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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. ESHOO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 30, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ANNA G. ESHOO 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.

HONORING THE LIFE OF NASSAU COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTY JOSHUA MOYERS

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Nassau County Sheriff's Deputy Joshua Moyers, who was tragically killed last weekend in the line of duty.

On September 26, 2021, Deputy Moyers gave his last full measure of devotion to our northeast Florida community. He was only 29 years old. My heart breaks for his friends, fellow officers, and loved ones who already miss him dearly.

Deputy Moyers graduated from Hilliard Middle-Senior High School, Florida State College, and St. Johns River State College before joining the Nassau County Sheriff's Office in 2015.

Madam Speaker, Joshua wasn't just a good officer; he was a great officer. In fact, in 2018, Deputy Moyers received the ''Above and Beyond the Call of Duty'' award for his work on a very significant narcotics case.

Having spent a career in law enforcement, I have seen the names of far too many outstanding officers go up on our National Law Enforcement Memorial wall here in D.C. Deputy Moyers will be no exception.

His death serves as a tragic reminder of the dangers facing law enforcement officers across the country every single day. We are so thankful for men and women like Officer Moyers, who volunteer to step into the breach in defense of our citizens, and we owe them a deep debt of gratitude.

I am reminded of a quote from Ralph Waldo Emerson, which says: ''The purpose of life is not to be happy. It is to be useful, to be honorable, to be compassionate, to have it make some difference that you lived and lived well.''

Officer Moyers' life may have been cut short, but he lived with honor and compassion, and he made a real difference, a tangible difference, to so many lives on the First Coast.

I am grateful to the Nassau County Sheriff's Office for capturing the man responsible for his death, and I hope that justice will be swiftly served.

May God bless the Moyers family, and may He give them the strength to persevere during this difficult time.

Madam Speaker, I would like to now ask that this Chamber join me for a moment of silence in remembrance of Officer Moyers.

TRIBUTE TO LIFE OF DR. DIANA NATALICIO

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

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of Dr. Diana Natalicio, who will be remembered as an icon of higher education and a trailblazer in El Paso.

Dr. Natalicio served for 31 years as the president of the University of Texas at El Paso, my alma mater, UTEP, between 1988 and 2019. As the longest sitting president at UTEP, her imprint on the institution will be everlasting.

She devoted her life's work to making UTEP accessible and elevating it to a top-tier institution. As a first-generation college student herself, she knew the importance of working for an equitable college experience for first-generation and low-income college students and access to higher education for all. In 2019, 51 percent of UTEP's graduates were first generation.

Dr. Natalicio taught us that no matter where you come from, everyone deserves a good education. She also understood the struggles that El Pasoans face and worked on finding solutions to those barriers. I am deeply grateful for Dr. Diana Natalicio's service to our community and the vision she created for UTEP students.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring Dr. Diana Natalicio's life and contributions to El Paso.

May her legacy continue to inspire us all.

TIME TO CUT THROUGH THE NOISE

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

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today because it is time to cut through the noise and recognize the opportunity at hand.

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Last month, the Senate passed the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act with the support of 19 Republican Senators, including Minority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL. Since then, I have heard the loudest voices in the room say a lot about this bill, except for calling it what it is, a once-in-a-generation investment in our Nation's physical infrastructure.

For myself and so many others, a bill like this is the reason we came to Congress.

We have heard from the mom or dad who hit a pothole and had to pay out of pocket to fix the family car.

We have seen our children struggle and fall behind in school without reliable internet access.

Our communities are the ones where basic access to clean drinking water has been jeopardized by aging pipes.

Our workers and businesses are the ones calling for investments that will help them compete on the world stage.

So, the question is: What will we, as Members of Congress, do about it?

Will we allow blatant partisanship on both sides of the aisle to stand in the way of legislation that is objectively good for the American people?

Will we ignore the very real crisis that is facing infrastructure systems in communities like the one I represent in central New York?

Will we simply disregard the pleas from the most significant labor and business advocates in the country?

I, for one, will not. I strongly support the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and I urge the Speaker to bring the bill to the floor as a standalone vote today.

This long-overdue legislation delivers comprehensive investment in our roads and bridges, ports and waterways, clean water systems, broadband networks, electrical grids, and airports.

The bill takes essential steps to streamline Federal permitting processes and undertakes the crucial work of improving the resiliency of our hard infrastructure.

Critically, this legislation includes responsible pay-fors in addition to its $550 billion in new spending for physical infrastructure. The CBO estimates that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will have a 33 percent return on investment because of the economic benefits of long-term infrastructure projects. Experts from the American Enterprise Institute have argued that spending under this legislation would not contribute to inflation because the spending would be spread out over a decade and focus on improving long-term productivity.

To be sure, no legislation is perfect, but this measure is the product of an honest, good faith, and bipartisan effort to reach consensus and deliver for our constituents. I know that because I have spent many years working with my colleagues in the Problem Solvers Caucus to reach this moment.

Since 2017, our group has worked on a framework that would move the ball forward on infrastructure and present real policy solutions for the challenges we face.

In presenting our work to a bipartisan group of Governors, Senators, and Members of the House in Annapolis, Maryland, earlier this year, we helped lay the framework for the bipartisan infrastructure bill the House is now considering.

I am grateful to all of my colleagues who worked on this, and I sincerely hope that this work will not have been done in vain. I hope that we can see through the cloud of misinformation and partisan efforts to hold this bill hostage. I hope my colleagues will look at this bill objectively, on its own merits, and consider the benefits that it holds for the communities they represent.

I would also remind my colleagues who are unsure of where they will fall this one simple thing: The world is watching.

Our Nation's adversaries, like the Chinese Communist Party, would like nothing more than to see this body yield to partisan interests and refuse to invest in its own people. These adversaries would cheer our decision to ignore the crises of the past year and decide not to invest in cybersecurity for our infrastructure assets. They would be relieved if we continue a status quo that erases our economy's competitive edge and allows malign actors to gain the upper hand.

Simply put, with this bill, Congress is taking a critical step in deciding who will build the future. I will back a future built by American workers, ensuring opportunities for American families and American businesses.

I sincerely hope my colleagues will put down their swords just this once—just this once—and join me.

COVID INFECTION AND VACCINATION RATES

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, this morning, I wanted to share with the Chamber the latest statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and the Department of Health and Human Services regarding infection rates and vaccination rates in the country.

I am proud to say, the State of Connecticut, which the Speaker knows well, we ranked as the lowest infection rate in the country, 1.4 percent, 14 cases per 100,000.

Simultaneous with that report were the numbers regarding vaccination rates. For the population 18 and over, we are at an 80 percent vaccination rate, which, again, is the highest in the country.

It is blindingly obvious there is a causal connection between communities that come together to boost vaccination rates and the benefit and the result of reducing infection rates. The benefit, in terms of our hospital system in the State of Connecticut, again, we have 9 per 100,000 COVID patients, which ranks number three in the country, right behind Vermont and the State of Massachusetts, which are 7 per 100,000 and 8 per 100,000.

What does that mean? It means there is no pressure on your ICU units. There is allowance for normal elective surgeries and the processes of hospitals to continue, which is the endgame of what we all should be focused on like a laser, which is to get beyond this pandemic.

It didn't happen by itself.

Anecdotally, in my district, I was over at the Coast Guard Academy the other day: a 99 percent vaccination rate with the student body at the Coast Guard Academy. These are the future leaders of our coastal sea service, and they get it. They understand the benefits, that they can attend class and have a normal campus life.

Across the river, the submarine base in Groton, again, just shy of a 90 percent vaccination rate. That is 10,000 sailors and officers. These are people with families. These are folks who have pregnant spouses. But they get it. I mean, there is no way you can socially distance in a submarine. They are now the number one naval installation in America in terms of vaccination rates.

Again, it did not happen by itself. Governor Lamont, back in the spring of 2020, basically tuned out all the noise. He brought together experts from the Yale School of Public Health. He brought together experts from the Hartford HealthCare hospital system, which is the largest hospital system. They brought together the community health centers. They brought together community groups. They stayed focused in terms of getting testing, masking, and vaccinations out there to the public at large.

I would note, Madam Speaker, that when we passed the American Rescue Plan back in March, like every State, we were given an allocation to our public health system for communication and education. Again, it has been put to good use, obviously, as these numbers show this morning.

On Tuesday, the Biden administration announced the release of funding for community health centers, which have been the backbone in terms of reaching hard-to-get populations, to get the help that they need during this pandemic. In eastern Connecticut, the two community health systems—United Children and Family Services, and Generations—are getting close to $1 million for new equipment and new infrastructure to carry out their mission to make sure that we are going to beat this virus once and for all.

All the issues that we talk about here—and they are all so important—right now, we still cannot be distracted from the need to get on the other side of this pandemic. These numbers from my State today show that when you work together, when you just combat all the misinformation and bad stuff

that is out there about vaccines and masking—we had a hearing in Hartford where we had people up there saying that the authorization from the FDA was only for the German vaccine, not the American Pfizer vaccine, which is ridiculous. That stuff is out there, but we have overcome that.

Again, the numbers speak for themselves in terms of that success.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to make sure that we keep this priority number one, two, and three because that is how we recover our economy, and that is how we recover a normal life in this country. So, let's work together.

□ 1015

CONGRATULATING THE CHARLESTON RIVERDOGS

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

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Charleston RiverDogs on a defining victory in the Low-A East championship series this week. This 9–2 win is the City of Charleston's first minor league baseball title in 99 years and the first in franchise history for the Charleston RiverDogs.

The Charleston RiverDogs are a Lowcountry staple and are a vital part of our tourism and hospitality industries.

This team worked extremely hard during their record-breaking season and showed great determination while representing our beloved Charleston.

I am excited for the opportunity to go back-to-back, like Jordan in 1996 and 1997.

RECOGNIZING LAMBS FOR LIFE

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of Lambs for Life and its founders, Alex and Brandon Arrieta.

On April 25, 2016, Alex Arrieta, age 10, was told his cancer was gone and a bone marrow transplant was scheduled for the next month. The very next day Alex passed away.

In honor of Alex's favorite childhood toy, Lamby, his parents founded Lambs for Life. Lambs for Life delivers Lamby Packs filled with toys and a stuffed lamb for Child Life departments of children's hospitals, brightening the days of thousands of pediatric cancer patients.

Lambs for Life, led by Alex's dad, Brandon, has spent the last 5 years working with Congress and the White House to bring focus and solutions to pediatric cancer.

I commend Brandon for working through his grief at the loss of two sons to make our country better.

RECOGNIZING DEAN STEPHENS

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of Dean Stephens, a local news anchor, who is retiring after 31 years with ABC News 4.

Generations of Lowcountry families have welcomed Dean into their living rooms. I grew up with Dean, watching him in the Lowcountry. His first job with the station was as a weekend sportscaster, and he would eventually become a news anchor.

Dean's presence on our televisions will be greatly missed by our community. I wish him well on his much-deserved retirement.

RECOGNIZING PORTER-GAUD SCHOOL STUDENTS

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the great work done by some amazing students at Porter-Gaud School in Charleston.

Last month, as part of the school's Senior Day for Caring, 100 Porter-Gaud seniors packaged over 20,000 meals for the James Island Outreach Center and One80 Place, feeding the hungry across the Charleston area. They also packaged over 350 hygiene kits to take care of our fleeing Afghan allies seeking refuge right here in the United States.

The leaders of these nonprofits tell me the tremendous work these students did saved them thousands of dollars in manufacturing costs, not to mention the good works that they are doing for our community.

REMEMBERING LUCILLE WHIPPER

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of former South Carolina State Representative Lucille Whipper.

Dr. Whipper was the first African-American woman elected to the South Carolina State House from Charleston County. She served her community as an activist during the civil rights movement. She was a teacher and a guidance counselor. She was also an administrator in Charleston County public schools. Dr. Whipper was also the first African-American administrator at the College of Charleston, where she developed the school's diversity program all the way back as early as the 1970s.

Dr. Whipper will be greatly missed, but her influence will live on in our community. We thank her for her leadership, and we offer our sincerest condolences for her family during this time.

SUPPORT FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT

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

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. It would bring billions of dollars to much-needed infrastructure projects in my home State, from bridges to broadband, and it does so without raising taxes on people who make less than $400,000 a year.

As I have said before, this bill is not absolutely perfect, but it is absolutely necessary. It is a product of compromise. That is, at the end of the day, what legislating often means.

In the district I represent, this bill has received a remarkable amount of support, including everyone from labor unions to local chambers of commerce to climate groups. They are joined by national organizations like the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and hundreds of labor and trade associations.

I urge my colleagues to listen to their communities who are calling for these investments and not to give in to the Washington machine that so often turns shared bipartisan goals into political games.

This bill reminds me of the last time that we saw this level of investment in America's infrastructure, when President Eisenhower, who was from Kansas, recognized an opportunity to rebuild the economy and create jobs through infrastructure. We were then, as we are today, in a challenging time defined by a national crisis and economic difficulty.

I believe, as Eisenhower did, that infrastructure is key to building long-term economic growth. At the end of the day, infrastructure is made up of many everyday systems that connect us to one another and broaden opportunities.

If we don't invest in the health of those systems, whether it is the safety of highways like U.S. 69 in the district I get to represent, or access to high-speed internet in areas across Kansas, both urban and rural, we pay the price, and it is not just in the ways we might think.

We feel the impact of past decades of underinvestment in infrastructure, in our economy, in our educational systems, in the health of our kids, and in the health of our planet.

That is why this bill is absolutely necessary because infrastructure touches so many parts of our lives and the lives of our future generations. This bipartisan bill boosts American competitiveness, tackles climate change, and advances equity now and into the future. It is projected to create 2 million jobs per year for the next decade, with fair wage requirements written into the text.

Independent studies have shown that the investments in this bill will have multiplier effects on the economy, improving productivity and boosting economic output without increasing inflation. This infrastructure bill is large, but so is the problem.

There are immediate infrastructure needs, from roads and bridges to public transit and rail, waterways, and airports. All of these need attention. This bill will undoubtedly bring the Federal funding needed to address those issues here in the near term, and it makes significant progress toward longer-term goals, like replacing lead pipes so that every child can have access to clean drinking water or promoting Buy American provisions that create good-paying jobs for both construction and production of materials or modernizing our electric grid to prevent blackouts, like the ones we saw in Kansas and those we saw in Texas earlier this year.

For people sitting in traffic on U.S. 69 or waiting for the bus in Wyandotte County or wondering why that one road floods every single year no matter how many times we fix it, this cannot wait. Not to mention, if we fail to act, critical surface transportation authorizations are going to run out by Friday.

I urge my colleagues to set aside gamesmanship and not see this as an opportunity for political points but instead an opportunity to deliver for our communities, the opportunity that our communities have been asking for us to deliver on.

THE BIDEN ECONOMIC AND SPENDING CRISIS

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

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to continue sounding the alarm on the Biden Administration's economic and spending crisis that is hurting families in my district and killing American jobs.

This Big Government, ultra-inflation, and massive spending agenda has a big problem: the economy. It is spiking the price of groceries, gas, lumber, and everything in between.

Gasoline is up 42.7 percent. Chicken is up 7.2 percent. Eggs are up 9.9 percent. Public transportation is up 8.4 percent.

As I have heard from my families all across my district, Americans cannot afford this.

Utahns say they are paying more for just about everything. In fact, a recent statewide poll found that 85 percent of Utahns are very or somewhat concerned about inflation and rising costs.

Inflation is a tax on every single American.

With consumer prices reaching a 13-year high, it is clear this administration's agenda is bad for economic recovery and unsustainable for working-class Americans trying to make ends meet.

The Democrats' solution? Rush through the most expensive piece of legislation in the history of our country.

Another startling fact: This $3.5 trillion spending plan is more than the GDP of Canada and Mexico combined.

While the White House continues to spread false realities to the American people, let's talk about the facts: The true cost of the bill is $5.5 trillion, not $3.5 trillion, and certainly not zero. It is going to increase the national debt by $2.4 trillion. It will lead to 5.3 million jobs lost nationwide. The median family income will drop by $12,000. Each American household will be burdened with $35,439 of debt.

Americans across the country and Utahns in the Fourth District want to see fiscal responsibility restored at the Federal level. This out-of-control spending must stop.

HONORING LIVES LOST TO SENSELESS VIOLENCE

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

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the lives of those lost due to senseless violence in my district:

Leon Wayne, age 26, gun violence.

Chevor Williams, age 28, gun violence.

Cori Lowe, age 31, stabbing victim.

Richard Black, age 39, gun violence.

Joseph Ramirez, age 43, gun violence.

Wray Harding, age 55, gun violence.

Aliyah Waiters, gun violence.

Marilyn Cotto Montanez, age 18, gun violence.

Guy Vanlew, Jr., age 18, gun violence.

Jeremy Logan, age 32, gun violence.

Omari Ellis, age 18, gun violence.

Warren Clahar, age 35, gun violence.

Olivia Green, age 15, fentanyl overdose.

Madam Speaker, I ask that we observe a moment of silence for the lives lost in my district due to senseless violence.

Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Madam Speaker, the pandemic of senseless violence is not new. If you live in a poverty-stricken community and if you are Black or Latino in these communities, you are more susceptible to acts of senseless violence.

When I was in high school, trying to just be a good student and play on the football team, I ended up caught up in a situation where I was almost shot and killed. A few months later, at a party with some friends, just trying to go out and have a good time, I ended up in a situation where I was almost shot and killed.

If it weren't for sheer luck, I would not be standing here as a Member of Congress today.

Thankfully, at that time, I was able to move out of my community and move to a suburban community where it was much less likely for me to end up in a situation where I could be shot and killed.

I have so many friends and family members who did not have the luxury of moving out and the privilege of moving out of their community. As a result, they ended up dead at some very young ages, some 18, some 21, some even younger.

Oftentimes, when we have these conversations, we point to the perpetrators of these acts of violence and of these crimes and we identify them as bad individuals and we say that we need law enforcement to respond to remove those bad individuals from these situations, and we think that that method is enough to end the violence in these communities.

But we have invested in law enforcement for decades; the 1994 crime bill being one example of how we have made such investments and targeted highly violent communities. But the violence hasn't gone away, and the violence has only been exacerbated by the COVID–19 pandemic that has isolated many and has also created a mental health crisis.

So I ask and I beg this Chamber to recognize that this is not just about individual bad actors in communities. Poverty is a policy choice, and the trauma related to poverty and the lack of opportunity in so many of our communities will continue to lead to increases in violence that we see in poverty-stricken communities.

□ 1030

We have to invest in education, healthcare, jobs, housing, mentorship, and so many other programs that could literally save the lives of our children before they ever decide to pick up a gun.

Lastly, and very quickly, we passed H.R. 8, commonsense gun reform legislation, in the House this year, and the Senate still has not acted on that legislation. Seventy percent of the incidents of gun violence that take place in New York are done with guns that come from outside of New York. So we have to move this gun legislation in the Senate.

BIDEN'S CRISES

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, this week we learned that either President Biden ignored the advice of his top military advisers and lied to shift the blame for his disastrous Afghanistan withdrawal or that those advisers lied to Congress under oath.

General McKenzie and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Milley both informed the Senate and House Armed Services Committees that they recommended to President Biden that we keep 2,500 troops in Afghanistan. Yet President Biden has adamantly claimed that he never received such advice.

Americans have been abandoned, left to the mercy of a terrorist regime that wants to destroy Western culture and institutionalize widespread and systemic gender apartheid.

Our military weapons and equipment have been turned over to our adversaries for their use against us.

And our President continues to negotiate with terrorists after our servicemen and -women have been murdered.

Every last American must make it home. Anything less is inexcusable and a dereliction of his sworn oath.

The President's lack of leadership is not only failing us abroad, but it is also threatening our safety here at home. Just this year more than 1.3 million people have illegally crossed our border, including known terrorists.

An open southern border threatens our national security and the safety of all Americans, and I hope we can all agree that we must do something to stop this disturbing trend.

The President has a duty to act. Our Federal Government must enforce our

Nation's immigration laws, reimplement successful policies from the Trump administration, and commit further support for our Border Patrol agents and our Customs enforcement officers.

That is why I signed on to a resolution calling for the President to fully enforce our immigration laws in light of the current surge at the border and the ongoing self-created border crisis.

Lastly, the President and his far-left Democrats are racking up debt that Americans cannot afford, exacerbating the current inflationary crisis that we are facing.

The proposed $4.3 trillion tax-and-spending spree is a continuation of the Biden administration's reckless policies that have created an unstable outlook for our economy, for our Nation's future, and for the next generation of Americans.

Not only does this package unravel the progress we have made to encourage work and raise wages, but it increases the national debt by up to $17 trillion, putting our national security further at risk.

The Speaker and the far left are wildly spending tax dollars on their socialist priorities, while increasing taxes on small businesses, on family farms, and by raising the corporate tax to a rate higher than Canada, higher than Italy, higher than the U.K., and even higher than Communist China, which we know will directly hurt job growth and wage growth for men and women across our communities.

Our economy is already running at the highest rate of inflation in 13 years. To recklessly increase our spending is fiscally irresponsible and downright dangerous. As Senator MANCHIN even said, it is truly the definition of fiscal insanity.

Madam Speaker, it is clear to me, just as I know it is clear to my constituents, the President, time and time again, is failing to display the leadership America needs and deserves. He must uphold the promises he made to the American people, and I call on him, I ask him to put an end to the era of crisis that we are now under.

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, today I rise in celebration of National Hispanic Heritage Month and the histories, cultures, and contributions of Latino and Hispanic Americans throughout the United States.

Growing up in Sunnyside, Washington, I have witnessed firsthand how Hispanic Americans contribute to our communities through entrepreneurship, military service, and cultural diversity. They are our friends, our family, our neighbors, and our coworkers. They are small-business owners, doctors, police officers, and soldiers.

In central Washington and across the country, we are proud of our Hispanic friends and neighbors who prove that the American Dream is alive and well. Because of them, we are a stronger, more diverse, prosperous society.

Today I ask my colleagues, join me in honoring our Hispanic-American neighbors and in recognizing National Hispanic Heritage Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

SMALL BUSINESSES IN COVID–19

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

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the small business. I rise today in support of the hardworking man and woman who has bootstrapped an enterprise, a barbershop, a gym, a manufacturing firm that isn't often represented by a large lobbying firm that is able to knock on the doors of the Halls of Congress and demand what they need. These people deserve to be heard.

The pandemic resulted in the permanent closure of roughly 200,000 U.S. establishments above historical levels during the first year alone.

Individual companies, the small ones, account for about two-thirds or roughly 130,000 of the extra closures. The gym across the street from my house, an independent enterprise run by a cancer survivor, closing today. The Milford House Bar & Grill, where people celebrated anniversaries and graduations, closed.

We hear you. Your voice and what you do and the hard work that you represent matters in this body.

A May 2021 Federal Reserve report found 35 percent of service-based businesses that closed during the pandemic were still closed. The report also estimated that just 3 percent are likely to reopen.

What does this mean? Poor neighborhoods getting poorer. Less jobs. Open storefronts. A blight toward economic development.

Absolutely this body acted when we needed to: PPP, $800 billion; $14 billion in grants and forgivable loans at the local level. In Michigan we acted quickly. We have seen tough times.

Our manufacturers, the small ones, were the first to put up their hands: How can I source the protective personal equipment? I have got it in my back pocket. I am ready to act.

And yet we are getting whacked by a chip crisis. We don't have what we need to meet the demand, and people are suffering as a result. It is not just the billions of dollars, a loss of profit at the top. It is the jobs. It is the single moms who want to get back to work. And yet they are at $15 an hour, and no one is watching their kid for under $16.

Here in this Congress, we have been working to reorganize the tapestry of this country so people can succeed, individual hardworking Americans can succeed.

They are not following every line of our debate, but they are counting on us. Invest in daycare, give us paid family leave, support the small business.

That is what this week is all about, Madam Speaker. That is what compels me to come to work every single day, and we are not going to stop until the job is done.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION FAILING TO LEAD

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

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the President's complete and utter failure to lead our country effectively over the last 9 months.

Despite the optimistic vision he portrayed in his inaugural address, President Biden has created crisis after crisis—from our economy and energy independence to national and border security.

Back in February my Republican colleagues and I warned Democrats' reckless spending would have a devastating inflationary effect. In fact, many experts at the time, including former President Obama's top economist, warned spending trillions more would devalue our dollar and cause prices of goods and services to increase.

Sure enough, just one month later, we learned that the Consumer Price Index had its highest monthly jump in nearly 10 years. The Producer Price Index has also skyrocketed by 8.3 percent, which is also a record.

While the Biden administration continues turning a blind eye to inflation, top economists are warning inflation is here to stay for years to come, and it will only get worse if the Democrats pass over $5 trillion in additional spending.

This is a hidden tax hike on every American family, on top of their historic tax increases that are part of the $4.2 trillion tax-and-spending spree that we will be discussing over the next several days. This is completely reckless for our businesses, our farmers, and our families.

Instead of reining in spending, President Biden and his Democrat colleagues are leaning into the economic crisis they have created. In fact, the President has attempted to gaslight the American people by making the false claim that their $5.5 trillion so-called infrastructure package will cost zero dollars. Even the leftists at The Washington Post aren't buying it, calling the claim truly misleading.

The crisis at our southern border, which the Biden administration has gone to great lengths to ignore, has continued raging on.

In May I went to Texas with Congressman GONZALES to see the border firsthand. I received an aerial tour of the Big Bend sector, a remote part of the border where apprehensions of drugs, weapons, and other contraband are at record levels.

Law enforcement on the ground told us directly that they needed more support from the administration. Sadly,

several months later, it is still clear that no help has been on the way.

In August, U.S. Customs and Border Protection announced that they have made over 200,000 apprehensions of drugs, up 317 percent from just a year ago.

Biden's failure to lead and take control of this situation has created a devolving humanitarian crisis, a national security crisis, and a public health crisis at our southern border.

Biden has also failed to lead on our world stage. Our tragic and disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan is the sole responsibility of President Biden and his colossal failure to lead as Commander in Chief.

The administration still owes the American people answers. Why were billions of dollars of military equipment left behind for the Taliban? Why did we cave to the Taliban's timeline? Why did we fail to evacuate every single American before leaving?

Just this week we learned Biden lied to the American people regarding the advice he received from his top military generals. The commander of the U.S. Central Command testified under oath that he recommended keeping a small force of 2,500 troops in Afghanistan, yet Biden previously told the American people that no one recommended keeping this limited troop presence.

Biden has been silent as the far left wing of his party has attacked Israel and their right to defend themselves. Abandoning our allies, abandoning and lying to the American people, this seems to be the Biden leadership doctrine.

Under the President's leadership, we are no longer energy independent. On his first day of office, Biden killed the XL pipeline, eliminating 11,000 great jobs. He put Paris over Paullina, Iowa, and other communities in my district by rejoining the climate accords, which will cause electricity to skyrocket.

Yet this same woke progressive administration that pretends to care so much about the climate is about to give a huge win to the oil industry. They are undermining clean-burning biofuels by attacking the renewable fuel standard, leaving crop growers and my biofuels producers behind in the dust.

It seems the Biden leadership doctrine in a nutshell has been to ruin this economy and is undermining our independence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded again to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 1045

AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE FOR ALL

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Chair, from the very first day I was sworn into Congress in January of 2019, I have been on a mission to expand access to high-quality, affordable healthcare for people in my northern Illinois district and Americans across the country.

It is actually a mission that started long before I came to Congress. In fact, it started when I was in elementary school. That is when I was first diagnosed with a heart condition that I have lived with ever since. Because of that preexisting condition, I spent most of my life at risk of losing healthcare coverage.

That all changed when the House passed the Affordable Care Act and it was signed into law in 2010, protecting people like me with preexisting conditions and eventually extending coverage to more than 20 million Americans, many for the first time in their adult lives.

These historic gains have always hung in the balance, subject to more than 50 attempts from Republicans to repeal the law over the past decade.

But the ACA didn't just survive; it is now stronger than ever before, thanks to the 2-year version of my Health Care Affordability Act that was included in the American Rescue Plan.

Thanks to the advanced premium tax credit expansion that I championed, marketplace enrollees are seeing savings of more than $40 per person per month, a 40 percent reduction in their monthly spending on healthcare. That means more money for groceries, school supplies, and essentials that families depend on.

Medium plan deductibles for new enrollees have dropped by nearly 90 percent, from $450 to $50.

Half of eligible uninsured Hispanic adults and 45 percent of eligible uninsured Black adults are now able to find a zero-premium plan.

In just 6 months since the American Rescue Plan was signed into law by President Biden, we have cut our Nation's uninsured rate, provided substantial savings for individuals and families, and taken the most significant step toward health equity since the Affordable Care Act was signed into law.

But if we fail to act now and make the American Rescue Plan's advanced premium tax credit plan permanent, all of this progress will be wiped out in just 2 years. Americans will lose the coverage they are now protected by or once again face premiums that render coverage unaffordable and lead them to forgo insurance altogether. The gains that we have made in closing coverage gaps in communities of color will be reversed. The millions of people who might now have health insurance for the first time in their adult lives will once again lay awake at night wondering if they are one illness away from bankruptcy.

