanistan and to assist Afghan refugees: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For an additional amount for ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', $500,000,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding section 2(c)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(2)): *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF THE AFGHAN SPECIAL IMMIGRANT VISA PROGRAM

SEC. 401. (a) Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by amending clause (ii) to read as follows:

''(ii) was or is employed in Afghanistan on or after October 7, 2001, for not less than 1 year—

''(I) by, or on behalf of, the United States Government; or

''(II) by the International Security Assistance Force (or any successor name for such Force) in a capacity that required the alien—

''(aa) while traveling off-base with United States military personnel stationed at the International Security Assistance Force (or any successor name for such Force), to serve as an interpreter or translator for such United States military personnel; or

''(bb) to perform activities for the United States military personnel stationed at International Security Assistance Force (or any successor name for such Force);''; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)(ii)(I)(bb)—

(i) in the matter preceding subitem (AA), by inserting ''per denial or revocation'' after ''written appeal''; and

(ii) in subitem (AA), by inserting ''or thereafter at the discretion of the Secretary of State'' after ''in writing'';

(2) in paragraph (3)(F)—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2022'';

(B) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(i) by striking ''exhausted,,'' and inserting ''exhausted,''; and

(ii) by striking ''26,500'' and inserting ''34,500'';

(C) in clause (i), by striking ''December 31, 2022'' and inserting ''December 31, 2023;''; and

(D) in clause (ii), by striking ''December 31, 2022'' and inserting ''December 31, 2023;'';

(3) in paragraph (4)(A), by inserting '', including Chief of Mission approval,'' after ''so that all steps''; and

(4) in paragraph (13), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''January 31, 2023'' and inserting ''January 31, 2024''.

(b) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WAIVER OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR AFGHAN ALLIES

SEC. 402. (a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security may jointly issue a blanket waiver of the requirement that aliens described in section 602(b)(2) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101) undergo a medical exam under section 221(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(d)), or any other applicable provision of law, prior to issuance of an immigrant visa or admission to the United States.

(b) DURATION.—A waiver under subsection (a) shall be for a period of 1 year, and, subject to subsection (g), may be extended by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Homeland Security for additional periods, each of which shall not exceed 1 year.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—Upon exercising the waiver authority under subsection (a), or the authority to extend a waiver under subsection (b), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) REQUIREMENT FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION AFTER ADMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish procedures to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that any alien who receives a waiver of the medical examination requirement under this section completes such an exam not later than 30 days after the date on which the alien is admitted to the United States.

(2) CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien who receives a waiver of the medical examination requirement under this section shall be considered, at the time of admission to the United States, as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis.

(B) REMOVAL OF CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall remove the conditional basis of the alien's status upon the Secretary's confirmation that such alien has completed the medical examination and is not inadmissible under section 212(a)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(1)(A)).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the waiver authority under subsection (a) is exercised, or such waiver is 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.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this 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.

(g) SUNSET.—The authority under subsections (a) and (b) expires on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN SURVIVING SPOUSES AND CHILDREN

SEC. 403. (a) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Section 101(a)(27)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(D)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''an immigrant who is an employee'' and inserting ''an immigrant who—

''(i) is an employee''; and

(2) by striking ''grant such status;'' and inserting ''grant such status; or

''(ii) is the surviving spouse or child of an employee of the United States Government abroad: *Provided*, That the employee performed faithful service for a total of not less than 15 years or was killed in the line of duty;''.

(b) AFGHAN ALLIES PROTECTION ACT OF 2009.—Section 602(b)(2)(C) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii), by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as items (aa) and (bb), respectively, and moving such items 2 ems to the right;

(2) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, and moving such subclauses 2 ems to the right;

(3) in the matter preceding subclause (I), as redesignated, by striking ''An alien is described'' and inserting the following:

''(I) IN GENERAL.—An alien is described'';

(4) in clause (i)(I), as redesignated, by striking ''who had a petition for classification approved'' and inserting ''who had submitted an application to the Chief of Mission''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(II) EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS.—An application by a surviving spouse or child of a principal alien shall be subject to employment requirements set forth in subparagraph (A) as of the date of the principal alien's filing of an application for the first time, or if no application has been filed, the employment requirements as of the date of the principal alien's death.''.

(c) REFUGEE CRISIS IN IRAQ ACT OF 2007.—Section 1244(b)(3) of the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 (8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''described in subsection (b)'' and inserting ''in this subsection'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, and moving such subclauses 2 ems to the right;

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving such clauses 2 ems to the right;

(4) in the matter preceding clause (i), as redesignated, by striking ''An alien is described'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An alien is described'';

(5) in subparagraph (A)(i), as redesignated, by striking ''who had a petition for classification approved'' and inserting ''who submitted an application to the Chief of Mission''; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS.—An application by a surviving spouse or child of a principal alien shall be subject to employment requirements set forth in paragraph (1) as of the date of the principal alien's filing of an application for the first time, or if the principal alien did not file an application, the employment requirements as of the date of the principal alien's death.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall be effective on June 30, 2021, and shall have retroactive effect.

(e) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONVERSION OF PETITIONS FOR SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN IRAQIS

SEC. 404. (a) Section 2 of Public Law 110–242 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) DURATION.—The authority under subsection (a) shall expire on the date on which the numerical limitation specified under section 1244 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is reached.''.

(b) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The amount provided by this section is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', $1,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the sole purpose of restoring amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred for extraordinary law enforcement and related costs directly associated with protection of the President-elect from November 4, 2020 until the inauguration of the President-elect as President: *Provided*, That such reimbursement shall be provided only for costs that a State or local agency can document as being over and above the cost of normal law enforcement operations and as being directly attributable to the provision of protection described herein: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 601. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 604. Except for funds used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act shall only be used for the purposes specifically described herein.

SEC. 605. In this Act, the term ''coronavirus'' means SARS–CoV–2 or another coronavirus with pandemic potential.

SEC. 606. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 607. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

This Act may be cited as the ''Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021.''

SA 2124. Mr. COTTON proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2123 proposed by Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. SHELBY) to the bill H.R. 3237, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 17, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

(c) Report to Congress.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, including a classified annex, if necessary, on the Afghan special immigrant visa program as described in Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) and Section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2006 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The total number of visas issued under such program, disaggregated by fiscal year.

(B) With respect to principal aliens issued special immigrant visas under such program, a description of the types of roles performed for which such aliens earned eligibility for such visas.

(C) Information regarding the average processing times for visa applicants under such program, disaggregated by the fiscal year in which visa applications under the program were submitted.

(D) The number of individuals who have pending applications for visas under such program, including—

1) The number of individuals approved of the total number of applications processed by the Chief of Mission; and

(2) The number of successful appeals of the total number of application appeals filed.

(E) The estimated total number of individuals who have performed the requisite employment to apply for a visa under such program, but who have not yet applied for or received a visa, including a description of the methodology used to create such an estimate.

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

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

SA 2125. Mr. HEINRICH (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 231, to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Protecting Firefighters from Adverse Substances Act'' or the ''PFAS Act''.

SEC. 2. GUIDANCE ON HOW TO PREVENT EXPOSURE TO AND RELEASE OF PFAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and the heads of any other relevant agencies, shall—

(1) develop and publish guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on training, education programs, and best practices;

(2) make available a curriculum designed to—

(A) reduce and eliminate exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly referred to as ''PFAS'') from firefighting foam and personal protective equipment;

(B) prevent the release of PFAS from firefighting foam into the environment; and

(C) educate firefighters and other emergency response personnel on foams and non-foam alternatives, personal protective equipment, and other firefighting tools and equipment that do not contain PFAS; and

(3) create an online public repository, which shall be updated on a regular basis, on tools and best practices for firefighters and other emergency response personnel to reduce, limit, and prevent the release of and exposure to PFAS.

(b) CURRICULUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of developing the curriculum required under subsection (a)(2), the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration shall make recommendations to the Secretary of Homeland Security as to the content of the curriculum.

(2) CONSULTATION.—For the purpose of making recommendations under paragraph (1), the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration shall consult with interested entities, as appropriate, including—

(A) firefighters and other emergency response personnel, including national fire service and emergency response organizations;

(B) impacted communities dealing with PFAS contamination;

(C) scientists, including public and occupational health and safety experts, who are studying PFAS and PFAS alternatives in firefighting foam;

(D) voluntary standards organizations engaged in developing standards for firefighter and firefighting equipment;

(E) State fire training academies;

(F) State fire marshals;

(G) manufacturers of firefighting tools and equipment; and

(H) any other relevant entities, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration.

(c) REVIEW.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the guidance and curriculum required under subsection (a) is issued, and not less frequently than once every 3 years thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, shall review the guidance and curriculum and, as appropriate, issue updates to the guidance and curriculum.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to this Act.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to promulgate or enforce regulations under subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I have 5 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 29, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 29, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 29, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 29, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing nominations.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SUPERFUND, WASTE MANAGEMENT, AND REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

The Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Management, and Regulatory Oversight of the Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 29, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mackie McIntosh, a detailee with the Committee on Environment and Public Works, and Laura Gentile, Heather Dean, and Emily Tucker, who are fellows with the Committee on Environment and Public Works be given floor privileges for the duration of the consideration of H.R. 3684, the Invest in America Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2021

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Alexandra Davis:									
United States	Dollars				14,688.88				14,688.88
Sudan	Pounds		610.31						610.31
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		274.75						274.75
Senator Lindsey Graham:									
United States	Dollars				9,645.83				9,645.83
Israel	Shekel		888.56						888.56
Matt Rimkunas:									
United States	Dollars				12,494.02				12,494.02
Israel	Shekel		803.28						803.28
Senator Lisa Murkowski:									
United States	Dollars				2,492.95				2,492.95
Iceland	Krona		515.50						515.50
Matthew Hickey:									
United States	Dollars				2,492.95				2,492.95
Iceland	Krona		360.50						360.60
Delegation Expenses:*									
Sudan	Pounds						3,178.77		3,178.77
United Arab Emirates	Dirham						745.44		745.44
Delegation Expenses:*									
Israel	Shekel						11,879.73		11,879.73
Delegation Expenses:*									
Iceland	Krona						2,540.23		2,540.23
Total			3,452.90		41,814.63		18,344.17		63,611.70

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, July 23, 2021.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2021

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Tammy Duckworth:									
United States	Dollar				5,553.25				5,553.25
South Korea	Won		121.11						121.11
Senator Dan Sullivan:									
United States	Dollar				7,757.05				7,757.05
South Korea	Won		151.69						151.69
Jazmine Bonner:									
United States	Dollar				5,588.55				5,588.55
South Korea	Won		216.23						216.23
Kathryn Sudhoff:									
United States	Dollar				5,553.65				5,553.65
South Korea	Won		204.32						204.32
Elizabeth Banicki:									
United States	Dollar				5,588.55				5,588.55
South Korea	Won		152.57						152.57
Delegation Expenses:*									
South Korea	Won						5,863.73		5,863.73
Total			845.92		105,631.35		5,863.73		106,477.27

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

JACK REED,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Mar. 27, 2021.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2021

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Mathew Murray:									
United States	Dollar				9,128.12				9,128.12
Israel	Shekel		1,070.00						1,070.00
Delegation Expenses:*									
Israel	Shekel						4,002.46		4,002.46
Total			1,070.00		9,128.12		4,002.46		14,200.58

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

MARIA CANTWELL,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
July 13, 2021.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2021

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator William Cassidy:									
Panama	Balboa		23.00						23.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2021—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
United States	Dollar				4,160.05				4,160.05
Katie Hadji:									
Panama	Balboa		198.00						198.00
United States	Dollar				4,193.00				4,193.00
Delegation Expenses:*									
Panama	Dollar						635.01		635.01
Total			221.00		8,353.05		635.01		9,209.06

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

RON WYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, July 27, 2021.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2021

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Christopher Coons:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,205.08						1,205.08
Sudan	Pound		614.62						614.62
United States	Dollar				14,658.00				14,658.00
Thomas Mancinelli:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,203.63						1,203.63
Sudan	Pound		579.62						579.62
United States	Dollar				14,658.00				14,658.00
Senator Chris Van Hollen:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,311.61						1,311.61
Sudan	Pound		918.89						918.89
United States	Dollar				14,693.88				14,693.88
Delegation Expenses:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham						2,236.34		2,236.34
Sudan	Pound						9,536.33		9,536.33
Senator Christopher Coons:									
Republic of Korea	Won		850.00						850.00
United States	Dollar				6,874.45				6,874.45
Thomas Mancinelli:									
Republic of Korea	Won		857.47						857.47
United States	Dollar				5,518.55				5,518.55
Delegation Expenses:*									
Korea	Won						2,345.49		2,345.49
Senator Ted Cruz:									
Israel	Shekel		760.00						760.00
United States	Dollar				9,767.45				9,767.45
Omri Ceren:									
Israel	Shekel		1,102.70						1,102.70
United States	Dollar				9,128.12				9,128.12
Senator Bill Hagerty:									
Israel	Shekel		1,362.19						1,362.19
United States	Dollar				4,584.72				4,584.72
Robert Zarate:									
Israel	Shekel		1,592.92						1,592.92
United States	Dollar				3,563.72				3,563.72
Delegation Expenses:*									
Israel	Shekel						13,302.29		13,302.29
Senator Bill Hagerty:									
Guatemala	Quetzal		187.96						187.96
Mexico	Peso		271.35						271.35
United States	Dollar				4,319.84				4,319.84
Robert Zarate:									
Guatemala	Quetzal		187.96						187.96
Mexico	Peso		271.35						271.35
United States	Dollar				3,760.09				3,760.09
Delegation Expenses:*									
Guatemala	Quetzal						598.90		598.90
Mexico	Peso						922.00		922.00
Senator Christopher Murphy:									
Oman	Rial		700.78						700.78
Jordan	Dinar		955.84						955.84
United States	Dollar				10,845.65				10,845.65
Jessica Elledge:									
Oman	Rial		960.78						960.78
Jordan	Dinar		1,239.64						1,239.64
United States	Dollar				10,257.35				10,257.35
Delegation Expenses:*									
Oman	Rial						222.39		222.39
Jordan	Dinar						1,468.83		1,468.83
Senator Jeanne Shaheen:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		261.80						261.80
Georgia	Lari		438.50						438.50
United States	Dollar				6,226.05				6,226.05
Amy English:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		310.80						310.80
Georgia	Lari		461.51						461.51
United States	Dollar				6,358.65				6,358.65
Senator Rob Portman:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		245.11						245.11
Georgia	Lari		455.19						455.19
United States	Dollar				7,058.15				7,058.15
Wayne Jones:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		418.00						418.00
Georgia	Lari		647.61						647.61
United States	Dollar				6,226.00				6,226.00
Senator Christopher Murphy:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		782.00						782.00
United States	Dollar				6,354.85				6,354.85
Jessica Elledge:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		832.00						832.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2021—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
United States	Dollar				6,455.85				6,455.85
Delegation Expenses:*									
Ukraine	Hryvnia						2,054.93		2,054.93
Georgia	Lari						4,846.54		4,846.54
Total			21,986.91		145,083.32		43,760.09		210,830.32

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 503(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, July 22, 2021.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2021

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Jon Estridge:									
			405.00						405.00
					12,218.00				12,218.00
			364.00						364.00
Delegation Expenses:									
							789.00		789.00
									0.00
Brett Freedman:									
			976.70						976.70
			114.00						114.00
					12,344.25				12,344.25
									0.00
Mike Casey:									
			942.16						942.16
			615.17						615.17
					8,937.75				8,937.75
Delegation Expenses:*									
							4,138.52		4,138.52
									0.00
Brian Walsh:									
			1,043.05						1,043.05
					8,910.95				8,910.95
Total			4,460.08		42,410.95		4,927.52		51,798.55

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of state, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

MARK R. WARNER,
Chairman, Committee on Intelligence, July 20, 2021.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), REPUBLICAN LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2021

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Robert Karem:									
United States	Dollar				8,938.85				8,938.85
Greece	Euro		933.50						933.50
Belgium	Euro		606.50						606.50
Total			1,540.00		8,938.85				10,478.85

*Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

MITCH McCONNELL,
Republican Leader, July 19, 2021.

PROTECTING FIREFIGHTERS FROM ADVERSE SUBSTANCES ACT

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 55, S. 231.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 231) to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Protecting Firefighters from Adverse Substances Act'' or the ''PFAS Act''.

SEC. 2. GUIDANCE ON HOW TO PREVENT EXPOSURE TO AND RELEASE OF PFAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and the heads of any other relevant agencies, shall—

(1) develop and publish guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on training, education programs, and best practices to—

(A) reduce and eliminate exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly referred to as ''PFAS'') from firefighting foam and personal protective equipment; and

(B) prevent the release of PFAS from firefighting foam into the environment;

(2) develop and issue guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on

foams and non-foam alternatives, personal protective equipment, and other firefighting tools and equipment that do not contain PFAS; and

(3) create an online public repository, which shall be updated on a regular basis, on tools and best practices for firefighters and other emergency response personnel to reduce, limit, and prevent the release of and exposure to PFAS.

(b) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—In developing the guidance required under subsection (a), the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall consult with appropriate interested entities, including—

(1) firefighters and other emergency response personnel, including national fire service and emergency response organizations;

(2) impacted communities dealing with PFAS contamination;

(3) scientists, including public and occupational health and safety experts, who are studying PFAS and PFAS alternatives in firefighting foam;

(4) voluntary standards organizations engaged in developing standards for firefighter and firefighting equipment;

(5) State fire training academies;

(6) State fire marshals;

(7) manufacturers of firefighting tools and equipment; and

(8) any other relevant entities, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration.

(c) REVIEW OF GUIDANCE.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the guidance required under subsection (a) is issued, and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, shall review the guidance and, as appropriate, issue updates to the guidance.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to this Act.

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be withdrawn; that the Peters substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 2125), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Protecting Firefighters from Adverse Substances Act'' or the ''PFAS Act''.

SEC. 2. GUIDANCE ON HOW TO PREVENT EXPOSURE TO AND RELEASE OF PFAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and the heads of any other relevant agencies, shall—

(1) develop and publish guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on training, education programs, and best practices;

(2) make available a curriculum designed to—

(A) reduce and eliminate exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly referred to as ''PFAS'') from firefighting foam and personal protective equipment;

(B) prevent the release of PFAS from firefighting foam into the environment; and

(C) educate firefighters and other emergency response personnel on foams and non-foam alternatives, personal protective equipment, and other firefighting tools and equipment that do not contain PFAS; and

(3) create an online public repository, which shall be updated on a regular basis, on tools and best practices for firefighters and other emergency response personnel to reduce, limit, and prevent the release of and exposure to PFAS.