We cannot afford to backtrack on the historic progress we have made for the American people. This is our moment to stand on the right side of history and finish the job to reach universal coverage that was started by the Obama-Biden administration more than a decade ago.

We must make the advanced premium tax credit from the American Rescue Plan permanent and close the Medicaid coverage gap in the Build Back Better Act.

We have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to make high-quality healthcare affordable and accessible to all. The American people are counting on us to get this done, and we must deliver.

DAYS OF BIPARTISAN SOLUTIONS FEW AND FAR BETWEEN

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today with great disappointment as we await a vote on a secretive budget reconciliation package.

I am incredibly proud to serve as the Republican leader of the House Agriculture Committee, and it is an honor to work on behalf of the farmers, ranchers, and foresters who feed, clothe, and power our Nation. I am equally proud of the bipartisan work the House Committee on Agriculture has done on behalf of rural America.

Sadly, though, since the start of the 117th Congress, it seems the days of bipartisan, commonsense solutions are now few and far between. The most recent reconciliation process for the Agriculture Committee is especially concerning, if not utterly bizarre.

On Friday, September 10, my Republican colleagues and I participated in a 9.5-hour markup only for the committee Democrats to recess until the following Monday to gain the votes they needed to ram through an incomplete and unvetted budget reconciliation package to the tune of $66 billion.

Noticeably missing from the package was a whopping $28 billion—$6 billion more than the committee's instruction—in additional spending, left out due to the Democrats' ongoing problems with the Congressional Budget Office and the Byrd rule in the Senate.

During the markup, both Republican and Democrat members asked repeatedly when the committee would know more about the missing funds and whether the committee would be able to engage, review, and mark up the provisions. The committee's majority indicated the $28 billion would be added at a later stage.

This was a stunning admission and a departure from regular order for the House Agriculture Committee. This amount of money would traditionally demand dozens of public hearings, testimony from stakeholders, and rounds of technical assistance from USDA, all conducted by the committee of jurisdiction.

Unfortunately, that was not the case for this bill, a package that rivals

many titles of a 5-year farm bill in size and scope, I might add.

Now, I wish I could say I was surprised, but given how Republicans have been so brazenly ignored throughout the first reconciliation and this newest sham reconciliation, this dereliction of process has, sadly, become par for the course.

As for the $28 billion of missing mystery funds, members of our committee remain in the dark. Initial summaries leaked to the press by the stakeholder groups and Senate Democrats told one story. A draft leaked this week told a very different one, including what appears to be $34 billion beyond the Democrats' own instruction.

This past weekend, the Budget Committee spent time moving the total package forward, and now it looks as though the Democratic chairman of the Rules Committee gets to decide the fate of the Agriculture package.

This is absurd.

This sham of a process is an insult to the 201 years of the House Agriculture Committee's bipartisanship. I refuse to stand idly by as this committee is driven into the ground by a partisan process that leaves rural America behind.

Enough is enough, Madam Speaker. Congress is a circus, and Democrats in leadership are the ringleaders.

This process is an absolute farce, and it has only further devolved into chaos as the press, lobbyists, and the Democratic leadership aides know more about the policy than committees of jurisdiction. Leaked documents and secretive briefings should not be the way Washington does business.

Process aside, this is simply a bad bill, and it does next to nothing for rural America. It is shameful that in the nearly $100 billion of excess spending that claims to be for agriculture, there isn't one penny for the commodity safety net, crop insurance, broadband, or disaster assistance.

Madam Speaker, I could go on and on about how this bill fails rural America. Five minutes simply is not enough time. So, I will close with this: Democrats can either force this sham of a bill through and pat themselves on the back for explosive spending and lack of transparency, or we can start over and work together to put real solutions on the table for rural America.

SUPPORTING OVERLOOKED UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise today as I do every day in strong support of the millions of undocumented immigrants whose contributions to our communities cannot continue to be overlooked.

We have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to provide sound immigration reform through reconciliation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in prioritizing this timely and long-overdue effort. We must find the collective will in this House, in the Senate, and in the White House to finally resolve this pending issue.

The American Dream is for all of us, Madam Speaker. It is for TPS recipients. It is for Dreamers. It is for farmworkers and essential workers who put their lives on the line during the pandemic.

How can we build back better without providing real reform for our undocumented immigrants? Or are we to abandon a nation of immigrants? That is the question.

Let me be very clear, Madam Speaker: Including immigration reform in budget reconciliation is not without any precedent. While the Senate Parliamentarian's decisions have not gone our way, we must forge ahead and continue to bring solutions to this community.

If not now, then when? How many times will we be able to tell vital members of our communities to wait in line to be treated fairly and equally in our country?

These are our neighbors, Madam Speaker. These are folks who helped us through the pandemic. These are the food delivery people who came to our homes while we shivered in fear during the pandemic. These are the over 400,000 farmworkers who picked the fruits and the vegetables that we put on our table during the pandemic. These are the home care workers that took care of our very frail seniors, that scrubbed themselves clean before they went to work, and when they went back home, had to do the same not to infect their children.

They are heroes. These are American heroes who kept us alive during the pandemic.

This is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to pass much-needed legislation that reforms our broken immigration system. More than two-thirds of all undocumented immigrants work in frontline jobs and are essential workers in industries such as healthcare, home care, transportation, agriculture, food production, and construction, among others.

Including sound immigration reform would advance our economic recovery from the pandemic, reduce our national deficit, raise wages, add a cumulative $1.5 trillion to the GDP over a decade, and create more than 400,000 new jobs.

President Biden and Vice President HARRIS have repeatedly demonstrated their commitment to pass immigration reform and have expressed strong support for including immigration reform in our budget reconciliation process. It is also broadly supported by the American people.

Congress has not passed substantial immigration reform in more than 35 years, Madam Speaker. Due to the Senate filibuster, a cynical remnant of Jim Crow, budget reconciliation provides the only glimmer of hope that will turn this into a reality.

It is an unfortunate truth that the other side of the aisle has rejected every proposal, Madam Speaker, every single proposal, and obstructed every single piece of immigration reform legislation that we have put forward. The filibuster has once again blocked our progress every step of the way.

For decades, we have failed to sign into law permanent legislative solutions to this problem. Budget reconciliation is the only tool we now have available.

Millions of immigrants in our country have lived their lives in fear and uncertainty for far too long. They are counting on us to get this done, and I am committed to making it happen. I will always stand behind asylum seekers, refugees, and families who come to this country to make a better life for themselves, just as I once did. That is the promise of America, Madam Speaker.

□ 1100

HONORING DAVID J. RYDER

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

Mr. AMODEI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of U.S. Mint Director David J. Ryder as he prepares to depart the Mint.

As a Boise State Broncos alum, Director Ryder has served with distinction in both the government and corporate worlds.

In 1991, President George H.W. Bush nominated him to serve as the 34th Director of the U.S. Mint. He served until 1993. In 2017, he was nominated by President Trump for a second tenure as Mint director.

Madam Speaker, that was something the Bushes and the Trumps agreed upon.

Under Director Ryder's leadership, the Mint has introduced more new products than ever before. The Mint's bullion and numismatic programs reached their highest levels of revenue in over 10 years. The Mint's customer base grew to more than a half a million people—530,000, an increase of over 100,000 in 2 short years.

I was particularly impressed by Director Ryder's leadership when we worked together on the 2021 Morgan and Peace Commemorative Silver Dollars program, which produced 875,000 Morgan silver dollars and 200,000 Peace silver dollars, all under the 2021 date.

Carson City and New Orleans mintmarks were resurrected for the first time in years, even though those Mints had been closed by using them in a privy mark. Collectors went nuts, and rightfully so. The program netted over $30 million for the U.S. Treasury and profits from this program when they all sold out in less than 20 minutes.

As he moves on to greener pastures, I wish Director Ryder success in all future endeavors he takes on. I thank Director Ryder for his all-American performance as the 39th Director of the United States Mint.

Madam Speaker, although it pains me to do this as a proud University of Nevada Wolf Pack alum, Director Ryder, thank you for your service again, and go Boise State Broncos.

PENTAGON'S POLICIES FOR REPORTING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, let me start with a few facts.

One: The Leahy Law prohibits the United States from giving military assistance to foreign security forces that commit gross violations of human rights.

Two: The State Department determines whether there have been gross violations of human rights based in part on information from the Department of Defense.

Three: That process is only as good as the information coming in. Without that information, we don't cut off funding, and taxpayer dollars can go to foreign military units that commit rape, murder, torture, and other gross violations of human rights.

When our servicemembers have information on such abuses, they have an obligation to report it to their chain of command, but that is not technically true for Defense Department contractors. That is a problem. In fact, that is a big problem because contractors are a huge part of our military presence around the world. They make up more than half of DOD personnel in Iraq.

At the end of the war in Afghanistan, they outnumbered U.S. troops 17 to 1. And there have been repeated allegations of contractors who failed to report gross violations of human rights, from sexual abuse of young boys in Afghanistan to the torture of prisoners in Yemen.

In December 2019, Congress required the Pentagon to update the relevant policies and regulations. Section 888 of that year's Defense bill required specific guidance to Defense contractors on reporting gross violations of human rights.

Section 888 said to the Pentagon very simply: Put this duty to report human rights violations in your contracts. Include rules about reporting gross violations of human rights and put them right next to the rules for accounting, for purchasing equipment, and for subcontracting.

How has this been working? Not at all.

And why is that?

It is because the Department of Defense has apparently decided it is better to see no evil and hear no evil when Defense contractors witness gross violations of human rights.

The requirements in section 888 are currently 469 days overdue.

Madam Speaker, 204 days ago, my colleagues wrote to the Pentagon asking for an update; 97 days ago, the Pentagon sent a response that is best described with language that is prohibited on the House floor.

The Pentagon's response provided no updates on time, no procedures for reporting gross violations of human rights, and provided none of the other information required under the law that Congress passed. This is completely unacceptable, and what it suggests is that neither human rights nor Congressional oversight are priorities for the Department of Defense.

I urge Secretary Austin and General Milley to find out what is going on with section 888 of the fiscal year 2020 NDAA and fix whatever problems within their departments have led to this unacceptable delay.

This week, Secretary Austin and General Milley testified under oath that we are going to learn the lessons of the war in Afghanistan. The need for strong, clear procedures for contractors to report gross violations of human rights is one of those lessons. It should be an easy one to learn.

VOTING RIGHTS

Ms. PORTER: The right to vote is fundamental. Any threat to any American at the ballot box is a threat to every American's right to representative government.

It is the duty of the Federal Government to protect our Nation's democracy. We need to expand opportunities to vote, especially for young people, people of color, workers with atypical hours, and people with disabilities. We need to crack down on gerrymandering so that voters choose their leaders instead of leaders choosing their voters. We need to modernize voter registration, reform our broken campaign finance system, and prevent election subversion.

This is not a partisan issue. Every American, regardless of who they vote for or whether they even vote, deserves a government that works for them. And that cannot happen when the bedrock of our democracy, the right to vote, is undermined.

In the House, I proudly voted for H.R. 1, the For the People Act, and H.R. 4, the John Lewis Voting Rights Advance Act to safeguard our democracy. But until the President signs democracy protection into law, the work is not done. I will keep fighting for our democracy.

IN RECOGNITION OF DEBORAH HANSEN

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

Mr. WALTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Ms. Deborah Hansen for her service to the people of Florida's Sixth Congressional District over the last 3 years in my office.

Deborah was born in Salem, Oregon, to her parents, Bill and Fae Hansen. After graduating high school, Ms. Hansen left Salem to attend the University of Utah where she received her bachelor's degree in science and sociology with an emphasis in criminology, social work, and child welfare.

Upon graduating from the University of Utah, Ms. Hansen began her steadfast and inspiring career of public service. Deborah devoted over 30 years of work to the juvenile justice programs in Oregon and Utah. During this time, she also taught criminal justice courses as an adjunct professor for local community colleges.

While attaining all of her accomplishments, Deborah is most proud of raising her four beautiful children—Dustin, Dalton, Dain, and Danelle.

Prior to coming to my office, Ms. Hansen served with Representatives Cresent Hardy from Nevada and Representative Jason Lewis from Minnesota. In 2019, I was fortunate enough to have Deborah join my team as my office manager.

She quickly proved herself to be an invaluable asset, overseeing multiple meetings, the many requests we received, managing the daily operations of my Washington, D.C., office, and most importantly, keeping a freshman Member of Congress on track—no easy task, for sure.

Not only did she keep all of us in line, but Deborah also brought a great spirit to our office. She always brought in baked goods to share, had a new story to tell—whether it be a memory of her time on the West Coast, the latest adventures of her grandchildren, or about some mischief her new puppy, Tucker, had managed to get himself into—we were all ears.

Deborah is diligent; she is talented, hardworking, but above all, she is kind. And while I am sad to see her leave, I can say without a doubt, she has made both our office and our country a better place.

We wish Deborah a happy and hopefully, very relaxing retirement in the country filled with quality time with her four children, 13 grandchildren, and her favorite puppy, Tucker. However, I know this is not the end of Deborah's public service but the start of a new adventure in service to her community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues and the United States House of Representatives to join me in commending Ms. Deborah Hansen for her lifelong career of servant leadership. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish Deborah the best as she embarks on this next chapter in her life.

2021 CONTRACT DAY

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, during one of my floor speeches last week, I shared that President Biden's

Build Back Better plan embodied the vision of the American people and is the kind of legislation that assures our people, hardworking Americans across the country, that we will not abandon them in their time of need.

Now, I love history. And tomorrow is a very special day in the Virgin Islands. It is Contract Day. I can't help but make the connection between the landmark provisions outlined in Build Back Better, this transformational piece of legislation, and what is happening in our Halls of Congress as we come to the point of passing that, with the struggle that took place in my home on St. Croix on October 1, 1878. Then known as the Danish West Indies, on that day in history, almost 150 years ago, four brave, stalwart women led the St. Croix Labor Rebellion, also known to us in the Virgin Islands as ''Fireburn.'' We honor the memory and sacrifices made by our ancestors on this day, which we call Contract Day.

Now, after slaves in the Danish West Indies organized, fought, and took their freedom from chattel slavery in 1848, a new type of slavery was formed in a labor bill the following year to regulate the now free workers. The law stipulated a day wage and restricted and confined workers to remain on one plantation for the entire year. That location could only change on Contract Day, October 1.

Former slaves worked on the same plantation as before with little to no improvements in their living conditions, healthcare, no childcare, education, no change in income. These new restrictions forced the workers to bear an impossible, untenable burden. They soon realized that they were free in name alone.

The untenable working and living conditions along with the false hope that labor laws may change and then finding out that they were not going to change, ignited a protest that led to a rebellion in Fredriksted on the island of St. Croix. That movement was bravely led by four women who we immortalize in our history as the queens: Queen Mary Thomas, Queen Mathilde Macbean, Queen Susanna ''Bottom Belly'' Abrahamson, and Queen Axeline ''Queen Agnes'' Salomon, demanding all plantations improve workers' wages and repeal the Labor Act of 1849.

Many of the protestors were killed; hanged. The women were tied to a stake, covered in molasses, and burned, irony being that the same cane that they cut, made into sugar and molasses, would be the instrument of their cruel death.

The fight for appropriate pay, job creation, equity and improvement in working conditions, living wages, sanitary housing, clean drinking water, especially for those in need, continues today in America. And we are attempting to solve those with the provisions in President Biden's Build Back Better plan.

All people, they simply want support, a foundation for them to have a reputable shot at the American Dream. Women want meaningful jobs and the ability to leave their children in sanitary, clean, safe, affordable childcare; the ability to buy a home so that you can obtain equity for your children's college; to start a business.

When I think of my ancestors and how bravely they fought—some to their death—for the causes of equity and improved labor conditions, I am encouraged to continue advocating, championing, fighting for the changes that I believe the Build Back Better plan will bring us closer to, bring our Nation and those within it to those dreams that we all have.

I pray this same encouragement and spirit of boldness and perseverance for all of my colleagues who are standing with us in that fight.

□ 1115

RECOGNIZING CHIEF OF POLICE DAVID STEFFEN

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a dedicated law enforcement officer from Pennsylvania's 11th Congressional District.

Northern Lancaster County Regional Chief of Police David Steffen was recently selected to serve as the president of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, which represents over 1,200 commanding level officers across local, State, and Federal law enforcement entities in Pennsylvania.

Chief Steffen has spent his 40-plus-year career in law enforcement, having served in Jackson Township, Hampden Township, and then the Northern York County Regional Police Department, before being named the first chief of Northern Lancaster County Regional Police Department in 2011.

As chief of the department, Steffen leads over 30 full-time sworn officers and three civil staff, covering approximately 100 square miles in north central Lancaster County.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Chief Steffen for supporting his fellow law enforcement officers, for achieving this recognition, and congratulate him on his new and well-deserved role.

To Chief Steffen and law enforcement officers across Pennsylvania's 11th District and across the country, thank you for your dedicated service and your efforts to keep our community safe.

HONORING ELIZABETHTOWN MAYOR CHUCK MUMMERT

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Mayor Chuck Mummert of Elizabethtown Borough in Lancaster County.

Mayor Mummert was recently named Mayor of the Year by the Associations of Mayors of Boroughs of Pennsylvania. Mayor Mummert has served the residents of Elizabethtown since 2006, in his first 4 years as a member of borough council there, and then since 2010 as mayor.

In addition to this honor, Mayor Mummert, in 2018, received the Governor's Award for Local Government Excellence, and he previously served as president of the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs.

Mayor Mummert is known as the singing mayor, as he is frequently called upon to lend his talented voice in singing the national anthem at events; something that I have certainly always enjoyed.

So I want to congratulate Mayor Mummert on being named Mayor of the Year, and to thank him for all of his work in continuing to make Elizabethtown Borough an exceptional place to live, work, and raise a family.

HONORING FATHER EMIL JOSEPH KAPAUN

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

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, today I would like to honor one of the finest men to ever come from the State of Kansas, Father Emil Joseph Kapaun, or Kapaun, as he is frequently referred to in Kansas.

Father Kapaun, or Kapaun, who grew up on a farm in Kansas, was ordained as a priest for the Wichita Diocese on June 9, 1940. He went on to become a U.S. Army Chaplain during World War II and the Korean war with the rank of captain.

Father Kapaun died in a North Korean prison camp on May 23, 1951, at the age of 35. In 35 short years, Father Kapaun sacrificed more and saved more lives and souls than many could ever hope to do in 100 years.

Many around the world rightly celebrate the story of Father Kapaun, who is being considered for sainthood by the Catholic Church; a first for a native Kansan.

His Medal of Honor citation gives a small glimpse at the deep reservoir of Father Kapaun's bravery and honor. It reads:

> Chaplain Kapaun calmly walked through withering enemy fire in order to provide comfort and medical aid to his comrades and rescue the wounded from no-man's-land.

After the battle, when given the option to escape to safety with his unit, Father Kapaun volunteered to stay behind to care and minister to the wounded. He was subsequently captured by the Communists and taken to a prison camp where he was forced to march more than 60 miles in harsh weather.

While in captivity, his frank, down-to-earth Kansas manner, along with the unassuming farm style and dry wit, made him the servant leader for all the POWs held by the Communists. Although greatly suffering himself, he always put his needs second to others. His strength and optimism allowed his

fellow GIs to once again believe that they would one day return to freedom in America.

We know that Father Kapaun suffered unthinkable cruelty at the hands of his prison guards who had a special hatred for Christians. But as the many stories attest, their rage and violence did not deter Father Kapaun in the slightest.

One of his fellow prisoners wrote a letter upon returning from Korea, saying that, ''with his scraggly beard and his odd-looking woolen cap made of the sleeve of an old GI sweater, pulled down over his ears, he looked like any other half-starved prisoner.

''But there was something in his voice and bearing that was different—a dignity, a composure, a serenity that radiated from him like a light. Wherever he stood was holy ground, and the spirit within him a spirit of reverence and abiding faith went out to the silent, listening men and gave them hope and courage and a sense of peace. By his very presence, somehow, he could turn a stinking, louse-ridden mud hut, for a little while, into a cathedral.''

Another passage from that letter reads that, as Father Kapaun spoke, ''the agony in the garden, the road to Calvary, the Crucifixion, became very real to us, who ourselves lived daily under the threat of death, and who bore our own crosses of blows, and cold, and illness, and starvation. But Christ endured, he told us, and we, too, must endure, for the day of resurrection from the tomb of the prison camp would surely come.''

For generations, Father Kapaun has inspired hundreds around the world to greater faith and service through adversity. Today, I am proud that Father Kapaun has returned home to his native Kansas. He is truly an American hero of the first class.

DEMOCRATS' WASTEFUL SPENDING

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

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge the Democratic leadership to heed the message of Senator JOE MANCHIN and take a strategic pause on the $4.3 trillion reconciliation bill they are attempting to pass. To spend this amount of money on top of the nearly $6 trillion we have spent on COVID since last March is reckless to say the least. We should not forget the long-term debt crisis we are facing.

The graph beside me shows how dire this fiscal outlook is. By 2051, as is shown in this chart, the Congressional Budget Office projects our debt will reach 202 percent of the GDP. In other words, more than twice our annual output. And that does not include the $4.3 trillion the Democrats are proposing to spend in this reconciliation package.

This will far exceed the debt levels even after World War II. As you can see in the graph, at the end of World War II our debt fell sharply and continued falling for several decades.

Madam Speaker, this body needs to come together now, just as we did back after World War II, to get our fiscal house in order. I know no one here wants to see this projection become reality where we will have record and unsustainable debt loads for decades and decades to come.

I urge my Democratic colleagues to end their reckless spending proposals and work with us to get our fiscal house back in order. This cannot be the legacy we leave for our children and our grandchildren.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 23 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. DEGETTE) at noon.

PRAYER

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

God, search our hearts and examine our minds. Reach into our inmost being and call us to account for what resides therein.

Then heal us, Lord, and we will be healed. Heal us from all that has wounded our spirits or hindered us from living into our best selves.

Save us and we will be saved. Save us from the uncertainty and unrest of these days. Save us from all that distracts us from seeing You—Your hand in our lives or Your face reflected in those around us.

We ask for a word from You. Speak that we may hear. Attend to our pleas that we may be assured of Your favor. Then may Your grace plan be fulfilled in our lives.

At the end of the day, O Lord, reward us according to our faithfulness to the tasks You have laid before us. Give us not what our deeds deserve, but may we receive what Your grace provides.

In Your merciful 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 Virginia (Mr. CLINE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CLINE 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.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT MAJOR DAN ALTIERI

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

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and say goodbye to my friend and my brother, Sergeant Major Dan Altieri. We served together in Iraq.

I have one minute to speak about a man who gave thousands of marines years of their life back, one minute to speak about a marine, a patriot, a brother, a legend, who loved us, unconditionally, both on the battlefield and off.

In this magic minute, I must tell you about a marine that is timeless, one who will not be forgotten by his men. He laughed with us in the good times. He mourned with us in the bad times. He was always ready to be there and say: ''Hey, brother, how are you doing?'' And like a father that many of us never had, he would always say: ''I am proud of you.''

My minute is up, my Sergeant Major is gone, but his legend will live on.

Semper fi, Sergeant Major Altieri.

REMEMBERING PRIVATE NICOLE BURNHAM

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

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Private Nicole Burnham. Private Burnham didn't die on the battlefield. Her life was stolen by the cruelty of her fellow soldiers and the apathy of her superiors.

There are several tragedies in Nicole's story.

The first is the horrific sexual assault she endured at the hands of her fellow soldiers.

The second is the failure of our military leadership to protect her.

The third is the amount of time it took to ensure something like this never happens again.

Nicole did everything right. She reported the incident and applied for a transfer. Instead, her superiors, who are capable of deploying soldiers into a war zone overnight, let her request languish for an unconscionable 82 days. During that time, she was harassed, ostracized, and assaulted a second time.

A few months later, Nicole took her own life.

On October 2, the Third Annual Nicole Burnham Veteran Suicide 5k will take place along the Rum River in Anoka, Minnesota, the town where Nicole grew up.

We cannot forget Nicole's story, and we owe it to Nicole and her family to ensure her legacy is one that prevents injustices like she suffered from ever happening again.

THE VIPER PROGRAM SHOULD BE EXTENDED

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, the Buffalo-Niagara region faces a serious and tragic rise in gun violence, as does the entire country. It has devastated neighborhoods and torn families apart.

Crime data released this week confirms that this is a local problem and a national problem as well.

In 2020, the number of murders in our country spiked by 30 percent, a record increase.

This year, the Department of Justice created the Violence Prevention and Elimination Response Task Force, called VIPER. Its aim is getting illegal guns off our streets and stopping violent criminals.

VIPER has been remarkably successful at stemming gun violence and saving lives.

Buffalo has seen a 50 percent decrease in homicides since the program started.

Each person lost to gun violence is another human denied a lifetime of opportunity and a family left behind.

VIPER is continuing through October, but the Department of Justice needs to make this a permanent program to stop gun violence in Buffalo and throughout the Nation.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF SERGEANT MAJOR DAN ALTIERI

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

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of Lima Company, 3rd Battalion, 25th Marines, Sergeant Major Dan Altieri.

Sergeant Major was the living embodiment of the Marine Corps motto ''semper fi,'' always faithful, dedicating more than 30 years of service to the Corps.

Suffering unprecedented losses during its 2005 Iraq deployment, he led his marines in multiple combat operations, and Sergeant Major Altieri played a vital role in caring for Lima upon its return home.

As his marines and so much more of Central Ohio mourned for Lima Company in the wake of tragedy, it was left to Altieri to hold his marines together, a task requiring both strength and compassion.

Outside the Marines, he was a family man. He was a loving husband and father. His devotion to family was reflected in the love for his wife, Kovette, two grown sons, a sister, and his mentorship of others.

Today, the hearts of so many Ohioans are with the Sergeant Major's wife and family, his Marine Corps family, the law enforcement community, and to the countless lives touched by this remarkable U.S. marine.

RECOGNIZING CLARK COUNTY'S BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS

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

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the tremendous students, staff, and teachers at Nevada's 2021 Blue Ribbon Schools.

Not one, not two, but three Clark County schools, all in Nevada's Third Congressional District, were just named National Blue Ribbon Schools by the U.S. Department of Education: Charlotte Hill Elementary, Frank Lamping Elementary, and Pinecrest Academy of Nevada Inspirada.

These schools were recognized for their exemplary work to close the achievement gap, expand educational opportunities, and excel academically.

I always say education is the key to opportunity, and I cannot wait to see where all of these incredible young Nevadans will go.

Congratulations, Clark County schools.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT MAJOR DAN ALTIERI

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

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I, too, am pleased to be here today with my colleagues to recognize the life and incredible service of Sergeant Major Dan Altieri.

Originally from the northeast Ohio community of North Canton, Sergeant Altieri served our country honorably in the United States Marine Corps for 30 years, ending his career as the regimental sergeant major for the 25th Regiment.

His more than 10 overseas deployments included tours in Grenada, Lebanon, the Gulf war, Afghanistan, and Iraq, where he was with the Columbus-based Lima Company.

When Lima Company was struck by a series of deadly attacks in 2005, surviving officers turned to Sergeant Altieri to help them deal with the unspeakable travesties that the war had brought upon them. A testament to his leadership and courage, his marines often said they would ''Follow Sergeant Altieri.''

Sergeant Altieri's service also extended right here at home, serving in the Stark County Sheriff's Office in Canton for 25 years as a deputy, keeping our community safe.

Northeast Ohio mourns the loss of Sergeant Altieri, who was taken from us far too soon last week at the age of 62.

We will forever be grateful to Sergeant Altieri's service, and our community and country are certainly better off having witnessed his kindness and leadership.

REMEMBERING SCOTT LAY

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

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Scott Lay, a higher education advocate and beloved member of California's public policymaking community.

I came to know Scott when he was a young staffer at the Community College League of California. A product of Orange Coast College himself, Scott exemplified the opportunity that a community college education avails to millions of Americans. He would himself rise to lead the Community College League as its CEO after finishing law school at UC Davis.

He loved politics and technology and was a progenitor of highly read newsletters such as The Roundup and The Nooner at the beginning of the online publishing boom.

Scott's death is untimely and heartbreaking. He had an infectious enthusiasm. I know he would be proud of President Biden's Build Back Better community college initiative. I know he would want to be here to make it happen.

I am very sorry for his loss, and I express my condolences to his family and loved ones.

THE $3.5 TRILLION TROJAN HORSE

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

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, Democrats are here today proposing an elaborate spending scheme that will cost $3.5 trillion.

President Biden claimed this week it would cost zero dollars.

Well, what is the truth? Let's find out what is in this Trojan horse of a spending bill:

The largest tax increase in American history.

A business tax that is going to be higher than Communist China, which is our number one adversary, putting us at a competitive disadvantage and causing jobs to go overseas.

The highest inflation in four decades. Already, families are being hit with high costs at the gas pump and at the grocery store. It is only going to get worse with this bill.

$630 billion for the Green New Deal. This includes a $7.5 billion to create a

Civilian Climate Corps, which would create over a million climate activists at taxpayer expense.

$80 billion to double the number of IRS agents.

A ONCE-IN-A-GENERATION OPPORTUNITY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WORKING FAMILIES

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

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, even before the pandemic, American families struggled to cover the expense of childcare, with the cost of care for two kids consuming 20 to 30 percent of the income of most families.

Since the pandemic began, the situation has worsened dramatically. Hundreds of Pennsylvania childcare agencies, which operated on the slimmest of margins to begin with, have closed permanently, and already scarce childcare spots have become harder to find.

Since the pandemic, the lack of childcare and continuing school closures has resulted in millions of parents, mostly women, losing their jobs or being forced to leave work due to childcare obligations.

Families need investment in childcare now. Women can't be asked to bear the cost of not funding these crucial programs any longer.

The Build Back Better Act is our once-in-a-generation opportunity to meet the needs of working families.

Access to affordable childcare will strengthen the financial standing of our families, make sure that women are not left behind in our recovery, and help parents enter or reenter the workforce and generate new economic activity.

Let's get this done for the American people.

□ 1215

GENERAL TRAN HUNG DAO POST OFFICE

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

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about an important figure in the Vietnamese-American community, General Tran Hung Dao.

General Dao was one of the greatest Vietnamese military commanders of all time. He saved Vietnam from Mongolian invasion three times, which is considered one of the greatest military feats in history.

General Dao remains a significant figure in the Vietnamese community today.

I am proud to represent Little Saigon, which is home to almost 200,000 Vietnamese Americans, the largest Vietnamese population outside of Vietnam.

This week, in honor of the anniversary of his death on October 3, I introduced a bill that would rename a U.S. post office in Little Saigon as the General Tran Hung Dao Post Office. This renaming would mean so much to those in the Vietnamese-American community, which I am so proud to represent.

LET'S WORK TOGETHER ON INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, today I rise in opposition to the Democrats' infrastructure proposal. This weekend the President said that his Build Back Better agenda costs zero dollars and that it adds zero dollars to the national debt.

With all due respect, I disagree. The CBO's report projects that it will add $398 billion to the deficit. Further, this multi-trillion partisan spending spree is projected to add as much as $1.75 trillion to the deficit over the next 10 years.

This bill only dedicates less than 10 percent of its multi-trillion dollar price tag to highways, bridges, and other projects. Less than 10 percent.

Last month, Republicans offered our own counter bill, the STARTER Act, that offered targeted investments in core infrastructure that meets our Nation's needs.

For years, Congress has worked together to get a targeted infrastructure package across the finish line. Let's get back to doing that.

PROMOTING FISCAL SANITY

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, we are at an extraordinary time in history where inflation is threatening every family.

''At some point, all of us, regardless of party, must ask the simple question—how much is enough? What I have made clear to the President and Democratic leaders is that spending trillions more on new and expanded government programs, when we can't even pay for the essential social programs like Social Security and Medicare, is the definition of fiscal insanity. Suggesting that spending trillions more will not have an impact on inflation ignores the everyday reality that America's families continue to pay an unavoidable inflation tax. Proposing a historic expansion of social programs while ignoring the fact we are not in recession and that millions of jobs remain open . . . . ''

Thank you, Senator JOE MANCHIN, for your courage. You and WVOC radio talk show host Gary David have exposed insanity.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism continues moving from Afghanistan to our neighborhoods.

JIM VAN ENGELENHOVEN LEAVES A LEGACY OF SERVICE

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a man from my district whose legacy of serving his community will continue to resonate for generations.

Last Monday, Jim Van Engelenhoven, a former Iowa State representative from Mahaska County, passed away.

Jim began his career in public service by serving in Iowa's Air National Guard. In 1993, Jim was elected to Mahaska County's Board of Supervisors, where he served until 1998, and then began his run as an Iowa State representative.

Jim was loved by many in the Mahaska County community and across the State of Iowa for his compassion and his willingness to go the extra mile to serve his community.

My heart and prayers go out to Jim's wife, Carol; his son, Jeff; and the rest of his loved ones. May he rest in peace.

CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 20th anniversary of the Community Foundation for Rockbridge, Bath, and Alleghany Counties.

In 2001, its first year as an independent organization, the Community Foundation was able to provide $32,000 in grants to the community. But through the support of many individuals, families, and businesses over the years, the organization has grown exponentially.

In the past 10 years, the Community Foundation has been able to grant a cumulative $2.5 million to nonprofit organizations, projects, and programs across the organization's service area. Just this year alone, the group will be awarding more than $300,000 in community grants and an additional $30,000 in scholarships.

These grants are made possible through the generosity of individuals and businesses and primarily support projects related to art and culture, community betterment, education, health, and human services.

In celebration of their 20 years, the organization pledged to give away $20,000 in 20 days to various nonprofits throughout our region. Their work is truly inspiring, and we thank them for their tireless efforts.

I wish the Community Foundation another 20-plus years of success.

TRACY STONE-MANNING

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, today, of all days, amidst the ongoing flurry of dysfunction, Democrat leader CHUCK SCHUMER is inserting a vote to confirm Tracy Stone-Manning as director of the Bureau of Land Management through the United States Senate, hidden from the view and the attention of local communities.

For months, my Western Caucus colleagues and I have been pleading with our Senate colleagues to listen to the voices of those who have spoken up of Ms. Stone-Manning's radical views, her violations of several Federal laws, and her collusion with ecoterrorists.

Ms. Stone-Manning is simply, clearly, and patently unfit to hold this office. Even several Obama administration officials, including his BLM director, agree.

Let me be clear, a vote for Tracy Stone-Manning is a vote against farmers, ranchers, our public land users, and our rural communities throughout the West.

This is a shameful display of hyperpartisanship. The Senate should reject her nomination and recognize that rural America deserves better.

WE ARE A NATION OF LAWS

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I had the privilege of visiting the border with President Trump in June to see our Border Patrol agents doing one of the most dangerous jobs imaginable. They face the threat of MS–13 and violent drug cartels who have been empowered and enriched by the Biden administration.

Sadly, the left is vilifying the Border Patrol the same way they vilified our police officers during the defund the police movement.

The American people want secure borders and safe communities. Even President Obama this week said Biden's open border policies are unsustainable because we are a nation with borders. I want to thank President Obama for affirming that we are a nation of laws and a nation with borders, and I hope the Biden administration will listen to him.

TAXES WILL BE RAISED

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, this debt ceiling increase being contemplated isn't just about paying off things we have already committed for. It is actually a blank check for unlimited spending until December of 2022.

Our collective national debt is somewhere around $28 trillion now, or about $85,000 per person. Every American.

Now, in 2013 the lie of the year was named, ''If you like your health plan, you can keep it.'' In the Biden campaign, it was, ''Nobody making under $400,000 would have their taxes raised, period.'' That is setting up to be the next lie of the year.

The effects we see of this legislation will be 5 percent of taxpayers earning between $40,000 and $50,000 and 59 percent of those earning between $200,000 and $500,000 would be affected greatly by increased taxes.

Let that sink in. The President's plan will raise taxes on people making as low as $40,000, not the $400,000 he promised.

We should be talking about hard caps on spending and getting our fiscal house in order instead of spending on the Green New Deal that is coming up.

PARTISAN SPENDING WILL HARM OUR COUNTRY

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the Democrats' now estimated $4.3 trillion budget reconciliation bill that calls for the highest sustained Federal spending levels in American history.

Combined with the infrastructure bill, this results in a partisan $5.5 trillion package that will further hurt our economy and, most importantly, the American people.

This legislation is filled with a spending spree of far-left policies before the government is funded for next year at a time when inflation is at a 13-year high. Everyday goods are more expensive for Americans, while the purchasing power of an hour of work has declined by 0.7 percent over the last year.

Families are paying more and making less, and trillions more in government spending would only exacerbate this economic crisis.

Madam Speaker, the American people should not have to bear the brunt of the Democrats' agenda. I firmly oppose the legislation that solely focuses on the left's priorities while furthering our national debt. I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MATRIC GROUP

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Matric Group located in Venango County, Pennsylvania.

What originally started out as a hobby by two electrical engineers has now turned into a $60-plus million company with three locations across western Pennsylvania and more than 300 employees.

The Matric Group is celebrating a major milestone this year, 50 years of electronic manufacturing.

The electronics field is developing at lightning speed, and Matric Group has continued to adapt to the ever-growing changes. It is this angle of their businesses which drives them to success.

As customers discover outdated or obsolete components, Matric Group is there to help respin or redesign to keep their current products relevant.

For the past 50 years, Matric Group has been a strong cornerstone in our community. The commitment and determination of President Turner and the entire workforce is admirable.

Congratulations to Rick Turner and the rest of the Matric Group team. May you find success for another 50 years.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1430

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, DC, September 28, 2021.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, following consultation with the Office of Attending Physician, I write to provide you further notification that the public health emergency due to the novel coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 remains in effect.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. WALKER,
Sergeant at Arms.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the extension, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 8, and effective October 2, 2021, of the ''covered period'' designated on January 4, 2021.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 30, 2021.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 30, 2021, at 1:58 p.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 5305.

Appointment: Social Security Advisory Board.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of September 29, 2021, I call up the bill (H.R. 5305) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Sec. 1. Short Title
Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
Sec. 3. References.
DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022
DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022
DIVISION C—AFGHANISTAN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022
DIVISION D—OTHER MATTERS
Title I—Extensions, Technical Corrections, and Other Matters
Title II—Budgetary Effects

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2021 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, that were conducted in fiscal year 2021, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division A of Public Law 116–260), except section 799D, and including title IV of division O of Public Law 116–260.

(2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division B of Public Law 116–260), except the proviso in section 541 and sections 542 and 543.

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2021 (division C of Public Law 116–260).

(4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division D of Public Law 116–260), except the last proviso under the heading ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Science'', the last two provisos under the heading ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program'', and the two provisos under the heading ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program''.

(5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021 (division E of Public Law 116–260), except the matter under the heading ''Presidential Transition Administrative Support'' in title II, the matter under the heading ''General Services Administration—Expenses, Presidential Transition'' in title V, the proviso and the amount specified in such proviso under the heading ''District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia'' in title IV, and title IX.

(6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2021 (division F of Public Law 116–260), except section 538, and including sections 101 through 103 and section 105 of title I of division O of Public Law 116–260.

(7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division G of Public Law 116–260).

(8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division H of Public Law 116–260), except sections 118 and 533.

(9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2021 (division I of Public Law 116–260), except sections 211 and 213, and including section 7 of Public Law 116–260.

(10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division J of Public Law 116–260), except sections 514, 515, and 517.

(11) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116–260), except title IX other than sections 9001 and 9002 and the matter preceding the first proviso and the first proviso under the heading ''Consular and Border Security Programs''.

(12) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 (division L of Public Law 116–260), except sections 420 and 421.

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for:

(1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2021 or prior years;

(2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2021 funds; or

(3) The initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, subproject, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P–1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R–1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2021.

(b) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in section 102, no appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this Act.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2022, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs:

(1) The enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this Act.

(2) The enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2022 without any provision for such project or activity.

(3) December 3, 2021.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this Act shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this Act may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing in this Act may be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, for those programs that would otherwise have high initial rates of operation or complete distribution of appropriations at the beginning of fiscal year 2022 because of distributions of funding to States, foreign countries, grantees, or others, such high initial rates of operation or complete distribution shall not be made, and no grants shall be awarded for such programs funded by this Act that would impinge on final funding prerogatives.

SEC. 110. This Act shall be implemented so that only the most limited funding action of that permitted in the Act shall be taken in order to provide for continuation of projects and activities.

SEC. 111. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2021, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, activities shall be continued at the rate to maintain program levels under current law, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2021, to be continued through the date specified in section 106(3).

(b) Notwithstanding section 106, obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month that begins after October 2021 but not later than 30 days after the date specified in section 106(3) may continue to be made, and funds shall be available for such payments.

SEC. 112. Amounts made available under section 101 for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency may be

apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such department or agency, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2021, except that such authority provided under this section shall not be used until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

SEC. 113. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 114. (a) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, or as being for disaster relief pursuant to sections 4004(b)(6) and 4005(f) of such concurrent resolution, respectively.

(b) All references to sections 251(b)(2)(B), 251(b)(2)(B)(ii)(III), 251(b)(2)(C), 251(b)(2)(C)(ii), 251(b)(2)(E)(ii), 251(b)(2)(E)(i)(II), 251(b)(2)(F), and 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)) shall be treated for each amount incorporated by reference in this Act in the Senate as references to sections 4004(b)(1), 4004(b)(1)(B)(i), 4004(b)(3), 4004(b)(3)(B), 4004(b)(4), 4004(b)(4)(B), 4004(b)(5), 4004(b)(5)(B), respectively, of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and in the House of Representatives as references to sections 4005(a), 4005(a)(2)(A), 4005(c), 4005(c)(2), 4005(d), 4005(d)(2), 4005(e), 4005(e)(2)(A), respectively, of such concurrent resolution.

(c) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act, and shall remain in effect through the date in section 106(3).

SEC. 115. (a) Rescissions or cancellations of discretionary budget authority that continue pursuant to section 101 in Treasury Appropriations Fund Symbols (TAFS)—

(1) to which other appropriations are not provided by this Act, but for which there is a current applicable TAFS that does receive an appropriation in this Act; or

(2) which are no-year TAFS and receive other appropriations in this Act,

may be continued instead by reducing the rate for operations otherwise provided by section 101 for such current applicable TAFS, as long as doing so does not impinge on the final funding prerogatives of the Congress.

(b) Rescissions or cancellations described in subsection (a) shall continue in an amount equal to the lesser of—

(1) the amount specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act; or

(2) the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2021, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act.

(c) No later than November 22, 2021, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a comprehensive list of the rescissions or cancellations that will continue pursuant to section 101: Provided, That the information in such comprehensive list shall be periodically updated to reflect any subsequent changes in the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2021, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101, and such updates shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate upon request.

SEC. 116. Amounts made available by section 101 for ''Farm Service Agency—Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account'' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate approved applications for direct and guaranteed farm ownership loans, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are available to the Department of Agriculture for ''Rural Business—Cooperative Service—Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program'' for gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans as authorized by section 379E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2008s) not to exceed $25,000,000.

SEC. 118. (a) In carrying out the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children for the first quarter of fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of Agriculture shall increase the amount of a cash-value voucher to an amount recommended by the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine and adjusted for inflation for women and children participants.

(b) Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Agriculture for ''Domestic Food Programs-Food and Nutrition Service-Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)'' shall be apportioned at the rate for operations necessary to accommodate the increase described in subsection (a).

SEC. 119. Notwithstanding sections 102 and 104, in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, amounts are provided to the Department of Defense for ''Procurement—Other Procurement, Air Force'' at a rate for operations of $885,000,000, for the procurement of equipment for the Strategic Microelectronic Supply program, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out such procurements.

SEC. 120. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Defense for ''Procurement—Procurement, Defense-Wide'' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary for the procurement of Military Global Positioning System User Equipment Increment 1 Application Specific Integrated Circuits.

SEC. 121. Notwithstanding sections 102 and 104, amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Defense for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force'' may be apportioned up to the rate of operations necessary for the acquisition of real property by the United States Government.

SEC. 122. During the period covered by this Act, the limitation at section 2208(l)(3) of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to advance billing for orders for relief efforts related to the COVID–19 pandemic.

SEC. 123. (a) Funding provided in prior Acts making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021 under the heading ''Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation—Water and Related Resources'' for carrying out section 4007 of Public Law 114–322 shall be made available, in accordance with that section and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated July 23, 2021, for the construction, preconstruction, or study of the North-of-the-Delta Off Stream Storage (Sites Reservoir Project), the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Phase 2 Expansion Project, the B.F. Sisk Dam Raise and Reservoir Expansion Project, and the Del Puerto Canyon Reservoir.

(b) Funding provided in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 under the heading ''Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation—Water and Related Resources'' for carrying out section 4009(a) of Public Law 114–322 shall be made available, in accordance with that section and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated July 23, 2021, for the North Pleasant Valley Desalter Facility, the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility Well Expansion and Brine Minimization Project, the Los Robles Desalter Project, and the Regional Brackish Water Reclamation Program.

(c) Funding provided in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 under the heading ''Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation—Water and Related Resources'' for carrying out section 4009(c) of Public Law 114–322 shall be made available, in accordance with that section and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated July 23, 2021, for the El Paso Aquifer Storage and Recovery Using Reclaimed Water Project, the Pure Water Soquel: Groundwater Replenishment and Seawater Intrusion Prevention Project, the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition Project, the Pure Water Oceanside Project, the City of Santa Fe Reuse Pipeline Project, the Replenish Big Bear Project, the Central Coast Blue: Recycled Water Project, the Harvest Water Program, the East County Advanced Water Purification Program: Phase Two, the Ventura Water Pure Program, and the San Juan Watershed Project.

SEC. 124. (a) During the period covered by this Act, title I of Public Law 108–361 (the Calfed Bay-Delta Authorization Act) (118 Stat. 1681), as amended by section 4007(k) of Public Law 114–322, shall be applied by substituting ''2022'' for ''2021'' each place it appears.

(b) During the period covered by this Act, section 9106(g)(2) of Public Law 111–11 (Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009) shall be applied by substituting ''2022'' for ''2021''.

(c) During the period covered by this Act, section 104(c) of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2214(c)) shall be applied by substituting ''2022'' for ''2021''.

(d) During the period covered by this Act, section 301 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2241) shall be applied by substituting ''2022'' for ''2021''.

SEC. 125. (a) Notwithstanding section 101, section 506 of division D of Public Law 116–260 shall be applied by substituting ''$841,000,000'' for ''$291,000,000''.

(b) Amounts provided by this Act for ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund'' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid disruption of continuing projects or activities funded in this appropriation.

(c) The Secretary of Energy shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 3 days after each use of the authority provided in subsection (b).

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ''Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President—The White House—Salaries and Expenses'' at a rate for operations of $60,000,000.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ''General Services Administration—Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents'' at a rate for operations of $5,000,000.

SEC. 128. Amounts made available by section 101 for ''Small Business Administration—Business Loans Program Account'' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand for commitments for general business loans authorized under paragraphs (1) through (35) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)), for guarantees of trust certificates authorized by section 5(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(g)), for commitments to guarantee loans

under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 697), and for commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under section 303(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 683(b)).

SEC. 129. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ''District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia'' at a rate for operations of $249,754,000: Provided, That the second proviso under such heading in title IV of division E of Public Law 116–260 shall be applied by substituting ''$70,574,000'' for ''$66,743,000''.

SEC. 130. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds made available under the heading ''District of Columbia—District of Columbia Funds'' for such programs and activities under the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2021 (title IV of division E of Public Law 116–260) at the rate set forth in the Fiscal Year 2022 Local Budget Act of 2021 (D.C. Act 24–173), as modified as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 131. Section 330(e)(3) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking ''in that fiscal year'' at the end of the paragraph.

SEC. 132. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount is provided to the Department of Homeland Security for ''U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services—Operations and Support'' for application processing, the reduction of backlogs within asylum, field, and service center offices, and support of the refugee program at a rate for operations of $250,000,000: Provided, That such amounts shall be in addition to any other funds made available for such purposes, and shall not be construed to require any reduction of any fee described in section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(m)): Provided further, That prior to the obligation of such resources, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan that identifies backlog reduction metrics and quarterly reports on the execution of such plan.

SEC. 133. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund'' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out response and recovery activities under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

SEC. 134. (a) Sections 1309(a) and 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a) and 4026) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for ''September 30, 2021''.

(b) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2021, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2021.

SEC. 135. Amounts made available by section 101 for ''Department of the Interior—National Park Service—National Recreation and Preservation'' for heritage partnership programs may be used to provide financial assistance to any national heritage area, national heritage corridor, cultural heritage corridor, national heritage partnership, national heritage route, national heritage canalway, and battlefields national historic district established as of September 1, 2021, notwithstanding any statutory sunset provision terminating the Secretary's authority to provide assistance to any such area and notwithstanding any limitation on amounts authorized to be appropriated with respect to any such area: Provided, That the Commission sunset provision in section 804(j) of division B of H.R. 5666 (Appendix D), as amended, as enacted into law by section 1(a)(4) of Public Law 106–554, shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for ''September 30, 2021'': Provided further, That the authority in section 295D of Public Law 109–338, as amended, shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act.

SEC. 136. Notwithstanding subsection (c)(2)(B) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Codes, during the period covered by this Act amounts made available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 2022 pursuant to subsection (a) of such section of such title shall be allocated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, only for the following agencies and accounts, for the purposes specified, and in the amounts specified multiplied by the percentage of fiscal year 2022 covered by this Act:

(1) ''Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management—Land Acquisition'', $7,500,000, for Acquisition Management;

(2) ''Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition'', $17,000,000, for Land Acquisition Management;

(3) ''Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Land Acquisition and State Assistance'', $14,500,000, for Acquisition Management;

(4) ''Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations'', $19,000,000, for Management Services, Appraisal and Valuation Service Offices-Federal Lands;

(5) ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—State and Private Forestry'', $6,400,000, for Administrative Funds; and

(6) ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Land Acquisition'', $12,000,000, for Acquisition Management.

SEC. 137. (a) In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided for ''Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Services'' at a rate for operations of $22,080,000, for an additional amount for costs of staffing and operating facilities that were opened, renovated, or expanded in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to staff and operate such facilities.

(b) In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided for ''Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Facilities'' at a rate for operations of $2,261,000, for an additional amount for costs of staffing and operating facilities that were opened, renovated, or expanded in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to staff and operate such facilities.

SEC. 138. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, for ''Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—Environmental Health'', there is appropriated $1,500,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2022, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the Vessel Sanitation Program.

SEC. 139. (a) Funds made available in Public Law 114–113 to the accounts of the National Institutes of Health that were available for obligation through fiscal year 2016 and were obligated for multi-year research grants shall be available through fiscal year 2022 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred in fiscal year 2016 if the Director of the National Institutes of Health determines the project suffered an interruption of activities attributable to COVID–19.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2021, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2021.

SEC. 140. In addition to amounts provided by section 101, amounts are provided for ''Department of Health and Human Services—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Mental Health'' at a rate for operations of $77,621,000 for an additional amount for carrying out section 520E–3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36c), and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to operate and maintain the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline program.

SEC. 141. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by this Act, for ''Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance'', there is appropriated $2,500,000,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2022, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to carry out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008: Provided, That not later than November 1, 2021, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report detailing steps taken and planned to be taken by the Department to phase out the use of emergency intake sites and a detailed plan for ending the use of emergency intake sites, including a timeline of major milestones and projections for delivered online bed capacity by facility type: Provided further, That such report shall include an aligned spend plan for estimated fiscal year 2022 obligations by major category: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit monthly reports during fiscal year 2022 to the Committees on Appropriations on all obligations and expenditures incurred by the Department for carrying out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 142. Amounts made available by section 101 for ''Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance'' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, and up to the rate for operations necessary for activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

SEC. 143. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter through fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on (1) the total number of children that the Office of Refugee Resettlement has released to sponsors living in the United States, disaggregated by State, and (2) the number of children that the Office of Refugee Resettlement has released to sponsors living in the United States for whom the Office of Refugee Resettlement has successfully conducted safety and welfare checks, and provided post-release services as appropriate, for the most recent quarter such data are available.

SEC. 144. Not later than 10 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and disclose on a publicly available website, on all transfers made for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 or section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 during fiscal year 2021. This report shall include: (1) a list of the source of funds transferred by public law;(2) the program, project, or activity funds were transferred from and the corresponding amount that was transferred;(3) date of transfer;(4) the number of children referred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) by month for fiscal year 2021; and(5) the age distribution of the

children referred to ORR by month for fiscal year 2021: Provided, That the report shall be updated every 30 days throughout fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 145. During the period covered by this Act, for services furnished under the Community Services Block Grant Act (''CSBG Act'') with funds made available by this Act, by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260), or by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136), States may apply the last sentence of section 673(2) of the CSBG Act by substituting ''200 percent'' for ''125 percent''.

SEC. 146. For purposes of annual leave accumulated in fiscal year 2021, the authority provided in section 2106 of division C of Public Law 116–159 shall apply to such leave by substituting ''2021'' for ''2020'' in subsections (a) and (d).

SEC. 147. Activities authorized by part A of title IV (other than under section 403(c) or 418) and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through the date specified in section 106(3), in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2021, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 148. Section 114(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011c(f)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for ''September 30, 2021''.

SEC. 149. Section 458(a)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087h(a)(4)) shall be applied through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act by substituting ''2022'' for ''2021''.

SEC. 150. Notwithstanding section 101, section 116 of division J of Public Law 116–260 shall be applied during the period covered by this Act by substituting ''fifth fiscal year'' for ''fourth fiscal year''.

SEC. 151. During the period covered by this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may transfer up to $193,500,000 of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for fiscal year 2021 under the heading ''Veterans Health Administration—Medical Services'' in title II of division F of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94), or in section 8002 of title VIII of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) to the following accounts of the Department in the amounts specified:

(1) ''Veterans Benefits Administration—General Operating Expenses, Veterans Benefits Administration'', up to $178,000,000;

(2) ''Departmental Administration—Board of Veterans Appeals'', up to $5,800,000; and

(3) ''Departmental Administration—Information Technology Systems'', up to $9,700,000:

Provided, That the transferred amounts shall be used, in addition to any other amounts available for such purposes, for personnel costs and other expenses to implement the interim final rule entitled ''Presumptive Service Connection for Respiratory Conditions Due to Exposure to Particulate Matter'', published on August 5, 2021 (86 FR 42724), and any revisions to such rule.

SEC. 152. Amounts made available by section 101 to United States Government-funded entities for ''Related Agency—United States Agency for Global Media—International Broadcasting Operations'', ''Related Programs—The Asia Foundation'', ''Related Programs—United States Institute of Peace'', and ''Related Programs—National Endowment for Democracy'' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to support the evacuation of Afghan journalists and other Afghan employees of such entities, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 153. Section 21009 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act.

SEC. 154. Amounts made available by section 101 to the United States International Development Finance Corporation for ''Corporate Capital Account'' and paid to the ''Program Account'' shall be available for the costs of modifying loans and loan guarantees transferred to the Corporation pursuant to section 1463 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254): Provided, That such costs shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 155. Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for ''October 1, 2021''.

SEC. 156. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for ''Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—Payments to Air Carriers'' at a rate for operations of $247,700,000, and such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain Essential Air Service program operations.

SEC. 157. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the third paragraph under the heading ''Public and Indian Housing—Native American Programs'' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate demand for guaranteed notes and other obligations as authorized by title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

This division may be cited as the ''Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022''.

DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the ''Office of the Secretary'', $10,000,000,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2023, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk, on-farm stored commodities, crops prevented from planting in 2020 and 2021, and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of droughts, wildfires, hurricanes, floods, derechos, excessive heat, winter storms, freeze, including a polar vortex, smoke exposure, quality losses of crops, and excessive moisture occurring in calendar years 2020 and 2021 under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That, with respect to smoke tainted wine grapes, the loss (including a quality loss) of such crop during the coverage period due to wildfire, as determined by the Secretary, is considered a qualified loss: Provided further, That losses due to drought shall only be eligible under this heading in this Act if any area within the county in which the loss occurs was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (Severe Drought) for eight consecutive weeks or a D3 (Extreme Drought) or higher level of drought intensity during the applicable calendar years: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, the Secretary shall use $750,000,000 to provide assistance to producers of livestock, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, for losses incurred during calendar year 2021 due to drought or wildfires: Provided further, That at the election of a processor eligible for a loan under section 156 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7272) or a cooperative processor of dairy, the Secretary shall make payments for losses in 2021 to such processors (to be paid to producer members, as determined by such processors) in lieu of payments to producers and under the same terms and conditions as payments made to processors pursuant to title I of the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–20) under the heading ''Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Programs—Processing, Research and Marketing—Office of the Secretary'', as last amended by section 791(c) of title VII of division B of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94): Provided further, That notwithstanding section 760.1503(j) of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations, in the event that a processor described in the preceding proviso does not elect to receive payments under such clause, the Secretary shall make direct payments to producers under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, not more than one percent of the funds provided herein may be used for administrative costs, including for streamlining the application process and easing the burden on county office employees, to carry out the matter under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That, except as otherwise provided under this heading in this Act, the Secretary shall impose payment limitations consistent with section 760.1507 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act): Provided further, That, in the case of specialty crops or high value crops, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall impose payment limitations consistent with section 760.1507(a)(2) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 2019): Provided further, That, with respect to the payment limitations described under this heading in this Act, the Secretary shall apply separate payment limits for each of 2020 and 2021: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading in this Act and applicable policies of crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) (minus any premiums or fees paid for such coverages) shall not exceed 90 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading in this Act for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the crop incurring the losses or did not file the required paperwork and pay the service fee by the applicable State filing deadline for a noninsurable commodity for the applicable crop year under NAP for the crop incurring the losses shall not exceed 70 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That producers receiving payments under this heading in this Act, as determined by the Secretary, shall be required to purchase crop insurance where crop insurance is available for the next two available crop years and producers receiving payments under this heading in this Act shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is not available in the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That not later than 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2021, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress specifying the type, amount, and method of such assistance by state and territory.

FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations'' for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program, $275,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

For an additional amount for ''Scientific and Technical Research and Services'' for necessary expenses to carry out investigations of building failures pursuant to the National Construction Safety Team Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7301), $22,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes and of wildfires in calendar years 2020 and 2021, $92,834,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, as follows:

(1) $4,709,000 for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment;

(2) $3,425,000 for marine debris assessment and removal;

(3) $4,700,000 for mapping, charting, and geodesy services;

(4) $35,000,000 to improve: (A) hurricane intensity and track forecasting, including through deployment of unmanned ocean observing platforms and enhanced data assimilation; and(B) precipitation and flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation capabilities;

(5) $20,000,000 to improve wildfire research, prediction, detection, forecasting, monitoring, data management, and communication and engagement; and

(6) $25,000,000 for Title IX Fund grants as authorized under section 906(c) of division O of Public Law 114–113:

Provided, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Acquisition and Construction'' for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes and of wildfires in calendar years 2020 and 2021, $52,205,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, as follows:

(1) $2,205,000 for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment; and

(2) $50,000,000 for improvements to operational and research weather and climate supercomputing and dissemination infrastructure, observing assets, and satellites, along with associated ground systems, used for hurricane intensity and track prediction; precipitation and flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation; and wildfire research, prediction, detection, forecasting, and monitoring:

Provided, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Fisheries Disaster Assistance'' for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, including those declared by the Secretary to be a direct result of hurricanes in calendar years 2020 and 2021.

SCIENCE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration'' for repair at National Aeronautics and Space Administration facilities damaged by Hurricanes Zeta and Ida, $321,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That up to 15 percent of such amount may be transferred to ''Exploration'' for necessary expenses related to flight hardware, tooling, production and schedule delays caused by Hurricane Ida: Provided further, That except as provided in the preceding proviso, the amounts appropriated under this heading in this Act shall not be available for transfer under any transfer authority provided for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in an appropriation Act for fiscal year 2022.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction'' for necessary expenses related to the National Science Foundation Regional Class Research Vessel construction impacted by Hurricane Ida, $25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for ''Payment to the Legal Services Corporation'' to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes, wildfires, other extreme weather, and earthquakes that occurred during calendar years 2020 and 2021, $40,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2021 and 2022, respectively, and except that sections 501 and 503 of Public Law 104–134 (referenced by Public Law 105–119) shall not apply to the amount made available under this heading: Provided further, That, for the purposes of this Act, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $565,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of severe storms, straight-line winds, flooding, tornadoes, earthquakes, wildfires, and hurricanes occurring in calendar years 2020 and 2021.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $330,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Winter Storm Uri occurring in calendar year 2021.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds provided by this title shall only be for the purposes specified, and shall not be subject to any transfer authority provided by law.

TITLE IV

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Investigations'' for necessary expenses related to the completion, or initiation and completion, of flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies that are currently authorized or that are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act, to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes, at full Federal expense, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds made available under this heading in this Act shall be for high-priority studies of projects in States with a major disaster declared due to Hurricane Ida pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in fiscal year 2021: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, including new studies selected to be initiated using funds provided under this heading in this Act, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'' for necessary expenses, $3,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, to construct flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects that are currently authorized or that are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act, and flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects that have signed Chief's Reports as of the date of enactment of this Act or that are studied using funds provided under the heading ''Investigations'' if the Secretary determines such projects to be technically feasible, economically justified, and environmentally acceptable: Provided, That of such amount, $1,500,000,000 shall be available for such projects in States with a major disaster declared due to Hurricane Ida pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in fiscal year 2021: Provided further, That the provisions of section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 shall not apply to the construction of projects, including initial construction or periodic nourishment, completed using funding under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That the completion of ongoing construction projects receiving funding provided under this heading in this Act shall be at full Federal expense with respect to such funds: Provided further, That for any projects using funding provided under this heading in this Act, the non-Federal cash contribution for projects other than ongoing construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That up to $65,000,000 of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act shall be used for continuing authorities projects to reduce the risk of flooding and storm damage: Provided further, That any projects using funding appropriated under this heading in this Act shall be initiated only after non-Federal interests have entered into binding agreements with the Secretary requiring, where applicable, the non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs of the project and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the

United States or its contractors: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of construction costs for facilities under the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities Program shall be derived from the general fund of the Treasury: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for ''Mississippi River and Tributaries'' for necessary expenses to address emergency situations at Corps of Engineers projects, and to construct, and rehabilitate and repair damages to Corps of Engineers projects, caused by natural disasters, $868,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the general fund of the Treasury: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, $500,000,000 shall be available to construct flood and storm damage reduction projects that are currently authorized or that are authorized after the date of enactment of this Act in States with a major disaster declared due to Hurricane Ida pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in fiscal year 2021: Provided further, That the provisions of section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 shall not apply to the construction of projects, including initial construction or periodic nourishment, completed using funding under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That to the extent that ongoing construction projects are constructed using funding provided under this heading in this Act, such construction shall be at full Federal expense: Provided further, That for any projects using funding provided under this heading in this Act, the non-Federal cash contribution for projects other than ongoing construction projects shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That any projects using funding appropriated under this heading in this Act shall be initiated only after non-Federal interests have entered into binding agreements with the Secretary requiring, where applicable, the non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs of the project and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance'' for necessary expenses to dredge Federal navigation projects in response to, and repair damages to Corps of Engineers Federal projects caused by, natural disasters, $887,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the general fund of the Treasury: Provided, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'', as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), for necessary expenses to prepare for flood, hurricane and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters, as authorized by law, $826,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funding utilized for authorized shore protection projects shall restore such projects to the full project profile at full Federal expense: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Expenses'' for necessary expenses to administer and oversee the obligation and expenditure of amounts provided in this Act for the Corps of Engineers, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for ''Central Utah Project Completion Account'', $10,000,000 to be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities for wildfires.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for ''Water and Related Resources'', $210,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $200,000,000 shall be available for activities to address drought, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading in this Act, $10,000,000 shall be for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires: Provided further, That the Commissioner shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Strategic Petroleum Reserve'', $43,300,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to damages caused by natural disasters.

TITLE V

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Disaster Loans Program Account'' for the cost of direct loans authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, $1,189,100,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That up to $620,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with ''Salaries and Expenses'' for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Federal Assistance'', $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for emergency management performance grants under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701), section 762 of title 6, United States Code, and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1601. (a) Repayments of the remaining balances of all loans, as of September 30, 2021, by the Federal Emergency Management Agency under section 417 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5184) are hereby cancelled.

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Homeland Security for ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund'', such sums as are necessary may be transferred to the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account for carrying out subsection (a).

(c) Each amount repurposed or transferred by this section that was previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement or as being for disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or a concurrent resolution on the budget is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b), or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 4004(b)(6) and section 4005(f), respectively, of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for ''Management of Lands and Resources'', $1,192,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'', $58,227,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'', $229,472,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for ''Surveys, Investigations, and Research'', $26,284,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar

year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for ''Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement'', $223,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020 and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and natural disasters.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'', $452,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Wildland Fire Management'', $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to wildfires: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, $55,000,000 shall be for hazardous fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, $45,000,000, shall be for burned area recovery.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Forest Service Operations'', $105,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for ''Forest and Rangeland Research'', $25,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for ''State and Private Forestry'', $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for ''National Forest System'', $710,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, $535,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters, including no less than $175,000,000 for high priority post-wildfire restoration for watershed protection, critical habitat, and burned area recovery: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading in this Act, $175,000,000 shall be for hazardous fuels mitigation.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ''Capital Improvement and Maintenance'', $470,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1701. (a)(1) If services performed by the designated employees under paragraph (2) of this subsection at the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture during 2021 are determined by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, to be primarily related to emergency wildland fire suppression activities, any premium pay for such services shall be disregarded in calculating the aggregate of such employee's basic pay and premium pay for purposes of a limitation under section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, or under any other provision of law, whether such employee's pay is paid on a biweekly or calendar year basis. Any services during 2021 that generate payments payable in 2022 shall be disregarded in applying this subsection.

(2) The premium pay waiver under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall apply to individuals serving as wildland firefighters and as fire management response officials, including regional fire directors, deputy regional fire directors, agency officials who directly oversee fire operations, and fire management officers, and individuals serving on incident management teams (IMTs), at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), at Geographic Area Coordinating Centers (GACCs), and at Operations centers.

(3) The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture shall provide a report to Congress detailing the number of positions, including by occupation, grade, and the aggregate pay by type of pay for each individual who receives pay authorized under subsection (a)(1).

(b) Any overtime pay for services described in subsection (a) that is payable under an authority outside of title 5, United States Code, shall be disregarded in calculating any annual limit on the amount of overtime pay payable in 2021.

(c) Any pay that is disregarded under either subsection (a) or (b) shall be disregarded in calculating such employee's aggregate pay for purposes of applying the limitation in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, during 2021.

(d)(1) Pay that is disregarded under subsection (a) or (b) shall not cause the aggregate of the employee's basic pay and premium pay for the applicable calendar year to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for a position at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as in effect at the end of such calendar year.

(2) For purposes of applying this subsection to an employee who would otherwise be subject to the premium pay limits established under section 5547 of title 5, United States Code, ''premium pay'' means the premium pay paid under the provisions of law cited in section 5547(a).

(3) For purposes of applying this subsection to an employee under a premium pay limit established under an authority other than section 5547 of title 5, United States Code, the agency responsible for administering such limit shall determine what payments are considered premium pay.

(4) For the purpose of applying this subsection, ''basic pay'' includes any applicable locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, any applicable special rate supplement under section 5305 of such title, or any equivalent payment under a similar provision of law.

(e) This section shall take effect as if enacted on January 1, 2021.

(f) If application of this section results in the payment of additional premium pay to a covered employee of a type that is normally creditable as basic pay for retirement or any other purpose, that additional pay shall not—

(1) be considered to be basic pay of the covered employee for any purpose; or

(2) be used in computing a lump-sum payment to the covered employee for accumulated and accrued annual leave under section 5551 or section 5552 of title 5, United States Code, or other similar provision of law.

(g) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Senate Committee on Agriculture Nutrition and Forestry, the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the House of Representatives Committee on Oversight and Reform, a framework to modernize the wildland firefighting workforce beginning in fiscal year 2022.

TITLE VIII

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for ''Facilities and Equipment'', $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Ida.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the ''Emergency Relief Program'' as authorized under section 125 of title 23, United States Code, $2,600,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Community Development Fund'', $5,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation, in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2020 or 2021 pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act shall be awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302)) at the discretion of the Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary shall allocate, using the best available data, an amount equal to the total estimate for unmet needs for qualifying disasters under this heading in this Act: Provided further, That any final allocation for the total estimate for unmet need made available under the preceding proviso shall include an additional amount of 15 percent of such estimate for additional mitigation: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, no less than $1,610,000,000 shall be allocated for major declared disasters that occurred in 2020 within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not prohibit the use of amounts made available under this heading in this Act for non-Federal share as authorized by section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(9)): Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, grantees may establish grant programs to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in recovery: Provided further, That as a condition of drawing funds for any activity other than general administration, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of

funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with amounts made available under this heading in this Act, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: Provided further, That with respect to any such duplication of benefits, the Secretary shall act in accordance with section 1210 of Public Law 115–254 (132 Stat. 3442) and section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155): Provided further, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information containing common reporting criteria established by the Department that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including copies of all relevant procurement documents, including grantee administrative contracts and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all funds, including criteria for eligibility and how the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas: Provided further, That such funds may not be used for activities reimbursable by, or for which funds are made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers: Provided further, That funds allocated under this heading in this Act shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations made pursuant to section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306): Provided further, That a State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe may use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative costs related to a major disaster under this heading in this Act and for the same purposes in prior and future Acts and such amounts shall be available for any eligible administrative costs without regard to a particular disaster: Provided further, That in administering the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements for, any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment), if the Secretary finds that good cause exists for the waiver or alternative requirement and such waiver or alternative requirement would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso, recipients of funds provided under this heading in this Act that use such funds to supplement Federal assistance provided under section 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408(c)(4), or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) may adopt, without review or public comment, any environmental review, approval, or permit performed by a Federal agency, and such adoption shall satisfy the responsibilities of the recipient with respect to such environmental review, approval or permit: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 104(g)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(2)), the Secretary or a State may, upon receipt of a request for release of funds and certification, immediately approve the release of funds for an activity or project assisted under this heading in this Act if the recipient has adopted an environmental review, approval or permit under the preceding proviso or the activity or project is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.): Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish via notice in the Federal Register or on the website of the Department any waiver, or alternative requirement, to any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers pursuant to title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 no later than 5 days before the effective date of such waiver or alternative requirement: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to approve the use of amounts made available under this heading in this Act or a prior or future Act for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to unmet recovery needs in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster in this Act or in a prior or future Act to be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from other major disasters assisted under this Act or a prior or future Act when such areas overlap and when the use of the funds will address unmet recovery needs of both disasters: Provided further, That, until the Secretary publishes a Federal Register Notice establishing the requirements for the previous proviso, grantees that received grants under the same heading for 2017, 2018 or 2019 disasters may submit for approval revised plans for the use of funds related to those major disasters to expand the eligible beneficiaries of existing programs contained in such previously approved plans to include those impacted by disasters in 2020 or 2021: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, up to $7,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building and technical assistance, including assistance on contracting and procurement, to support States, units of general local government, or Indian tribes, and subrecipients that receive allocations for disaster recovery pursuant to the authority under this heading in this Act and allocations for disaster recovery in any prior or future Acts: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading in this Act, up to $5,500,000 shall be transferred to ''Department of Housing and Urban Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—Community Planning and Development'' for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of amounts made available under the heading ''Community Development Fund'' in this Act or any prior or future Act that makes amounts available for purposes related to major disasters under such heading.

TITLE IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 1901. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 1902. 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. 1903. 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 2022.

SEC. 1904. Each amount provided by this division is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This division may be cited as the ''Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022''.

DIVISION C—AFGHANISTAN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for investigative activities associated with Afghan resettlement operations.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For an additional amount for ''Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid'', $2,200,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for support of Operation Allies Welcome by the Department of Defense.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 2201. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter through fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a written report to the congressional defense committees describing the execution of funds provided in this title, including the amounts obligated and expended, in total and since the previous report; the nature of the costs incurred or services provided by such funds; and any reimbursements or funds transferred by another Federal agency to the Department of Defense which relates to the purpose of the funds provided by this title.

SEC. 2202. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds provided by this title shall only be for the purposes specified, and shall not be subject to any transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 2203. The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall carry out reviews of the activities of the Department of Defense to transport and care for Afghans, including but not limited to, the humane treatment and living conditions of Afghans at any Department of Defense facility; the use of funds by the Department of Defense to support such persons, including the monitoring of potential waste, fraud, or abuse of such funds; and any related issues that the Inspector General may direct: Provided, That the Inspector General shall provide to the congressional defense committees periodic updates on such oversight efforts and a written report to such committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2204. Title IX of division C of Public Law 116–260 is amended under the heading ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'' by inserting the following before the penultimate proviso: ''Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may obligate and expend funds made available under this heading for costs associated with the termination of contracts previously funded with amounts provided under this heading in prior Acts, and to pay valid invoices in satisfaction of liabilities under such contracts for which the applicable prior appropriation cannot be identified:''.

SEC. 2205. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Service Secretaries and the Commander of United States Central Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the disposition of United States property, equipment, and supplies, including property, equipment, and supplies provided to the Afghanistan National Security Forces, which were destroyed, taken out of Afghanistan, or remain in Afghanistan in connection with the United States military withdrawal: Provided, That such report shall include information on the future plans of the Department of Defense regarding any such items.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

CDC–WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For an additional amount for ''CDC–Wide Activities and Program Support'', $21,500,000, for support of Operation Allies Welcome, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for medical support, screening, and other related public health activities related to Afghan arrivals and refugees.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Refugee and Entrant Assistance'', $1,680,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for support of Operation Allies Welcome for carrying out refugee and entrant assistance activities in support of citizens or nationals of Afghanistan paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and citizens or nationals of Afghanistan for whom such refugee and entrant assistance activities are authorized: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used for grants or contracts with qualified nonprofit organizations to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services, including wraparound services during temporary housing and after resettlement, housing assistance, medical assistance, legal assistance, and case management assistance: Provided further, That the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, in carrying out section 412(c)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act with amounts made available under this heading in this Act, may allocate such amounts among the States in a manner that accounts for the most current data available.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Children and Families Services Programs'', $7,773,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for support of Operation Allies Welcome for necessary administrative expenses to carry out refugee and entrant assistance activities in support of citizens or nationals of Afghanistan.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 2301. (a) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly submit a strategy on Afghan evacuee resettlement to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership describing agency roles and responsibilities, vetting, immigration status of each Afghan, and anticipated costs associated with implementing such strategy.

(b) DEFINITION OF AFGHAN EVACUEE.—In this section, the term ''Afghan evacuee'' means a person whose evacuation from Afghanistan to the United States, or a location overseas controlled by the United States, was facilitated by the United States as part of Operation Allies Refuge.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'', $276,900,000, to remain available until expended, for support for Operation Allies Welcome and related efforts by the Department of State, including additional relocations of individuals at risk as a result of the situation in Afghanistan and related expenses, and to reimburse the account under this heading in prior acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for obligations previously incurred.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Disaster Assistance'', $400,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in Afghanistan and the region impacted by the situation in Afghanistan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', $415,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in, and to assist refugees from, Afghanistan.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For an additional amount for ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', $1,076,100,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding section 2(c)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(2)), of which $976,100,000 is for support for Operation Allies Welcome and related efforts by the Department of State, including additional relocations of individuals at risk as a result of the situation in Afghanistan and related expenses, and $100,000,000 is to respond to other unexpected and urgent humanitarian emergencies.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 2401. During fiscal years 2022 and 2023, notwithstanding any applicable restrictions on the ability of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to enter into personal services contracts, including section 704 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021 (division E of Public Law 116–260) as continued by section 101 of division A of this Act (and any successor provision in a subsequently enacted appropriations Act), the authorities of section 2(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669(c)), section 636(a)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2396(a)(3)), and section 5(a)(6) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2605(a)(6)) may be exercised, without regard to the geographic limitations referenced therein, particularly to enter into, extend, and maintain contracts with individuals who have served as locally employed staff of the United States mission in Afghanistan.

SEC. 2402. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on the proposed uses of funds appropriated by this title under the headings ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'' and ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', by program, project, and activity, for which the obligation of funds is anticipated: Provided, That such report shall be updated (including any changes in proposed uses from the initial plan) and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 45 days until September 30, 2023.

SEC. 2403. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on the status of the Priority 2 (P–2) designation granting United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) access for certain at risk Afghan nationals and their eligible family members that was announced by the Department of State on August 2, 2021: Provided, That such report shall include the approximate number of Afghan nationals and their eligible family members who have been referred to the program, the number of Afghan nationals who have contacted a Resettlement Support Center to begin processing of their P–2 referral, the estimated time for processing such applications, an assessment of the obstacles facing P–2 eligible individuals seeking to leave Afghanistan, and a plan for augmenting personnel needed for refugee processing or humanitarian parole: Provided further, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

SEC. 2404. None of the funds appropriated in this title and made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available for direct assistance to the Taliban.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 2501. In addition to amounts otherwise made available, there is appropriated for ''U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services—Immigration Examinations Fee Account'', $193,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses in support of Operation Allies Welcome, to be deposited and used as provided in section 286(n) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(n)): Provided, That such amounts shall be in addition to any other amounts made available for such purposes and shall not be construed to require any reduction of any fee described in section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(m)): Provided further, That amounts provided in this section shall only be for the purposes specified, and notwithstanding any other provision of law are not available for non-expenditure transfer or reprogramming: Provided further, That within 15 days of the date of enactment of this Act, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives an expenditure plan for the funds provided under this paragraph, and every 30 days thereafter shall provide updated execution data to such Committees for such funds: Provided further, That the reporting requirement in the previous proviso shall end on September 30, 2026.

SEC. 2502. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a citizen or national of Afghanistan (or a person with no nationality who last habitually resided in Afghanistan) shall be eligible for the benefits described in subsections (b) and (c) if—

(1) such individual completed security and law enforcement background checks to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security and was subsequently—

(A) paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021, and September 30, 2022; or

(B) paroled into the United States after September 30, 2022, and—

(i) is the spouse or child (as such term is defined under section 101(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)) of an individual described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) is the parent or legal guardian of an individual described in subparagraph (A) who is determined to be an unaccompanied child under 6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2); and

(2) such individual's parole has not been terminated by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) BENEFITS.—An individual described in subsection (a) shall be eligible for—

(1) resettlement assistance, entitlement programs, and other benefits available to refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) until March 31, 2023, or the term of parole granted under subsection (a), whichever is later;

(2) services described under section 412(d)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)), subject to subparagraph (B) of such section, if such individual is an unaccompanied alien child as defined under 6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2); and

(3) a driver's license or identification card under section 202 of the REAL ID Act of 2005

(division B of Public Law 109–13; 49 U.S.C. 30301 note), notwithstanding subsection (c)(2)(B) of such Act.

(c) EXPEDITIOUS ADJUDICATION OF ASYLUM APPLICATIONS.—With respect to an application for asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) filed by an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(1) conduct the initial interview on the asylum application not later than 45 days after the date on which the application is filed; and

(2) in the absence of exceptional circumstances, issue a final administrative adjudication on the asylum application within 150 days after the date the application is filed.

(d) CLARIFICATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this act shall be interpreted to—

(1) preclude an individual described in subsection (a), from applying for or receiving any immigration benefits to which such individual is otherwise eligible; or

(2) entitle a person described in subsection (a) to lawful permanent resident status.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 months thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to Congress detailing the number of individuals described in subsection (a); the number of individuals receiving benefits in subsection (b), including their eligibility for benefits as refugees notwithstanding this Act; and any other information deemed relevant by the Secretary.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT

SEC. 2503. (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter through September 30, 2023, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the head of any other applicable Federal agency, shall submit to Congress a report that includes the elements described in subsection (b).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A summary of the status of Afghan evacuees, including—

(A) the number of the Afghan evacuees present in the United States, located at overseas bases of the United States Armed Forces, or located in third countries who are not located at such a base including—

(i) the number who are U.S. lawful permanent residents;

(ii) the number who are Special Immigrant Visa holders;

(iii) the number who are Special Immigrant Visa applicants;

(iv) the number who are in possession of a valid nonimmigrant visa to enter the United States;

(v) the number who are employees of a U.S. Government agency;

(vi) the number who are employees of a U.S. funded partner organization, media, or nonprofit;

(vii) the number of Priority 1 refugee referrals;

(viii) the number of Priority 2 refugee referrals;

(ix) the number who have been relocated from the United States to a third country, and the country to which they were relocated; and

(x) the number who do not fall into any of the above categories;

(B) the number of Afghan evacuees at overseas bases or other official staging areas who have been flagged as potential security concerns or risks or included on the United States no-fly list and who were therefore denied clearance to enter the United States; and

(C) the number of the Afghan evacuees who have been paroled into the United States—

(i) the number whose parole was terminated; and

(ii) the number whose parole has been extended.

(2) The number of Afghan evacuees who have been interviewed by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services in connection with an application or petition for immigration benefits, including—

(A) the number of such interviews conducted since the United States withdrawal;

(B) the rate at which individuals were granted or refused the benefits that formed the basis for such interviews;

(C) the number of individuals who did not appear at a scheduled interview; and

(D) a description of the procedures for screening for and detecting child marriage, human trafficking, gender-based violence, and marriages entered into or relationships as fiancee or fiance claimed for the sole purpose of securing evacuation.

(3) For each Federal department and agency involved in Operation Allies Welcome—

(A) as of the date of the report, the costs incurred; and

(B) an identification of the source of appropriated or other funds used to fund the effort.

(c) DEFINITION OF AFGHAN EVACUEE.—In this section, the term ''Afghan evacuee'' means a person whose evacuation from Afghanistan to the United States, or a location overseas controlled by the United States, was facilitated by the United States as part of Operation Allies Refuge.

SEC. 2504. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 2505. 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. 2506. 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 2022.

SEC. 2507. Each amount provided by this division is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This division may be cited as the ''Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022''.

DIVISION D—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS, TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 3101. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS FOR NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM.

Section 2812(c)(4)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–11(c)(4)(B)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2021'' and inserting ''December 3, 2021''.

SEC. 3102. EXTENDING CERTAIN WAIVER AUTHORITIES.

(a) NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM REQUIREMENT WAIVERS ADDRESSING COVID–19.—Section 2202(e) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116–127; 42 U.S.C. 1760 note) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2021'' and inserting ''June 30, 2022: Provided, That such waivers shall only apply to school year 2021–2022''.

(b) FUNDING.—There are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 3103. EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Section 3014(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2021'' and inserting ''December 31, 2021''.

SEC. 3104. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY ORDER FOR FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES.

Effective as if included in the enactment of the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act (Public Law 116–114), section 2 of such Act (as amended by Public Law 117–12) is amended by striking ''October 22, 2021'' and inserting ''January 28, 2022''.

SEC. 3105. EXTENDING THE INCREASED FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE FOR TERRITORIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1905(ff) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(ff)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''September 30, 2021'' and inserting ''December 3, 2021'' ; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''September 30, 2021'' and inserting ''December 3, 2021''.

(b) GAO REVIEW.—Not later than November 15, 2021, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review the determination of the allotment for Puerto Rico for fiscal year 2022 under section 1108(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1308(g)), and include in the review the legal opinion of the Comptroller General on the most plausible plain reading of how such fiscal year 2022 allotment level should be calculated.

SEC. 3106. MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''$165,000,000'' and inserting ''$69,000,000''.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 3201. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

MOTION TO CONCUR

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

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

The text of the motion is as follows:

Ms. DeLauro moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 5305.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of September 29, 2021, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate amendment to H.R. 5305.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act. By extending government funding through December 3, this bill provides tens of billions of dollars to support working families who live paycheck to paycheck.

It ensures that vital education, health, housing, and public safety programs continue to serve those who rely on them. And at a time of economic devastation in many parts of our country, we need a government that looks out for the middle class, for working families, for small businesses, and the vulnerable who work hard.

The funding in this bill will grow opportunity and lift up hardworking American families. It will support our early childhood education programs, our schools, and our high-quality job training. It will continue to help the hungry put food on the table and keep food safety inspectors on the job.

It will safeguard our consumers from product safety hazards and protect our environment from polluters, and it will ensure the most vulnerable remain healthy and housed with access to lifesaving resources and support services that they need.

As I have made clear, this bill is not a permanent solution. I look forward to soon beginning negotiations with my counterparts across the aisle and across the Capitol to complete full-year government funding bills that reverse decades of disinvestment.

In addition to the temporary funding extension, this bill responds to recent emergencies such as hurricanes, storms, wildfires, extreme heat, and severe drought. Thousands of Americans across the United States are still suffering from the impact of these many recent disasters. That is why this bill provides $28.6 billion in desperately needed Federal aid to all corners of our Nation, including $7.5 billion for Hurricane Ida so that struggling families, small businesses, and hard-hit communities can get back on their feet and rebuild their lives and their livelihoods.

Further, in addition to responding to these recent natural disasters, this bill addresses the humanitarian needs resulting from the end of 20 years of war in Afghanistan.

Today, we are providing $6.3 billion for urgent humanitarian assistance in the region, including assistance for vulnerable populations, including women, girls, and minorities. And it honors our commitments to our Afghan allies and their families who are now in the United States.

This bill supports temporary housing, security screenings, and long-term resettlement of these Afghan evacuees, and it paves the way to ensure that people who risk their lives for us can make a new life here where they will contribute richly to the fabric of our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I am proud of this bill. The moral test of government is defined by how we treat those who need our help. Investing in our citizens and delivering relief where it is needed lays the groundwork to build back better from the devastation of the pandemic.

The American people are worth the investment. The American people are capable of building a future that is stronger and more prosperous as long as they have the tools they need to do it. This bill helps ensure that they have those tools.

Madam Speaker, I especially thank the hardworking staff on both sides of the aisle of the Committee on Appropriations for their work on this bill, including majority staff director, Robin Juliano; deputy, Matt Washington; the front office staff, and the clerks of the 12 subcommittees; and the communications team.

I thank Ranking Member GRANGER for her partnership and the work of the minority staff, including staff director, Anne Marie Chotvacs, and deputy, Johnnie Kaberle.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. This has been a bipartisan and a bicameral agreement in an effort of which we are proud.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, today, I rise to speak about H.R. 5305, a bill that will prevent the Federal Government from shutting down and provide a helping hand to Americans who have faced loss and devastation due to storms, wildfires, and other natural disasters.

I should note that I opposed a similar package last week when it came to the floor. Since that time, the Senate has removed the debt ceiling from the bill.

Madam Speaker, let me reinforce an important point for those listening to us debate this bill. We did not have to be in this place just hours before shutdown. Republicans made it clear in August that tying a debt ceiling vote to the continuing resolution was not something we could support.

Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, the party that controls the House, the Senate, and the White House decided to do exactly what we asked them not to do. I hope we can soon move forward with the stopgap measure so that the critical function of government can continue and the Committee on Appropriations can finish the fiscal year 2022 bills. If we don't pass a CR today, we will be faced with an unnecessary and costly government shutdown, which would impact military readiness, border security, and so many important programs Americans rely on.

Before I close, I must admit that I am disappointed that an issue I raised repeatedly on the floor of the House last week is not yet resolved.

I firmly believe that we cannot wait any longer to replenish Israel's Iron Dome missile defense system that was so successful this past spring when Israel was under attack. The Iron Dome bill that passed the House last week had overwhelming support of 420 votes. The best solution would have been for the Senate to add back the Iron Dome funding to this CR. Since that did not happen, I hope my colleagues in the Senate will continue to work to get the Iron Dome bill passed as a standalone legislation as quickly as possible.

Israel deserves our strong support. It is essential that the terrorists who wish to do them harm know that the United States stands by our allies and friends. I also have concerns about some of the provisions related to Afghanistan. I hope the issues raised by Senator COTTON during consideration this morning can be addressed.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I really am pleased that we are here this afternoon to take up the continuing resolution bill.

I would just make one point. It is a bill where the debt limit is not attached. My colleague on the other side of the aisle brought up the issue of the debt limit. It is very hard for me really to understand the reluctance of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, both in the House and in the Senate, for their willingness to raise the debt limit. The debt limit is a shared responsibility of both parties. In the past, Democrats have voted to increase the debt limit under Republican Presidents, because it certainly should be well-known here—maybe the general public doesn't understand it—but I do it because when they incur bills and the bill comes in the mail, they don't have the luxury of saying, I am opposed to paying my bills, and I will not do it.

Ordinary people in this country understand that when you incur debt that you have to pay for it. You don't have the luxury of saying no. Maybe our colleagues in both the House and the Senate believe that this is a luxury that they can just say no. But throwing the United States into default and destroying the full faith and credit of the United States is not governing. It is not a shared responsibility or shared principle of values and who we are.

As it turns out, just because the prior administration was in the hands of my Republican colleagues, 97 percent of that debt was incurred under the prior administration, Republican administration. So this is not about paying for—as some of my colleagues would like to say—spending going forward. It is not the case. It really is not the case. It is about paying for what we have already incurred.

And in a bipartisan way, I might add, we did incur debt. We passed what was necessary, in a bipartisan way, to address the issues of the greatest economic and healthcare crisis that this Nation has experienced in a generation with the pandemic.

And we came forward with CARES packages, with a rescue package, and we said it is a necessity. We have to make sure that we have an airline industry. We have to make sure that restaurants can stay open. We have to make sure that we have childcare facilities. We have to make sure that our hospitals can cope with what is coming in the door. We have to move to testing, and we have to look at how we are able to get people in this country vaccinated. And we came together to incur that kind of a debt. Now it is time for us to recognize that we need to raise that debt ceiling in order to do that.

I just might add—and I will speak personally about this—when the prior administration instituted the tax cut, $2 trillion in a tax cut that went to the richest one-tenth of 1 percent of the people in this Nation, I was opposed to that. I couldn't support it. I spoke out against it here on the floor of the House, in my own community.

But yet, when President Trump called for an increase in the debt limit, I said yes, because I believed it was my duty. It was my responsibility to make sure that the full faith and credit of the United States was addressed. So I still do not understand the reluctance, except maybe for political reasons, but nevertheless, we are here today.

Madam Speaker, I would also make a comment on the Iron Dome, and as we pointed out last week, as I did, that we needed to, in fact, always really be there for our ally in the Middle East, our trusted ally in Israel, and we moved forward with a freestanding bill and a suspension, which we passed. And it is my understanding that the Senate is going to move in the same direction.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1445

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for her extraordinary service and leadership as the chair of the Appropriations Committee. I commend her and I commend the ranking member for their leadership in bringing this bipartisan legislation to the floor. It was formulated in a bipartisan way. It was voted for in the Senate with a large bipartisan vote just earlier today, and now we will be able to pass this legislation, enroll it in a ceremony, and send it to the President of the United States.

Madam Speaker, I thank not only the chair but the chairs of the subcommittees. We call them the cardinals. They have all worked so hard to get us to this place, which will make such a difference.

Actually, Madam Speaker, it helps us honor what the Constitution is about. The Preamble said to ''establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.''

So establishing justice, justice in many broad senses of the word: helping hungry families, ensuring people have access to justice and the courts, advancing fairness in health and in the workplace.

Ensure domestic tranquility: funding Interior, keeping the commerce and economy of America running smoothly.

Providing for the common defense: paying our troops and diplomats and keeping our homeland safe.

Promoting the general welfare: educating our children, keeping workers paid, fighting the climate crisis, protecting the environment, providing relief for families suffering from natural disasters.

Securing the blessings of liberty: including by helping resettle Afghan refugees.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chair for the important language she crafted in a bipartisan way in this legislation.

What is important about it right now is that it meets the needs of people who are affected by Hurricane Ida across our country. That is why it is hard to believe, from time to time, that our colleagues cannot support something that helps the immediate needs of their constituents at home.

When disaster strikes, it is clear in our country that we are there for them. There is a social compact. Disaster strikes. We are there. And this, in record time, has come out since Hurricane Ida. And so many people affected—both in elective office and people affected by elective office who have to deliver the services—have said this is the fastest we have ever received relief.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chair and the ranking member for their tremendous leadership in honoring the vision of our Founders and meeting the needs of the American people; honor our commitment to the Afghan evacuees who have come here, and in so many other ways; and, of course, addressing the disaster assistance, Hurricane Ida and other disaster assistance that is needed.

Again, it provides secure government funding through December 3, providing an appropriate amount of time for Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate, to address appropriations priorities in the regular order process for fiscal year 2022.

Democrats are for the people, and we will fight to protect their health, the national security, and their well-being. This legislation does just that, especially in time of natural disaster, which is especially important.

Madam Speaker, I once again commend the leadership on this, and I urge a ''yes'' vote.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise in solidarity with the American people who want our government to work by passage of this continuing resolution.

When I talk to hardworking families, seniors, and veterans that I represent, not once did I hear a single person say they want their parks shut down, their Social Security offices closed and employees furloughed, or their VA benefits and healthcare services delayed.

So not to allow the government to function would be outrageous. The continuing resolution we have before us today will ensure the Federal Government remains operational, that people are taken care of, and we must deliver the emergency relief to communities which have been devastated by recent natural disasters, as the Speaker referenced.

As the chair of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee, it is important to highlight that this continuing resolution will ensure that the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of Energy have the resources necessary to continue their vital work to families and communities across our Nation, including those that are running short of water and where fires are raging.

As we continue to respond to the COVID–19 pandemic, we implore our colleagues to work in the best interest of the people we represent, not throw up roadblocks that harm our Nation that is crawling its way out of a pandemic.

The American people deserve the best we have to offer. Let's pass this continuing resolution and continue our work to build back better for all of America.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5305. Keeping our government funded and functioning is a basic responsibility of the Congress. This is must-pass legislation.

Passage will give time to finalize the fiscal year 2022 funding bills without a government shutdown, and we should get that done as soon as possible. As chairman of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I want to highlight several items in our jurisdiction.

First, the bill includes $10 billion for agricultural disaster assistance programs to cover events in 2020 and 2021.

It includes $275 million for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program to help communities address damages caused by natural disasters that impair the watersheds.

Moreover, it ensures USDA can continue to help expand economic opportunity, create jobs in rural areas, and fully meet the demand for farm ownership loans. And it provides the authority and funding to allow the Food and Nutrition Service to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables in the WIC Food Package, increasing nutrition security at a time when food insecurity is rampant across our country.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the committee staffs on both the Appropriations and the Agriculture Committees. I want to thank Chair DELAURO, the ranking member, and the committee members for their dedicated work on the many difficult issues addressed in this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and keep the government open so that the programs meant to help America grow economically and recover from natural disasters can continue to help people all across this country.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Chair DELAURO for her tremendous leadership, as well as our Speaker, for ensuring that our government stays open and responds to key emergencies here at home and abroad.

It is really a shame that we have to vote on this measure here today a second time with the end of the fiscal year looming because of the refusal of Senate Republicans to protect the full faith and credit of the Federal Treasury.

Nonetheless, we must get this bill done and to the President's desk today. This bill contains crucial funding for my State in the West, our Western communities that have been so badly impacted by wildfires. In California, we are on the front lines of this climate emergency.

This bill includes $28.6 billion to directly address the rising cost of climate change. Californians have lost homes, crops, livelihoods, and even lives because of the climate crisis. We need to get them this urgent help right away.

As chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, I am really pleased that this legislation also includes over $6.3 billion to continue support for Afghan evacuees, refugees, and the growing humanitarian needs of the Afghan people.

At least 18.4 million people in Afghanistan require humanitarian assistance due to the conflict, severe drought, and the COVID pandemic. President Biden was right to end our war in Afghanistan. Now we have a moral responsibility to provide safe harbor for vulnerable Afghans who fear for their lives, but to also provide humanitarian assistance to those suffering inside Afghanistan.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, here we go again. Just last week we were here urging our Republican colleagues to help us avert a government shutdown.

Now, wait for it. We are back because congressional Republicans refused to pass the government funding bill since it included a provision to ensure that America pays our bills for debt already incurred on their watch under the Trump administration.

The brinksmanship and the last-minute, hand-wringing, gut-wrenching angst that we are put through and that America is put through every single time when the Republicans just refuse to be fiscally responsible is jaw dropping.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this clean continuing resolution because, first and foremost, it will keep government open through early December. It extends funding for critical education, for health, for housing and public safety programs.

Secondly, the bill will provide millions of Americans with emergency assistance to help rebuild from recent hurricanes, wildfires, droughts, and blizzards.

Third, Afghan evacuees will receive urgent humanitarian assistance to help them settle here.

And, finally, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut, the chair of the Appropriations Committee, for her help with this, as well as Speaker PELOSI and Chairman CARTWRIGHT. The bill includes $22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate the Surfside building collapse in my district.

Madam Speaker, we have years in front of us to determine just exactly how this building collapse occurred, and to adopt policies to make sure that it never happens anywhere in the country again.

Now, Republicans voted against all of this last week. We need to pass this CR today, but we also need to address the debt limit. You know, Republicans always talk as if the U.S. Government were a business, even though it is a specious and wildly inaccurate analogy.

Nevertheless, for argument's sake, I ask my Republican colleagues: If you were running a business and decided not to pay your creditors, would you think that is a smart business move? How long do you think your business would remain in business? Not very long.

But at the end of the day, the government is, of course, not a business. We are the globe's leading economic power, and the dollar is the world's reserve currency. In many cases, deficit spending by the U.S. Government can jump-start our economy, support the global economic system, and quickly create American jobs.

And Republicans seemed to strongly agree with all of this during every year of the Trump administration, when they passed record-high budgets and didn't pay for nearly any of it.

Well, I say to my friends, the bill has come due. Let's pass this continuing resolution today and keep the government open.

And tomorrow, let's stop this legislative vandalism and get responsible about making sure we pay our bills and raise the debt ceiling.

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

□ 1500

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity.

I stand in support of this CR. This measure will provide $28.6 billion in emergency funds for communities and Federal agencies affected by the recent hurricanes, wildfires, and other natural disasters; including $10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover crop losses that occurred during the '20 and '21 storms. Of that amount, $750 million will be provided to livestock producers.

Madam Speaker, $5.68 billion is for the Army Corps of Engineers. Of that amount, $3 billion would be used to accelerate flood and storm risk reduction projects, and $2.08 billion would be used to repair disaster-related damages.

Madam Speaker, $5 billion would be for the Housing and Urban Development Department's community development fund for major disasters that occurred during the '20 and '21 hurricane seasons; $2.6 billion for Transportation Department reimbursements to States and territories to repair damage to roads and bridges caused by natural disasters; $1.36 billion for the U.S. Forest Service to address damage caused by natural disasters; $1.2 billion for the Small Business Administration's disaster loans programs; and $565 million for the Navy to repair facilities damaged by the storms that occurred in 2020 and 2021.

The American people deserve the security of knowing that their government will continue to function. America deserves to know that the Representatives they send to Washington will rise above politics and partisanship and fight for the American people

and make sure that at its core that we will maintain the full faith and credit of our country, that we will pay our bills, and that we will fight for the security of our people abroad. We must make sure that everywhere else understands that America is open for business, will continue to be open for business, and we will remain the superpower that we are because we are responsible.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I said a moment ago that the bill before us delivers to the survivors of recent disasters.

One of things I am most proud of with this bill—and we did work on a bipartisan basis in this effort—is understanding that all parts of this Nation have suffered, whether it is a drought, whether it is a hurricane, or whether it is a wildfire, whatever it is, we have experienced these disasters all over our country. That was what was most important when we looked at how we wanted to address this, which is why we put in $28.6 billion in disaster relief. All over this country we are experiencing difficulty, and so this bill addresses that.

If I take a look at where we are overall, agriculture has been mentioned. We have got $10 billion to cover the losses from natural disasters that occurred in 2020 and 2021. We do $275 million for emergency watershed protection programs to help the communities address the damages that were made to infrastructure caused by natural disasters, and that impaired watersheds.

When we talk about our Commerce-Justice-Science we look at—and my colleague from Florida talked about this—$22 million for investigations into building collapses. We saw the horror of those scenes every day and every night in the sadness of families who were not able to say goodbye to loved ones who were caught in the rubble of that collapse. But the funding is there. It is the proper role for the Federal Government to help to reduce the risk of future similar building failures.

Again, with legal services as it applies to disaster relief; $25 million to cover unanticipated Hurricane Ida-related costs.

In defense, we had damages to our defense industry, our Air Force facilities, in which case we have put in funding to address that effort.

Our colleague, Congresswoman KAPTUR, spoke about the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee; $100 million to study potential projects in order to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes. Army Corps of Engineers, $3 billion to accelerate construction of flood and storm damage reduction projects to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes. The Army Corps of Engineers, Mississippi River tributaries, to look at flood and storm damage reduction projects. It is vast. The central Utah project, $10 million to address damages from wildfires.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Energy—Small Business Administration disaster loan programs; $1.2 billion to support $6.2 billion in low-interest loans to help businesses, nonprofit organizations. Homeowners, renters, helping them to recover from disasters that are beyond their control.

This is the proper role for the Federal Government to be engaged and involved in these efforts.

We have Federal highways; $2.6 billion to reimburse States and territories for damage from natural disasters to roads and bridges in our National Highway System. Community Development Block Grant, which is a lifeline to our communities; $5 billion, long-term disaster recovery relief. It is restoration of housing and infrastructure, economic revitalization, and mitigation measures.

As I said years ago in the aftermath of Katrina, a journalist wrote that government had a covenant, if you will, with our communities in the face of natural disaster. And when he wrote about Katrina, he said, when the levees broke, that covenant was broken.

We do not want to break that covenant again because of a natural disaster. We want to make sure that we can help to rebuild our communities and make sure that they have what they need in order to move forward.

Again, as I mentioned, this helps to deliver for the survivors of the needs of Afghan refugees and evacuees. This is, as I have often said, really about our moral responsibility and imperative to be with those who helped us with sacrificing their lives and the lives of their families.

I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, again, as I try to point out over and over again, besides natural disasters and besides Afghan evacuees, the critical services that have to do with healthcare, with education, and with nutrition are carried over in this bill. And this is for people who live paycheck to paycheck.

Today let us send this bill to the President's desk and keep government open and serving those in need.

Tomorrow let us continue the fight for funding bills that deliver for the people and truly build back better prioritizing working families who have been left behind by decades of disinvestment.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of September 29, 2021, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam 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 254, nays 175, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 311]

YEAS—254

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
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
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
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 (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
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
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—175

Aderholt
Allen
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
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
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)
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McKinley
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Nunes
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Gibbs
Gohmert
Lesko

□ 1541

Messrs. GROTHMAN, BARR, and MEUSER changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. TURNER changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to concur was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. GIBBS. Madam Speaker, I was unable to attend votes due to a previously scheduled health obligation. Had I been present, I would have voted "Nay"on rollcall No. 311.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)
Babin (Arrington)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Grijalva (García (IL))
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
McCaul (Nehls)
Meng (Jeffries)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Reschenthaler (Timmons)
Rush (Underwood)
Ryan (Kildee)
Sires (Pallone)
Stefanik (Smucker)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

FEDERAL CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN COMPUTER SCIENCES WORK 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. 3533) to establish occupational series for Federal positions in software development, software engineering, data science, and data management, 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 the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) 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 9, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 312]

YEAS—416

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)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
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
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
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garbarino
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
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
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
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
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
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
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—9

Biggs
Boebert
Casten
Escobar
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Massie
Roy
Waters

NOT VOTING—6

Garamendi	Gohmert	Lawrence
Garcia (CA)	Higgins (LA)	Lesko

□ 1558

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have noted "nay" on rollcall No. 311 and "yea" on rollcall No. 312.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong (Timmons)	Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Reschenthaler (Timmons)
Babin (Arrington)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Rush (Underwood)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Ryan (Kildee)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))	McCaul (Nehls)	Sires (Pallone)
Gibbs (Smucker)	Meng (Jeffries)	Stefanik (Smucker)
Grijalva (García (IL))	Napolitano (Correa)	Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
	Payne (Pallone)	

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), the House stood in recess.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–2271. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Innovation Center, Rural Development, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's notice of funds availability — The American Rescue Plan Act Emergency Rural Health Care Grant Program [Docket No.: RHS-21-CF-0009] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC–2272. A letter from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the 2020 annual report of the Farm Credit Administration, pursuant to Sec. 5.17(a)(3) of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (Public Law 92-181); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC–2273. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Gordon D. Peters, Unites States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2274. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program: Smallpox Countermeasures Injury Table (RIN: 0906-AB22) received August 31, 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–2275. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Specific Listing for 4F-MDMB-BINACA, a Currently Controlled Schedule I Substance [Docket No. DEA-819] received August 20, 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–2276. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of cyclopentyl fentanyl, isobutyryl fentanyl, para-chloroisobutyryl fentanyl, para-methoxybutyryl fentanyl, and valeryl fentanyl in Schedule I; Correction [Docket No.: DEA-565] received August 20, 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–2277. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of para-Methoxymethamphetamine (PMMA) in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-509] received August 20, 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–2278. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Designation of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidate (PMK glycidate), 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (PMK glycidic acid), and alpha-phenylacetoacetamide (APAA) as List I Chemicals [Docket No.: DEA-542] received August 20, 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–2279. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of 10 Specific Fentanyl-Related Substances in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-476] received August 20, 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–2280. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Registration Requirements for Narcotic Treatment Programs With Mobile Components [Docket No.: DEA-459] (RIN: 1117-AB43) received August 20, 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–2281. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Styrene- Maleic Anhydride Ethyl Amine Salt Copolymer; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0160; FRL-8960-01-OCSPP] received September 23, 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–2282. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Maryland; Negative Declaration for the Oil and Gas Industry [EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0528; FRL-8974-02-R3] received September 23, 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–2283. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; TN; Removal of Vehicle I/M Program for the Middle Tennessee and Hamilton County Areas [EPA-R04-OAR-2019-0618 and EPA-R04-OAR-2019-0619; FRL-8839-02-R4] received August 20, 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–2284. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Emissions Statement Certification for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0574; FRL-8730-02-R3] received August 20, 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–2285. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities; New York; Revision to Section 111(d) State Plan for MSW Landfills [EPA-R02-OAR-2020-0431, FRL-8851-02-Region 2] received August 20, 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–2286. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Emamectin benzoate; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0066; FRL-8671-01-OCSPP] received August 20, 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–2287. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (19-2.F) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0359; FRL-7486-01-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received August 20, 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–2288. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (20-8.B) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0304; FRL-8146-02-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received August 20, 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–2289. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0627, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0777, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0359, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0228, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0494, and EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0530; FRL-8000-02-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received August 20, 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–2290. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Alabama: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and

Incorporation by Reference [EPA-R04-UST-2020-0611; FRL-8784-01-R4] received September 10, 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–2291. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Tennessee: Final Approval of State Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference [EPA-R04-UST-2020-0614; FRL-8817-01-R4] received September 10, 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–2292. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Emissions Statement Requirement for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2021-0052; FRL-8876-02-R3] received September 10, 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–2293. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Priorities List [EPA-HQ-OLEM-2020-0394, 0395, 0396 and 0397; FRL-8887-01-OLEM] received September 10, 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–2294. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Texas; Clean Air Act Requirements for Nonattainment New Source Review and Emission Statements for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R06-OAR-2020-0166; FRL-8893-02-R6] received September 10, 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–2295. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Illinois; Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0501, EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0502, EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0503; FRL-8919-02-R5] received September 10, 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–2296. A letter from the Assistant Division Chief, Competition Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Part 1 of the Commission's Rules, Concerning Practice and Procedure, Amendment of CORES Registration System [MD Docket No.: 10-234] received August 20, 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–2297. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–2298. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the situation in and in relation to Syria that was declared in Executive Order 13894 of October 14, 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–2299. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-176, ''Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Support Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–2300. A letter from the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 345(b); Public Law 107-296, Sec. 705; (116 Stat. 2219); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–2301. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River, New Richmond [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0438] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 17, 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–2302. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Back River, Baltimore County, MD [Docket Number: USCG-2021-0266] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 17, 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–2303. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Delaware Bay, Lewes, DE [Docket No.: USCG-2021-0324] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 17, 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–2304. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Lake Charles, Lake Charles, LA [Docket No.: USCG-2021-0379] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 17, 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–2305. A letter from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Caruso Affiliated Holdings Fireworks Event, Newport Beach, California [Docket No.: USCG-2021-0439] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 17, 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–2306. A letter from the Deputy Director and Acting Director of Privacy and Open Government, Office of Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017 Implementation [Docket No.: 210329-0073] (RIN: 0605-AA49) received August 31, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Oversight and Reform and Ways and Means.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 No. 171

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable GARY C. PETERS, a Senator from the State of Michigan.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, who directs the movements of the stars, we look to You for help to sustain us during life's challenging season. Lord, we rejoice because repeatedly in our history You have saved us from trouble. You have sent angels to guard and defend us. We continue to remember the many times You have blessed us beyond what we deserve.

Today, guide our lawmakers. Fill them with reverential awe as they remember that those who trust You will lack no good thing. Though they may face many troubles, You will continue to rescue them. Thank You for never forsaking us.

We pray in Your loving 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 legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, September 30, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable GARY C. PETERS, a Senator from the State of Michigan, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. PETERS thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.R. 5305, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5305) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The Republican leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, today the Senate will consider and pass a government funding bill and do our part to avoid a shutdown.

The continuing resolution contains a number of key items that Republicans called for. That includes supplemental funds to help resettle vetted Afghan refugees and hurricane recovery aid for Louisiana.

It is seriously disappointing that the Democratic side would not let us include funding for Israel's Iron Dome in the base text. It honestly baffles me that defensive aid to our ally Israel has become a thorny subject for the political left.

But, overall, this is encouraging progress. The Democratic majority has begun to realize that the way forward on basic governing duties matches the roadmap that Republicans have been laying out for months. On government funding, what Republicans laid out all along was a clean continuing resolution without the poison pill of a debt limit increase. That is exactly what we will pass today. Earlier this week, the Democratic leader tried to muscle through something different through a partisan jam, but it failed. Now the government will be funded as we laid out. That is step 1.

Next will come step 2: the debt ceiling. And we have clearly laid out the way forward there as well. As I have explained since last July—last July—Democrats need to begin the fast-track process for handling this issue through reconciliation. Clumsy attempts at partisan jams by the majority will not change that reality. It didn't work on government funding, and it won't work on the debt limit. They will just be wasting valuable time.

I think this reality is hopefully starting to dawn on our colleagues. Multiple leading House Democrats acknowledged just this week that their unified Democratic government is fully capable—fully capable—of fast-tracking a debt limit increase on their own. Nonpartisan experts have confirmed that they have plenty of time to get this done before late October.

At the same time that the Senate Democratic leader says, incorrectly, that he doesn't have enough time, he has spent weeks of the Senate's time processing midlevel nominations. Today, the majority is spending multiple hours to confirm a Bureau of

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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Land Management nominee who literally collaborated with ecoterrorists, fiddling away day after day after day while they pretend they lack the time to do their most basic job.

Senate Republicans have been totally transparent. We have given Democrats a step-by-step guide to governing in this environment and months of advance notice to get it done. The conclusion to draw from this week is very clear: Clumsy efforts at partisan jams do not work. What works is when the majority accepts the reality of the situation.

We are able to fund the government today because the majority accepted reality. The same thing will need to happen on the debt limit next week.

TRIBUTE TO SUE THARP

Now, Madam President, on an entirely different matter, few public servants know Western Kentucky and its people as well as my good friend Sue Tharp. Sue has served as my team's Paducah-based field assistant since 1985. She is retiring this month after nearly four decades of uninterrupted service to the Commonwealth.

Sue holds the record for being the longest continually serving employee from my entire career in public service. She has been with me since day one of my Senate service.

So, today, I would like to honor this one-of-a-kind Kentuckian whose steady leadership in Western Kentucky has been integral to my office's mission to serve the Bluegrass and the people who call it home.

Now, when you ask Sue's colleagues to describe their coworker, you hear one word again and again and again: dedicated. In 36 years, Sue has scarcely missed a day in the office. She tackles each constituent problem with her quick wit and her smile. Her knowledge of Western Kentucky is encyclopedic. And Sue has played a key part in training almost every other field staffer on our team, sharing hard-won wisdom with the next generation of public servants.

So when I think of Sue's service to Kentucky, two images come to mind. The first is Sue winning over even the most impassioned callers to my office, whether the call started out friendly or not. Sue will listen carefully, record their concerns, and do all she can to help. But then she also invariably will end up discussing other favorite topics, such as quilting. Sue is an avid volunteer at the National Quilt Museum in Paducah. So when the conversation wraps up, Sue will be smiling, and you know the person who just hung up on the other end is smiling too.

The second image comes from an event called Fancy Farm, which is an annual picnic in Graves County. It is the crown jewel of Western Kentucky's heritage. Sue is one of the event's most enthusiastic attendees. She often travels down early to peruse the area's many antique stores. She loves attending the church barbecue, taking in the speeches, and cheering with the crowd. Any politician who steps up to that podium is guaranteed to notice Sue amidst the throng.

Sue's day job has been public service for more than three decades, but even that hasn't soaked up all of her love and service for her community. She is also an enthusiastic volunteer, a frequent participant in Paducah's ambassador program, and one of the city's all-around biggest boosters.

If you sample a Paducah boat tour or roll into town for a ribbon-cutting, it might well be Sue Tharp welcoming you to town, decked out in the ambassador's characteristic red jacket. Visit the Quilt Museum, and it will be Sue handing you a brochure. Vacation in one of Western Kentucky's beautiful parks, and Sue Tharp will be waving to you from the door of her RV.

Sue's dedication to Western Kentucky and its people is boundless. For all these years, she understood that while my staff report to me, all of us report to the people of Kentucky. In fact, at one point I believe Sue even lived directly across the street from our Paducah office.

So while Sue is departing our team, I am positive she isn't finished serving Kentucky. This is just the next chapter. More time to volunteer, more time to be generous to her friends and her neighbors, and more time with her husband Dan and son Benjamin.

So, Sue, I couldn't be more grateful. Thank you for your decades of hard work and for your lasting impact on the Commonwealth.

TRIBUTE TO JANE LEE

Madam President, on one final matter, the pressing matters I discussed at the beginning of my remarks suggest I could not find a more appropriate time to honor the sterling staff expert who has advised me on budget issues and appropriations for over 5 years. But, in another sense, it pains me to say there couldn't be a worse time because the occasion for this tribute is that Jane Lee is soon taking leave of the Senate and taking the next step in her career.

Jane arrived in my office with a big job to do but the perfect skill set to do it. She studied at a couple of schools called Stanford and Columbia. She had worked in the private sector, risen through the ranks at OMB during the Bush 43 administration, worked for a House Budget chairman named Paul Ryan, and held leading rolls with Senate Appropriations and Republican Whip JOHN CORNYN.

Jane's resume was impeccable, her references unimpeachable. She was already a force of nature on Capitol Hill, so my expectations, as you can imagine, were high from the start. But for about 5½ years, day in and day out, through a never-ending catalog of serious challenges, Jane kept raising the bar higher and higher.

Jane's colleagues throughout the Senate admire her determination and her dogged focus. She is methodical and meticulous. She grasps both the big political picture and the finest policy details much more capably than most people could hope to grasp either.

When you handle budget talks and funding negotiations for a leadership office, you are kind of a hybrid player-coach to offices and committees all across the Senate. Jane is a skilled leader. She can get a diverse team driving toward a goal with warmth and good humor but also tenacity and total professionalism.

For countless major bipartisan and bicameral compromise bills over the past 5 years, Jane has been one of very last staff experts on either side holding the pen. She is a principled fighter, but once negotiations concluded, everyone on both sides trusted Jane to be an honorable and honest broker. That speaks volumes.