(b) CURRICULUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of developing the curriculum required under subsection (a)(2), the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration shall make recommendations to the Secretary of Homeland Security as to the content of the curriculum.

(2) CONSULTATION.—For the purpose of making recommendations under paragraph (1), the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration shall consult with interested entities, as appropriate, including—

(A) firefighters and other emergency response personnel, including national fire service and emergency response organizations;

(B) impacted communities dealing with PFAS contamination;

(C) scientists, including public and occupational health and safety experts, who are studying PFAS and PFAS alternatives in firefighting foam;

(D) voluntary standards organizations engaged in developing standards for firefighter and firefighting equipment;

(E) State fire training academies;

(F) State fire marshals;

(G) manufacturers of firefighting tools and equipment; and

(H) any other relevant entities, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration.

(c) REVIEW.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the guidance and curriculum required under subsection (a) is issued, and not less frequently than once every 3 years thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, shall review the guidance and curriculum and, as appropriate, issue updates to the guidance and curriculum.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to this Act.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to promulgate or enforce regulations under subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'').

The bill (S. 231), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

PROMOTING RIGOROUS AND INNOVATIVE COST EFFICIENCIES FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT AND ACQUISITIONS ACT OF 2021

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 80, S. 583.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 583) to promote innovative acquisition techniques and procurement strategies, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

S. 583

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Promoting Rigorous and Innovative Cost Efficiencies for Federal Procurement and Acquisitions Act of 2021'' or the ''PRICE Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) small business participation in the Federal marketplace is key to ensuring a strong industrial base;

(2) the Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–656) sets forth the requirement for the President to establish Government-wide goals for procurement contracts awarded to small businesses;

(3) each year, the Small Business Administration works with each Federal agency to set their respective contracting goals and publishes a scorecard to ensure that the total of all Federal agency goals meets the required targets for the Federal Government;

(4) the Department has received among the highest scorecard letter grades 10 years in a row and is the largest Federal agency to have such a track record;

(5) in virtually every segment of the economy of the United States, including the homeland security community, there are small businesses working to support the mission and playing a critical role in delivering efficient and innovative solutions to the acquisition needs of the Federal Government;

(6) the Procurement Innovation Lab of the Department—

(A) is aimed at experimenting with innovative acquisition techniques across the Homeland Security **[**enterprise**]** *Enterprise*;

(B) provides a forum to test new ideas, share lessons learned, and promote best practices;

(C) fosters cultural changes that promote innovation and managed risk taking through a continuous cycle of testing, obtaining feedback, sharing information, and retesting where appropriate; and

(D) aims to make the acquisition process more smooth and innovative within the construct of the Federal Acquisition Regulation for both the Federal Government and contractors; and

(7) despite progress in the adoption of new and better business practices by many Federal agencies, the overall adoption of modernized business practices and advanced

technologies across the Federal Government remains slow and uneven.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives.

(3) COUNCIL.—The term ''Council'' means the Chief Acquisition Officers Council established under section 1311 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Homeland Security.

(5) HOMELAND SECURITY ENTERPRISE *ENTERPRISE*.—The term ''Homeland Security [enterprise] *Enterprise*'' has the meaning given the term in section 2211(h) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 661(h)).

(6) SCORECARD.—The term ''scorecard'' means the scorecard described in section 868(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (15 U.S.C. 644 note).

(7) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(8) SMALL BUSINESS.—The term ''small business'' means—

(A) a qualified HUBZone small business concern, a small business concern, a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, or a small business concern owned and controlled by women, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632);

(B) a small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, as defined in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)); or

(C) a small business concern unconditionally owned by an economically disadvantaged Indian tribe or an economically disadvantaged Native Hawaiian organization that qualifies as a socially and economically disadvantaged small business concern, as defined in section 8(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(4)).

(9) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term ''Under Secretary'' means the Under Secretary for Management of the Department.

SEC. 4. PROCUREMENT INNOVATION LAB REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—The Under Secretary shall publish an annual report on a website of the Department on Procurement Innovation Lab projects that have used innovative techniques within the Department to accomplish—

(1) improving or encouraging better competition;

(2) reducing time to award;

(3) cost savings;

(4) better mission outcomes; or

(5) meeting the goals for contracts awarded to small business concerns under section 15(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)).

(b) EDUCATION.—The Under Secretary shall develop and disseminate guidance and offer training for contracting officers, contracting specialists, program managers, and other personnel of the Department, as determined appropriate by the Under Secretary, concerning when and how to use the innovative procurement techniques of the Department.

(c) BEST PRACTICES.—The Under Secretary shall share best practices across the Department and make available to other Federal agencies information to improve procurement methods and training, as determined appropriate by the Under Secretary.

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to be effective on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall convene the Council to examine best practices for acquisition innovation in contracting in the Federal Government, including small business contracting in accordance with the goals established under section 15(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)).

(b) WORKING GROUP.—The Council may form a working group to address the requirements of this section, which, if formed, shall—

(1) be chaired by the Administrator or a designee of the Administrator; and

(2) be composed of—

(A) the Chief Procurement Officer of the Department;

(B) Council members from—

(i) the General Services Administration;

(ii) the Department of Defense;

(iii) the Department of the Treasury;

(iv) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(v) the Department of Health and Human Services;

(vi) the Small Business Administration; and

(vii) such other Federal agencies as determined by the chair of the Council from among Federal agencies that have demonstrated significant, sustained progress using innovative acquisition practices and technologies, including for small business contracting, during each of the 3 years preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C) other employees, as determined appropriate by the chair of the Council, of Federal agencies with the requisite senior experience to make recommendations to improve Federal agency efficiency, effectiveness, and economy, including in promoting small business contracting.

(c) DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council, or a working group formed under subsection (b), shall—

(1) convene not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and thereafter on a quarterly basis until the Council submits the report required under subsection (d)(1); and

(2) conduct outreach with the workforce and the public in meeting the requirements under subsection (d)(1).

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes—

(A) innovative acquisition practices and applications of technologies that have worked well in achieving better procurement outcomes, including increased efficiency, improved program outcomes, better customer experience, and meeting or exceeding the goals under section 15(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)), and the reasons why those practices have succeeded;

(B) steps to identify and adopt transformational commercial business practices, modernized data analytics, and advanced technologies that allow decision making to occur in a more friction-free buying environment and improve customer experience; and

(C) any recommendations for statutory changes to accelerate the adoption of innovative acquisition practices.

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the means by which the findings and recommendations of the report have been disseminated under paragraph (3).

(3) PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF REPORT FINDINGS.—To promote more rapid adoption of acquisition best practices, the Administrator shall—

(A) publish the report required under paragraph (1) on the website of the Office of Management and Budget and on the Innovation Hub on the Acquisition Gateway or any successor Government-wide site available for increasing awareness of resources dedicated to procurement innovation; and

(B) encourage the head of each Federal agency to maintain a site on the website of the Federal agency for acquisition and contracting professionals, program managers, members of the public, and others as appropriate that is—

(i) dedicated to acquisition innovation; and

(ii) identifies—

(I) resources, including the acquisition innovation advocate and industry liaison of the Federal agency;

(II) learning assets for the workforce, including the findings and recommendations made in the report required under paragraph (1);

(III) events to build awareness and understanding of innovation activities;

(IV) award recognition programs and recent recipients; and

(V) upcoming plans to leverage innovative practices and technologies.

(e) EXPERTS.—In carrying out the duties of the Council under this section, the Council is [encourage] *encouraged* to consult with governmental and nongovernmental experts.

(f) TERMINATION.—The duties of the Council as set forth in this section shall terminate 30 days after the date on which the Council conducts the briefing required under subsection (d)(2).

Mr. HEINRICH. I further ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 583), as amended, was order to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 583

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Promoting Rigorous and Innovative Cost Efficiencies for Federal Procurement and Acquisitions Act of 2021'' or the ''PRICE Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) small business participation in the Federal marketplace is key to ensuring a strong industrial base;

(2) the Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–656) sets forth the requirement for the President to establish Government-wide goals for procurement contracts awarded to small businesses;

(3) each year, the Small Business Administration works with each Federal agency to

set their respective contracting goals and publishes a scorecard to ensure that the total of all Federal agency goals meets the required targets for the Federal Government;

(4) the Department has received among the highest scorecard letter grades 10 years in a row and is the largest Federal agency to have such a track record;

(5) in virtually every segment of the economy of the United States, including the homeland security community, there are small businesses working to support the mission and playing a critical role in delivering efficient and innovative solutions to the acquisition needs of the Federal Government;

(6) the Procurement Innovation Lab of the Department—

(A) is aimed at experimenting with innovative acquisition techniques across the Homeland Security Enterprise;

(B) provides a forum to test new ideas, share lessons learned, and promote best practices;

(C) fosters cultural changes that promote innovation and managed risk taking through a continuous cycle of testing, obtaining feedback, sharing information, and retesting where appropriate; and

(D) aims to make the acquisition process more smooth and innovative within the construct of the Federal Acquisition Regulation for both the Federal Government and contractors; and

(7) despite progress in the adoption of new and better business practices by many Federal agencies, the overall adoption of modernized business practices and advanced technologies across the Federal Government remains slow and uneven.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives.

(3) COUNCIL.—The term ''Council'' means the Chief Acquisition Officers Council established under section 1311 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Homeland Security.

(5) HOMELAND SECURITY ENTERPRISE.—The term ''Homeland Security Enterprise'' has the meaning given the term in section 2211(h) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 661(h)).

(6) SCORECARD.—The term ''scorecard'' means the scorecard described in section 868(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (15 U.S.C. 644 note).

(7) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(8) SMALL BUSINESS.—The term ''small business'' means—

(A) a qualified HUBZone small business concern, a small business concern, a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, or a small business concern owned and controlled by women, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632);

(B) a small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, as defined in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)); or

(C) a small business concern unconditionally owned by an economically disadvantaged Indian tribe or an economically disadvantaged Native Hawaiian organization that qualifies as a socially and economically disadvantaged small business concern, as defined in section 8(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(4)).

(9) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term ''Under Secretary'' means the Under Secretary for Management of the Department.

SEC. 4. PROCUREMENT INNOVATION LAB REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—The Under Secretary shall publish an annual report on a website of the Department on Procurement Innovation Lab projects that have used innovative techniques within the Department to accomplish—

(1) improving or encouraging better competition;

(2) reducing time to award;

(3) cost savings;

(4) better mission outcomes; or

(5) meeting the goals for contracts awarded to small business concerns under section 15(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)).

(b) EDUCATION.—The Under Secretary shall develop and disseminate guidance and offer training for contracting officers, contracting specialists, program managers, and other personnel of the Department, as determined appropriate by the Under Secretary, concerning when and how to use the innovative procurement techniques of the Department.

(c) BEST PRACTICES.—The Under Secretary shall share best practices across the Department and make available to other Federal agencies information to improve procurement methods and training, as determined appropriate by the Under Secretary.

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to be effective on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall convene the Council to examine best practices for acquisition innovation in contracting in the Federal Government, including small business contracting in accordance with the goals established under section 15(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)).

(b) WORKING GROUP.—The Council may form a working group to address the requirements of this section, which, if formed, shall—

(1) be chaired by the Administrator or a designee of the Administrator; and

(2) be composed of—

(A) the Chief Procurement Officer of the Department;

(B) Council members from—

(i) the General Services Administration;

(ii) the Department of Defense;

(iii) the Department of the Treasury;

(iv) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(v) the Department of Health and Human Services;

(vi) the Small Business Administration; and

(vii) such other Federal agencies as determined by the chair of the Council from among Federal agencies that have demonstrated significant, sustained progress using innovative acquisition practices and technologies, including for small business contracting, during each of the 3 years preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C) other employees, as determined appropriate by the chair of the Council, of Federal agencies with the requisite senior experience to make recommendations to improve Federal agency efficiency, effectiveness, and economy, including in promoting small business contracting.

(c) DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council, or a working group formed under subsection (b), shall—

(1) convene not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and thereafter on a quarterly basis until the Council submits the report required under subsection (d)(1); and

(2) conduct outreach with the workforce and the public in meeting the requirements under subsection (d)(1).

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes—

(A) innovative acquisition practices and applications of technologies that have worked well in achieving better procurement outcomes, including increased efficiency, improved program outcomes, better customer experience, and meeting or exceeding the goals under section 15(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)), and the reasons why those practices have succeeded;

(B) steps to identify and adopt transformational commercial business practices, modernized data analytics, and advanced technologies that allow decision making to occur in a more friction-free buying environment and improve customer experience; and

(C) any recommendations for statutory changes to accelerate the adoption of innovative acquisition practices.

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the means by which the findings and recommendations of the report have been disseminated under paragraph (3).

(3) PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF REPORT FINDINGS.—To promote more rapid adoption of acquisition best practices, the Administrator shall—

(A) publish the report required under paragraph (1) on the website of the Office of Management and Budget and on the Innovation Hub on the Acquisition Gateway or any successor Government-wide site available for increasing awareness of resources dedicated to procurement innovation; and

(B) encourage the head of each Federal agency to maintain a site on the website of the Federal agency for acquisition and contracting professionals, program managers, members of the public, and others as appropriate that is—

(i) dedicated to acquisition innovation; and

(ii) identifies—

(I) resources, including the acquisition innovation advocate and industry liaison of the Federal agency;

(II) learning assets for the workforce, including the findings and recommendations made in the report required under paragraph (1);

(III) events to build awareness and understanding of innovation activities;

(IV) award recognition programs and recent recipients; and

(V) upcoming plans to leverage innovative practices and technologies.

(e) EXPERTS.—In carrying out the duties of the Council under this section, the Council is encouraged to consult with governmental and nongovernmental experts.

(f) TERMINATION.—The duties of the Council as set forth in this section shall terminate 30 days after the date on which the Council conducts the briefing required under subsection (d)(2).

GOLD STAR CHILDREN'S DAY

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 328, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 328) designating August 1, 2021, as ''Gold Star Children's Day''.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 328) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

AMENDING THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR THE SENATE EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE CENTER

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 329, introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 329) amending the eligibility criteria for the Senate Employee Child Care Center.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HEINRICH. I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 329) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

RELATING TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE MIKE ENZI, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 330, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 330) relating to the death of the Honorable Mike Enzi, former Senator for the State of Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 330) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

HIP HOP CELEBRATION DAY

HIP HOP RECOGNITION MONTH

HIP HOP HISTORY MONTH

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 331, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 331) designating August 11, 2021, as ''Hip Hop Celebration Day'', designating August 2021 as ''Hip Hop Recognition Month'', and designating November 2021 as ''Hip Hop History Month''.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 331) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JULY 30, 2021

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10:30 a.m., Friday, July 30; that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3684; that all postcloture time on the motion to proceed expire at 11:30 a.m.; finally, that if the Jaddou nomination is confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the provisions of S. Res. 330 as a further mark of respect for the late Mike Enzi, the former Senator for the State of Wyoming.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:02 p.m., adjourned until Friday, July 30, 2021, at 10:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

THEA D. ROZMAN KENDLER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, VICE RICHARD ASHOOH.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RUSSELL L. MACK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RICKY N. RUPP

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. EVANS, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL R. FENZEL

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JAMES W. BIERMAN, JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. CARL P. CHEBI

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DOUGLAS A. SCHIESS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 716:

To be brigadier general

BRIG. GEN. DOUGLAS A. SCHIESS

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 29, 2021:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

FRANK A. ROSE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEBORAH G. ROSENBLUM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. PAUL T. CALVERT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DONNA W. MARTIN

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8088:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. DARSE E. CRANDALL, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. DANIEL W. DWYER

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. ANTHONY J. COTTON

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CHRISTOPHER J. MAHONEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN D. SKLENKA

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. MICHAEL A. MINIHAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. KEVIN B. SCHNEIDER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. TOM D. MILLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JAMES A. JACOBSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MARK E. WEATHERINGTON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ANTONIO M. FLETCHER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. GREGORY K. ANDERSON
BRIG. GEN. MILFORD H. BEAGLE, JR.
BRIG. GEN. MARK S. BENNETT
BRIG. GEN. GREGORY J. BRADY
BRIG. GEN. EDMOND M. BROWN
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY D. BROWN
BRIG. GEN. CURTIS A. BUZZARD
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. COLLINS
BRIG. GEN. KIMBERLY M. COLLOTON
BRIG. GEN. JOHNNY K. DAVIS
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS R. DREW
BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER L. EUBANK
BRIG. GEN. MARCUS S. EVANS
BRIG. GEN. BRIAN W. GIBSON
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS L. JAMES
BRIG. GEN. JOHN V. MEYER III
BRIG. GEN. DUANE R. MILLER
BRIG. GEN. ANTONIO V. MUNERA
BRIG. GEN. JOHN L. RAFFERTY, JR.
BRIG. GEN. JOSHUA M. RUDD
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH A. RYAN
BRIG. GEN. MICHELLE A. SCHMIDT
BRIG. GEN. JAMES M. SMITH
BRIG. GEN. BRETT G. SYLVIA
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM D. TAYLOR
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. THIGPEN
BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW J. VANWAGENEN
BRIG. GEN. JOEL B. VOWELL
BRIG. GEN. TODD R. WASMUND

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. DEREK N. LIPSON

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8044:

To be general

LT. GEN. ERIC M. SMITH

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be admiral

VICE ADM. DARYL L. CAUDLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. JAMES W. KILBY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. FRANK D. WHITWORTH III

SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL A. GUETLEIN

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MACMILLAN M. ACHU AND ENDING WITH ZACHARY L. ZORN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH VINCENT P. ADAMO AND ENDING WITH STEPHANY S. ZARIFA EWERS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN K. AHN AND ENDING WITH CRAIG M. ZINCK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JONATHAN V. ABUEG AND ENDING WITH AXEL A. ZENGOTITA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KURT C. ANTONIO AND ENDING WITH KARRIE E. WRAY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LORREN D. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH LEAH M. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF KJALL GOPAUL, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF GAVIN N. UNVERFEHRT, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ANDREA C. ALICEA AND ENDING WITH GIOVANNY F. ZALAMAR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIC B. ABDUL AND ENDING WITH CAMERON S. WOLTERSTORFF, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PETER P. ALERIA AND ENDING WITH D016099, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TRENTON G. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH AMANDA J. ZELNICK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SAIRA AHMED AND ENDING WITH ANTONIO B. ZIHERL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SEAN B. BAKER, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF NINA A. MCCOY, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF AARON T. HILL, JR., TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ALEXANDER L. AILER, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF NEIL J. MYRES, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MELISSA M. JOY, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JEFFREY C. SCHWAB, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BONNIE L. RIPORTELLA, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF WINSTON S. WILLIAMS, JR., TO BE COLONEL.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF RYAN M. OLEKSY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL .

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JUSTIN D. AMTHOR, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF RORY L. ALDRIDGE, TO BE COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF BRIAN D. TURNER, TO BE COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JARED K. STONE, TO BE COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JUSTIN K. SING, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL .

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ADAM M. KLEIN AND ENDING WITH ROBERT A. PETRICK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEFFREY D. PIZANTI AND ENDING WITH THOMAS E. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ANDREW P. BREKSA III AND ENDING WITH MATTHEW C. WARD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEFFREY BENNINGTON AND ENDING WITH CARMEN N. EHRET, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KATHRYN M. BALL AND ENDING WITH ANDREA H. FRANKS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH HEIDI E. COCHRAN AND ENDING WITH JOHN T. ZABLOCKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ANDREW R. KOTILA AND ENDING WITH LEONARD K. PAYNE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DUSTIN A. ELLIS AND ENDING WITH LAURA A. PRICE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATION OF CHANTAL J. BHAN, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KENNETH HELMAN AND ENDING WITH ERIN E. MEEHAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ANDREW T. RUCKER, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF VJ OMUNDSON, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW K. AHLERS AND ENDING WITH GRETCHEN L. WOODARD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DESERINE S. PRICEJORDAN AND ENDING WITH KELLY A. VARONFAKIS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ADAM S. BASHAW AND ENDING WITH SONJA M. M. LOHMEYER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CARMELITA S. FLEMING AND ENDING WITH CRAIG R. SCHOENE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JAMES E. COLEMAN, JR., TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF THEODORE M. MENKE, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EDWIN J. DUCAYET AND ENDING WITH KIPP T. TEAMEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 13, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATION OF KERRI R. FUHS, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JESSE D. KING, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RANDALL G. HODO AND ENDING WITH GAVIN A. SANJUME, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 15, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID W. DAVIS II AND ENDING WITH JONATHAN K. MARKRICH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 15, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GLENN M. EBERHART AND ENDING WITH STEVEN J. PETRACEK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 15, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SCOTT A. ASAKEVICH AND ENDING WITH DANIELLE J. WILHELM, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 15, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEFFREY BENSON AND ENDING WITH ELMER F. RILEY III, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 15, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROBERT J. ALWINE II AND ENDING WITH DARREN S. WALL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 15, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JULIA L. AZURIN AND ENDING WITH MARYELLEN V. WETMORE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 15, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RYAN A. BAUM AND ENDING WITH DAWN L . WYNN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 15, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BERNARD H. HOFMANN AND ENDING WITH HOI S. WONG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 15, 2021.

SPACE FORCE

SPACE FORCE NOMINATION OF JOHN P. SMAIL, TO BE COLONEL.

FOREIGN SERVICE

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEANNE FRANCES BAILEY AND ENDING WITH BRUCE J. ZANIN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 13, 2021.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RUSSELL ANTHONY DUNCAN AND ENDING WITH MARK CLAYTON PRESCOTT, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 27, 2021.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATION OF MARC CLAYTON GILKEY.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SUSANNAH HOLMES AND ENDING WITH AARON RODGERS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 27, 2021.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GABRIEL J. ALLISON AND ENDING WITH AMANDA M. ZEIDAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 22, 2021.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH WADE C. MARTIN AND ENDING WITH FERNANDO OSPINA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JUNE 22, 2021.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. GREG STANTON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 27, 2021

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I want to commend Chair DELAURO and Chair PINGREE for their work on this bill and the significant progress it makes in addressing so many issues that have impacted tribes across the nation, including Arizona.

This is by far the most funding provided to tribal nations in the history of our country, and I appreciate your commitment to consulting with tribal governments as this bill was drafted

The bill before us includes funding for staffing newly opened health facilities. Very near my district, the River People's Health Center, located on the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community Reservation, is one of these new facilities.

I am grateful it would fully fund the Indian Health Service's (IHS) request for staff at the River People Health Center, and that language is included to ensure the facility will receive staffing funding should the opening date come earlier than IHS currently projects.

However, I also understand that the Community has raised concerns with the IHS that the funding request does not include 11 positions that are in the original authorized staffing plan for the Health Center.

Unfortunately, while the Community sent a letter more than two months ago requesting clarification and justification for this discrepancy, they have yet to receive a response.

While this issue is being worked out between the Community and IHS, I would ask that the Committee continue to work with me to ensure the final bill will fully fund the authorized staffing levels and 638 contracts for the newly-opened facilities, as agreed to in the final contract between the tribe and the federal government.

Chairwoman Chellie Pingree:

I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona for raising this concern and for his consistent support for strong funding for Tribal Nations. I am proud to say that our subcommittee has strongly supported Tribal priorities and programs, because we know that these accounts are still far underfunded and oversubscribed.

I also want to thank him for his support of the Indian Health Services' River People's Health Center on the Salt River Reservation. I am very pleased that this bill provides the funding necessary to open this new facility and others across the nation. With the pandemic still raging in many parts of the Country, it is essential that we get these facilities up and running as soon as possible.

Staffing for new facilities is an issue we closely monitor. We look forward to updates on negotiations between the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community and IHS and will work with our colleagues in the Senate as the situation evolves.

I thank Madam Chair for her support. I look forward to working with her and supporting the wellbeing of our Tribal communities.

IN RECOGNITION OF ASHLEE WARD ON HER INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete, coach, and Northeastern Pennsylvania native Ashlee Ward. Ashlee will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame in 2021 for her distinct athletic achievements in the sport of track and field. She and her fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

At Meyers High School, Ashlee was a star member of the track and field team. She held the records in high jump and discus. At the PIAA District 2 Championship in 2007, she was the high jump champion and placed fourth in discus. She went on to take eighth place in high jump at the PIAA State Championship. The following year, Ashlee again came out on top to take first place in high jump at the District 2 Championship, as well as second place in discus. She was sixth in the state for the high jump. In 2009, she placed second in high jump and third in discus at the District Championships and ninth in the state for high jump. Her senior year, she was crowned the District 2 Champion in both discus and high jump, and she was second in the state for high jump and fourth in discus.

While at Misericordia University, she held the school records in high jump and discus as well as the Middle Atlantic Conference indoor and outdoor high jump records. Her freshman year, at the MAC Indoor Championships, she was runner-up in high jump, and at the MAC Outdoor Championship, she was named Field Athlete of the Year and Champion in high jump and discus. At the NCAA Outdoor qualifier, she was 12th in high jump; at the Eastern College Athletic Conference Indoor Championship, she placed sixth in the high jump; and at the Outdoor Championship, she earned All-ECAC outdoor honors after placing fifth in the high jump, as well as 11th in discus.

Her sophomore year, she was named the MAC Outdoor Champion in high jump and discus as well as the MAC Indoor Runner Up in high jump. She also participated in the Indoor and Outdoor ECAC Championships and the NCAA District III Outdoor Championships. As a junior, she continued to dominate the MAC as the Indoor Champion in high jump and the Outdoor Champion in high jump and discus. She also placed in the top five at both the indoor and outdoor ECAC Championships in high jump.

Ashlee had an incredibly successful senior season. She was the MAC Indoor High Jump Champion as well as the MAC Outdoor High Jump Champion and runner up in discus. She went on to compete at the ECAC Outdoor Championships, winning the gold in high jump and placing seventh in discus. She triumphed at the NCAA Division III Indoor and Outdoor Championships, placing first in high jump at both contests. For her efforts, she was named the NCAA Division III Outdoor Track and Field Women's Athlete of the Year for the Mideast Region.

It is an honor to recognize Ashlee on her induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May her story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

IN HONOR OF GARY'S BAR-B-CUE

HON. TED BUDD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the time-tested excellence of Gary's Bar-B-Cue, a local favorite and culinary staple of the town of China Grove.

The North Carolina barbecue place, owned and operated by Gary Ritchie, celebrated 50 years of business on April 21, 2021. The restaurant's popularity and longevity can largely be attributed to Gary's principled commitment to "Good food, good service, and a clean restaurant," Gary's Bar-B-Cue epitomizes the core American values of hard work, determination, and generosity that fuel small business success and turn paying customers into lifelong friends.

Like many business owners, Gary Ritchie's start in the barbecue business began before he opened his own shop. After six years of working in curb service at Johnson's Barbecue, Gary converted a former Gulf Oil service station into his own restaurant, eventually expanding the venue's capacity three times. Gary's Bar-B-Cue now accommodates up to 216 diners. The building's seating expansion testifies not only to business success, but to Gary's aim to make everyone feel at home in his restaurant.

Gary's is a family business—but not just because Gary and Sylvia Ritchie married the

year before they opened the restaurant. While the Ritchies have worked together throughout their restaurant's tenure, Gary and his staff make a point of treating every customer like kin, and many customers keep coming back because of the friendly service. Some might even say that Gary's barbecue dip is the only sauce around that runs thicker than blood.

For Gary, his family, and staff, the business was never merely about turning a profit. Over the decades, Gary's has become much more than just a restaurant serving up delicious southern food and barbecue. The China Grove establishment regularly hosts community organizations and groups that come for a good meal—yes—but foremost to belong Through it all, Gary seems to have had his sights set on something loftier than pulled pork-namely, making every diner in his restaurant feel known and respected, regardless of where they come from, the clothes on their back, or even their political affiliation.

In a culture of heightened fear, animosity, and division, perhaps we could learn a thing or two from the slow-cooked wisdom of Gary Ritchie: ''The easiest thing in the world is to be nice to people. It don't cost you nothing.'' Please join me in celebrating the enduring success of Gary Ritchie and Gary's Bar-B-Cue.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNION MEDICAL CENTER

HON. RALPH NORMAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Union Medical Center in Union, South Carolina.

Founded as the Wallace Thomas Hospital in 1921, Union Medical Center is a 143-bed acute care hospital that has provided critical medical services to the citizens of Union County throughout the last century. Residents are undoubtedly safer as a result of the high quality care provided here.

Union Medical Center has stood the test of time and has consistently risen above and beyond public health challenges to meet the needs of its community. In 2015, under the leadership of President Paul Newhouse, Union Medical Center overcame financial distress and joined the Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System, providing patients with greater access to enhanced services, multi-specialty physicians, and more advanced technologies.

More recently, through the Healthy Outcomes Program, Union Medical Center has worked to meet the needs of uninsured patients and help them purchase lifesaving medications and supplies such as insulin and glucometers. Union Medical Center has also implemented a telestroke program to provide quick, high level stroke care for patients. The hospital's commitment to excellence in treating patients with symptoms of a stroke resulted in the earning of Acute Stroke Ready certification from Det Norske Veritas, an international certifier.

Doctors, nurses, and other employees at Union Medical Center have worked tirelessly through the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic to save countless lives throughout the rural county. I commend these healthcare workers for their selfless and brave sacrifices. These heroes deserve our deepest gratitude.

On behalf of the 5th Congressional District of South Carolina, I congratulate Union Medical Center on 100 years of outstanding service. I am grateful for their ongoing investments in the future of healthcare in Union County, and I look forward to a new century of continued medical excellence.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 231; NAY on Roll Call No. 232; NAY on Roll Call No. 233; NAY on Roll Call No. 234; YEA on Roll Call No. 235; NAY on Roll Call No. 236; YEA on Roll Call No. 237; YEA on Roll Call No. 238; NAY on Roll Call No. 239; YEA on Roll Call No. 240; and NAY on Roll Call No. 241.

IN RECOGNITION OF JACQUELINE HARDWICK ON HER INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete, coach, and Northeastern Pennsylvania native Jacqueline Hardwick. Jacqueline will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame in 2021 for her distinct athletic achievements in the sport of basketball. She and her fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

While at Dallas High School, Jacqueline excelled on the basketball team. Her sophomore year, she was selected as a Division II All-Star, and her team won the Wyoming Valley Conference Sportsmanship Award while also being named the WVC Division II Champions for the first time since 1985. Her junior year, she was named WVC Division II Player of the Year, and the team won the District II Class 3A Championship. As a senior, she reached a high school career total of 1,134 points and was named WVC Division II Times Leader All-Star. That same year, her team won the WVC Division II Championship. Jacqueline was also a key player on the soccer team; she was named a WVC Division D All-Star her freshman and sophomore years and a WVC District A All-Star her junior year. She helped lead the team to a Division D Championship her freshman year and to District 2 Playoffs her junior year. Her senior year, her team was crowned the District A Champions.

Jacqueline continued her athletic career on the basketball court at Albright College. Her junior year, she was named Albright College's Most Outstanding Women's Basketball Player. During her collegiate career, she scored 1,016 points, and she helped the team make its first Division II NCAA tournament appearance in school history. In 2008, Jacqueline was recognized by Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

After graduating, she was hired at Kenwood High School with the Baltimore County Public Schools as a special education teacher, and she also coached the junior varsity girls' basketball team. From 2009 to 2013, she played semi-professional basketball with the Baltimore Starz in the Women's Eastern Basketball Alliance. Even with the demands of a semi-professional carrier, she continued to coach at Kenwood High School, serving as the assistant coach for the girls' varsity basketball team from 2009 to 2013. From 2011 to 2014, she coached Allied Soccer, and in 2013, she was named head coach of Kenwood's girls' varsity basketball head coach, a position she held until 2015.

It is an honor to recognize Jacqueline on her induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May her story and athletic and coaching careers serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

IN HONOR OF DUWAYNE AMEN

HON. TED BUDD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary career of duWayne Amen.

duWayne is retiring from his position as Director of Facilities at Summit School in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. duWayne started at Summit School in 1976 with an acute skill for all things mechanical. In the following 45 years, duWayne became ingrained in nearly every aspect of Summit's community and physical development, as he oversaw a number of expansion projects within the school.

Madam Speaker, it is not often that the influence of an individual's career is physically visible, but one walk through Summit School's campus is a testament to duWayne's hard work and dedication. Men like duWayne are hard to come by, and everyone who met him is better for it, myself included.

When asked about the way he hopes to be remembered, duWayne responded: ''That I was professional-minded, to the point of being a perfectionist. But I enjoyed a good laugh. I wanted always to make things better than I found them. And that I really care about people, especially children.'' This is exactly how I remember duWayne and his work during my years at Summit.

You see, duWayne and I started about the same time, except he was graduating from Wake Forest University and I was starting kindergarten. duWayne was my bus driver, and because we lived on a farm so far away, we really got to know each other on those long drives. A lot of my love for the woodshop, mechanical shop, and life in general, came from duWayne, and I'm very grateful for him.

Madam Speaker, please join me in thanking and honoring duWayne Amen and in wishing him well as he embarks on the next season of life.

HONORING JENNIFER CARRUTHERS AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jennifer Carruthers as Iowan of the Week. Jen is a female LGBTQ entrepreneur, strong advocate, dedicated mentor and passionate community leader for Iowa.

Born and raised in Rock Island, IL, Jen studied at St. Ambrose University in Davenport, IA receiving a Bachelor's Degree in Business Management with a focus on Urban Economic Development. She then went on to make her home in Des Moines, spending the last decade advocating for marginalized communities. Through her business 11 Eleven Productions, she was pivotal in launching and developing the female-led barber shop, Dapper DSM. Jen also founded Drag King DSM, which draws top performers and sell-out crowds in a marginalized art form. Over the last 10 years at Girls Rock! Des Moines, she has developed programming which now offers two summer camps and year-round services including the second all-female-led recording studio in the country. Her outstanding leadership in Iowa has been deservedly recognized by multiple community organizations.

Jen has been instrumental organizing and leading Capital City Pride (CCP), which has become the largest LGBTQ+ gathering in Iowa and one of the fastest growing Pride's in the country.

During her time leading Capital City Pride, the COVID–19 pandemic changed the way communities celebrate, but Jen knew the importance of celebrating Pride together. In 2020, she led the board in putting together some of their most beloved Pride Fest events virtually to ensure LGBTQ+ community-building continued. This programming engaged just shy of 30,000 people, providing critical connectivity during the height of the pandemic.

This June, Jen led the Capital City Pride board through 30 Days of Pride remaining cognizant of COVID–19. Events held across Des Moines included a mix of online and in person events allowing people to participate to their comfort level. Some popular additions this year included a Downtown Scavenger Hunt, the Rainbow Safari at Blank Park Zoo, Ride in Movie night at the Science Center and a Drive Thru Parade with Outdoor Concert at Waterworks Park. Favorites from year's past like the Silent Disco, Pet Parade and Pride Night with the I-Cubs brought people together in familiar ways.

As June and 30 Days of Pride ended this year, it culminated with another Drag King DSM production. But Jen is just getting started; started in another year of advocating, of educating, of learning, of uplifting others, and most of all, another year of celebrating Pride.

I look forward to 2022 and beyond to see what Jen will accomplish for the Iowa community, and it is my honor to name Jennifer Carruthers our Iowan of the Week.

TRIBUTE TO NEIL ADKERSON

HON. BARRY LOUDERMILK

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who exemplified the hard-working, blue collar life that is the backbone of our Nation. On February 23, of this year, the Lord called Neil Adkerson to his heavenly home at the young age of forty-six; but, in those forty-six years, Neil achieved the most important aspects of the American dream.

Coming from a childhood where love was plentiful, but means were scarce, Neil understood early the values of family bonds, of a strong work ethic, and of self-reliance. He never sought fame, and always shied away from recognition. Anytime he helped a friend or neighbor, which was often, he always did it with a smile. Neil worked long hours to make a modest living, and never complained about his life. He lived within his means, so he could provide for his family. His focus was on providing a happy, loving upbringing for his three stepsons, to which he only ever referred to as his sons. They are, in his words, his greatest contribution to this world.