Earlier this week, one of Jane's colleagues remarked simply, ''I don't think I've ever worked with someone like Jane.'' This turns out to be the universal consensus of everyone. Her knowledge and her instincts spill outside her portfolio and make everyone look better. The high standards to which she holds herself are infectious.

She marshals the knowledge and the relationships that come with many years of government service but also inexhaustible earnestness, energy, and enthusiasm for the fray.

So Jane is exactly the kind of person you would hope to find in the government, just the kind of worker a Senate office is lucky to find, and just the sort of public servant the country deserves.

I don't think anyone would be terribly surprised if, one day, the Senate finds itself refamiliarizing ourselves with Jane's qualifications in a formal capacity.

I have to note that Jane would hasten to redirect all this praise toward her parents Michael and Jean, as well as her grandmother Hee Soon. She is a proud daughter of first-generation Americans and small business entrepreneurs whose love of country and commitment to hard work have shaped their daughter's life at every step.

At clutch moments, these qualities have benefited not just me, not just our conference, but our entire country. Today, one such time especially stands out in my memory.

It was a year and a half ago when COVID thrust our country into a health crisis and an economic crisis at the very same time. During the bipartisan scramble that built a historic CARES Act, Jane, our Swiss Army knife, wound up as my liaison to the Small Business Committee. She poured herself into helping Senators set up, preserve, and protect the landmark Paycheck Protection Program that saved a huge, huge number of jobs and countless small businesses exactly like the ones she grew up watching her parents manage.

But while Jane's commitment to her work has been peerless, her commitment to her family is greater still. Her beloved husband Tom and her son Mitchell and her parents and grandmother need to see more of her than

her bottomless Senate portfolio has often permitted. So while the whole institution will sorely miss her, we also join her in celebrating the new adventures to come.

To our incredibly competent budget expert, our cherished colleague, and one of the Senate's most talented jazz and rock-and-roll singers, we say not just ''farewell'' and ''good luck'' but ''bravo'' on a simply outstanding performance.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

H.R. 5305

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I begin this morning with some good news: Today, the Senate will pass a continuing resolution that will eliminate the possibility of a government shutdown tonight. The CR we are voting on will keep the government funded until December 3, provide funding to help process and resettle Afghan refugees, and finally deliver on critical disaster aid for Americans battered by the storms and wildfires this summer.

As part of today's agreement, we will hold a vote series starting at 10:30 this morning on three amendments offered by Senators COTTON, MARSHALL, and BRAUN. We will hold a vote on final passage soon thereafter, and I am confident the House will approve this measure later this afternoon and send it to the President's desk before funding runs out.

This is a good outcome, one I am happy we are getting done. With so many things to take care of here in Washington, the last thing the American people need is for the government to grind to a halt. But, of course, we have more work to do. Just as our Republican colleagues realize that a government shutdown would be catastrophic, they should realize that a default on the national debt would be even worse. I will have more to say on this later.

NOMINATIONS

Madam President, now on nominations, despite a week marked by Republican obstruction, the Senate is making great progress on our responsibility to confirm President Biden's nominees to his administration.

Last week, a handful of Members made a scene here on the Senate floor in a doomed effort to stymie a number of nominees critical to our national defense. I am glad to say that, over the course of the week, we have successfully confirmed these individuals despite these theatrics from that handful of Republicans Senators.

This Chamber will not allow anyone to hijack the confirmation process to score political points and to prevent these nominations from being approved. It will not happen. We will move forward. It will take a little more time, but we will get it done.

Today, the Senate will keep going. After passing the CR, we will turn to the nomination of Rohit Chopra to serve as the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Mr. Chopra is the right man to lead this Agency tasked with protecting Americans from predatory financial institutions. He is a veteran of the CFPB from the Obama years, where he specialized in protecting students from unscrupulous practices of student loan providers.

Under President Trump, who didn't give a hoot about the average person, the CFPB spent more time protecting the likes of payday lenders and for-profit colleges than American consumers. With Mr. Chopra's confirmation, the CFPB will return to fighting on the side of the American worker instead of big financial institutions. I look forward to his confirmation today.

After that, we will turn to the nomination of Tracy Stone-Manning to lead the Bureau of Land Management. Few Agencies are as important for protecting and promoting America's public lands. In the years to come, the BLM will play an even greater strategic role in our government's effort to fight climate change.

Ms. Stone-Manning is a familiar face here in the Senate. She served as a staffer for Senator TESTER before moving to Montana to work for then-Governor Bullock. As head of Montana's environmental agency, she earned the reputation not only as a skilled policymaker but also as an honest broker, one who commanded the respect of conservationists and ranchers alike.

Of course, you would never guess that by listening to some of the histrionics coming from the other side. Unable to disqualify Ms. Stone-Manning on the merits, which is so obvious to just about anyone who studies it, some of our Republican colleagues have used her nomination to launch cheap, out-of-context attacks. Thankfully, no one is taking these attacks seriously.

Because of her exceptional qualifications, Tracy Stone-Manning has broad support of the Democratic caucus to lead the BLM, and I expect her nomination to be approved later today.

Finally, I am also pleased that today President Biden is announcing the nomination of another outstanding judge from my home State: Dale Ho to serve as district judge for the Southern District of New York.

Like so many of President Biden's judicial nominees, Mr. Ho is a prominent civil rights lawyer and voting rights expert. A graduate of Yale and Princeton, a veteran of the NAACP and the ACLU, Mr. Ho would bring an impressive resume to the judiciary. I am thrilled that President Biden has taken my advice to nominate Mr. Ho, and I look forward to working on his confirmation.

In a more general note on this issue, I am proud that the Senate is not only increasing the demographic diversity on the bench—more women, more people of color, and more individuals from immigrant families—but also its occupational diversity as well—voting rights experts, civil rights lawyers, public defenders, and more. This is how we work to strengthen not only diversity in our judiciary but the trust that it represent all Americans.

DEBT LIMIT

Madam President, finally, on the debt limit, just as our Republican colleagues realized a government shutdown would be catastrophic, they should realize that a default on the national debt would be even worse.

Throughout American history, the Federal Government has consistently paid its debt on time. The unbroken promise is what made the United States the leading economy in the world for so long, benefiting countless millions of families. So when we talk about extending the debt limit, that is what is at stake.

All week long, Senate Democrats presented our Republican colleagues with reasonable proposals to prevent a default from happening. We offered to hold a simple majority vote so Democrats could fix the debt ceiling ourselves. They rejected that offer.

We are not even asking Republicans to vote yes, even though we know they should, but, instead, just to get out of the way; just get out of the way, and let us keep the faith and credit in America's finances intact. Unfortunately, Republicans spent the week solidifying themselves as the party of default; the party that says America doesn't pay its bills; the party that would send our economy into unknown and dangerous territory.

On Monday, Republicans unanimously blocked a measure that would have funded the government and raised the debt ceiling.

On Tuesday, the Republican leader blocked the proposal to raise the debt ceiling with only Democratic votes—exactly what Republicans insisted they wanted from the start.

By Wednesday, it was clear that Republicans were committed not only to voting in favor of default but even preventing Democrats from solving this risk crisis on our own.

Every day that Republicans continue their cynical obstruction, they risk causing irreparable harm to the economy. The last time Republicans played games with the full faith and credit of the United States, our sovereign debt was downgraded. This time around, the consequences for American families could be far worse.

Despite Republicans' intransigence, the facts have not changed. We must raise the debt ceiling. We cannot allow America to default.

Yesterday, the House approved legislation providing for a clean debt limit extension until the end of 2022. At the appropriate time, I will move to proceed to its consideration, which could come as early as next week.

By now, we are not asking Republicans to vote with us to solve the debt limit crisis they have created. If they want to oppose this measure and bring

us closer to financial disaster, they can write their names in the history books as the Senators who let the country default for the first time ever. But Republicans need to get out of the way so Senate Democrats can address the issue quickly and without needlessly endangering the stability of our economy.

We cannot afford the risk of a drawn-out, unpredictable process sought by the minority, which could very well actually cause a default, no. The way to resolve this crisis is much more simple. Either Republicans snap out of their insane position and work with Democrats or they get out of the way while we solve the problem ourselves.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the previously scheduled votes begin at 11:05 a.m. and that all provisions of the previous order remain in effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

H.R. 5305

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, we will have before us a substitute amendment identical to H.R. 5305, which we will be voting on today. H.R. 5305 is the House-passed continuing resolution, except that the provision raising the debt ceiling has been removed because Republicans continue to block raising the debt ceiling.

But the stop-gap measure really keeps the government funded through December 3. It provides $28 billion to help States that have been ravaged by hurricanes and wildfires. It provides critical assistance to Afghan refugees who fled the Taliban in the wake of the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan. Many of those refugees have worked with American forces and helped us. So I urge all members to vote for it.

But I agree with the majority leader that it is shameful we can't reach an agreement today to raise the debt ceiling and protect the full faith and credit of the United States. If Republicans don't want to vote to protect the full faith and credit of the United States, if the Republicans don't want to vote for the money that pays for the programs that they had supported under Donald Trump, well, then, stand out of the way and Democrats can raise the debt ceiling.

Over and over, the last few days, we heard from Members on the other side of the aisle speak about the importance of passing a continuing resolution that contained disaster relief to help hurricane-ravaged States, like Louisiana and Texas. They are pleading for help. Well, we are about to pass a CR that provides that help.

I have always taken the position that if there is a disaster in any State, that we should all come together to provide assistance because we are the United States of America; it is not just one State. Whether it is my State of Vermont or Texas or any other State, we can provide the assistance.

But they may go home and say: Hey, we voted to get money, disaster relief for our hurricane-ravaged States.

Somebody is going to say: Well, wait a minute, where does the money come from to help recover and build if the U.S. Treasury is literally out of money?

In other words, they have a position where they can vote for something that would be popular back home, and it is kind of like ''the check is in the mail.'' We are not going to give you any money for it, but, boy, we are going to speak about how important it is to help.

Many Senators here today want to provide a billion dollars to fund Israel's so-called Iron Dome, even though Israel has not spent the money we have already given them. Well, we will pass a bill to do just that. But if there is no money in the U.S. Treasury to pay the bills, it is nothing but an empty promise to one of our closest allies. We are voting on a blank check.

According to the Treasury Department, we are going to reach the debt ceiling in 18 days. Now, I say that because we ought to know what we are not voting on. What we are not voting on—as the majority leader pointed out, we are not voting on the debt ceiling.

We could say: Oh, we are helping hurricane-ravaged areas; oh, we are making others happy with things we vote for, but we are not voting for the money.

If we don't raise the debt ceiling, once that happens, we run out of money to pay our men and women in uniform. We all support our men and women in uniform. We are just not going to put in the money to pay them. We can't send out Social Security checks. Find a Senator in this place that would say they are against Social Security. But to put the money in for it, they are not ready to do that. Just saying: Oh, we all support our veterans. Of course, we do. We are just not going to put the money in to support them.

For the first time in history, the U.S. will default on its debt. The economy will take such a hit that it will take years to recover. Millions of people will be out of work. Bills will not be paid. Watch the stock market go down faster than we have ever seen and millions of Americans' lifetime savings will be at risk. Oh, we are for all of those—we just—you are on your own.

Now, the Republican Party is playing political games with U.S. economy and with people's livelihoods, and it is shameful. Senator MCCONNELL said he would not provide a single Republican vote to raise the debt ceiling. It is interesting because most of this debt was incurred under a Republican President and a Republican-controlled Senate.

But as irresponsible as it is for the Republican leader to say we won't vote to pay for the debt that we incur, we, on the Democratic side, are prepared to show what leadership looks like and do it all on our own. We are willing to pass this with Democratic votes.

But the Republicans continue to filibuster. If we don't resolve the debt issue in the coming days, make no mistake where the blame lies: squarely at the feet of the Senate Republicans.

When we go back and say all these wonderful things we have done for you in the continuing resolution, but we are not going to pay for it—we need to pass the CR today, of course, to avert a government shutdown tomorrow. A government shutdown, as we know from those in the last administration, wastes billions, accomplishes nothing. But it is also essential not only to pass the continuing resolution, but to unite and pass the debt limit extension, or there is not going to be money in the Treasury—no money to pay for the funding of this bill for American families, for the elderly, for our troops.

Now, prior to the final passage, we will have a series of three amendment votes. With only 13 hours for the government set to shut down—13 hours and a few minutes—any one of these amendments could peril the continuing resolution. They are controversial. They could complicate House passage. So I would urge a ''no'' vote on all three amendments and an ''aye'' vote for final passage.

Any one of those things in those three amendments, bring them up as legislation somewhere else, but don't shut down the government because you didn't get your political amendments.

AMENDMENT NO. 3830

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 3830.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] proposes an amendment numbered 3830.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NOS. 3833, 3831, AND 3832 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3830

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to call up all remaining amendments, in order, with respect to H.R. 3505 en bloc, and ask that they be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendments by number en bloc.

AMENDMENT NO. 3833 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3830

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], for Mr. COTTON and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3833 to amendment No. 3830.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the immigration benefits for which certain Afghan nationals are eligible)

Beginning on page 80, strike line 6 and all that follows through page 83, line 4, and insert the following:

SEC. 2502. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a citizen or national of Afghanistan (or a person with no nationality who last habitually resided in Afghanistan) shall be eligible for the benefits described in subsections (b) and (c) if—

(1) such individual completed security and law enforcement background checks to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security and was subsequently—

(A) paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021, and September 30, 2022; or

(B) paroled into the United States after September 30, 2022, and—

(i) is the spouse or child (as defined in section 101(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b))) of an individual described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) is the parent or legal guardian of an individual described in subparagraph (A) who is determined to be an unaccompanied child (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))); and

(2) such individual's parole has not been terminated by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) BENEFITS.—An individual described in subsection (a) shall be eligible for—

(1) resettlement assistance, entitlement programs, and other benefits available to refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) until March 31, 2023; and

(2) services described in section 412(d)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)), subject to subparagraph (B) of such section, if such individual is an unaccompanied alien (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))).

(c) EXPEDITIOUS ADJUDICATION OF ASYLUM APPLICATIONS.—With respect to an application for asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) filed by an individual described in subsection (a)—

(1) the initial interview on the asylum application shall occur not later than 15 days after the date on which such application is filed; and

(2) in the absence of exceptional circumstances, final administrative adjudication of the asylum application, not including administrative appeal, shall be completed not later than 150 days after the date on which such application is filed.

(d) CLARIFICATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this Act may be interpreted—

(1) to preclude an individual described in subsection (a) from applying for or receiving any immigration benefit to which such individual is otherwise entitled;

(2) to entitle a person described in subsection (a) to adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident; or

(3) preclude a person described in subsection (a) from applying for a driver's license or identification card for which such person is eligible under State law.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 3 months thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to Congress detailing—

(1) the number of individuals described in subsection (a);

(2) the number of individuals receiving benefits under subsection (b), including those who are eligible for benefits as refugees; and

(3) any other information that the Secretary considers relevant.

(f) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—Each amount provided by this section is designated by Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to subsections (a)(1) and (b) of section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

AMENDMENT NO. 3831 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3830

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], for Mr. MARSHALL, and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3831 to amendment No. 3830.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To prohibit the use of Federal funds for implementing or enforcing COVID–19 vaccine mandates)

At the appropriate place in title I of division D, insert the following:

SEC. ____. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR COVID–19 VACCINE MANDATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be obligated or expended to implement or enforce a COVID–19 vaccine mandate, including the promulgation of any rule or regulation with respect to such a mandate or the enforcement of such a rule or regulation.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVID–19 VACCINE MANDATE.—The term ''COVID–19 vaccine mandate'' means—

(A) any requirement that a person (other than a Federal employee or an individual performing work on or in connection with a contract with the Federal Government) receive a COVID–19 vaccine, including a requirement that such a person either receive such a vaccine or be subject to COVID–19 testing; or

(B) any requirement that an employer require an employee or independent contractor to receive a COVID–19 vaccine, including by requiring such employee or independent contractor to either receive such vaccine or be subject to COVID–19 testing.

(2) EMPLOYER.—The term ''employer'' means a person engaged in a business affecting commerce who has employees or independent contractors. Such term includes a State or political subdivision of a State but does not include the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 3832 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3830

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], for Mr. BRAUN and others, proposes an amendment numbered 3832 to amendment No. 3830.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills)

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION E—NO BUDGET, NO PAY

SEC. 4101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''No Budget, No Pay Act''.

SEC. 4102. DEFINITION.

In this division, the term ''Member of Congress''—

(1) has the meaning given under section 2106 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) does not include the Vice President.

SEC. 4103. TIMELY APPROVAL OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET AND THE APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.

If both Houses of Congress have not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget as described under section 301 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632) for a fiscal year before October 1 of that fiscal year and have not passed all the regular appropriations bills for the next fiscal year before October 1 of that fiscal year, the pay of each Member of Congress may not be paid for each day following that October 1 until the date on which both Houses of Congress approve a concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year and all the regular appropriations bills.

SEC. 4104. NO PAY WITHOUT CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET AND THE APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be appropriated or otherwise be made available from the United States Treasury for the pay of any Member of Congress during any period determined by the Chairpersons of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Chairpersons of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives under section 4105.

(b) NO RETROACTIVE PAY.—A Member of Congress may not receive pay for any period determined by the Chairpersons of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Chairpersons of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives under section 4105, at any time after the end of that period.

SEC. 4105. DETERMINATIONS.

(a) SENATE.—

(1) REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATIONS.—On October 1 of each year, the Secretary of the Senate shall submit a request to the Chairpersons of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate for certification of determinations made under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2).

(2) DETERMINATIONS.—The Chairpersons of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate shall—

(A) on October 1 of each year, make a determination of whether Congress is in compliance with section 4103 and whether Senators may not be paid under that section;

(B) determine the period of days following each October 1 that Senators may not be paid under section 4103; and

(C) provide timely certification of the determinations under subparagraphs (A) and (B) upon the request of the Secretary of the Senate.

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATIONS.—On October 1 of each year, the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives shall submit a request to the Chairpersons of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives for certification of determinations made under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2).

(2) DETERMINATIONS.—The Chairpersons of the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives shall—

(A) on October 1 of each year, make a determination of whether Congress is in compliance with section 4103 and whether Members of the House of Representatives may not be paid under that section;

(B) determine the period of days following each October 1 that Members of the House of Representatives may not be paid under section 4103; and

(C) provide timely certification of the determinations under subparagraphs (A) and (B) upon the request of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4106. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This division shall take effect on September 29, 2023.

Mr. LEAHY. We obviously have these amendments, so we will have them in order to be voted on. I call them up to have them all before us.

I can assure you that the three amendments that I have referred to, I will strongly oppose them because, were they to pass, we would not be able to get the continuing resolution done, the government will be closed, billions of dollars goes out the window, and we would not have done our job.

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. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I came down to the floor to talk about President Biden's mishandling of Afghanistan.

Today, I want to talk about another situation the administration has mishandled and perhaps, more accurately, failed to handle; and that is the crisis at the southern border.

I say ''failed to handle'' because, by and large, the Biden administration has completely failed to take any meaningful action in response to this crisis. Sure, they occasionally made half-hearted stabs at the problem—usually when the media starts noticing things like thousands of migrants and their children residing in a squalid refugee camp under a bridge in Del Rio, TX. Mostly, they seem content to ignore it.

More than 6 months into this crisis, there are no signs the President plans to travel to the border to get a look at the problem firsthand. In fact, it is not clear whether President Biden has ever visited the border at any point during his political career.

The President seems to have adopted an ''if I pretend the problem doesn't exist, it will go away'' attitude. It is kind of like earlier this year, when Biden administration officials refused to call the situation a crisis, despite overwhelming evidence border influx has reached crisis proportions. It is like they believed that if they didn't use the word, they could somehow avoid the reality.

Unfortunately for the administration, there is no way to avoid the fact we are facing a border crisis.

Last month, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection encountered 208,887 people attempting to cross our southern border illegally, a 318-percent increase from August of 2020.

Madam President, let me repeat that. In August, Customs and Border Protection encountered 208,887 people attempting to cross our southern border, a 318-percent increase from prior August.

For context, that number is bigger than the population of Sioux Falls, SD, the largest city in my home State—in a single month—in a single month.

At this point, the situation at the border is beyond a crisis. It is completely out of control. The situation will soon deteriorate further with one outlet reporting yesterday that tens of thousands additional Haitian migrants are set to head to our southern border.

Illegal immigration across the southern border tends to slow down during the heat of the summer. Not under the Biden administration. Under the Biden administration, the numbers this summer just got worse. Encounters along the southern border in July were up 420 percent from July of 2020—420 percent.

Of course, these numbers only reflect individuals Customs and Border Protection has been able to apprehend. There are, undoubtedly, individuals who are successfully evading apprehension and illegally taking up residence in our country.

Then there are the individuals being detained and released into the country with orders to appear at an immigration court. This so-called catch-and-release approach is notorious because the individuals released into the country often never show up to immigration courts as directed. In spite of this, the administration is using this strategy and is apparently employing it to deal with the surge of migrants from Haiti. Despite having committed to deporting these individuals, the administration is releasing thousands of Haitian immigrants into the United States.

The situation at the border is a crisis. It is a security crisis, it is a logistics crisis, and it is a humanitarian crisis. Attempting to cross the border illegally is a dangerous enterprise. Migrants face the risk of death, injury, heat exhaustion, and disease, to say nothing of the risk of exploitation from smugglers and traffickers, who are profiting to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars by conveying people across the border illegally.

By failing to stem the flow of illegal immigration, the President is perpetuating this humanitarian disaster, and Democrats in Congress are helping him. My colleagues across the aisle have been trying to add amnesty for illegal immigrants into the tax-and-spending spree that they are considering. That is a policy that is pretty much guaranteed to further encourage individuals to make the dangerous and illegal journey across our southern border.

Most people are familiar with the expression ''fiddling while Rome burns.'' It is an expression I am forcibly reminded of when I consider the actions of my Democratic colleagues and the Biden administration on the crisis at the border. Our country is, as I have discussed, facing a massive security and humanitarian crisis at our southern border.

On top of that, we just completed a disastrous Afghanistan withdrawal that has put our country at greater risk from terrorists, damaged our standing among our allies, and condemned the Afghan people to Taliban tyranny.

Meanwhile, on the economic front, we are facing a serious inflation problem, and it doesn't look like it is going to go away anytime soon. Americans are seeing their purchasing power shrink as they face higher prices on everything from groceries to gas. The Democratic response? Essentially sticking their fingers in their ears and humming or checking their watches to see if the unpleasantness is over yet.

If you were just going by the Democrats' legislative priorities, you would be forgiven for thinking that none of these problems I have discussed even exist. Rather than addressing our border crisis or our inflation problem, Democrats are, right now, attempting to tee up a massive—massive—reckless tax-and-spending spree to vastly expand the reach of government into Americans' lives. Our border is in crisis, our country is at risk, American families are struggling with inflation, and the Democrats' top priority is advancing socialism.

Not only does their bill fail to address any of the major challenges I have outlined, it is pretty much guaranteed to make them worse. Dumping trillions of additional government dollars into an economy already struggling with inflation is pretty much guaranteed to send our already high inflation rate even higher.

As I mentioned, the Democrats are frantically working to circumvent Senate rules and insert some type of amnesty into their spending bill, which will only aggravate the crisis at the border. Although, at this point, I am wondering if Democrats will even be able to pass their tax-and-spending spree. The Democratic Party is in disarray, and the story changes so often, I think reporters are starting to get whiplash. I certainly am.

One minute, the Democratic leaders are united; the next minute, the Senate leader doesn't know what the Speaker is doing. One minute, the House is going to consider the tax-and-spending spree and the infrastructure bill together; the next, it is going to consider them separately. Democratic leaders announce an agreement on a framework for their tax-and-spending spree; their rank-and-file Members report they have never seen it. Their spending spree is going to cost $3.5 trillion. No. Wait. It is going to cost zero.

Democratic progressives and Democratic moderates are at each other's throats. The House Speaker is chewing out centrist Democrats, and Democrats can't agree on a host of issues from Iron Dome funding, to prescription drug measures, to infrastructure. The Democratic Party is unraveling fast, and it is deeply unfortunate that Democrats can't seem to rise to the challenges of governance.

President Biden's administration was supposedly going to usher in a new era

of domestic tranquility and international respect. The professionals, we were told, were back in charge. Well, instead, it looks like Democrats and the President are going to leave our country a lot worse off than they found it, burdened by tax hikes and government spending—that is, if they can ever manage to agree on a bill—in greater danger from terrorism, and with a never-ending crisis at our southern border.

If Democrats don't change their focus and get their act together, a weakened country is likely to be their legacy.

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. 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.

BUDGET RECONCILIATION

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, yesterday afternoon, the Senate Parliamentarian ruled that long overdue immigration reform could not be included in the budget reconciliation process. I respect the Parliamentarian very much, but I respectfully disagree. The pathway to citizenship has a substantial and direct budgetary impact, which makes it appropriate to be included in a reconciliation bill.

The last measure which we put before the Parliamentarian literally was a date change. That was the sum and substance of the amendment—a date change that had a budgetary impact in it. We were not creating new categories of immigration. We were not creating any new laws other than the date change.

I want to say to all of the Dreamers and immigrants and all of the mixed-status families who are desperately following the situation: We are not giving up, and you shouldn't give up either. America needs you, and I will keep my promise to keep working on this as long as it is my honor to serve in the Senate.

H.R. 5305

Madam President, on another matter, I can remember when ''certainty'' was the Republican refrain on tax cuts and the economy. They used to say businesses and families need certainty. That is what the Republicans used to say when they wanted to pass more tax cuts for wealthy people. American businesses couldn't invest or hire new workers and American families couldn't plan for their futures without certainty. We heard that repeatedly on the Republican side of the aisle.

Now it is a radically different message. Instead of preaching the gospel of certainty, as they used to, Senator MCCONNELL and today's Republicans are threatening to deliberately, cynically, recklessly push America toward an economic cataclysm. We are less than 3 weeks away from a default on our national debt—that has never happened in history, a default on our debt—and 14 hours away from a government shutdown.

Later today, the Senate is expected to vote on a clean continuing resolution. If it passes, we can keep the Federal Government functioning until December 3, and we obviously should do that in the midst of a pandemic and with all of the things that are threatening America. We expect that the CR will also include emergency funding, as it should, to assist with the recovery from Hurricane Ida in Louisiana and the gulf coast, and with the wildfires in the Western States and to help Afghans, who aided us in the longest war in history, to resettle in America.

Even the threat of a government shutdown costs taxpayers money. It damages the economy, and it undermines confidence in America's future.

If reason and responsibility prevail, the continuing resolution will pass, and the threat of a government shutdown will be off the table for now, but that CR will do nothing to resolve the far greater threat to our economy—the looming potential default on the national debt.

The Democratic leader of the Senate, CHUCK SCHUMER of New York, came to the floor the day before yesterday, I believe it was, and said to the Republican leader: If you don't want to cast any Republican votes to establish and recognize the debt ceiling, the Democrats will vote for it. Step out of the way. Let us take the responsibility for doing the right thing.

Senator MCCONNELL objected. He wants it to happen, he wants the threat to be there, but it creates the uncertainty which they used to decry in their Republican leadership days. This is a manufactured crisis ginned up by Republicans to score political points.

The harm to the U.S. and global economies would be cataclysmic. Here in the United States, respected economists warn us that the results would trigger a painful recession—the opposite of what we need at this moment in history—the loss of more than 6 million American jobs—how can that be good for the Nation?—and 9 percent unemployment.

We would likely see a broad selloff in the markets, which would take a big bite out of Americans' retirement savings. Interest rates could spike. Not only does that affect American consumers and businesses, but it affects our government. We will be paying a higher interest rate. So taxes won't be spent on highways; they will be given to banks and companies and countries that are buying our debt. For working families, higher interest rates would mean bigger monthly payments on their mortgages, car loans, credit cards. For the Federal Government, higher interest rates would result in larger deficits and even a larger national debt.

Think about that. Republicans are threatening to default on America's national debt because, they say, they are worried about deficits and debt, and defaulting on the national debt will make both worse.

Because we have never been through a default, it is hard to know exactly which payments the government will have to stop immediately and which payments might continue for a while. I don't want to sow seeds of fear across America, or panic, but we have got to be honest and realistic. If we don't establish and recognize the national debt of this country, it will be the first time in history.

Some of the payments that are at risk in my State of Illinois and my nearby State of Kentucky are obvious. More than 1.3 million families in Illinois and more than 500,000 families in Kentucky could see their child tax credits delayed. Nearly 600,000 veterans in Illinois and nearly 300,000 veterans in Kentucky could see their benefits delayed. That includes disability payments, VA pensions, education benefits, loan guarantees, and other benefits that veterans have earned with their service and sacrifice. Seniors would be hurt. Almost 2.8 million seniors in Illinois and more than a million in Kentucky would see their Social Security checks threatened.

Defaulting on our national debt could trigger a global financial crisis. It would squander one of our Nation's most valuable economic assets as trust by investors that America pays its bills and keeps its word would be at risk. The U.S. dollar could lose its valuable place as the world's primary currency. That would be a gift to our competitors in China.

American families and businesses are still struggling from financial devastation caused by the coronavirus. The crisis threatening America today is being manufactured right here in the Senate by politicians who believe, cynically, that it will help them politically to default on America's debt. Haven't the institutions of this great Nation suffered enough?

Ten months ago, an angry man, enraged over losing an election, summoned a mob to attack this Capitol Building on January 6 and tried to overturn the Presidential election.

And now that former President's party is refusing to do its part to avoid a default on our national debt.

Let's be clear about why Congress needs to address the debt limit. Addressing this debt limit allows Congress to continue to borrow money to pay for expenses that have already been incurred.

This measure that we are talking about, the acknowledgement of our debt ceiling, is to pay the debts of the Trump administration. The national debt of America increased by 36 percent under President Trump in one 4-year period. We are taking recognition of the fact that that money was spent and has to be paid for.

Ninety-seven percent of the total Federal debt occurred before Joe Biden

became President. This is debt that was built up under Presidents and congressional majorities in both parties. As I said, $8 billion—nearly a third of the entire debt—was added under Donald Trump, with the support of the same Republican Senators who will not acknowledge that that is now part of our responsibility.

Now Senator MCCONNELL and his Republican colleagues are playing a verbal shell game, claiming falsely that we need to address the debt limit to pay for future spending. That is not true, and they know it.

If this Congress had not spent a penny since Joe Biden took office, we would still have to deal with the debt limit to pay for the Trump bills he left behind.

Democrats have offered proposals twice this week. On Monday, Senator SCHUMER offered a proposal that dealt with the debt limit. It included a CR to avoid a government shutdown and provided emergency aid which is needed for the victims of Hurricane Ida, wildfires, and resettlement of Afghan refugees. The Republicans used the filibuster to stop it.

On Tuesday, Leader SCHUMER offered a proposal to allow the Senate to address the debt limit with just a majority vote. Senator MCCONNELL objected.

Not only are Republicans refusing to help pay the debt incurred under Presidents of both parties, they are making it as difficult as possible for Democrats to address the debt limit in a responsible way.

Defaulting on this debt would be the ultimate dine-and-dash. It would be a grave, self-inflicted wound that would harm innocent Americans for decades.

Our Republican colleagues used to preach the gospel of economic certainty. The only thing certain about defaulting on our national debt is that it would be ruinous to our economy, and it is a responsibility both parties should want to avoid.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT NO. 3833

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to the Cotton amendment, No. 3833.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I rise in support of this amendment. I think it is important that we pass it, and I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle support it.

As we all know, as a result of the rushed and chaotic evacuation from Afghanistan, people were left behind, including some American citizens and a lot of Afghans who had helped us.

But because of the chaos, we also evacuated many Afghans who have no record of assisting us or our allies. In fact, we were told by the administration that the majority of the evacuees in the United States, called parolees, are neither U.S. citizens, green card holders, or SIV applicants who had helped us.

This is a commonsense amendment to simply make sure those parolees are properly vetted like any other group of parolees or refugees would be. Part of that vetting, of course, comes from individuals applying for what is known as the REAL ID, a system designed to make identity documents more consistent and secure.

Remember, the REAL ID law came out of the 9/11 Commission. It was a key recommendation of that Commission. We supported it here.

Our amendment does not stop Afghan parolees from getting driver's licenses or qualifying for REAL ID cards after appropriate screening. It simply requires the Afghan parolees to follow the same processes that other parolees must follow in order to be eligible.

Unfortunately, the CR before us makes an exception to that normal, commonsense security process.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio's time has expired.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Ohio is mistaken. In fact, this would—the Afghan refugees who are coming here are going to be properly vetted.

In a September 2 letter led by Senator COTTON, he said that ''[o]ur immediate priority is the safety and well-being of American citizens, permanent residents, and allies who were left behind in Afghanistan.''

But it seems that that concern for our allies only extends so far for Senator COTTON and this amendment. As our Afghan allies are being brought into the United States on humanitarian parole, he wants to limit their ability to settle into a new life.

We need to vote no on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Cotton Amendment short changes critical assistance provided to Afghan parolees that is included in the underlying bill and it should be defeated.

It shortens the length of time that we provide refugee assistance to thousands of Afghan men and women who fled to the U.S. to escape the wrath of the Taliban—financial assistance, medical care, emergency housing, mental health care, job placement services, the things that they desperately need to begin their new lives in the U.S. For some, this would mean benefits for only a matter of months, and then they are on their own. This is not nearly sufficient for them to get on their feet in a new country. Especially when many of them came here with nothing.

Many of these men and women were critical U.S. partners during the war in Afghanistan, putting their lives at risk along with our men and women in uniform. We cannot turn our backs on them now.

The amendment also limits their ability to apply for a driver's license. A driver's license is vital to successful integration in this country—to securing a job, to getting an education, to starting a small business. This is especially true outside of urban areas and without public transit, where many are likely to resettle.

This should not even be a debate. I urge a no vote on the Cotton Amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3833

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, No. 3833.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 394 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 50, the nays are 50. The amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3833) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 3831

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to the Marshall amendment No. 3831.

The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise in support of our amendment to prohibit funds in this legislation to be used to promulgate, fund, or enforce President Biden's unconstitutional vaccine mandate on private employers.

As a physician, I am confident the vaccine has saved lives. My wife and I got the vaccine. My parents got the vaccine, and they are waiting to get their boosters. But whether to receive it is a personal choice between individuals and their doctor, not mandated

via unconstitutional Executive actions that the administration recently acknowledged they didn't have authority to put in place.

No precedent exists in American history for punishing private employers that don't enforce government vaccination edicts. Astonishingly, House Democrats included fines of up to $700,000 on businesses that have unvaccinated employees as a way to pay for their out-of-control spending.

Make no mistake. This vaccine mandate is not about public health or science. If it were, we would recognize natural immunity as a highly effective way to combat the virus.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, families across the country are frustrated, and so am I.

People are doing everything they can to end this pandemic, only to see some Republicans trying to prolong it with bills like this.

We are fighting a highly contagious virus. It has killed over 685,000 people in our country.

And that that number is only going to keep going up if people don't get vaccinated, and variants like Delta will continue to spread, undermine our economy, and take lives.

We need to end this pandemic, and getting people vaccinated is one of the most important things we can do to accomplish that.

So why would we pass an amendment that weakens one of our strongest tools to get people safely through this crisis?

I urge all of my colleagues to stand with people across the country who have been following the public health guidance, and who are ready for this pandemic to an end, by voting against this dangerous, counterproductive amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3831

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LEAHY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 395 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Barrasso	Cruz	Lankford
Blackburn	Daines	Lee
Blunt	Ernst	Lummis
Boozman	Fischer	Marshall
Braun	Graham	McConnell
Burr	Grassley	Moran
Capito	Hagerty	Murkowski
Cassidy	Hawley	Paul
Collins	Hoeven	Portman
Cornyn	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cotton	Inhofe	Romney
Cramer	Johnson	Rounds
Crapo	Kennedy	Rubio
Sasse	Sullivan	Tuberville
Scott (FL)	Thune	Wicker
Scott (SC)	Tillis	Young
Shelby	Toomey	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3831) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 3832

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to the vote in relation to the Braun amendment No. 3832.

The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I left my business to run for Senate because I was fed up with business in DC as usual. Americans are fed up as well.

I think the place is broken when it comes to our budgeting process. We don't do them anymore. We are debating a funding bill for the fiscal year that ends today. That is how you end up $28 trillion in debt.

Congress can agree on basically one thing: budgets, deficits, debt don't matter anymore. Well, they do. Every business, every State, and local government have to do them. Congress should as well.

No budget, no pay is simple. If we do not fund the government by October 1, we don't get a paycheck until we get it done. It is a popular bill because it works.

In 2013—the only time we have done one on time in 20 years—it was in place. Many here voted for it, including the majority leader.

Americans are watching. They are tired of the job we are doing. They demand accountability. Vote for this amendment. It makes sense. Our pay is in the 94 percentile of income to boot.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, you know, this amendment has no business whatsoever being in a CR which has to be enacted by 12 midnight tonight. It may make a great sound bite or political ad, but it is not good policy. It is not a thoughtful solution to the many complicated reasons that we fail to enact budget resolutions or appropriations bills precisely on October 1.

We all have serious policy disagreements that lead to inaction or delay. Let's debate those policies. Threatening to withhold pay or whatever has absolutely nothing to do with the structural issues, but it would do one thing. It would make sure that we had only multimillionaires in the House and Senate. It is a dangerous precedent and potentially corrosive influence of public policy.

Let's stop the political posturing. If you want this, do it as a freestanding bill, under regular order, by the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee. The CR is not the place for it.

I urge a ''no'' vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3832

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 396 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hassan	Romney
Braun	Hawley	Rosen
Burr	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Collins	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Sinema
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Manchin	Tuberville
Daines	Marshall	Warnock
Ernst	McConnell	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	Young
Graham	Ossoff	

NAYS—47

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Blunt	King	Schumer
Booker	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Brown	Leahy	Shelby
Cantwell	Luján	Smith
Cardin	Markey	Stabenow
Carper	Menendez	Tester
Casey	Merkley	Tillis
Coons	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murphy	Warner
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Paul	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 47.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3832) was rejected.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3830

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to a vote in relation to the Leahy substitute amendment No. 3830.

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank the Senators who stayed with us to

make sure we could get a good continuing resolution passed, which we are about to do. I just want to thank everybody and urge—it will be a voice vote, but shout ''yes'' on this next vote. Thank you.

I yield the floor, and I yield back the time on both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 3830

The question is on agreeing to the amendment No. 3830.

The amendment (No. 3830), in the nature of a substitute, 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.

There will now be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to the vote on passage of the bill, as amended.

The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, let me thank Senator LEAHY on the Appropriations Committee, as well as Senator SHELBY and all those who worked diligently and hard to put this continuing resolution together.

This vote says we are keeping the government open. At this time—at any time, it is a very, very bad thing to let the government shut down but at this time in particular when there is so much going on in the country. And it is a glimmer of hope as we go through many, many other activities.

I would say this: Just as the CR is so important and requires bipartisan cooperation, I wish my colleagues on the other side of the aisle saw the debt ceiling as equally important and equally requiring bipartisan cooperation. They don't, and we are willing to move forward on debt ceiling ourselves. But for this moment, this is one of the larger problems, the biggest problem that has faced us in the last while, making sure the government stays open, and now we can be sure it will.

So I thank all of my colleagues who worked so hard on this issue.

I yield back time on both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON H.R. 5305

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 35, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 397 Leg.]

YEAS—65

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Burr	Kennedy	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Capito	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Cassidy	Markey	Tester
Collins	McConnell	Tillis
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cornyn	Merkley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Peters	

NAYS—35

Barrasso	Hagerty	Portman
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cotton	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Toomey
Ernst	Marshall	Tuberville
Fischer	Moran	Wicker
Grassley	Paul	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 65, the nays are 35.

The 60-vote threshold having been achieved, the bill is passed.

The bill (H.R. 5305), as amended, was passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Rohit Chopra, of the District of Columbia, to be Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection for a term of five years.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 354, Rohit Chopra, of the District of Columbia, to be Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection for a term of five years.

Charles E. Schumer, Christopher Murphy, Martin Heinrich, Edward J. Markey, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Tammy Baldwin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Brian Schatz, Tim Kaine, Alex Padilla, Tammy Duckworth, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Jacky Rosen, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Gary C. Peters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Rohit Chopra, of the District of Columbia, to be Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection for a term of five years, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 398 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

The Senate being evenly divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, before you leave, I want you to know that sitting next to me is Emily Spain from Santa Barbara, CA, where I think you might have been married, who is leaving today as my chief of staff.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Welcome. Welcome. It is a beautiful place. I did get married in Santa Barbara.

Mr. CARPER. You are wonderful for coming to preside today and helping us to send her off.

Now, if there is an extra box of Kleenex up there for me to use for my remarks, I would appreciate it.

Godspeed. Godspeed.

Madam President—soon to be Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY SPAIN

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I have already telegraphed my pitch here, but I rise today to thank from the bottom of my heart the woman who has spent nearly two decades serving in this institution, and luckily for me, nearly 13

of those years have been spent as a member of my team.

Emily Spain has written many speeches like the one I am about to give, Mr. President, but today I have the privilege of giving a very special speech thanking Emily for her great service.

Emily may have been born and raised in California, but she has become an honorary Delawarean, and we are so proud to have had the blessing of her service and her friendship.

Anybody would be hard-pressed to find others who have been able to do all the things that Emily has done. She has helped to win campaigns, including a number of mine.

She has worked in the House of Representatives for her hometown Congresswoman, Lois Capps, whom the Presiding Officer served with, I believe, in the House.

She has helped to pass historic legislation that improved the lives of millions of Americans, like the Affordable Care Act. When people ask me what I am proudest of that I have worked on in the U.S. Senate, I always say the extension of healthcare to millions of people who otherwise wouldn't have it, through the Affordable Care Act. Without Emily's support, I am not sure that it would have become law.

She has served not only as our communications director but also as our legislative director and as our chief of staff. For folks who are not familiar with Washington, DC, that may not sound like maybe a lot, but in this game, in this business, it is a hat trick. It is a hat trick. You don't often find someone as talented or, frankly, as tireless as Emily Spain.

Many of my colleagues know this about me, but I like to start my days off by going for a run or going to the YMCA in Wilmington for a workout, and then I head to the train station, the Biden Station, and jump on a train and come down here and come to work with all our colleagues. I am used to having a pretty full day of meetings and committee hearings and votes and events. And then almost every night, I go back to Union Station and climb on a train and take the train in the opposite way, back to Biden Station in Wilmington. It is a full day every day. I enjoy it because I like to be busy, and I like to get things done.

Well, let me just say, in terms of getting things done, I have met my match—fortunately, I met her about 15 years ago—because the person who always, without fail, demonstrates more energy in her small finger than I do in my whole body is Emily Spain. It is incredible. It is incredible. Her tenacity, her strength, her conviction—this woman is literally tireless and somehow manages to get it all done and more.

She has an incredibly demanding job managing a staff of nearly 50 people between our DC offices and my three offices back in the State of Delaware.

Dealing with the latest in Congress often requires, as the Presiding Officer knows, one's attention 24/7 and especially of late. On top of all that, she is raising a young family and managing to give back to her community in ways big and small. Ask anyone who knows Emily—her energy is boundless, and you will never hear her complain—never hear her complain. She dives in headfirst to whatever task is before her, and she just gets things done.

I know the Presiding Officer feels this way, but I love to be surrounded by people who are good at getting things done. I always like to be surrounded by people who are smarter than me. That is not a high bar for me, but for others, it probably is. But she is smart as a whip—smart as a whip.

I also consider myself a glass-half-full kind of person. My wife likes to say I am an eternal optimist, and Emily and I share that trait too. I think it is easy for people to come to Washington and, maybe after a couple years here, become cynical, maybe even jaded. That has never happened with her, even after all these years—not Emily. She always sees the best in other people. She always sees the potential for what could be in a person or in a piece of legislation, and if a bill can be made better, Emily will give it all that she has to make it happen.

If an intern in our office wants advice on how to succeed on Capitol Hill, Emily will take an hour out of her incredibly busy day to help that intern. If partisan politics are getting in the way of getting things done, Emily is not afraid to cross the aisle, make a connection, and get something over the finish line.

There is a reason that, when I walk around the Capitol with Emily, she is the one people recognize and say hello to, and that is because, from staff to Senators alike, Emily has an incredible ability to connect with people from all walks of life. No matter how busy she may be, she always takes the time to really listen to others. She is a really good listener. My father used to say: God gives us one mouth and two ears; we should use them in that relation. And she is a great listener.

Many people in this town will offer to help, but far fewer actually mean it. People say: If I can ever be of help, let me know. When Emily says that, you know she means it. She always follows through. No matter how much success she had throughout her career, no task was ever too small for her to take on. She is a team player in the best sense of the word, through and through. She is always willing to jump in and lend a hand to whoever might need it, whether that means negotiating an infrastructure deal or helping to put binders together.

The late Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg said:

> You can disagree without being disagreeable.

Emily is proof of that, living proof of that.

She believes fiercely that climate change is the greatest challenge of our lifetime; that every American deserves quality, affordable healthcare; and that every child, no matter what their ZIP Code may be, should have clean air to breathe and clean water to drink. She has spent her time in Congress fighting—fighting to advance those policies without fighting with others.

She has a great deal of reverence for this institution and for her colleagues, no matter their political affiliation. She is respected and beloved by people on both sides of the aisle. That is why I say—sitting here for a number of minutes before we were brought back into session, I had the opportunity to get recognized and give these remarks. It is interesting how many people came up to her, Senators and staff alike, to say hello and to thank her and to wish her well. She treats people with respect, and she earns their respect in return.

Our country could use a lot more Emily Spains these days, and I believe she is an example to anyone—to anyone—who may have hopes of having a career in public service and a career in political life as well.

There is no doubt that Emily has had enormous professional success, but I know that her most important job has always been and I think probably always will be being a wonderful mom to Jack and Emma Spain. And the days they come to our office are some of the happiest days of the week.

Over the last decade, Emily has spent a great deal of time in Delaware. She has gotten to know my family. My wife Martha and I have a couple sons of our own, Ben and Christopher. I have been lucky to get to know Emily's husband Ken and have gotten a chance to know their children. They are wonderful children, young children, just kids whom any mom or dad would be delighted to be able to call their own. Family is important to both Emily and to me. She has always gone out of her way to make sure that what we call Carpertown—that is the extended CARPER team family—is a family-friendly place. It is always a good day when Jack Spain comes in and tells us about his latest baseball game, and we find Emma coloring in Emily's office.

At our annual CARPER holiday Christmas party, there is now a table filled with gingerbread houses to decorate and all kinds of arts and crafts, and that is because of Emily. She knows it is not enough to just say that we value family; she walks the walk. She makes sure that our policies reflect our priorities, and for that and many other things, I am very, very appreciative.

For folks who may not be all that familiar with the work or the role of chief of staff, Senate chief of staff, and a full-time mom, let me just tell you, neither one is easy. Put them together, and they are really hard. But no matter what the circumstances, she has risen to the challenge in both roles—in both roles—without fail.

I just want to note that Emily has led our office under particularly difficult conditions and has done so with

grace and compassion. Her tenure included, among other things, two impeachments; an attack on this very building on January 6 of this year; an unprecedented global pandemic, the worst in 100 years; and the worst economy since the Great Depression.

There was no handbook for how to handle any of these things, let alone all of them at once. There was no guide to show her how to keep our office firing on all cylinders in remote settings so that we could keep our staff safe while also helping the people of Delaware when they needed that help the most. There was certainly no instruction manual to help her console our staff during an insurrection at this place of work. I know these were challenges that Emily never anticipated when she took on this role—none of us could have anticipated these challenges—but I am immensely grateful that she was the leader on our team during such turbulent and trying times.

You know, one of the glories of knowing someone like her is, she has had the compassion, as we have gone through this pandemic this year, to literally call just about everybody on our team in Delaware and our offices here, our three offices in Delaware and the folks who work here, including the members of the Environment and Public Works Committee, the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations that I have been privileged to help lead, and to make sure that they are doing OK, that they and their families were doing OK as we go through this pandemic. That is the mark of a great and wonderful human being and a great leader.

There was, again, no guide to show her how to keep our office firing on all cylinders in a remote setting so that we could keep our staff safe while also helping the people of Delaware with what they needed the most. And there was certainly no instruction manual to help her console the staff during the insurrection of this place of work, right here in this building. I know these were challenges Emily never anticipated when she took on this role, but I am immensely grateful that she is, again, the lead and one on our team during such critical, turbulent, and trying times.

I will close with this. From the bottom of my heart, I want to thank Jack and Emma—son and daughter of Ken and Emily Spain—for sharing your mom; and Ken for sharing your wife with all of us for these years. I know it has been a lot of early mornings and probably more late nights than you want to think about, and some unexpected things over too many weekends. But what we love to call Carpertown is better for your mom's dedication, your wife's dedication to this job and the people of Delaware, and I think the country is better off because of her dedication.

I want to sincerely thank Emily for her service to the Senate, to the country, and to the people of Delaware. Sometimes it is hard to really know that we have made a difference, but I can assure Emily and her family that she has. She has left her mark on 513 Hart. That is where we have been for 20 years—all 20 years since I have come here—and made her mark on 515 Hart and on the First State, and she will be sorely missed.

In the Navy, when people do an especially good job—I have had the privilege of serving for, I guess, 23 years all in, plus midshipman before that. And we have a saying that we like to—when people do an extraordinary job, do a terrific job, we say: Bravo Zulu. Bravo Zulu.

And I will say to Emily over and over again: Bravo Zulu. I probably say it just about every day of her service. But thank you for a remarkable, remarkable congressional career that has been an inspiration to me and, I know, all of Delaware that you served.

When people are ready—in the Navy, when they are ready to weigh anchor and sail off to their next chapter or their next adventure, we say these words: Fair winds and following seas.

So I will say those today to Emily and her family, and I say those words with reluctance but also with joy that comes from having been able to know her, to work with her, and to get to know her and her family.

We are lucky in life when we get the chance to work with people who push us to be the best versions of ourselves, who make our loads lighter, and who bring us people from all walks of life. Joy. Joy every day.

And I am very lucky—we are very lucky in our team that Emily Spain has, in my case, let me work for her for all these years, and she has kept me on the payroll and, in no small way, helped make sure that I stay on the payroll here to be able to do all these things together.

But Em, we will miss you, but we wish you and the Spain family nothing but the best.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The Senator from Iowa.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 535

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, the time is now. We need a memorial to the fallen heroes of the Global War on Terror, and the memorial should be in its rightful place on the National Mall in Washington, DC.

On Tuesday, I spoke with a group of nearly 30 Gold Star families who lost their loved ones during our Nation's longest war. Their stories of heartache and sacrifice inspire me to continue fighting for this important memorial.

The overwhelming theme on that call was this: the time is now to get the Global War on Terrorism Memorial built on our National Mall.

And it is with that in mind that I come to the floor again to ask the Senate to join me in honoring our veterans, our Gold Star families, and fallen heroes by supporting my bipartisan legislation, the Global War on Terrorism Memorial Location Act.

I believe our Nation has a responsibility to properly honor and pay tribute to our veterans, including those who have served in the longest conflict in the history of the United States. The Global War on Terrorism Memorial belongs on our National Mall, in the same place as the memorials that honor the heroes of earlier conflicts, like Korea and Vietnam.

This memorial, which has bipartisan support, will serve as a permanent reminder of the eternal gratitude of all of America.

As a fellow veteran of the Global War on Terrorism and a friend and advocate for our Gold Star families, I firmly believe that placing this memorial anywhere but the National Mall is absolutely unacceptable.

We have an opportunity for bipartisanship right here with this bill. So let's join together and show the country that the U.S. Senate will honor the sacrifice and properly memorialize the service of the brave men and women who fought and died to protect and defend the Nation since the beginning of the Global War on Terror. It is the least we can do for those who have given so much.

I ask you today to support my mission, to build a memorial to empower those who answered the call to serve in the Global War on Terror, who, for so long, protected us and allowed us to enjoy the freedoms that we have to this very day.

This memorial is ready to go, so let's get it built on our National Mall in Washington, DC, where it belongs.

Madam President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of S. 535 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, reserving the right to object, last week, Senator ERNST asked unanimous consent to bypass the committee process and pass her bill. At the time, I committed to work with her and that we would schedule this bill for a vote at the next Energy and Natural Resources Committee legislative markup.

That commitment remains. In fact, we are fulfilling it. In fact, just this morning, both of our staffs were on the National Mall walking through potential sites with the National Park Service and representatives from the Foundation to get a better understanding of the issues associated with the locations proposed in Senator ERNST's bill.

My goal is to get this memorial built as quickly as possible. I was the proud lead Democratic sponsor of this legislation to authorize construction of the National Global War on Terrorism Memorial 4 years ago and remain just as

supportive and committed to seeing the memorial built today as I was then.

It is important that we commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces who served on Active Duty and supported the Global War on Terrorism. The original legislation authorizing construction of the Global War on Terrorism Memorial required that the memorial be located and designed in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act.

The Senator's bill is now proposing to waive a key provision in that law. I am concerned that trying to legislatively force a memorial into the Reserve area of the National Mall will result in a more contentious approval process that will take longer to get the memorial built than staying with the process that applies to all of our memorials.

I restate my commitment to keep working with Senator ERNST and to schedule a vote on this bill at the Energy and Natural Resources Committee's next legislative business meeting so that committee members can weigh in, which is the process, on with what the appropriate policy should be.

Again, I remain a very strong supporter of the Global War on Terrorism Memorial, and I believe that all of our colleagues on the Republican and Democratic side feel the same. The National Park Service should give it the highest priority, and they will, in finding an appropriate site.

But the memorial should be built following the same process—the same process—that applies to all of our memorials and commemorative works. I will continue to work with my friend and colleague from Iowa, but I must respectfully object to the unanimous consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Iowa.

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, I just want to come forward and thank the Senator for the progress that is being made on the location for the Global War on Terrorism Memorial, and I will continue to pursue this. I think it is important to do that. I remain committed to the families of those who have fallen, as well as the many servicemembers who have served across the spectrum in the Global War on Terror.

I understand that many decades ago an act was put in place by Congress which limited activity on the National Mall, but understanding, since that time, we have seen many memorials and many monuments that have been placed on the Reserve on the National Mall.

And so I am asking that, as Congress, we move forward quickly on this act. We have been working on this for a number of years. We need to move quickly and provide a time of healing for our Nation after we are closing the Global War on Terror.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. First of all, I want to thank the total commitment and dedication that my friend from my Iowa has; the same as, I think, all of us have. But on that, since 2003, when Congress acted about basically putting a moratorium on the Mall so the Mall would be preserved for all of us to enjoy, there were some that were still pending but were allowed to complete. There has not been any new approved since 2003.

But we have a process, and I respect that, and I am going to work as hard as I can to make sure that that process is going to be honored and we go through it in our markup and everyone have input on it. And I think that is the proper way for us to proceed.

And I appreciate the Senator working and understanding and working with us. Right now, we just have to continue to do what we are doing and let this process basically go forth as quickly as possible. That is my commitment, and I will honor that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2843

Mr. LEE. Madam President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on HELP be discharged from further consideration of S. 2843 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, reserving the right to object, this is outrageous. On September 27, there were over 80,000 new COVID–19 cases and over 1,000 COVID–19 deaths in our country; and yet, the next day, I had to come to the Senate floor to explain why undermining our efforts to end this pandemic would be reckless. And now, 2 days, with thousands more cases and deaths later, I have to do it again. And this is the second time today Republicans have tried to do something like this.

This virus has killed over 685,000 people in our country. And if people do not get vaccinated, variants like Delta will continue to spread, undermine our economy, and take lives.

So why in the world, for the second time in a week, do I have to come down here and explain to some of my Republican colleagues that weakening one of our strongest tools to fight this virus is a dangerous and deadly idea?

Getting people vaccinated is one of the most important things we can do to stop COVID–19. And let's be clear, immunization requirements are nothing new in this country. So I hope we can stop with this political theater and focus on ending this pandemic, rebuilding our economy, and keeping people alive.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, immunizations are nothing new. To a degree, immunization requirements might not be new, but sweeping immunization mandates issued by a single individual within the Federal Government—that is, the President of the United States—are entirely new, entirely unprecedented, entirely unfounded, and dangerous to our constitutional order, to say nothing of its tendency to discourage those who have been reluctant to get the vaccine from getting one.

So I have returned to the Senate floor today, for the third time this week, to express my profound objections to that sweeping mandate—to President Biden's sweeping, promised, and still inchoate vaccine mandate—and to offer legislation that this body could have passed right now; that it could have passed in order to protect countless Americans from this Federal intrusion.

Now, look, the Federal Government has no legitimate role mandating COVID–19 vaccination for all Americans. In fact, the President of the United States has acknowledged that. It doesn't have that role. It doesn't belong to this government. Yes, there have been vaccine mandates in the past. They have never been from the Federal Government, directed at the entire country.

During a really difficult time, economically and otherwise, in which inflation and the jobs market are causing a whole lot of businesses around the country to have to close their doors, President Biden has announced that he is going to enforce this mandate with a really hefty fine. Each incidence of a business not fulfilling the mandate could cost a business $14,000. President Biden, under the threat of massive punishment, is co-opting businesses to enforce his mandate. They will have to police their workforce's personal medical decisions and order the receipt of a vaccination or, alternatively, be forced into bankruptcy.

Now, some on the other side of the aisle think that the President's punishment doesn't go far enough. In fact, in the reconciliation bill draft currently being circulated on the other end of the Capitol in the House of Representatives, Democrats are pushing to increase the fine to $70,000 per violation.

Look, unvaccinated Americans are not the enemy; they are not the virus; and they are certainly not the enemy. Some are frontline doctors and nurses and other healthcare professionals who worked overtime throughout the pandemic, throughout the darkest of the dark hours of the pandemic, treating patients and saving lives.