Even in hard times, Neil always greeted people with a humble smile and a kind word. The one thing that that could raise his ire was someone disparaging the country that he loved dearly; and, even then, he would simply tell them why he believed America is the greatest country on earth, because it had given a poor boy from North Georgia so much freedom and opportunity.

In short, Neil Adkerson was a good man who loved God, loved his family, and loved his country. That, Madam Speaker, is the very essence of what it means to be an American.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROBERT ''BOB'' MOSES

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Mr. Robert Parris Moses.

Robert "Bob" Parris Moses was a civil rights leader, educational advocate, and pioneer in grassroots community organizing whose efforts played a key role in helping Mississippians gain basic rights.

Moses, a New York native, was a field secretary for SNCC in Mississippi during the 1960s. He also served as co-director of the Council of Federated Organizations, which used community organizing as a tool to launch voter registration projects across the state. COFO served as an umbrella for an alliance between the SNC, the Congress of Racial Equality and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and helped focus civil rights efforts in the state. COFO was known for its young organizers' door-to-door canvassing, voter registration preparation and workshops, and actual registration attempts in Mississippi.

In response to the state Democratic Party denying access to Black Mississippians, Moses, along with Fannie Lou Hamer, Ella Baker and others created the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. The effort created national attention at the 1964 National Democratic Convention as conflict developed over whether to recognize the integrated party or the traditional party. New party members ultimately failed at being seated as voting members of the 1964 convention, but their efforts brought new attention to the plight of African Americans in Mississippi and other Southern states and ultimately led to a revolution in the national Democratic Party on racial issues.

In 2000, Moses was honored by both the Mississippi House and Senate, whose members in past years had passed laws that he fought to overturn denying voting rights and other basic rights to African Americans. On July 25, 2021, Moses died at the tender age of 86. Bob Moses was quiet, meticulous, effective visionary, and leader. His contributions to the State of Mississippi should not be forgotten.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Robert Moses for his dedication to serving his community.

IN RECOGNITION OF PAUL LUPINSKI ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete, coach, and Northeastern Pennsylvania native Paul Lupinski. Paul will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame in 2021 for his distinct athletic and coaching achievements in the sports of soccer, basketball, golf, swimming, baseball, and football. He and his fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

At Tunkhannock Area High School, Paul was a standout multi-sport athlete, earning letters in soccer, golf, basketball, swimming, and baseball. He was named All-Conference in soccer, swimming, and baseball, and his senior year, he received All-State Honors in swimming. In the pool, he set school records in the 50 freestyle, 100 freestyle, and 200 freestyle relay, and he won three district gold medals, one in the 50 freestyle and two in the 100 freestyle. In 1995, he went on to swim at the state championships, placing third in the 100 free and fourth in the 50 free. That year he was named to the High School Academic All-American Team. He was named to the 1994 and 1995 Times Leader Wyoming Valley Conference Swimming All-Star Team, as well as the 1995 Wyoming Valley Conference Baseball All-Star Team. He was also a Dutch Keller and Procter and Gamble Scholarship recipient.

At the end of Paul's senior year in baseball, he suffered a stroke caused by endocarditis due to a defective aortic valve. However, he was determined to honor his commitment to

swim for Penn State University that fall. He made an impressive recovery and went on to have a collegiate swimming career. He placed third in the 200 free relay at the 1997 Big Ten Conference Meet, and he was named Academic All-Big Ten athlete for the 1996–1997 season.

Paul's heart condition was monitored as he swam for two seasons at Penn State, but there were still signs of leakage in his heart. Despite deciding to give up swimming, he went on to play fall baseball for Penn State, and, in the spring, he was the last person cut from the team. In 1999, Paul graduated with a degree in chemical engineering.

While monitoring his heart condition after two open heart surgeries, Paul stays active and encourages young people to reach their full potential in sport. He has coached junior high baseball, age group swimming, rec league soccer, baseball, and basketball. He has served as the Tunkhannock Youth Soccer Commissioner and the Tunkhannock Youth Basketball Association Treasurer. He was on the board of the Wyoming County United Way and a trustee of the Center Moreland United Methodist Church. Paul shared his story of perseverance and overcoming adversity with the students of his alma mater as the keynote speaker of the Tunkhannock High School Honors Banquet.

It is an honor to recognize Paul on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his unique story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to future Pennsylvania students striving for personal excellence.

IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE MARGIE RICE

HON. ALAN S. LOWENTHAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of the Honorable Margie Rice, long time Mayor and Council Member of the City of Westminster, California, who passed away on Sunday, July 25, 2021, at the age of 92.

Mayor Rice served on the Westminster City Council for 22 years, including 12 years as the city's elected mayor.

Prior to that, Margie Rice served as a Trustee on the Westminster School District for 17 years. Up until her death, she served on the Board of Directors for the Midway City Sanitation District for 30 years.

In 2019, I was honored to join Margie and other board members in celebrating the 80th Anniversary of the Midway Sanitation District.

Mayor Rice was an active community leader and a public servant. She was passionate, dedicated, focused, hardworking, and above all, outspoken.

She was a force to be reckoned with—a force for good for the city and the community she cared deeply about.

Margie Rice dedicated her life to advocating for the needs of the community and she achieved many results for the residents and businesses of Westminster.

Among her legacy is the building of the Westminster Rose Center Theater, a 16,000–square-foot performing arts center for the whole community to enjoy. It was her brainchild that is now one of the jewels of Westminster.

Margie was born in Alabama, but she called Westminster home for more than 60 years.

She was married at 16 and had her first child at 17. Together with her husband, they moved to Santa Barbara, California before settling in Westminster, just shortly before the city's incorporation.

Margie worked as a grapes picker before finding a good job with a fiberglass manufacturer. She was also a homemaker and an avid volunteer.

She volunteered with her children's school PTA, served as the president of the local Little League, and taught at Sunday School.

Despite all the things she did and even during her time serving on the City Council, she always made time for her children and her family.

Margie Rice lived in her Westminster house for 64 years. She is survived by two of her four children, 19 grandchildren, 23 great grandchildren and 12 great-great grandchildren.

Mayor Margie Rice was as a pioneer, a public servant, and a community leader who loved and cared for the Westminster community with all her heart.

The residents in Westminster along with many people and communities across the 47th Congressional District will remember Margie Rice.

She will be dearly missed.

IN HONOR OF DOUG LEWIS

HON. TED BUDD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the legacy of Douglas Roger Lewis, who passed away in Winston-Salem, NC on April 2nd, 2021.

Doug Lewis spent his life empowering later generations to flourish as equipped leaders. Beginning his career in Buffalo, NY, where he was born, Doug took a position as a teacher at the Nichols School. He later taught in Pittsburgh, PA at Shady Side Academy before moving to North Carolina in 1957.

Doug came to Winston-Salem to serve as the headmaster of the Summit School, a role he faithfully carried out for the next 33 years. Working tirelessly to build on the foundation of his predecessors, Summit School grew by leaps and bounds. Under Doug's leadership, the school expanded by adding a junior high building and gymnasium in 1962, a science center and another gymnasium in 1977, a teaching and learning center in 1984, and a middle school building in 1986.

For Doug, working as an educator was far more than a job or a career, it was his calling. This was no secret to the countless students and staff who knew Doug as a friend, mentor, and encourager. The same was true for Bingle, Doug's wife, who also dedicated her life to education, working alongside her husband at Summit as a French teacher. Of Doug, his successor Dr. Sandra Adams, remarked, "Mr. Lewis was above all a man of vision. He saw possibilities. And because he saw possibilities he was rarely satisfied."

It was this same visionary drive that propelled Doug's work to fulfill his statement of Summit School's mission, "Here we nourish all who come, especially children. We answer needs, enliven hopes, spur talents."

Our Nation is better today—and tomorrow will be brighter—because of people like Doug Lewis. As a student at Summit School, Doug was my principal, and I count myself a beneficiary of his leadership. It would be impossible for me to forget his warm and generous spirit, extending not only to his beloved students, but even to wildlife. I will always treasure my memories of him with the squirrels and chipmunks that he befriended, to the point that they even accompanied him on his walks around campus, sometimes riding the shoulders of his tweed jackets.

May we all live with gratitude for the life of Doug Lewis. Please join me in celebrating his memory and work.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 218.

RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS OF SEVERAL CHURCHES IN MY DISTRICT

HON. JASON CROW

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the efforts of several churches in my district that worked tirelessly to provide relief, support, and resources to their communities during the COVID–19 pandemic.

Churches provide essential support in our community during the pandemic, far beyond the call of duty. They hosted food banks for those in need, provided financial help to those struggling to make ends meet, and sought out opportunities to support the social, spiritual, and emotional needs of members.

Our community is better because of them and I recognize the volunteers who sacrificed their time, energy, and own well-being to provide relief to those who needed a lifeline extended to them. In a time of fear, they built a network of hope.

I thank the staff, volunteers, and members of Iglesia Amistad, Mosaic Church, Iglesia Palabra en Acción, Iglesia Ciudad de Dios, Confluence Ministries, Roca Fuerte, Iglesia Orchard, El renuevo, Northern Hills Church, the Colorado Multiethnic Coalition, and Renewal Christian Center.

The impact of this outreach on our community is profound. I commend all involved for their ongoing effort to ensure that no one gets left behind.

IN RECOGNITION OF ERIC SPEECE ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete, coach, and Northeastern Pennsylvania native Eric Speece. Eric will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame in 2021 for his distinct athletic achievements in the sport of football. He and his fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

Eric first stepped on the football field as a member of the West Pittston Rams mini football team. He helped lead the team to two championships, one in 1976 and one in 1978. He played Little League Baseball for Halls Nursery/Millers Economy; his team won the championship in 1979. He also wrestled in junior high.

Eric attended Wyoming Area High School, where he was a key player on the football team. While in high school, he gained over 1700 rushing yards and scored 26 touchdowns. In 1982, he lettered in football and received an honorable mention All-Scholastic. In 1983, he lettered and was named to the first team All-Scholastic as a running back. That year, he rushed for 1100 yards and scored 20 touchdowns. He was a leading scorer in the Wyoming Valley Conference with 20 touchdowns, a safety, and a two-point conversion. For his efforts, the Citizens' Voice named him Offensive Player of the Year, and he was named All-Conference VFW Player of the Year and WVC Second Leading Rusher. He played on the UNICO West Team, and in 2009, he was inducted into the Wyoming Area Ring of Pride. In addition to football, Eric played basketball and ran track.

Eric continued his football and academic careers at Lock Haven University. His freshman year he was the team's leading rusher and started seven games, He lettered in 1984–1985 and had 122 carries for 585 yards, five touchdowns, and one receiving touchdown. He then transferred to Bloomsburg University where he lettered in football in 1987 and 1989. While at Bloomsburg, he had 405 rushing yards with one touchdown and 90 yards receiving with one touchdown.

After graduating from college, Eric continued to pursue his passion for football. He played adult flag football from 1990 to 2006 in the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton area. In 2000, he joined the coaching staff of his alma mater, Wyoming Area. He also returned to West Pittston Rams mini football as coach from 1990 to 2006; his teams made the playoffs nine out of his ten seasons with the team. In 2000, they were the Super Bow1 runners-up.

It is an honor to recognize Eric on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I was absent due to a delay coming to the floor. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 238.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, for vote on final passage of H.R. 4346, had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 239.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF COLONEL MARVIN WALKER AS COMMANDER OF THE ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I ask for the House's attention to recognize the retirement of Colonel Marvin Walker today as Commander of the Anniston Army Depot.

Colonel Walker earned his undergraduate degree from Dillard University and his graduate degrees from the U.S. War College and Webster University. He is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, the Joint Combined Warfighting School, and the United States Air War College.

In 1996, Colonel Walker received his commission in the Ordnance Corps. During his illustrious career, Colonel Walker held leadership posts around the world in defense of our Nation to include command at the company and battalion level. Colonel Walker repeatedly served our Nation in combat, deploying to Kuwait once, Iraq twice, and commanding the 3–401st Army Field Support Battalion in Afghanistan.

He has received numerous awards and decorations in service to our Nation—including the Bronze Star Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, and the Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters—but no amount of awards could capture the valor, bravery, and commitment he has provided to our Nation, nor the incalculable debt we owe back to him.

Colonel Walker has served honorably as the 36th commander of the Anniston Army Depot since July 2019, where he has overseen an annual $850M operating revenue in support of Warfighter readiness and has led a workforce of 3,000 personnel. He has earned the respect and admiration of all those serving at the Depot and led with great fidelity to our Nation, It is a great privilege to call the Anniston Army Depot part of Alabama's Third District, and a tremendous honor to have had Colonel Walker commanding the post.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Colonel Walker on his retirement and distinguished service to the Anniston Army Depot, the United States Army, and our Nation.

YOUTH, PEACE, AND SECURITY ACT INTRODUCTION

HON. GRACE MENG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce the reintroduction of my bill, the Youth, Peace, and Security Act of 2021.

Currently, youth make up the majority of the population in conflict-affected countries. However, youth remain under-represented in overseas conflict prevention, management, resolution, and post-conflict relief and recovery efforts. Youth and youth-led groups have shown their ability to play critical roles in deescalating conflict, preventing cyclical violence, and improving the effectiveness and sustainability of peace processes and agreements.

The Youth, Peace and Security Act of 2021 recognizes the importance of youth involvement and leadership in peace-building and conflict-prevention activities. The bill makes it the policy of the United States to promote the inclusive and meaningful participation of youth in peace building and conflict prevention, management, and resolution, as well as post-conflict relief and recovery efforts. The bill directs the State Department and USAID to develop a strategy to implement these goals. The strategy will prioritize providing training and technical assistance to youth; integrate youth consultation in aid programs; facilitate a safe and inclusive environment for youth; and, include youth in assessments of U.S. peace and security initiatives, among other priorities.

The bill would also require the President to appoint a coordinator to implement this strategy, currently held by USAID's Senior Agency Advisor on Youth. The coordinator will lead the implementation of the Youth, Peace, and Security strategy; establish an advisory group made up of youth and civil society organizations to guide the implementation of the strategy; and, oversee the awarding of grants and provision of technical assistance to youth-led, peace-building organizations and individuals. These grants are part of the newly established Youth, Peace, and Security Fund, which seeks to support organizations dedicated to peace building, conflict prevention, conflict management, and conflict resolution.

I am thrilled to be joined in leading this bill with my colleagues Congressman JOHN CURTIS, Congressman DEAN PHILLIPS, and Congressman BRIAN FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important piece of legislation.

REMEMBERING ALBERT ONIS WATTS, SR.

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. NUNES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Albert Onis Watts, Sr.,

who passed away on July 8, 2021, surrounded by his loved ones at his home in Terra Bella, California. He was 77 years old.

Born on June 7, 1944, Mr. Watts was a lifelong resident of California's San Joaquin Valley, growing up in Taft before marrying his high school sweetheart Earlene and relocating first to Delano and finally to Terra Bella. He spent thirty years educating children in Delano, teaching physical education and social studies before becoming the principal of Princeton Street Elementary School. Additionally, Mr. Watts was a twenty-year member of the Delano Elks lodge and started the Tulare County Tea Party Patriots organization in Porterville, California.

Throughout his life, Mr. Watts demonstrated a laudable commitment to his community in both his public and private lives. He will be deeply missed. Mr. Watts is survived by his wife Earlene, his children Michelle, Audra, and A.J., his ten grandchildren, his brother John and brother-in-law Michael, and many cousins, nieces, and nephews.

IN RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM SEXTON ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor coach and Northeastern Pennsylvania native William Sexton. William will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame for his distinct coaching achievements in the sports of wrestling, baseball, and football. He and his fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

William is a graduate of North Pocono High School and Bloomsburg State College. He spent nearly four decades as a social studies teacher at Towanda Area High School, In 1978, he was named assistant coach of the school's wrestling team, and in 1980, he was promoted to head coach. Under his shrewd and capable leadership, the Black Knights had 676 wins, 233 loses, and three ties. His legendary career varsity record makes him the winningest coach in PIAA District IV history and the second in Pennsylvania all-time history. He coached his wrestlers to eleven Northern Tier League Championships, fifteen PIAA District IV North Section Team Titles, four PIAA District IV Team Titles, and one Northeast Regional Title.

Dedicated to helping young people reach their full potential in sport, William spent forty years, from 1978 to 2018, coaching the Black Knights baseball and football teams. As the head baseball coach, he lead the team to 549 wins, and throughout his coaching career, the teams won eleven Northern Tier League Titles and one District IV title.

It is an honor to recognize William on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his story and coaching career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

IN RECOGNITION OF BOBBY CLUE

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of my good friend, Bobby Clue who is celebrating his 10th anniversary as Executive Director of the Somerset-Pulaski County Chamber of Commerce.

Bobby returned to his hometown of Somerset, Kentucky ten years ago to take on the task of leading the local Chamber of Commerce, and he has served as one of the greatest advocates for business development and support in southern Kentucky. His achievements in business management, government affairs, public relations and consulting in the public and private sectors have provided him with a great wealth of knowledge to better support members of the Chamber of Commerce and the entire community. I personally appreciate Bobby's decision to return home to use his expertise and talents to promote a brighter, more prosperous future in the Lake Cumberland area with a thriving portfolio of successful local businesses.

In addition to taking on the helm of the chamber, Bobby has also volunteered his time as a board member for several local civic and government organizations, including the Pulaski County Technology Center Steering Committee, the Young Professionals of Eastern Kentucky and the Mill Springs Battlefield Association. Bobby also serves as an Ex-Officio Member of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, lending his voice for the Commonwealth's entire business community.

More importantly, Bobby and his wife Andrea are now raising their beautiful daughters, Chelsea and Shelby Jo in southern Kentucky. I can only hope that they someday follow their father's footsteps to become leaders for the next generation in Pulaski County.

On behalf of Kentucky's Fifth Congressional District, I applaud Bobby Clue for dedicating these last ten years as a true champion for Main Street.

JOE HERRIN

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Joe Herrin of Lafayette, Colorado for his service to the City of Arvada and our community.

On July 22, 2021, Herrin was involved in a serious accident at Jack B. Tomlinson Park when the mower he was operating overturned into Birdland Lake, pinning him underwater. Herrin was extricated from the water and put on advanced life support at Lutheran Medical Center. He passed away as a result of his injuries on July 28, 2021.

Herrin joined the City of Arvada's Park Maintenance division in May 2018 and was a dedicated member of the team and public servant. Known as ''Joey'' to many of his friends and family, Herrin studied Environmental Studies at the University of Colorado Boulder. Herrin recently married his wife, Erin, and together they enjoyed the outdoors and could be found camping, hiking, and kayaking at various locations across the state. He will be remembered by his family and friends as adventurous and a music lover.

Recognizing this difficult time for the Herrin family and the City of Arvada, I want to extend my deepest sympathies for the loss of Joe Herrin as well as my appreciation for his service to the City of Arvada, its residents, and our community.

IN MEMORIAM OF SUSAN SCANLAN, ADVOCATE FOR WOMEN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Susan Scanlan, the longtime president of the Women's Education and Research Institute (WREI) at the Women's Congressional Policy Institute. Susan passed away peacefully on July 16, 2021. She is known for her steadfast commitment to women's issues and her work in bringing exceptional women into professional roles here in Washington.

Susan was born in Philadelphia, where her father relocated while working during World War II. The family returned to Virginia in 1949 where they settled in Alexandria, where she attended Linconia Elementary and then W.T. Woodson High School before pursuing her collegiate education. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Sweet Briar College with a masters in modern languages from Tulane University, Susan began her career on Capitol Hill as legislative director for Representative Charles Wilson (TX–02), authoring legislation that admitted women to United States Military Academies.

Susan helped found the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues in 1977 and made WREI into an effective policy arm addressing issues crucial to women. In 1980, Susan wrote a proposal that would change the lives of more than three hundred women: to establish the Congressional Fellowships on Women and Public Policy at WREI. Since her proposal, hundreds of extremely driven, intelligent, and service-minded women have been sent to multitudes of congressional offices.

After she served as director of the caucus for five years, she pursued a new role as the Director of WREI's Congressional Fellowships program. Over three-hundred women from all backgrounds of America have been nurtured by this program, which placed them in congressional offices to pursue their passions for public service. After a brief hiatus to pursue other opportunities she returned to WREI as president in 2000. In recognition of her deep care for women and our nation's servicemembers, she was named by President Clinton to the Advisory Committee on Employment and Training for Veterans at the Department of Labor. Her dedication to her principles and values was on display even further in 2003 by her receipt of the Women's Leadership Award from the International Women's

Democracy Center, which was also co-awarded to then-United States Senator John Kerry. In November 2005, Susan was selected to become chair of the National Council of Women's organizations, a coalition consisting of over two-hundred progressive groups and representing over eleven million American women and their interests. She was a frequent presence on national media, calling out those who placed discrimination and sexism over equality and fairness for all peoples.

Without Susan's forethought and leadership in establishing the Congressional Fellowships, the Congress may never have been graced by the presence of such brilliant young women. Particularly, Susan provided my office with seventeen fellows since I first came to Congress, including Shvedova Nadezhda (1994–1995), Lisa Maatz (1997–1998), Megan Gordon Don (1998–1999), Megan Sullivan (1999–2000), Kimberly Mason (2001), Christi Corbett (2004), Karen Persis (2005), Anthea Watson Strong (2006), Bethany Sousa (2007), Allison Adams-Alwine (2009), Pamela O'Leary (2008), Elizabeth Darnall (2010), Julie Feeney (2011), Aimee Phelan (2015), Meenal Khajuria (2012), Nina Anand (2014), and Anna Le (2018). Many of the fellowship's over three hundred alumnae have gone on to pursue fantastic and storied careers in academia, business, medicine, law, nonprofit work, and continued public service through their state legislatures and the Congress.

I will always remember Susan fondly for guiding our House and I to these extraordinary women, for her fierce advocacy throughout the years on the issues of particular importance to women, and her enduring commitment to her own principles and values—no matter the obstacle. Though she is gone from our lives now, her legacy lives on in the people whose lives she graced with her presence.

Madam Speaker, I thank Susan for everything she gave me, Congress, and our Nation. May she rest well.

MORE FUNDING FOR CAREER EDUCATION

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, today, I introduced two bills that give this House an opportunity to provide more funding for career education.

My Job Corps Nationwide Act does this by allowing the establishment of Job Corps centers in all U.S. insular areas. Job Corps centers offer disadvantaged youth training in more than 70 career paths and participants can also work toward earning secondary school diplomas or recognized postsecondary credentials. However, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act only authorized these training sites in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Allowing Job Corps centers in all U.S. insular areas would mean our young people would not have to leave to get the training they need, and local businesses would benefit from a skilled workforce connected to our community and committed to remaining.

My second bill, the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE) Nationwide Act, will help put people to work by providing support to increase their English proficiency. It is not unusual for my constituents to grow up in homes that speak one of the indigenous languages of the Marianas: Chamorro or Refaluwasch. By including all U.S. insular areas in the IELCE program, my bill will make grant funding available for programs that help English language learners acquire the proficiency needed to obtain employment.

By fixing these inequities in career education funding for the U.S. insular areas, we can help all in our nation receive the training and education they need to enter and succeed in the workforce.

The gentlelady from American Samoa, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and the gentleman from Guam, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, are original cosponsors of the bills.

I urge my colleagues to support both bipartisan pieces of legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LATE HAROLD EDWARD ''RED'' GRANGE ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete and Northeastern Pennsylvania native, the late Harold Edward ''Red'' Grange. Harold will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame for his distinct athletic achievements in the sport of football. He and his fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

Harold was born on June 13, 1903 to Sarah ''Sadie'' and John ''Lyle'' Grange in Forksville, Pennsylvania. After his wife passed away in 1910 from typhoid fever, Lyle moved his family to Wheaton, Illinois to be closer to relatives. Eager to support his family, Harold began delivering blocks of ice to Wheaton-area homes after proving he could lift the 75-pound blocks of ice on his shoulders with ease. The strenuous job not only primed his body for the physical demands of football but also earned him the nickname, ''Wheaton Iceman.''

Harold had a standout high school football career, scoring 75 touchdowns. He continued his athletic career at the University of Illinois where he was known as the ''Galloping Ghost'' for his unparalleled agility and speed. On October 18, 1924, he helped lead the team to a national championship over Michigan in a game where he scored four touchdowns and covered 262 yards in the first twelve minutes. While at Illinois. he was an All-American three times and, in 1924, was the first recipient of the Silver Football Award as the Big Ten's Most Valuable Player. He was named to the Sporting News All-Team, the Big Ten Diamond Anniversary Team, the Walter Camp All-Century Team, and the UI All-Century Team. In 1925, the University of Illinois retired his number, No. 77, the first of only two players to date to have that honor.

At the last game of his impressive collegiate career, Harold signed a professional contract with the Chicago Bears. With his magnetic presence and athletic prowess on the field, crowds would flock to the stadium to watch him lead his team to championships. For his efforts, Harold is credited with sparking the new interest Americans began to show in football and helping to legitimize and popularize the National Football League. He was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame as well as the Pro Football Hall of Fame. A historical marker on Route 154 near the intersection with Route 87 in Forksville, PA commemorates Harold's storied football career.

In 1941, Harold married Margaret Hazelberg. He had a daughter with Helen Morrissey in 1928, Rosemary Morrisey, and he has a granddaughter Rose Batka. He died on January 28, 1991.

It is an honor to recognize Harold on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

HONORING MAC WILLIAMS: LEADER IN ALAMANCE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HON. TED BUDD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mac Williams' retirement from his storied tenure as president of the Alamance County Chamber of Commerce and in commemoration of his great achievements on behalf of the county's economy.

Departing with over 45 years of expertise in economic development, Mac's service as President of the Chamber since 2004 has been critical to the addition of numerous businesses and their operations to Alamance County. From 2017 through 2020, Alamance County saw over $425,200,000 in capital investment and has added over 1,265 jobs under Mac's supervision. While the numbers alone speak to Mac's extraordinary ability to attract new employers to Alamance County, Mac's accomplishments are even more impressive when considering the history of the county.

Long a fixture of North Carolina's textile industry, Alamance County's economy has benefitted from its central location within the state. As the textile industry began to boom in the mid-19th century, the area naturally developed into a transportation hub, serving as a link between Greensboro and Raleigh due to its close proximity to the two neighboring cities. Though the textile industry is still strong in Alamance County, textiles no longer make up the same share of the area's economy as they once did. Rather than allowing Alamance County's economic opportunity to fade as much of the manufacturing process has been moved overseas, Mac Williams and the Chamber of Commerce worked hard to ensure that the county adapted its unique geographic and historic advantages to preserve its strong economic performance, pivoting to become a

hotspot not only for the manufacturing that remained, but now also for logistics and distribution.

Those who know Mac recognize him as a leader amongst his peers and it has even been said of him by Greensboro Chamber of Commerce President and CEO Brent Christenson that "Mac has long been the standard by which other chamber leaders and economic development professionals have been measured."

Please join me in thanking Mac Williams for his commitment to the economic wellbeing and continued prosperity of Alamance County. We wish him the best in his future endeavors. Today, Alamance County is "A Great Place to Be" in large part because of Mac's contributions.

[From the Triad Business Journal, Apr. 21, 2021]

MAC WILLIAMS TO RETIRE AS ALAMANCE CHAMBER PRESIDENT BY THE END OF OCTOBER

The Triad is soon to lose as second veteran economic developer within a year as Alamance Chamber of Commerce President Mac Williams draws the curtain on a 45-year career, around the end of October.

But like Loren Hill, who retired after 20 years as president of the High Point Economic Development Corp. at the beginning of the year, retirement doesn't mean he is going away.

Williams, who joined the Alamance Chamber in 2004, told the Alamance News he will be seeking other opportunities in the economic development community. He may not have to look far.

"Mac has another career in either consulting or site selection," Bob Lewis, shareholder and broker at NAI Piedmont Triad, told Triad Business Journal. "I'd hire him to come work with our company. He would be a dynamite addition to our site selection group."

Hill wasn't on the job market long. Within a month after leaving his prior post, he was named economic development director of the Piedmont Triad Partnership.

Lewis said Williams "had a great run" in his time in Alamance County. He played a key role in the recruitment of companies to both North Carolina Industrial Center and North Carolina Commerce Park. He helped lead the transformation of the county's former textiles-based economy into one focused on logistics and distribution, maximizing the county's proximity to major metropolitan areas and efficient interstate access.

Under Williams' watch, Alamance County brought in food distribution centers for Walmart and grocery chain Lidl; food manufacturing and distribution facilities for Sheetz and Lotus Bakeries; and had manufacturing wins such as Honda Power Equipment expansions and Honda Aero, which builds HondaJet engines for Honda Aircraft Co.

Most recently, he helped secure a new distribution hub for United Parcel Service and a distribution center for Chick-fil-A.

"Mac has long been the standard by which other chamber leaders and economic development professionals have been measured," said Greensboro Chamber of Commerce President and CEO Brent Christensen. "He leaves a lasting legacy of creating jobs for the Alamance County community and being a great advocate for this region. I know that his counterparts in the region and state will miss him, but hopefully we will be able to call on him for advice from time to time."

Added Brian Hall, director of development of Samet Corp., one of Alamance County's more active commercial construction contractors, "Mac leaves a legacy of working in partnership with both public and private partners, to secure economic growth, driving investment in the county and helping to create a brighter future for Alamance County."

Not just "elephant hunting," Lewis, who has known Williams since the early 1980s, said Williams understands the value of recruiting multiple smaller companies that collectively provide similar impact to a single large one. Economic development requires leadership that effectively educates elected officials and the community on the value what is a public/private venture.

"We talk frequently and keep each other informed about various aspects of the market, and he has done just a stellar job for Alamance County," Lewis said. "He is highly respected in the economic development community.

He's forgotten more about economic development than most people will ever know."

HONORING THE LIFE OF CYRIL L. LEUELLING

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Cyril L. Leuelling of Morton, Illinois, who passed away on May 19, 2021, at the age of 98.

Cyril Leuelling, born on June 26, 1922, in Dawson, Illinois, and graduated from Ball Township High School in 1941. In 1942, he was called to serve his nation and was drafted for World War II. After his training, Cyril was deployed to England to serve with the 359th Regiment, 90th Infantry Division.

Cyril achieved the rank of Technical Sergeant and was responsible for the lives of 40 soldiers. In addition to serving in D-Day and the Battle of the Bulge, Cyril and his men contributed to the operation which led to the liberation of the Flossenburg concentration camp in Germany. On September 28, 1944, in Metz, France, he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for saving a fellow soldier's life and then awarded the Purple Heart for wounds he sustained in combat. He returned home to central Illinois after 19 months at war.

Cyril was featured in a World War II Exhibit at the Museum of World Treasures in Wichita, KS. He attended and was interviewed for the Veteran's History Project at the dedication of the World War II Memorial in Washington,D.C. Cyril is also in the June 2002 issue of National Geographic "The Untold Stories of D-Day". He was a long-time member of the American Legion.

Cyril lived a life of full accomplishments, but most importantly, he will be remembered for his love and commitment to his wonderful family. On April 21, 1947, Cyril married Abigail "Abbie" Prater in Riverton, IL. They were blessed with four children, Nancy, Janet, Ronald, and Diane, 10 grandchildren, and 16 greatgrandchildren. After retiring from his distinguished 38-year-career at Caterpillar Inc., Cyril and Abbie spent most of their time traveling and visiting family all over the country. He was preceded in death by his wife of 68 years on April 18, 2015. Cyril's fondest memories in life were ones spent with his family and his love and pride for them was boundless.

I want to offer my condolences to the Leuelling family and the people of Morton on the loss of a great man. Cyril left a lasting impact on those who had the pleasure of knowing him. May his memory be eternal.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 222; NAY on Roll Call No. 223; YEA on Roll Call No. 224; YEA on Roll Call No. 225; YEA on Roll Call No. 226; NAY on Roll Call No. 227; YEA on Roll Call No. 228; YEA on Roll Call No. 229; and NAY on Roll Call No. 230.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 27, 2021

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4502, the Seven Bill Appropriation Minibus for Fiscal Year 2022.

This critical bill is a massive down payment on the promises we have made to the American people. After years of disinvestment in our infrastructure, reductions in health care spending, and limits on climate research, after 18 months of a devastating pandemic from which nearly all of our communities continue to struggle, this bill represents a chance to create good jobs, secure our safety net programs, and address the impacts of climate change.

The bill makes a massive investment in working families. It provides a $20 billion increase for high-poverty schools and a $3 billion increase in funding for special education programs. The bill dramatically expands funding for early childhood education and childcare. It continues our commitment to expanding access to higher education by increasing the maximum Pell Grant by $400, dramatically increasing funding to expand higher education opportunities, including TRIO programs and GEAR UP, and increasing funding for Teacher Quality Partnerships and other higher education programs. The bill also provides $106 billion for SNAP and includes provisions to ensure that SNAP will not run out of money and families will continue receiving benefits throughout the year.

I am proud to see the dramatic increases in funding for key health care priorities and to address long-standing health disparities and inequities. First and foremost, this bill finally,

after 45 years, repeals the racist, anti-woman Hyde Amendment to ensure that women are able to access abortion regardless of their income or where they live. The bill also provides a massive boost in funding for Title X Family Planning Services and for Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program, to ensure that these science-based, cost-effective programs continue to provide critical health and wellness services. In addition, the bill continues to increase our investments in life-saving research and public health infrastructure, including $49 billion for the National Institutes of Health, $10.6 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, $1 billion in new flexible funding to improve the public health infrastructure, $1.8 billion for Health Centers, which includes a nearly l000 percent increase in funding to $50 million for school-based health centers.

The bill makes a significant investment in our crumbling infrastructure while creating new jobs and ensuring that we finally address the climate crisis. In particular, it provides $105.7 billion to invest in transit passenger rail, airports and highways and provides $250 million to ensure those investments also reduce our admissions, benefit communities too often left behind, and increase the climate resiliency of our infrastructure. The bill also doubles investments in passenger and freight rail and promotes safety through investments in transit state of good repair and expanded transportation safety and inspection workforce. Finally, after the House passed an amendment I offered, the bill will provide $6 million in grants for security and maintenance at 9/11 Memorials and Museums. Taken all together, these investments will create tens of thousands of good-paying, union jobs and help our economy continue to recover and grow.

Access to housing remains a major concern in New York, and this bill will take some steps so that more New Yorkers are safely and affordably housed. The bill expands housing choice vouchers, or Section 8, to help 125,000 more individuals and families find affordable housing in their community and ensures that all 4.8 million families currently receiving housing assistance can stay in their homes. The bill also matches my request for $600 million for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/ AIDS (HOPWA), a $170 million increase, so that New York City and other major cities do not face a massive funding cut this year. I am, however, very disappointed the bill provides just $3.4 billion for public housing capital needs, which is not even enough to cover the massive repair backlog at NYCHA alone. As I have said many times before, the ongoing underfunding of public housing capital needs is not sustainable for NYCHA or other large public housing agencies. I am committed to working with my colleagues in the New York Delegation and across Congress to address this concern as quickly as possible.

In addition to all of these critical investments, the minibus funds eight critical community projects in my district, totaling over $9.2 million in direct funding to NY–10. These projects include a new Parenting Center at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn, elevator repairs at Harborview Terrace Housing Development, expansion of mental health and substance abuse program at the LGBT Center, and funding for the Columbia-Harlem Small Business Development Center. I am proud to be able to deliver this funding and bring new jobs, better health outcomes, and improved financial stability back to my district.

IN RECOGNITION OF MATTHEW KOLOJEJCHICK ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete and Northeastern Pennsylvania native Matthew Kolojejchick. Matthew will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame in 2021 for his distinct athletic achievements in the sports of swimming and football. He and his fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

In 2004, Matthew joined the Wyoming Valley West High School freshman football team as a running back and linebacker. He also joined the swim team and broke a 20-year-old school record in the 50 freestyle in his first varsity meet. At the district competition, he won gold in both the 50 and 100 freestyle, and he went on to the state competition where he competed in the consolations. After transferring to Bishop Hoban High School for his sophomore year, he stood out as a running back on the football field. In the pool for the Argents, he won two district gold medals in the 50 freestyle and the 100 breaststroke. At States, he broke the existing PIAA 100 breaststroke record but fell short in the final touch and won the silver medal. As a junior, he dominated the football field as a running back and linebacker, leading the entire Wyoming Valley Conference in rushing yards. In swimming, Matthew once again excelled at Districts, winning gold in his leading events, the 50 freestyle and the 100 breaststroke; he went on to become the state champion in the 50 freestyle.

For his senior year, Matthew transferred back to Wyoming Valley West to play football under local legend, coach George Curry. He helped lead the team to a one-loss season and to the state playoffs. In the first game of the playoff series, he rushed for seven touchdowns against the undefeated Delaware Valley. In the next game against Parkland, a team that had not been scored on in seven games, Matthew scored two touchdowns. For a second year, he led the entire conference in rushing, and he set five school records: most touchdowns in a season, most rushing yards in a season, most rushing yards in a game, most touchdowns in a game, and most 200-yard rushing games in a season.

Matthew's lifelong dream was to play Division I college football, and he chose to forgo his senior swim season to make that dream a reality. He received several 1 AA college football scholarship offers before ultimately accepting a full scholarship to the University of Rhode Island where he was red-shirted his first year. His sophomore year, Coach Butch Davis of the University of North Carolina offered him a spot as a preferred walk-on. He made the team and played back up running back and as a special team player for kickoff and punt return/coverage. He played in two bowl games with the Tar Heels: the Music City Bowl in 2010 in a win against Tennessee and the Advocare Bowl in 2011 in a Joss against Missouri.

It is an honor to recognize Matthew on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MR. JOSEPH ''JOE'' ''CHITO'' GARCIA

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the life of Mr. Joseph ''Joe'' ''Chito'' Garcia.

Born in 1930 during the Great Depression, Mr. Garcia had a strong desire to help his family and his community. As a young boy he shined shoes, sold lemons and delivered newspapers around West Tampa to help support his family. He then grew up to be considered a wise, quiet, individual with a big heart and was described as ''an outstanding example of an honorable man who lived his faith, his deep devotion to his family and friends.''

During his childhood, Mr. Garcia joined the West Tampa Boys Club and later went on to support four local clubs by serving as president of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Tampa Bay. He worked as a lawyer and served as the Chairman of the Tampa Port Authority. During his 16 years on the Tampa Port Authority Board of Commissioners, Mr. Garcia fulfilled his goal of developing the port to become business friendly for a growing Tampa area. Driving around the Channelside area in our hometown, you can see the influence and vision Mr. Garcia had for our city. When he retired, the Port Authority named their building after him. He was also involved with the Ybor City Rotary Club and the Florida Aquarium, all which made him one of Tampa's most notable philanthropists.

Mr. Garcia's life was lined by the values of his faith and service to his country and community. He attended Jesuit High School and got a scholarship to attend Loyola University, where he worked two or three jobs at a time to help pay his way. There, he joined the Navy serving in various leadership positions and continued serving in the Navy Reserve after active duty. After the Navy, Mr. Garcia attended law school at the University of Florida.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of Florida and my neighbors across Tampa Bay, I am proud to honor. Mr. Garcia who died in the morning of May 28, 2021, two days after his 91st birthday and a lifetime of helping our Tampa community grow. Mr. Garcia made great contributions to advance the well-being of our Tampa neighbors through his integrity and leadership. We are grateful for his contributions and may his soul rest in peace.

GOLD STARS MOTHERS FAMILY MONUMENT EXTENSION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 2021

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the Gold Star Mothers Family Monument Extension Act of 2021.

Since our country's entrance into World War I, the Gold Star tradition has remained a simple, yet powerful reminder of all the sacrifices made by our servicemembers and their families. The qualities that our Gold Star Families possess are the qualities that we all seek in America: courage, perseverance, strength, and above all, an unflagging determination to see the right prevail.

The passage of this bill and the ultimate completion of the Gold Star Mothers Family National Monument would be the clearest display of gratitude from the American people. The monument would embody the spirit of national service, highlight the ongoing contributions Gold Star Families contribute to our communities, and provide visitors with a space to reflect and remember loss.

This bill would not have been possible without the tireless advocacy of Judith Young, a constituent of mine from Moorestown, New Jersey. I thank Judith for her work for the commemoration of Gold Star Families through the monument and thank the House for passing this meaningful legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the bipartisan work that was undertaken in the last Congress to get to this moment and the same work that was done to bring this bill to the floor.

IN RECOGNITION OF THOMAS DOMBROSKI

HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Mr. Thomas ''Tom'' Dombroski, a long-time resident of Detroit, who contributed actively to several community-based organizations and was especially known for his service as a member of the board of the Southwest Detroit Community Benefits Coalition and as a proud member of the Teamsters.

Tom was a tough, big-hearted person whose sense of humor and warmth belied his tenacity in the fight to protect his community in southwest Detroit. Tom was a champion of the underdog and advocated for justice on behalf of those who needed it most. Before he retired, Tom's work with the Teamsters Union prepared him for his second act in life as a community advocate for equitable development of the Gordie Howe Bridge international border crossing in Detroit. He was outspoken in the fight for clean air and good quality of life for residents who will live in the shadow of the large-scale transportation infrastructure.

I have always known Tom to be generous with his time and energy. His spirit will be sorely missed by the community he served. Please join me as we recognize Thomas Dombroski's many contributions to the families of southwest Detroit and beyond as we give honor to his memory.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOSEPH COSTELLO ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete, coach, and Northeastern Pennsylvania native Joseph Costello. Joseph will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame in 2021 for his distinct athletic and coaching achievements in the sport of track and field. He and his fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

Joseph was a standout athlete in football and track and field at West Pittston High School from 1957 to 1961. He was a two-time PIAA District II champion in the shotput. Joseph continued his academic career at the University of Scranton where he earned an undergraduate degree in education and a master's degree in administration. In 1966, he began his teaching, coaching, and administrative career at Pittston Area High School.

In 1970, Joseph founded the Pittston Area track and field program, beginning his legendary coaching career. He developed and built the program on the foundation of measured and thoughtful coaching while fostering a strong feeder system which resulted in hundreds of students participating in the program under his leadership. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the Pittston Area Patriots dominated regional track and field. Between 1980 and 1983, the team won 55 consecutive meets, four consecutive Wyoming Valley Conference (WVC) League championships, four consecutive PIAA District II championships, and four Jordan Relay titles, in addition to setting district records and winning state medals. In 1983, the Wilkes-Barre Times Leader named him the first WVC Track Coach of the Year.

Some of the impressive records set by Joseph's athletes still stand today in PIAA District II, nearly four decades later. The Pittston Area 4 x 400 relay record of 3:23.44 set in 1981 by state medalists Ed Zaleski, Al Michalec, Vince O'Boyle, and Jack Goldowski still stands, as does the District II record in the 400 of 48.74 seconds set in 1982 by state medalist Vince O'Boyle and the District II 4 x 800 relay record of 8:00.84 set in 1981 by Mike Lombardo, Jay Loughney, Joe Bannon, and Bruce Marancik. Many of Joseph's star athletes went on to have impressive collegiate careers at institutions such as East Stroudsburg University, Bucknell University, and Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

In 1983, Joseph retired from coaching to serve as the assistant principal of Pittston Area High School, and in 1992, he was named principal, a position he held until his retirement in 1998. The effects of Joseph's coaching were felt in the years after his retirement during the 1984 and 1985 seasons as the Patriots went on to win 86 consecutive regular season WVC meets and six consecutive WVC and PIAA District II titles.

It is an honor to recognize Joseph on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his story and coaching career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes and coaches striving for excellence.

IN RECOGNITION OF MTV'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize MTV, on its 40th anniversary for the cultural imprint it has left on our country and the work it continues to do as one of the world's leading global youth brands. Throughout MTV's 40 years, the brand has created reality television, expanded the creative mediums of the music industry, and inspired our nation's youth. Today, this New York-born and bred brand reaches 180 countries and 1.8 billion people around the world.

In August 1981, MTV exploded onto the airwaves with the release of the first-ever music video, ''Video Killed the Radio Star'' by The Buggies. Shortly after, MTV began to define popular culture and the music industry in an unprecedented manner with popular music becoming more visual and dance and clothing styles garnering a greater importance to the whole experience of music. MTV's popularity grew to such heights that in 1984 it hosted the network's first Video Music Awards—known as the VMAs—ceremony at Radio City Music Hall in the great city of New York.

In 1985, MTV began to air safe sex Public Service Announcements (PSAs), making it one of the first television networks to do so. These safe-sex initiatives continued over the years through MTV's It's Your Sex Life campaign and more, helping to educate our nation's youth on the importance of safe sex practices. MTV was a pioneer in the nascent efforts to ensure our nation's teens and young adults had the knowledge to protect themselves from sexually transmitted diseases and infections, contributing to lowering the rates of such diseases in the following decades.

Continuing its work in this type of educational programming, in February 1992, MTV launched Choose or Lose during the 1992 presidential election. The awareness campaign successfully engaged young people by demystifying the political process, encouraging registration, stressing the importance of voting, and highlighting issues of daily importance to Americans. The Choose or Lose campaign contributed to a twenty percent increase in youth turnout during the 1992 general election and remains a model for encouraging youth voter engagement.

In 1996, MTV grew Choose or Lose to include a bus that toured 80,000 miles between forty-eight states to engage even more young

Americans in the political process and shed light on the issues impacting them. During this time, MTV devoted more than 100 hours of airtime to policy issues affecting young people. The campaign was successful in registering 30,000 new young voters, and when President Clinton signed the Voter Registration Act of 1993 into law, he cited MTV and Rock the Vote's role in making such a landmark law possible. MTV used its voice to promote the bill, educate the public on the bill on MTV News, and provide a platform for the bill's sponsors and proponents. In addition, MTV provided $20 million worth of airtime for Motor Voter PSAs, directing viewers to call their representatives in support of the legislation.

In March 2008, MTV broadcast an hour-long special event that brought together presidential candidates Hillary Clinton, John McCain and Barack Obama, as well as eight young veterans for an intimate discussion on the 5th anniversary of the Iraq war.

MTV also built a coalition of 3,000 partners in 2020 to launch the first-ever Vote Early Day. This new civic holiday and day of action aims to keep younger Americans informed and assist them in exercising their right to vote. Through these actions, MTV has shown the power of popular culture in motivating our younger generations to vote by using its influence to encourage millions of young people to ''Choose or Lose'' and ''Vote Early.''

In addition to its civic education work, MTV also has a longstanding history of mental health advocacy. They were awarded a Peabody Award in 2007 for their work on mtvU: Half of Us, a multiplatform campaign that includes a thorough website and numerous public service spots to help college students deal with stress and depression. And earlier this year, they launched a new multi-year initiative, ''Mental Health is Health,'' which will harness the power of storytelling to destigmatize mental health.

Inspired by the spirit of youth—from escapism to activism—MTV's impact has transcended the entertainment industry and pop culture reaching audiences and driving social change all around the world.

I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing MTV for its contributions to society and culture. Happy 40th anniversary, and we can't wait to see what the next 40 bring.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. LEON HALEY, JR.

HON. JOHN H. RUTHERFORD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. Leon Haley, Jr., who served as CEO of UF Health Jacksonville in my district. His sudden passing on July 25, 2021, is an incredible loss not only to his many family and friends who loved him but was also felt deeply by our Jacksonville medical community.

His colleagues have shared their tremendous respect for Dr. Haley, remarking that he led his team with integrity, kindness, and commitment to all he was called to serve. As the first Black CEO of UF Health, Dr. Haley prioritized the importance of providing high-quality and compassionate care to patients of all backgrounds and was a known advocate for equality in healthcare. Dr. Haley played a pivotal role in Florida's response to the COVID–19 pandemic and is believed to be the first Floridian to receive the COVID–19 vaccine.

On behalf of our Northeast Florida community, I rise today to recognize Dr. Haley for his years of public service and dedication to our community. I offer my heartfelt prayers for peace and comfort for his family, friends, and all who were blessed to know Dr. Haley. We come together during this difficult time to honor his memory as a great medical leader, doctor, colleague, friend, and father. May he rest in peace.

IN APPRECIATION OF MS. TESSA E. BROWNE FOR HER SERVICE ON MY STAFF

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in deep appreciation of Ms. Tessa E. Browne for her service to the American people as a member of my staff.

Ms. Browne joined my office in February 2019, having worked previously for former Secretary of Energy Dr. Ernest J. Moniz following his departure from the Obama Administration. She was referred to us by the office of U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein (D–CA), and after just one meeting we hired her on the spot.

The Scheduler is widely considered to be one of the most demanding and critical staff positions in any Congressional office. From ensuring that I made it to cast votes on the floor of the House of Representatives, join Committee proceedings, or attend meetings with foreign dignitaries and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Ms. Browne's work each day ensured that I was able to carry out my duties as a Member of Congress.

In addition to serving as my Scheduler, Ms. Browne has also served as my Digital Director. From day one in that role, she helped to revitalize and significantly increase our online engagement across my social media channels. Many of my highest-performing social media posts occurred during her tenure, for which I am grateful. She raised the bar for my office's social media presence and set an example that I will hold my staff to for years to come.

This fall, Ms. Browne will be pursuing her Master of Public Administration at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs in New York City. I and all the members of Team Garamendi wish her the very best in her graduate studies. During her tenure on my staff, Ms. Browne demonstrated an unfaltering work ethic, approached every task with upbeat enthusiasm, and cared deeply for her colleagues and those around her. These same qualities will serve her well in her future endeavors.

While we will miss her deeply, we all look forward with anticipation to what Ms. Browne will do next and expect great things. She will remain a deeply valued member of Team Garamendi, always.

IN RECOGNITION OF SHANA WELCH ON HER INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete, coach, and Northeastern Pennsylvania native Shana Welch. Shana will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame in 2021 for her distinct athletic and coaching achievements in the sports of swimming and water polo. She and her fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

At Wyoming Valley West High School, Shana was a standout member of the swim team. She received All-American recognition from the National Interscholastic Swim Coaches Association in both the 50–yard and 100–yard freestyle event. She was named Conference Swimmer of the Year four times and won 15 PIAA District II swimming medals.

Shana was not only a skilled swimmer, but she was also a key player on the soccer, water polo, and track and field teams, earning four letters in water polo and soccer and one in track and field. On the water polo team, she helped lead the team to their first State Championship in 1999. She was a four-time All-State and four-time All-American, and in her freshman year she was named Rookie of the Year. After her senior year, she was crowned MVP.

Shana continued her academic and athletic careers at the University of Michigan, establishing herself as one of the best players in school water polo history. She set new program records for career goals and points and led the team as captain in 2006 and 2007. The Collegiate Water Polo Association (CWPA) recognized her athletic prowess throughout her collegiate career, naming her Rookie of the Year in 2005, MVP of the CWPA Western Division three times, and CWPA Player of the Week nine times. Shana was instrumental in leading the team to the 2005 CWPA Championship and earned an NCAA tournament berth, as well as four consecutive division crowns from 2004 to 2007. USA Speedo named her a Top 40 player in both 2005 and 2006. In addition to her dominance in the pool, Shana excelled academically. She received the University of Michigan Athletic Academic Achievement Award in 2006 and 2007, and she received the Bob Ufer Sr. Athlete Award in 2007.

Shana played professional water polo in Australia with the UWA Comets the year after graduation and in Greece from 2010–2011. Stateside, she focused on coaching, accepting a position as Bucknell University's assistant swim coach for the 2008–2009 season. For the 2009–2010 season, she coached the Harvard men's water polo team. In 2014, Shana joined Long Beach State University as the women's water polo volunteer assistant, and, in 2020. she was named the first dedicated

coach for the women's water polo program since 2008 after leading the team in six standout seasons in various coaching roles. In recognition of her athleticism and contributions to the sport, Shana was named to the Michigan All-Decade team in 2010, and, in 2016, she was inducted into the CWPA Hall of Fame.

It is an honor to recognize Shana on her induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May her story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

OFFICER JUSTIN PACIFIC: 2020–2021 POLICE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

HON. TED BUDD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Officer Justin Pacific of High Point, North Carolina, and his noteworthy accomplishment of being named Greensboro Police Department's Police Officer of the Year for 2020–2021.

Officer Pacific has dedicated his life to keeping his community safe through service. Beginning in November of 2005, he spent the past fifteen years across several different posts—working as a patrol officer, tactical officer, detective, and most recently as an investigator on the District 1 Critical Response Team. In each of the difficult jobs he has held, Officer Pacific worked tirelessly to make the Greensboro area a better place for all residents, earning recognition from his colleagues and superiors for his strength in leadership.

As an investigator, Officer Pacific has developed a reputation for his tenacity and consistent delivery of results. Having recently aided in the recovery of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stolen automobiles and machinery, Officer Pacific also brought perpetrators of the thefts to justice. He has assisted in procuring $40,000 of drug money, $4,000 of equipment, and has carried out the crucial role of investigating major assault and murder cases within District 1. However, these accolades alone do not speak to the true reason Officer Pacific is deserving of the award bestowed to him.

Rather, it is his mentor mentality and servant's heart that qualify Officer Pacific as 2020–2021's Police Officer of the Year. Going above and beyond his written job description, Officer Pacific has dedicated extra efforts to the education, development, and leadership of his teammates. His guidance and commitment to the professional development of his peers formed the driving force behind the readiness and success of the District 1 Critical Response Team. Even when acknowledged for the unit's high level of performance, Officer Pacific has humbly attributed his accomplishments to the strength of the team that he helped build.

Supporting Officer Pacific in his excellence is the team he has assembled at home. Backing his operation is his incredible wife, Jennifer. The couple have two children, Braedon and Addison, who play an equally important part in making Officer Pacific the man he is today. Together, the four-person crew form the accomplishment Officer Pacific is most proud of—his family.

Without a doubt, the lasting impact of Officer Pacific's service to our community is the increased safety and security of individuals and families alike. Please join me in celebrating Officer Justin Pacific and his dedication to the Greensboro Police Department. Congratulations, Justin on being named the 2020–2021 Police Officer of the Year.

DWAYNE STEPHENS

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dwayne Stephens of S.M.A.R.T. Local #9 on his retirement.

Dwayne is a lifelong resident of Colorado, mostly in Jefferson County, where he has committed his time and energy into serving his community and local unions. He started as the Business Manager of Local 9 in September 2000, and continuously held that position until July 2012, along with several other positions, including Trustee on the Nuclear/Hazardous Materials Committee, Trustee for the Stabilization Agreement of the Sheet Metal Industry (SASMI), member of the International General Executive Council, as well as rising to International Vice President during his time as Business Manager. He was then re-elected as Business Manager of Local 9 in July 2015 and served in that capacity until July 2021. He has been a strong advocate and champion for union rights and trade issues.

In addition to his service to Local 9, Dwayne has been very active politically throughout his career. I have worked closely with him in several capacities, including during his time with the Sheetmetal Worker's Union, as the Colorado AFL-CIO President, and his work with the Jefferson County Democrats, including his time as chair. I have always been grateful for his hard work and dedication to his community. I am particularly appreciative of his level-headed approach to policy matters and his kind, calm demeanor is one of a kind.

Dwayne is a loving husband and has been with his wife Linda for decades. I have enjoyed my friendship with both of them, and I wish Dwayne all the best in retirement and send gratitude for his service to the metro Denver community and the great State of Colorado.

CONGRATULATING JOHN SCHOUTEN

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. NUNES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate John Schouten on his retirement as Chief Executive Officer of World Wide Sires, an international bovine genetics company in Visalia, California. John retires after thirty-five years at World Wide Sires and twenty years as its CEO.

Despite joining World Wide Sires with little international experience, John rigorously applied himself, forging relationships that allowed U.S. genetics to enter countless parts of the world and support dairy farmers globally. As CEO, John continuously pursued the latest technological innovations that made World Wide Sires an international leader in the bovine genetics industry.

In addition to pioneering World Wide Sires' success, John has been a leader for the whole industry. He served numerous times as Chairman of the National Association of Animal Breeders International Marketing Committee and worked closely with USDA Foreign Agriculture Service staff in various countries to develop more direct pathways for importing U.S. genetics. Under John's leadership, World Wide Sires' export business has grown more than 500 percent, expanding the company's genetics and support services to over 75 countries.

As a dairyman, I am grateful for John's considerable contributions to the global bovine genetics industry and helping American cattle farmers receive access to foreign markets. I wish John all the best in his retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LATE JAMES MICHAEL DESIDERIO ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 29, 2021

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete, coach, official, and Northeastern Pennsylvania native, the late James Michael Desiderio. James will be inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame for his distinct athletic and coaching achievements in the sport of wrestling. He and his fellow inductees will be honored at a reception on August 8, 2021.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

James graduated from E.L. Meyers High School in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania where he spent four years as a key member of the wrestling team. For his athletic-prowess and leadership, he was named captain his senior year, and his efforts on the mat earned him induction into the Meyers High School Sports Hall of Fame.

James continued his academic career at Luzerne County Community College, graduating with a degree in science. He started coaching wrestling at Pittston Area High School before transferring to Meyers where he was the head coach of the junior high team and known for his care and attention to his athletes. James left the area to attend Miami Dade College in Miami, Florida where he received a degree in Mortuary Science. While in Miami, he coached wrestling for a local YMCA. James returned to Pennsylvania and opened Piszczek-Desiderio Funeral Home. His passion for the sport of wrestling endured as he worked as a PIAA wrestling referee, officiating the sport with fairness and expertise. He continued to work for the good of his community by serving on the Wilkes-Barre YMCA Board of Directors for more than ten years.

It is an honor to recognize James on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of

Fame. May his story and his athletic and coaching careers serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed H.R. 3237, Emergency Security Supplemental to Respond to January 6th Appropriations Act, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5147–S5195

Measures Introduced: Forty-three bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2528–2570, S. Res. 328–331, and S. Con. Res. 11. **Pages S5175–77**

Measures Passed:

Emergency Security Supplemental to Respond to January 6th Appropriations Act: By a unanimous vote of 98 yeas (Vote No. 287), Senate passed H.R. 3237, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, by the order of the Senate of Thursday, July 29, 2021, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S5154–56**

Adopted:

Shelby (for Cotton) Amendment No. 2124, to require a report to Congress on the health of the Afghan special immigrant visa program. **Page S5155**

Leahy/Shelby Amendment No. 2123, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S5155**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 72 yeas to 26 nays (Vote No. 286), Senate agreed to the motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and any other applicable budget point of order for purposes of Leahy/Shelby Amendment No. 2123 (listed above). Subsequently, the point of order that the amendment would make new budget authority available for fiscal year 2021, was not sustained, and thus the point of order fell. **Page S5155**

PFAS Act: Senate passed S. 231, to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment, after withdrawing the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, and agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S5189–90**

Heinrich (for Peters) Amendment No. 2125, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S5190**

PRICE Act: Senate passed S. 583, to promote innovative acquisition techniques and procurement strategies, after agreeing to the committee amendments. **Pages S5190–92**

Gold Star Children's Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 328, designating August 1, 2021, as "Gold Star Children's Day". **Pages S5192–93**

Senate Employee Child Care Center: Senate agreed to S. Res. 329, amending the eligibility criteria for the Senate Employee Child Care Center. **Page S5193**

Death of Former Senator Mike Enzi: Senate agreed to S. Res. 330, relating to the death of the Honorable Mike Enzi, former Senator for the State of Wyoming. **Page S5193**

Hip Hop Recognition: Senate agreed to S. Res. 331, designating August 11, 2021, as "Hip Hop Celebration Day", designating August 2021 as "Hip Hop Recognition Month", and designating November 2021 as "Hip Hop History Month". **Page S5193**

Measures Considered:

Invest in America Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3684, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs. **Pages S5149–54**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 10:30 a.m., on Friday, July 30, 2021;

and that all post-cloture time on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill expire at 11:30 a.m.

Page S5193

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

6 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

33 Army nominations in the rank of general.

3 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

5 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

1 Space Force nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Foreign Service, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force.

Pages S5170–72

Frank A. Rose, of Massachusetts, to be Principal Deputy Administrator, National Nuclear Security Administration.

Deborah G. Rosenblum, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Page S5172

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Thea D. Rozman Kendler, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

2 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

2 Army nominations in the rank of general.

1 Marine Corps nomination in the rank of general.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

2 Space Force nominations in the rank of general.

Pages S5193–94

Messages from the House: **Page S5174**

Measures Referred: **Page S5174**

Executive Communications: **Pages S5174–75**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5177–79**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S5179–82**

Additional Statements: **Page S5173**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S5182–86**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S5186**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S5186**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—287) **Pages S5155–56**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10:30 a.m. and adjourned, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Mike Enzi, in accordance with S. Res. 330, at 6:02 p.m., until 10:30 a.m. on Friday, July 30, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5193.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Xochitl Torres Small, of New Mexico, to be Under Secretary for Rural Development, who was introduced by Senator Luján, and Robert Farrell Bonnie, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation, both of the Department of Agriculture, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

KOREAN PENINSULA

Committee on Armed Services: Committee received a closed briefing on the security situation on the Korean Peninsula from national security briefers.

PROTECTING AMERICANS FROM DEBT TRAPS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine protecting Americans from debt traps by extending the military's 36% interest rate cap to everyone, including S. 2508, to amend the Truth in Lending Act to extend the consumer credit protections provided to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents under title 10, United States Code, to all consumers, after receiving testimony from Representatives Grothman, Garcia (IL), and Loudermilk; Hollister K. Petraeus, former Assistant Director for Servicemember Affairs, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, William M. Himpler, American Financial Services Association, and David Pommerehn, Consumer Bankers Association, all of Washington, D.C.; Ashley C. Harrington, Center for Responsible Lending, Durham, North Carolina; Richard Williams, Essential Federal Credit Union, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Thomas Miller, Jr., Mississippi State University, Mississippi.

PROMESA

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine S. 375 and H.R. 1192, bills to impose requirements on the payment of compensation to professional persons employed in voluntary cases commenced under title III of the Puerto Rico Oversight Management and Economic Stability Act (commonly known as "PROMESA"), after receiving testimony from Senator Menendez; Arthur J. Gonzalez, New York University School of Law, New York, New York; Stephen J. Lubben, Seton Hall Law School, Newark, New Jersey; and Anthony Suarez, Suarez Law Group, Orlando, Florida.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Chemical Safety, Waste Management, Environmental Justice, and Regulatory Oversight concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Stephen A. Owens, of Arizona, Jennifer Beth Sass, of Maryland, and Sylvia E. Johnson, of North Carolina, each to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 1425, to enable the Federal Trade Commission to deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the efficient review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns;

S. 1428, to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers from compensating biosimilar and interchangeable companies to delay the entry of biosimilar biological products and interchangeable biological products, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1388, to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations; and

S. 1435, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit product hopping, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 77 public bills, H.R. 4785–4861; and 7 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 43–45; and H. Res. 571–574 were introduced. **Pages H4289–93**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H4295–97**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Clark (MA) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4253**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:47 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H4258**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:17 p.m. and reconvened at 1 p.m. **Page H4260**

Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022: The House passed H.R. 4502, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 208 nays, Roll No. 247. Subsequently, Representative Pallone moved to reconsider the vote, and Representative DeLauro moved to table the motion to reconsider, which was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 209 nays, Roll No. 248. **Pages H4260–64**

Rejected the Cole motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, by a yea-and-nay vote of 208 yeas to 217 nays, Roll No. 246. **Pages H4262–63**

Agreed to:

DeLauro en bloc amendment No. 5 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–109 that was debated on July 27th, 2021: Beatty (No. 110) that increases and decreases $20 from the Department of Treasury with the intent to instruct the printing of $20 Federal Notes which prominently feature the abolitionist, Harriet Tubman, and a public release of its draft; Cawthorn (No. 111) that increases FCC funding by $1 million for mapping; Crow (No. 112) that increases SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs (specifically for SCORE) by $8.2 million, decreases GSA rental of space by the same amount; Dean (No. 113) that increases CDFI Program Integration for Individuals with Disabilities dedicated funding by $2,000,000, to increase financial and technical assistance; Gomez (No. 116) that increases by $5,000,000 funding for Small Business Development Centers to provide robust support for small businesses during their recovery from the pandemic; decreases GSA building operations by the same amount; Graves (LA) (No. 120) that increases and decreases the funds made available to ODA under this act by $1 million to urge the SBA Administrator to consider a disaster loan recipient's eligibility for duplication of benefits relief under section 312(b)(4) of the Stafford Act before

pursuing enforcement actions; Huizenga (No. 125) that prohibits funds to nominate or approve PCAOB board members until the Commission issues rules for the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act; Jackson (No. 126) that prohibits the IRS from targeting people or groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their political beliefs; Keller (No. 128) that increases and decreases by $5 million the operating expenses for the NPRC; Langevin (No. 129), as modified, that increases funding for the Office of the National Cyber Director by $6.25 million in line with the recommendation of the Cyberspace Solarium Commission offset by a reduction to GSA—rental of space; Sean Patrick Maloney (NY) (No. 131) that increases and decreases the Financial Services and General Government Division by $1,000,000 to highlight the need to improve information technology systems to provide real-time status updates for SBA loan applicants and recipients; Velázquez (No. 140) that increases the program level for SBA's 504/CDC loan program by $750 million; Barragán (No. 142) that transfers $1,000,000 from the Department of Interior Departmental Operations to the Environmental Protection Agency's Targeted Airshed Grant Program; also reflected in the topline for State and Tribal Assistance Grants Program, which increases by $1,000,000; Buchanán (No. 144) that transfers $2,000,000 to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to study and submit to Congress a report on the current causes of and measures to prevent future deaths of the West Indian manatee in Florida, offset with a reduction to DOI Office of the Secretary; González-Colón (No. 151) that increases and decreases by $650,000 funding for the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) Surveys, Investigations, and Research account to highlight the need to accelerate updating the seismic hazard model for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in an effort to save lives; Hudson (No. 155) that increases and decreases funding by $153,302,000 to highlight public safety concerns of roads within the Uwharrie National Forest and the need to pave the roads; Johnson (No. 158) that increases U.S. Forest Service hazardous fuels management funding by $2,000,000; reduces funding to capital improvements and maintenance by $3,000,000; McCarthy (No. 160) that increases and decreases funding by $13.05 million in the National Forest System account to support recovery and mitigation work following the SQF Complex Fire in the Sequoia National Forest; McKinley (No. 162) that increases and decreases funding for capitalization grants under Drinking Water State Revolving Funds by $8,804,000 to emphasize an amount to be used; Nadler (No. 164) that decreases and increases funds by $3,000,000 with the intent to support the 9/11 Memorial Act Grant Program; Napolitano (No. 165) that increases and decreases funds by $2 million for EPA Environmental Programs and Management to support water quality protection integrated planning activities under Section 402(s) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Neguse (No. 166) that increases funding for Wildland Fire Management accounts at DOI and USDA by $2 million and decreases funding for the DOI Office of the Secretary Departmental Operations by the same amount, to support fire preparedness and suppression, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance; O'Halleran (No. 169) that increases and decreases funding for the Bureau of Indian Education—Education Construction account by $5,000,000 to highlight the importance of funding to build and improve schools on tribal lands; Raskin (No. 174) that increases funding for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum by $2,000,000 and decreases the Working Capital Fund by the same amount; Salazar (No. 176) that increases and decreases funds by $5 million to highlight the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Level Change (NLLC) Map to allow USGS to move forward with a ground subsidence program which will leverage satellite imagery and the related data, services, and expertise from surveying, mapping, and geospatial professions; Schrier (No. 177) that increases funding by $2,000,000 for the Office of Wildland Fire for the specific purpose of the Wildland Fire Leadership Council providing recommendations on addressing interjurisdictional fire reimbursement challenges, including the barriers small municipalities face in receiving funds; decreases funding for the Secretary of the Interior, Departmental Operations, by the same amount; Schweikert (No. 178) that increases and decreases funding by $1 million to highlight advances in sensor technology for mobile air quality monitoring and to encourage EPA to focus on continuing to integrate this technology into their data quality information; Sherrill (No. 179) that provides an additional $2,000,000 for the United States Geological Survey to be used to perform surveys, investigations, and research for harmful algal blooms, offset with a reduction to DOI Office of the Secretary; Slotkin (No. 180) that increases and decreases funding for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum by $1,000,000 to ensure that the Museum can continue to support Holocaust education and understanding in state and local communities by developing and disseminating curricula, lesson plans, workshops, and other educational resources to other Holocaust organizations, teachers, and other educational centers; Swalwell (No. 183) that increases funding for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) by $2,000,000 and decreases funding for the Secretary of the Interior,

Departmental Operations, by the same amount; Walberg (No. 184) that increases funding for EPA's Science and Technology program by $2 million for research on Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and toxins resulting from harmful algal blooms and decreases funding for the Office of the Secretary by $2 million; Barr (No. 186) that transfers $5,000,000 from the VHA's Medical Community of Care Account to the VHA's Medical Services account for the explicit use of equine assisted therapy within the VA's Adaptive Sports Grant (ASG) Program; Buchanan (No. 187) that transfers $2,000,000 to Medical and Prosthetic Research for the Department of Veterans Affairs to study and report to Congress on the deaths of veterans who died by suicide during the last five years; offset by a reduction to Veterans Benefits Administration General Operating Expenses; Carbajal (No. 188) that increases and decreases funding by $5,000,000 with the intent to direct the Secretary to change the phone system to have local Community Based Outpatient Centers answer calls rather than routing calls to the major VA Medical Centers in an effort to reduce wait times for veterans on the phone and to provide more timely health services; Escobar (No. 189) that increases and decreases funding to make clear that States must disburse all funds under this division in accordance with Congressional intent and not for purposes not otherwise outlined in the corresponding report and bill text; Green (TN) (No. 190) that increases and decreases funding for Army barracks by $90,200,000 to stress that improving housing for our military servicemembers must be a top priority for the Department of Defense; Hartzler (No. 192) that increases and decreases by $5 million the Veterans Health Administration Medical Services account with the intent to support non-profit post traumatic growth organizations as a treatment for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD); Hill (No. 193) that increases the VA's Office of General Counsel by $1 million to support training for state-level Veteran Service Officers, offset by a decrease to Information Technology Systems pay and associated costs; Horsford (No. 194) that increases and decreases funding by $2,000,000 for Military Construction, Air Force with the intent to support the study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services for the construction of Child Development Centers at Air Force installations without an existing dedicated, on-installation facility; Horsford (No. 195) that increases and decreases funding by $5,000,000 for Military Construction, Army National Guard with the intent to support the construction of automated multipurpose machine gun ranges for Army National Guard use on Active-Duty Air Force installations; Latta (No. 196) that increases and decreases funding by $1,000,000 with the intent to urge the Department of Veterans Affairs to consult with the Department of Defense to identify, and refer for recruitment, separating Members of the Armed Forces who occupy a health care position; McCarthy (No. 197) that increases and decreases funding by $45 million in the Readjustment Benefits account (Division F) to support full funding at the current authorized level for the Veteran Employment Through Technology Education Courses (VET TEC) program; Panetta (No. 198) that increases and decreases funding by $4,000,000 for Military Construction, Army National Guard with the intent to support barrack improvement construction projects on Training Installation and Contingency Mobilization Force Generation Installations; Panetta (No. 199) that increases and decreases funding by $1,000,000 for Military Construction, Army National Guard with the intent to support projects on military installations to improve and modernize wastewater treatment facilities; Pfluger (No. 200) that decreases and increases funding for Air Force MILCON account by $45,000,000 to support for dormitory projects at Air Force training installations; Sherrill (No. 201) that increases and decreases funding for Medical Services within the Department of Veterans Affairs by $10,000,000 to support the construction of nine additional Vet Centers, which provide much-needed mental health care for veterans; Sherrill (No. 202) that increases funding for the Burn Pits Center of Excellence, which does critical research into toxic exposure, by $1,000,000, offset by a decrease to VA General Administration; Speier (No. 203) that increases and decreases funding in Army Military Construction by $15 billion with the intent to express great displeasure with the Defense Department's failure to prioritize fixing poor and failing military child development center facilities projects in its budget request and its failure to request sufficient funds to be on track to modernize all substandard barracks within 10 years; Steil (No. 204) that decreases and increases the Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General account by $1 million to express Congressional intent that at least $1 million be provided for the oversight of veteran long term care facilities; Adams (No. 205), as modified, that decreases by $2 million the HUD Administrative Support Offices (Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration) and increase by $2 million Self-Sufficiency Programs ($1 million to JobsPlus and Resident Opportunity Self-Sufficiency [ROSS] respectively); Allred (No. 206) that increases and decreases funds by $1,000,000 to express the intent that the Secretary of Transportation shall waive repayment of any Federal-aid highway funds expended on the construction of high occupancy vehicle lanes constructed on US 75 in

Dallas County and Collin County; Cicilline (No. 209) that increases and decreases by $55 million the Highway Infrastructure Programs account for the purpose of encouraging the Secretary of Transportation to issue a request for nominations under the National Scenic Byways Program; Kahele (No. 223) that prohibits funding for the new foreign air carrier permits that are not in compliance with public interest standards; Sean Patrick Maloney (NY) (No. 224) that increases and decreases funds by $2,000,000 with the intent of reserving funds in the HUD SHOP account specifically for providing grants to facilitate the abatement and removal of environmental hazards in homes being rehabilitated to national and regional organizations and consortia that have experience in providing for or facilitating the abatement of environmental hazards from homes; Norton (No. 225) that increases and decreases by $1 the FAA Operations budget with the intent to urge the FAA to prioritize efforts to combat airplane and helicopter noise; Schrier (No. 227) that increases and decreases by $1 the Salaries and Expenses budget of the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) with the intent to urge FMC to enhance assistance provided to U.S. exporters and importers and other domestic supply chain participants; and Sherrill (No. 228) that increases and decreases funding for Amtrak's Northeast Corridor by $5 million, in order to highlight the critical need for rail project financing (by a yea-and-nay vote of 371 yeas to 55 nays, Roll No. 244); and **Pages H4260–61**

DeLauro en bloc amendment No. 6 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–109 that was debated on July 27, 2021: Escobar (No. 114) that increases and decreases funding to make clear that States must disburse all funds under this division in accordance with Congressional intent and not for purposes not otherwise outlined in the corresponding report and bill text; Gomez (No. 115) that increases and decreases by $1,000,000 funding for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grants Program with the intent to ensure greater support is available to help people in underserved communities claim the enhanced Child Tax Credit, Earned Income Tax Credit, and other tax relief provided by the American Rescue Plan Act; Hoyer (No. 124) that increases and decreases the Election Security Grants account by $4,000,000 with the intent to support the Help America Vote College Poll Worker Program; Jayapal (No. 127) that increases and decreases funding for the IRS by $1,000,000,000 with the intent to ensure the agency reviews that flagged suspicious activity for credit mailings like economic impact payments or the child tax credit are not flagged due to the volume of mailings being sent to a homeless service providers, like shelters, receiving mail for unhoused individuals; Levin (MI) (No. 130) that increases and decreases by $1 million funding for the United States Postal Service to highlight that a mailbox should not be installed within the premises of or in close proximity to a facility, factory, warehouse, or other work location during, or within 30 days, of a union representation election conducted under section 9 of the National Labor Relation Act; McGovern (No. 132) that transfers $2,500,000 to OMB for the purpose of convening a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, Hunger and Health, and for the purpose of conducting a government-wide review and report in preparation for the Conference; Norton (No. 133) that prohibits the Securities and Exchange Commission from using funds to enter directly into leases for a headquarters; Omar (No. 134) that increases and decreases funds at the Office of Macroeconomic Analysis (under the Office of Economic Policy) by $1 million with the intent of studying the Genuine Progress Indicator and other alternative economic measures that could help supplement GDP calculations on the federal level; Omar (No. 135) that increases and decreases funds at FinCEN by $1,000,000 to support studying access to remittances to fragile countries and how shifts in remittance flows to non-banking channels is affecting Treasury's ability to monitor financial crimes and money transmitters' and charities' abilities to remit or transfer funds from the United States to such countries; Blumenauer (No. 143) that increase Bureau of Indian Affairs' Operation of Indian Programs account by $1,200,000 to fully fund the operations and maintenance needs of the Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites offset with a decrease to DOI Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations; Escobar (No. 149) that increases and decreases funding to make clear that States must disburse all funds under this division in accordance with Congressional intent and not for purposes not otherwise outlined in the corresponding report and bill text; Jackson Lee (No. 157) that increases and decreases funding for Environmental Programs and Management by $5 million to highlight the need to support culturally competent federal, state, and local public health and environmental protection efforts to address cancer clusters impacting overburdened communities in the gulf coast region; McNerney (No. 163) that increases and decreases by $15,000,000 the Department of Interior's United States Geological Survey (USGS) budget for the purposes of emphasizing the role of USGS in providing technical assistance in the development and implementation of science-based, sustainable groundwater management plans, especially in drought-afflicted areas; Omar (No. 170) that increases and decreases

funds by $1,000,000 to ensure the NEA reserves grant funding for the preservation of public art related to civil rights protests; Ross (No. 175) that prohibits the use of funds to implement the withdrawal of certain areas of the outer continental shelf from offshore wind leasing activities off the coasts of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina; Speier (No. 181) that increases funding for EPA Geographic Programs by $5 million with the intent of increasing funding for the San Francisco Bay estuary from $25 million to $30 million; Strickland (No. 182) that decreases and increases funding in the Environmental Protection Agency Science and Technology Account by $1 million to fund research into 6PPD-quinone, the toxic chemical in tires and recycled rubber causing ongoing harm to coho salmon in the Pacific Northwest, and to study its effects on other fish species; Bush (No. 207) that transfers $2.4 million from the Office of the Secretary at the Department of Transportation to the Zero Emissions Bus program; Bush (No. 208) that provides an additional $5 million in funding for the HUD incremental voucher program to support survivors of domestic violence and unhoused individuals and families; reduces administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in administrating section 8 by $5 million; Escobar (No. 210) that increases and decreases the grants-in-aid for airports program to emphasize the need for funding to projects addressing climate change and airports across the country; Escobar (No. 211) that increases funding for the Low-No Emission Bus Grant account to ensure economically disadvantaged communities benefit from this program; Escobar (No. 212) that increases funding for the Climate Resilience and Adaptation Competitive Grants account to ensure economically disadvantaged communities will benefit from this program; Escobar (No. 213) that increases and decreases funding to make clear that States must disburse all funds under this division in accordance with Congressional intent and not for purposes not otherwise outlined in the corresponding report and bill text; Gottheimer (No. 214) that increases and decreases by $1,000,000 the Federal Highway Administration obligation limitation account to emphasize the importance of federal money not being used for the construction of an artificial wall between mile posts 1.04 and 1.45 along Interstate 80 in Knowlton and Hardwick Townships, New Jersey; Jackson Lee (No. 216) that prohibits the Department of Transportation from using funds for Section 106 Transportation construction projects in urban areas that have not been determined to meet the statutory obligations of the National Historic Preservation Act; Jackson Lee (No. 217) that increases by $1,000,000 the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to address the fairness in the use of Community Development Block Grant Disaster funding to repair or replace single family homes damaged during Hurricane Harvey to ensure that multigenerational homes can house the family at documented pre-disaster capacity, offset by a decrease to the Office of Community Planning and Development; Jackson Lee (No. 218) that provides $1,000,000 in assistance to address challenges faced by communities impacted by persistent poverty and are not included in decision making when major highway construction threatens their homes, businesses, and culturally significant structures; Jackson Lee (No. 219) that increases and decreases by $1 million the Federal Rail Administration Safety and Operation's account to emphasize the need to provide dedicated funding to address community engagement on safety issues related railroad crossings in urban areas; Jackson Lee (No. 220) that increases and decreases the National Infrastructure Investments account by $1,000,000 to emphasize support for urban bicycle and pedestrian safety programs; Jayapal (No. 221) that increases and decreases Homeless Assistance Grants account by $3,420,000,000 with the intent to clarify that funds provided under the division can be used to safeguard or protect the life-sustaining activities of sleeping, resting, and eating among persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness; Jones (No. 222) that increases and decreases funding by $1,000,000 for the Thriving Communities program to emphasize the need to eliminate persistent transportation barriers in historically underserved and under-resourced communities and support prioritizing projects that enhance connections to places of employment and economic activity; and Omar (No. 226) that increases and decreases funds at the Office of Manufactured Housing Programs for the purposes of studying the COVID-related economic barriers faced by manufactured homeowners and how federal housing assistance could better serve this population (by a yea-and-nay vote of 221 yeas to 206 nays, Roll No. 245).

Pages H4261–62

H. Res. 555, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4502) was agreed to Tuesday, July 27th.

Agreed that in the engrossment of the bill, the clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

Page H4273

Motion to Adjourn: Rejected the Roy motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of 173 yeas to 242 nays, Roll No. 249. **Page H4268**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Emergency Security Supplemental to Respond to January 6th Appropriations Act, 2021: Senate amendment to H.R. 3237, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 416 yeas to 11 nays, Roll No. 250.

Pages H4265–68, H4269–70

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Monday, July 26th.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate the September 11th National Memorial Trail: H.R. 2278, amended, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the September 11th National Memorial Trail, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 423 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 251. Subsequently, Representative Stanton moved to reconsider the vote, and Representative DeLauro moved to table the motion to reconsider, which was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 239 yeas to 181 nays, Roll No. 252; **Pages H4270–71**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To designate the September 11th National Memorial Trail Route, and for other purposes."; **Page H4270**

Amache National Historic Site Act: H.R. 2497, amended, to establish the Amache National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a unit of the National Park System, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 416 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 253; **Pages H4271–72**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To establish the Amache National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a Unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes."; **Page H4272**

Alexander Lofgren Veterans in Parks (VIP) Act: H.R. 4300, amended, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make free National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Passes available to members of the Armed Forces, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 420 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 254; and

Pages H4272–73

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to make free National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Passes available to members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.".

Page H4273

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H4264.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Eleven yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4260–61, H4261–62, H4262–63, H4263, H4264, H4268, H4269–70, H4270, H4271, H4271–72, and H4272–73.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 8:28 p.m.

Committee Meetings

1ST CENTURY FOOD SYSTEMS: CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT AGRICULTURE'S ROLE IN PROTECTING DOMESTIC FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Committee On Agriculture: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "21st Century Food Systems: Controlled Environment Agriculture's Role in Protecting Domestic Food Supply Chains and Infrastructure". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces held a markup on H.R. 4350, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022". H.R. 4350 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness held a markup on H.R. 4350, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022". H.R. 4350 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations held a markup on H.R. 4350, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022". H.R. 4350 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

KEEPING THE PELL GRANT PROMISE: INCREASING ENROLLMENT, SUPPORTING SUCCESS

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment, hearing entitled "Keeping the Pell Grant Promise: Increasing Enrollment, Supporting Success". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE PATH FORWARD: ADVANCING TREATMENTS AND CURES FOR NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled "The Path Forward: Advancing Treatments and Cures for Neurodegenerative Diseases". Testimony was heard from the following Department of Health and Human Services officials: Patrizia Cavazzoni, M.D., Director, Center for Drug

Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration; Richard J. Hodes, M.D., Director, National Institute on Aging; and Walter J. Koroshetz, M.D., Director, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institute of Health; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 4590, the ''Promoting New and Diverse Depository Institutions Act''; H.R. 3332, the ''Manufactured Housing Community Preservation Act of 2021''; H.R. 4616, the ''Adjustable Interest Rate Act of 2021''; H.R. 4618, the ''Short Sale Transparency and Market Fairness Act''; H.R. 4685, to require the Government Accountability Office to carry out a study on the impact of the gamification, psychological nudges, and other design techniques used by online trading platforms, and for other purposes; H.R. 4617, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit payment for order flow; H.R. 935, the ''Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act of 2021''; H.R. 4620, to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to limit the exemption provided for family offices from the definition of an investment adviser to those family offices with less than $750,000,000 in assets under management and for other purposes; H.R. 4619, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit trading ahead by market makers, and for other purposes; H.R. 3555, the ''Voters on the Move Registration Act''; and H.R. 2265, the ''Financial Exploitation Prevention Act of 2021''. H.R. 4590, H.R. 4618, H.R. 4619, H.R. 4685, H.R. 4620, H.R. 3555, H.R. 3332, H.R. 4617, H.R. 2265, H.R. 4616, and H.R. 935 were ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 4589, the ''Diversity and Inclusion at the State Department Act''; H.R. 4693, the ''Global Malnutrition Prevention and Treatment Act of 2021''; H.R. 1199, the ''STEM Diplomacy Act''; H. Res. 496, supporting the continued work of the United States African Development Foundation as it creates pathways to prosperity for underserved communities on the African Continent through community-led development; H.R. 2946, the ''Reinforcing Nicaragua's Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021''; H.R. 4250, the ''War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act''; H. Res. 497, condemning the murder of Alireza Fazeli Monfared and the practice of so-called ''honor killings'' in Iran, and for other purposes; H.R. 4526, the ''City and State Diplomacy Act''; H. Res. 549, condemning the assassination of the Haitian President, and urging United States and global support of Haitian-led solutions; H. Res. 547, calling for the continued support of Afghan women and girls after the drawdown of American troops; H. Res. 376, condemning Turkey for its illegal occupation of Cyprus; and H.R. 4686, the ''Cambodia Democracy Act of 2021''. H. Res. 549, H. Res. 547, H.R. 4686, H.R. 4589, H. Res. 496 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 4693, H.R. 1199, H.R. 2946, H.R. 4250, H. Res. 497, and H.R. 4526 were ordered reported, without amendment.

LEBANON: ASSESSING POLITICAL PARALYSIS, ECONOMIC CRISIS AND CHALLENGES FOR U.S. POLICY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism held a hearing entitled ''Lebanon: Assessing Political Paralysis, Economic Crisis and Challenges for U.S. Policy''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION: A CASE STUDY OF HOW INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION ON OFFSHORE WIND TECHNOLOGY BENEFITS AMERICAN WORKERS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber held a hearing entitled ''Renewable Energy Transition: A Case Study of How International Collaboration on Offshore Wind Technology Benefits American Workers''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE CYBER TALENT PIPELINE: EDUCATING A WORKFORCE TO MATCH TODAY'S THREATS

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation held a hearing entitled ''The Cyber Talent Pipeline: Educating a Workforce to Match Today's Threats''. Testimony was heard from Ralph Ley, Department Manager, Workforce Development and Training Infrastructure Assurance and Analysis Division, National and Homeland Security, Idaho National Laboratory, Department of Energy; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing on H.R. 273, the ''Prevention of Escapement of Genetically Altered Salmon in the United States Act''; H.R. 274, the ''Keep Finfish Free Act''; H.R. 1569, the ''Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Act of 2021''; H.R. 1983, the ''MONARCH Act of 2021''; H.R. 2026, the ''Global Amphibian Protection Act

of 2021''; H.R. 2325, the ''Bear Protection Act of 2021''; H.R. 2773, the ''Recovering America's Wildlife Act of 2021''; H.R. 2793, the ''Highlands Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2021''; H.R. 2848, the ''Marine Mammal Research and Response Act of 2021''; H.R. 2872, the ''SAFE Act''; H.R. 3075, the ''Illegal Fishing and Forced Labor Prevention Act''; H.R. 3128, the ''American Fisheries Advisory Committee Act of 2021''; H.R. 3135, the ''Captive Primate Safety Act''; H.R. 3396, the ''Extinction Prevention Act of 2021; and H.R. 4458, the ''KELP Act''. Testimony was heard from Representatives Young, Panetta, Dingell, Murphy of Florida, and Blumenauer; Janet Coit, Assistant Administrator, National Marine Fisheries Service, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, and Deputy National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; Stephen Guertin, Deputy Director for Policy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

DEMOCRACY IN DANGER: THE ASSAULT ON VOTING RIGHTS IN TEXAS

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties held a hearing entitled ''Democracy in Danger: The Assault on Voting Rights in Texas''. Testimony was heard from the following Texas State Representatives: Senfronia Thompson, Nicole Collier, Diego Bernal, and Travis Clardy; and a public witness.

ENABLING MISSION SUCCESS FROM THE GROUND UP: ADDRESSING NASA'S URGENT INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics held a hearing entitled ''Enabling Mission Success from the Ground Up: Addressing NASA's Urgent Infrastructure Needs''. Testimony was heard from Robert Gibbs, Associate Administrator for the Mission Support Directorate, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 4256, the ''Investing in Main Street Act''; H.R. 4481, the ''Small Business 7(a) Loan Agent Transparency Act''; H.R. 4531, the ''7(a) Loan Agent Oversight Act'', H.R. 3469, ''Veteran Entrepreneurship Training Act of 2021''; H.R. 3462, the ''SBA Cyber Awareness Act''; H.R. 4515, the ''Small Business Development Center Cyber Training Act of 2021''; and H.R. 4513, the ''Small Business Advanced Cybersecurity Enhancements Act of 2021''. H.R. 4256, H.R. 4481, H.R. 4531, H.R. 3469, H.R. 3462, H.R. 4515, and H.R. 4513 were ordered reported, without amendment.

ASSESSING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COVID–19 RELIEF AND RESPONSE EFFORTS AND ITS IMPACT

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Assessing the Federal Government's COVID–19 Relief and Response Efforts and its Impact''. Testimony was heard from Michael E. Horowitz, Chair, Pandemic Response Accountability Committee, Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; Heather Krause, Director, Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office; Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, Government Accountability Office; Eric J. Soskin, Inspector General, Department of Transportation; James Izzard, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, Department of Homeland Security; and public witnesses.

FINANCING CLIMATE SOLUTIONS AND JOB CREATION

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Financing Climate Solutions and Job Creation''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING; THE NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC DISPARITY

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth: Full Committee held an organizational meeting, and a hearing entitled ''The Nature and Consequences of American Economic Disparity''. The Committee adopted its Rules for the 117th Congress. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress: Full Committee held a business meeting to consider proposed recommendations to Improve Staff Recruitment, Diversity, Retention, and Compensation and Benefits; Professionalize Internships and Fellowships; and Improve Accessibility. Proposed recommendations to Improve Staff Recruitment, Diversity, Retention, and Compensation and Benefits; Professionalize Internships and Fellowships; and Improve Accessibility were adopted.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D822)*

S. 957, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure that certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs have physical locations for the disposal of controlled substances medications. Signed on July 29, 2021. (Public Law 117–29)

S. 1910, to authorize major medical facility projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2021. Signed on July 29, 2021. (Public Law 117–30)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JULY 30, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10:30 a.m., Friday, July 30

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3684, INVEST in America Act, post-cloture, and vote on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill at 11:30 a.m.

Following disposition of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3684, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Ur Mendoza Jaddou, of California, to be Director of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security. If cloture is invoked on the nomination, there will be up to two hours of debate and Senate will then vote on confirmation thereon.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, July 30

House Chamber

Program for Friday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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