Others are workers whose industries were deemed essential and who showed up to work to ensure Americans kept having access to food and electricity and other essential items and services. Others still are simply neighbors, family members, and other loved ones who

have supported friends, families, and entire communities as Americans as a whole struggled through quarantines, shutdowns, financial difficulties, and social isolation.

Let me reiterate, as I have said many times before and I will continue to repeat: I believe the vaccine's development is nothing short of a miracle. It is an answered prayer. I have been fully vaccinated, as has every member of my family, with my encouragement. But we certainly should not be forcing employers, through the Federal Government, without congressional authorization or constitutional authority, putting employers in a position where they have to fire some of their most valuable and now increasingly hard-to-find workers.

We shouldn't be threatening business owners with closure simply because they don't have any desire to police their workforce's personal medical decisions. That is not who we are as a country. I don't care whether you are a Democrat or a Republican or an Independent or a Libertarian; Americans, as a whole, don't believe that that is who we are. We are not into that kind of draconian micromanagement associated with a nanny state, nor are we into the excessive accumulation of power in the hands of a few or, even worse, in the hands of one person. Many simply cannot incur the cost of this enforcement—certainly not in this economy.

Additionally, this fine really amounts to a tax. It is government revenue collected from the American people, and the Constitution has a thing or two to say about how revenue bills must be enacted. The Constitution does not vest any taxing or, for that matter, any other revenue raising or fining authorities in the President alone—no. This is a power that is reserved to the people's representatives in Congress who are charged with precisely that responsibility. We have exclusively that authority, and that authority is not to be exercised by the President of the United States.

It is no accident that the Founding Fathers, through the Constitution, put this power in the hands of those people occupying positions in the branch of government most accountable to the people at the most regular intervals and in no one else within our government.

President Biden's mandate would impose really significant costs on Americans and on American businesses and on our Nation's economy that is already in some really rough times.

Look, it is unconstitutional. It hasn't been passed by Congress. It is wrong for America. And that is why, today, as I did yesterday and the day before, I came here to offer a proposal that, if enacted, as we could have enacted it today, it would protect Americans from some of the most disastrous effects of the mandate.

While I believe the mandate will, I am quite certain, eventually be invalidated in court, it is going to take some time for us to get there because right now we don't even have the mandate itself; we just have the threat of the mandate. And it is the imminent apprehension of the mandate's eventual issuance that is causing HR departments and general counsel's offices in corporate America throughout this country today to scurry to try to get ahead of the curve, develop their own policy, so that they are in compliance as of day one when the mandate hits.

But, in the meantime, there is nothing to sue. There is no one to sue because there is no final Agency action. There is no order in place. There is just the threat of it.

This, I fear, is a feature, not a bug, because by the time we actually have something on which to sue and by the time lawsuits are brought, by the time that litigation works its way to its natural conclusion—which, I believe, inevitably, culminates in a finding that it is invalid; it is unconstitutional; it is not warranted by law—months, if not years, will have elapsed, and a lot of the damage will be done.

So, until that day—until that day I consider inevitable when a court rules that this is unlawful—these bills like the one that I have offered today can provide businesses and the American people with the certainty that they need to make their own decisions.

My bill that I have offered up today, the No Taxation Without Congressional Consent Act, would prohibit OSHA and other executive branch Agencies in the Federal Government from imposing fines, fees, or taxes with respect to these mandates. It would protect our constitutional order by requiring that revenue measures be voted on by Congress, the branch of government most accountable to the people and the only branch of government empowered to enact such policies. The other two branches cannot.

As I mentioned yesterday, the people concerned about this mandate are everyday Americans. I have now heard from 158 Utahns who are at risk of losing their jobs due to the mandate, and that number continues to grow every day. They are not our enemies; they are our neighbors. Many of them have been advised by board-certified doctors that they ought to not receive the vaccine. We shouldn't be punishing them or forcing them into second-class status.

So today we have a choice. I hope that, at some point, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will allow us to provide this certainty and peace of mind to those individuals and businesses at risk of suffering under the mandate.

We can defend Congress's role as the branch of government that determines how and from whom revenue is to be raised. Not only can we do that, but we have an obligation to do that. We have all sworn an oath to uphold and protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that document doesn't give the President this power. In fact, that document precludes, it prohibits the President from exercising this power in the absence of congressional authorization, which we have not provided.

So this bill, one of a dozen that I have submitted, could have passed this body today. I wish, for the sake of millions of concerned Americans, that it had, but regardless of this result today and of the objection that precluded it from passing the Senate today, I am going to continue to fight. I will keep coming back for as long as it takes in order to end this egregious and legally baseless and unconstitutional mandate.

I find it interesting that my friend and colleague, the distinguished Senator from the State of Washington, referred to this as ''outrageous,'' as outrageous that we would be attempting to put in place protections for those Americans who are going to be victimized by the vaccine, who are going to have to choose between, on the one hand, receiving a medical procedure that they don't want and, on the other hand, being fired. Nobody should have to choose between submission and financial ruin. They especially shouldn't have to do that under the direction of an invalid, unconstitutional directive by the Federal Government.

She also referred to what she described as ''our efforts,'' ''our efforts to end this pandemic.'' This isn't about whether we want to end the pandemic. There is not a single person—Democrat, Republican, Independent—in this Chamber or in the other Chamber—I am not sure I know a single American anywhere who wouldn't want to end this pandemic. This is not the pandemic. This is not going to end the pandemic. If anything, this will cause more people to be more reluctant to get the very vaccine that they are wanting to encourage others to provide.

This is not about that. The minute we lose control of the government that is supposed to work for us, the minute we start to erode, willfully, even for those who might be convinced that it is good policy—and I would disagree with them on that. The minute we decide to give this power to the President of the United States and stand silently as he usurps authority that under article I, section 7, and article I, section 8, plainly belongs only to Congress, to the extent we have any business operating in this area to begin with as a Federal Government, which we do not—then we have simultaneously undermined both the vertical protection that we call federalism and the horizontal protection we call separation of powers.

Now, lest anyone might be left with the impression that this would be an esoteric or academic exercise or that that is not something that affects their freedom—there are those who would make that suggestion—they are sorely mistaken. You see, because anyone, anywhere can have a Bill of Rights.

In fact, as the late Justice Antonin Scalia used to point out, any ''tin horn

dictator'' around the world can have a Bill of Rights. And most of them do. Many of those Bills of Rights are scintillating documents; they are glowing in terms of their expression of individuality and the right of each human to exist and flourish. They will articulate a list of rights that is, in some cases, comparable to, if not even more protective of, individual liberty than our own Bill of Rights.

Yet, as Justice Scalia continued, whether or not that Bill of Rights or any Bill of Rights is worth more than the paper that it is printed on ultimately rests on whether there are protections in place that guard against the dangerous accumulation of power in the hands of the few. That is what makes that difference.

So if we allow a President today to adopt whether you want to call it a tax or a fine or whatever revenue-raising tool that you choose to identify this as being, the President doesn't have the power to impose that. That is a legislative function.

Article 1, section 7 is very clear: You cannot enact legislation, including any legislation collecting revenue from the citizenry without passage in the House, passage in the Senate, and presentment to the President of the United States. He can't do it alone.

That is what this is about. This is about so much more than just this vaccine mandate. But this vaccine mandate in and of itself is wrong. It is unconstitutional. It is harmful, and it has a tendency to undermine the very interest the President purports to be advancing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

NOMINATION OF TRACY STONE-MANNING

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I come to the floor today in having heard the Senator from Washington—the senior Senator from Washington, a Democrat leader—talk about something in this Senate Chamber, and she called it outrageous.

Let me tell you what I find outrageous. Outrageous is the fact that people all across this country are facing crisis after crisis, all caused by the Democrats who are in charge of the House, the Senate, and the White House. And on this day, the final day of the fiscal year, we are spending time on a nominee who is completely unfit for the job for which she has been nominated. That is outrageous.

But it has been one outrageous thing after another that I hear about in Wyoming each weekend. In August, it was the chaotic abandoning of Afghanistan, resulting in the deaths of 13 American heroes; hundreds more individuals who lost their lives, or Afghani citizens—one of those brave soldiers, Rylee McCollum, a marine, age just 20, was from Wyoming.

President Biden's activities in Afghanistan, they were outrageous. Because of his hasty retreat, the administration has enraged—enraged—our allies around the world and has emboldened our enemies at the same time. That is outrageous.

You know what is happening at the southern border?

And I would tell you, our weak immigration policies that resulted in millions of illegal immigrants flooding into our country, that is outrageous.

Across the West, a lack of fire mitigation and tree-thinning lacking has contributed to raging forest fires. These fires threaten lives, communities, and economies.

And here in Congress, Democrats continue to create chaos. Runaway partisan spending has resulted in the biting pain of inflation and spiking costs for families all across the country when they go to the grocery store to buy food or go to the gas station and fill up. That is outrageous.

So with all of these crises occurring across the Nation and the world, what is Leader SCHUMER and the Senate Democrats choosing today as one of their top priority for the Nation?

Well, it is confirming a nominee who has a history of having collaborated with ecoterrorists.

We talk about the threat of terrorism around the world and the threat of terrorism at home, and yet the Democratic leader is bringing to the floor today a nominee of the President of the United States and, apparently, endorsed and agreed to by all of the Democrats, who has a history of ecoterrorism and has been involved in such. It is confirming a nominee who collaborated with ecoterrorists, lied to the U.S. Senate, wrote in favor of population control as a problem related to the climate, and promoted the idea that homes built in the forest should be left to burn. This is outrageous.

President Biden has nominated someone named Tracy Manning to serve as the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. Across the West, it is known as the BLM.

Ms. Stone-Manning lied to the Senate—lied to this very Senate this year about her past association with an ecoterrorist cell that hammered hundreds and hundreds of metal spikes—about 500 pounds of metal spikes—into trees in Idaho's Clearwater National Forest.

If these metal spikes are struck by a logger's saw, the injuries to the logger can be fatal. And it is not just loggers who use saws; it is firefighters as well, going in to help fight fires. The same impact would occur to them.

Ms. Stone-Manning anonymously sent a threatening letter to the U.S. Forest Service on behalf of the ecoterrorists, of which she was one of the ring leaders, and then spent years covering up their crimes, as well as her own.

The lead investigator on the case sent a letter to our committee, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. The lead investigator sent that letter to the committee to say that Ms. Stone-Manning was investigated and she refused to cooperate as a result of the crime.

She had years to come forward, years to reveal the crimes, and she never did. It wasn't until after she was caught and she was promised immunity and she received that immunity—it was only then that she agreed to testify.

Earlier this year, Ms. Stone-Manning lied to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee about her involvement as an ecoterrorist and in ecoterrorism. When asked if she had ever done anything to support tree spiking in any forest, she replied ''No.''

This is blatantly false. Ms. Stone-Manning's troubling record goes beyond lying and collaborating with ecoterrorists. She has written articles and a graduate thesis supporting the idea of human population control.

And 1 year ago—not when she was a graduate student a number of decades ago, but 1 year ago—she tweeted an article that her husband had written, calling for homes built in the forest, allowing them to burn during fires. She called the article a ''clarion call.''

Now, this is for the person nominated to be the head of the Bureau of Land Management—a clarion call. That is not part of the responsibilities and is the exact opposite of what we should expect from the head of the Bureau of Land Management.

Tracy Stone-Manning is a dangerous choice to be put in charge of America's public lands. And each and every Senator who votes to confirm her will be held personally responsible for that vote. Her nomination has been publicly opposed by the last two—the last two—BLM Directors, by outdoor organizations, by sportsman's groups, pro-life organizations, by loggers, by the Western States Sheriffs' Association. The list goes on and on.

And might I mention that one of those past two BLM Directors was President Obama's BLM Director, who said she was unfit for the position to which President Biden had nominated her.

She is the wrong choice for this job. She should never be confirmed, but that is exactly what Senate Democrats want to do today; and that is outrageous.

At a time when America is facing mounting crises, Senate Democrats, each and every one, is determined to confirm a nominee who collaborated with ecoterrorists, lied to the U.S. Senate, and continues to hold very dangerous views.

I emphatically oppose her nomination. Every single Republican in the Senate opposes her nomination, and I urge courageous Democrats to stand up and do the same.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, my dear friend from Wyoming, we agree on a lot of things; we just happen to see this one different. We disagree.

I rise in support of the motion to invoke cloture on a nomination of Tracy

Stone-Manning to be the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. I do so after giving very, very, very careful consideration to this serious—and I mean serious—allegations that many of our colleagues have leveled against her.

If there were any truth—a shred of truth—or evidence to support the charges, I wouldn't be standing here; I couldn't support her. But I have found no such evidence, and I have looked.

Now, I have said this: Every one of us, we are entitled to our own opinion here. And we are not bashful to sharing that opinion with others. We are just not entitled to create our own facts to support our opinions. That is it. All I am asking for is look at the facts. That is all.

The facts surrounding the spiking of the trees in the Clearwater National Forest in March of 1989 are well known. It is public. They are known because the facts were tried by a jury in a Federal district court in Spokane, WA, in June of 1993.

I still believe we all believe the rule of law applies to all of us, and that is who we are. Trial by jury is how we find facts and discover the truth in this country. That is it. It is the keystone in our criminal justice system.

A jury heard the evidence in the tree-spiking case. They weighed its credibility and reached a unanimous verdict that four men spiked the trees.

I repeat: Four help spiked the trees in the Clearwater National Forest.

All four of them admitted that they spiked trees. All four of them admitted they spiked these trees. And each identified the other three as their accomplice. Each one identified the other.

And you know what. Ms. Stone-Manning was not one of them. None of the four said she was.

Opponents of her nomination are now seeking to impute the guilt of the confessed and convicted tree spikers to her. But Ms. Stone-Manning was never charged with tree spiking. She was never indicted or tried. There is no evidence in the trial record that she participated in the tree spiking. Her opponents claim that is because she was given immunity for her testimony.

I have heard that, so I want to investigate that.

But while the Federal prosecutor agreed not to use her testimony against her, she still could have been prosecuted if there was any other evidence against her. If there was any evidence against her, she could have been prosecuted. But there wasn't. And no charges were ever brought against her—none.

Finally, opponents of Ms. Stone-Manning's nomination accused her of lying to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, which is the committee that I do chair and the committee, Madam President, that you sit on with us so honorably. On her committee questionnaire, they said she lied to us.

As the Chairman of that committee, I took that allegation seriously. I wanted to find out if she lied to us or not.

Each nominee that comes to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is asked whether he or she has ever been investigated, arrested, or charged with a violation of law.

Ms. Stone-Manning responded, ''No, I have never been arrested or charged and to my knowledge I have never been the target of such an investigation.''

She then went on to disclose that she testified before a Federal grand jury as part of a tree-spiking investigation in 1989, and later testified at the tree-spiking trial. This allegation seems to be that her response was false and misleading because she was subpoenaed, because she was asked to come and testify and had been required to give fingerprints and hair samples to the grand jury investigating the tree spiking in 1989.

Being required to testify or give physical evidence to a grand jury does not make someone the target of a grand jury investigation. It just doesn't.

Again, I go back to the rule of law, which is unique in this world today that we are still able to treat everybody as innocent until proven guilty. And there is no evidence, and she was not involved.

The Justice Department defines a ''target'' as someone the grand jury is considering indicting. That is the target: They are considering to go after you.

The Federal prosecutor in the case asked the Forest Service's criminal investigator—they asked the criminal investigator whether the investigation in 1989 had identified possibly anyone as a subject in the investigation. The Forest Service investigator replied under oath—I repeat: under oath—no; no, it didn't happen.

She could not have been a target of an investigation that had not identified her or anyone else as a subject. Her response is further corroborated by recent comments in the press made by the former Assistant United States Attorney who prosecuted this trial.

You being a prosecutor, Madam President, understands.

They prosecuted the tree-spiking case. This is the person who did that, who confirmed—he confirmed that Ms. Stone-Manning was not a target of the investigation in 1993. He confirmed that.

In sum, I am unable to find any credible evidence in the exhaustive trial record of the tree-spiking case that supports the allegations levied against Ms. Stone-Manning. What I find instead in the committee's hearing record on her nomination is compelling evidence that Ms. Stone-Manning has built a solid reputation over the past three decades as a dedicated public servant and someone who has worked with one of our colleagues, a dear friend of ours from Montana, who is about to say what he believes in his heart, and as he knows, as that person's credibility.

As a problem-solver, she has been and is a consensus-builder. She faithfully served Senator TESTER for 5 years in a position of trust and responsibility on his staff. She went on to serve Governor Bullock of Montana for 2 years as director of Montana's Department of Environmental Quality and 2 more as Governor Bullock's chief of staff. That is the evidence on which I will base my vote to support her, and I would encourage every one of my colleagues to do the same.

This is a person who basically has given herself to public service. This is a person, as a youth, basically in her compassion—all of the things she might have believed does not make her guilty. This is a person who basically deserves an opportunity to be able to serve all of us in America with her knowledge, her desire, and her absolute, unwavering dedication to the outdoors and everything that we hold near and dear.

I just want to say that we are not here to prosecute people. That is not our job. We are not here to pass judgment, basically, once judgment has already passed and basically regurgitate something that is not credible. So I say again: You are truly entitled to your own opinion. You really are. But before you pass judgment, look at the facts. It could be you. It could be me. That is not going to happen.

So with that, I urge my friends, I urge all of them to please—John Adams, the first person to preside in the Senate, said:

> Facts are stubborn things; and whatever may be our wishes, our inclinations, or the dictates of our passion, they cannot alter the state of facts and evidence.

They cannot. So let us put our partisan passions aside. Put them aside and look at the facts. Let's vote to confirm Ms. Stone-Manning's nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, for Senator TOOMEY, I won't be long because it doesn't take long to tell the truth.

I am here to support Tracy Stone-Manning as next Director of the BLM. Why? Because she understands the value of public lands. She understands public lands need to be managed and need to be managed in a way so they can stay in public hands. She understands that the way you get things done is, be collaborative, bring people together, and talk issues out. That is Tracy Stone-Manning.

I often wonder on the Senate floor, if you tell a lie enough times, if it becomes the truth. The chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee has laid out the facts. And the truth is, Tracy Stone-Manning did nothing wrong. In fact, the people who went to jail went to jail because of Tracy Stone-Manning.

But that aside, character assassination isn't something we should put up with in this body. God only knows, if

we look back into the past of everybody who serves here, what we might find.

But I am here to tell you, to listen to the Senator from Wyoming stand up and say: We are going to hold every Democrat accountable—you are damn right. Hold me accountable for Tracy Stone-Manning. I worked with her. I know what she does. I know she can get the job done. She can bring people together of all political ilks, and she can do what is necessary for the American people—in this case, with our public lands.

I am going to point out one thing that Tracy Stone-Manning did that was wrong. She actually agreed to be Governor Bullock's chief of staff. If somebody wants to go into the investigation and find out what has happened over the last 3 years with the Governor running against a sitting Senator in this body and her being the Governor's chief of staff, you will find out why folks stand up and make stuff up about Tracy Stone-Manning because the facts don't back up what they are saying.

Yes. Listen to it again. If you are out there, the folks who have come to the floor on the Republican side of the aisle and bashed Tracy Stone-Manning—the facts don't back up what the claims are, and the character assassination is not something you should be proud of. Ye who throws stones ought to be very, very careful.

With that, I want to say this: Tracy Stone-Manning is not new to this process. She has been a leader. She is somebody who knows how to bring people together. She is somebody who has utilized our public lands. She is somebody who knows how valuable these public lands are. She is somebody who will do a great job as the head of the BLM.

I encourage any of the Senators on the other side of the aisle to take up any other claims with me, not her. I would love to answer them.

I encourage this body to vote for the confirmation of Tracy Stone-Manning because it is the right thing to do.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

NOMINATION OF ROHIT CHOPRA

Mr. TOOMEY. Madam President, I rise to oppose the nomination of FTC Commissioner Rohit Chopra to be the CFPB Director.

In the Banking Committee, every Republican voted against him, and on the Senate floor, Republicans have uniformly voted against discharging his nomination from the committee. There is a reason for that. I think my colleagues have the same grave concern that I have that Commissioner Chopra would return the CFPB to the lawless, overreaching, highly politicized Agency that it was during the Obama administration when he was there.

CFPB, as you will recall, was created by our Democratic colleagues through the Dodd-Frank Act, and it was arguably the most unaccountable Agency in the history of the U.S. Federal Government. Think about it. It is an Agency with a single Director who, until recently, even the President of the United States was unconstitutionally forbidden from firing.

This Agency is not accountable to Congress through the appropriations process the way most Agencies are. Most rely on appropriations from Congress for their funding. That is part of our power of the purse strings. Not with the CFPB. It simply draws virtually unlimited funding at its discretion from the Federal Reserve, whether Congress likes it or not.

Now, during the Obama administration, the CFPB systematically pursued an activist, anti-business agenda. It limited consumer choice, it drove up the cost of credit for consumers, and it certainly unfairly burdened employers with overregulation.

CFPB repeatedly engaged in overreach and abuse of its authority. Just one example: Instead of clearly laying out the rules of the road through a transparent regulatory process, it would invent rules on its own by springing lawsuits on the financial institutions that had no way of knowing that they were engaged in anything that the CFPB objected to because there was no rule. It was just rulemaking by enforcement. The DC Circuit Court of Appeals, quite rightly, held that this approach violates the fundamental bedrock principle of due process.

But that is not all. Commissioner Chopra helped set up the CFPB, and then he served as a very high-ranking official there during the Obama administration. In that role, it has been widely acknowledged that he had a hostile relationship with lenders. He used ''name and shame'' tactics to pressure them. In one case, he took the ''shoot first; aim second'' approach to the facts by posting online inaccurate allegations about credit unions, which the CFPB then later had to retract.

At the FTC, Commissioner Chopra has continued his aggressive anti-business stances, and he has continued to take a ''shoot first; aim later'' approach to the facts in order to advance his agenda. In one recent case, three of his fellow Commissioners publicly rebuked Commissioner Chopra for ''his disregard of the facts and the law, for making misleading claims, and for relying on false assertions.''

During this whole nomination process, while Commissioner Chopra is under consideration to lead the CFPB, he has done very little to alleviate these concerns.

I asked him a request for the record. Given its history, given the actions that have been overturned by courts, was there a single CFPB enforcement action that Mr. Chopra believed was too burdensome or was too punitive? He couldn't identify a single one.

In addition, Commissioner Chopra favors unaccountable regulators with vast powers. He actually in writing proposed this superagency that would regulate politicians and think tanks and nonprofits. At his nomination hearing, Commissioner Chopra once again defended the CFPB's completely unaccountable structure.

All this raises concerns about how he would wield power at the CFPB. Remember, at the CFPB, he would not be accountable to Congress in any meaningful way, certainly not through the appropriations process, and since the CFPB is a single Director Agency, there would be no other Commissioners to restrain him.

Commissioner Chopra has also shown a complete disregard already for congressional oversight. According to multiple press reports, the Biden administration's political leadership at the CFPB has been taking unusual and possibly unlawful actions to push out top-level career, nonpolitical civil servants at the CFPB in order to fill those civil service positions with handpicked activists who will support the Biden agenda. Now, the implication has been that this was done in preparation for Commissioner Chopra taking over as the Director.

These were just allegations, but there were several of them. There was some credibility to them. So I sent Commissioner Chopra a letter simply asking in a straightforward way whether he was aware of or whether he had been involved in any efforts to dismiss these career civil servants at the CFPB. It has been over 100 days since I asked him these simple, straightforward questions, and he has refused to provide any response to me.

His refusal to respond to my oversight requests—I am the ranking member of the committee that has jurisdiction over the organization he is meant to lead. This refusal to respond to a simple oversight request is completely unacceptable from a nominee, and it leaves very little doubt how he will treat congressional oversight if he is confirmed.

As all of the Republicans on the Banking Committee have stated, ''In our view, this should disqualify [him] from consideration as CFPB Director.''

It is clear to me that Commissioner Chopra would very likely return the CFPB to the rogue, unaccountable, anti-business Agency it was during the Obama administration. We have every reason to believe he would continue to disregard legitimate congressional oversight requests.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against his confirmation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I come to the floor for the opposite reason. I am thrilled to rise to urge my

colleagues to support Rohit Chopra to serve as the next Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

I have seen the good work they used to do. They used to have an Ohio Director. The first Director there was Richard Cordray, a friend of mine, somebody who stood up for consumers pretty much every day of his work life.

Rohit Chopra will become the CFPB Director at a time when far too many Americans feel that the system is rigged against them. You hear reports about billionaires not paying taxes. You hear these reports about record profits on Wall Street. You see the influence. Just check down the hall. Look down the hall. You can see the influence in the minority leader's office, Senator MCCONNELL. Lobbyists are going in and out, always getting their way. When a Republican freight train goes down the railbed full of tax cuts, you know it never stops. It is always about helping those in charge get wealthier.

As the CFPB Director, Rohit Chopra will be here when people feel like no matter how hard they work, they don't get a fair shot in this country. His job will be on the side of the public. His job will be on the side of the workers.

I know the Presiding Officer sees this job as I do—as putting workers at the center of our country, at the center of our economy, at the center of our work here. The Senator from Georgia sees the country in the same way: putting workers at the center of our agenda. That has not happened until we had this new President. Now, with Rohit Chopra, we have the chance to turn this around.

The public has watched the largest corporations amass enormous power and use it to gain access and influence in this town to write the rules in their favor. Again, I won't open the door to show you again, but if you look down that hall, you will see the people going in and out of the Republican leader's office. They are always gaining access, always gaining influence, always writing the rules in their favor.

So it is not surprising that most people don't believe there is anyone on their side, fighting for them in the Federal Government, but we know that is not true. That is why I know Rohit Chopra will prove them wrong, and he will fight for all of those who feel like they have been left on their own.

Even before the pandemic, hard work wasn't paying off. We all know that productivity has gone up in this country in the last many years; we know executive compensation has skyrocketed; and we know the stock market has gone up. But do you know what we also know and what people feel every day? They feel like their wages have been stagnant. They feel like they are working harder and harder in Savannah or in Columbus, GA, or in Cincinnati or Columbus, OH. They know they are working harder and harder every day, and they are simply not getting ahead. They feel that they have been left on their own.

Productivity is up, and wages have stagnated. Meanwhile, we know the cost of housing, the cost of childcare, the cost of higher ed, the cost of prescription drugs—they all go up—and 40 percent of Americans aren't able to come up with $400 in an emergency. Before the pandemic, one-quarter of renters paid more than half their income in rent. You know what happens there. If you are paying half your income in rent and your car breaks down or your daughter gets sick or you miss a couple days of work from a workplace injury, your life changes. It goes upside down, and you can get evicted.

Then the coronavirus hit, and millions of workers who were one emergency away from draining their savings turned to a payday lender as they faced emergencies all at once. Millions of homeowners now have fallen behind in their mortgages and are at risk of foreclosure—one in six Latino homeowners, one in five African-American homeowners.

Through it all, we have seen COVID-related scams emerge—scams that use a global pandemic as a means to cheat their fellow Americans. I mean, there is always somebody out there. Most of us aren't that way. Most of us in the Senate and most of us in this country aren't that way, but there is always somebody out there who will scam their fellow Americans. As a result, half a million Americans—that is a lot of people—reached out to the CFPB last year, seeking help. That is 54 percent more than in 2019. Record numbers of consumers complained about errors in their credit reports or harassment by debt collectors. Those Americans need someone willing to stand up to the biggest banks and to stand up to the most powerful corporations and fight for them.

Rohit Chopra has the expertise and the track record to do that, and he will be America's voice and America's advocate. He has a deep understanding of financial markets, a strong record of protecting consumers and workers and small businesses, promoting competitive markets, and holding bad actors accountable.

In 2018, this body, this Senate, voted unanimously—unanimously—that is all of us—to confirm Rohit Chopra as an FTC Commissioner. They voted unanimously. In the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee—it used to be just called the Banking Committee because it was all about Wall Street; now the word ''Housing'' is in capital letters in that committee. In that committee a few weeks ago, all 12 Republicans voted against Rohit Chopra. Everybody here voted to confirm him when he was to go to the FTC. I don't know if any Republicans in this body are going to vote for him now. It is really kind of shocking as he has worked with Members of both parties on a wide array of issues that are important to American consumers.

As Commissioner, he worked with Democratic and Republican State attorneys general to protect American small businesses and consumers from foreign goods that were flooding the market with fake ''Made in the USA'' labels.

I worked on this issue a lot. My colleague Senator PORTMAN from Ohio—he and I worked together to strengthen, in the bipartisan infrastructure bill, the ''Buy American'' provisions—stronger than they have ever been—so that we won't see a project like the Bay Bridge in California, Northern California, made entirely with steel produced by Chinese companies—all part of the Chinese Communist Party. We are not going to see that again. We are going to see what ''Made in the USA'' means.

Mr. Chopra's job, in part—something that his predecessor didn't do—will enforce ''Made in the USA.'' If a company puts ''Made in the USA'' on a label, they should hear from the government. You just can't commit that kind of fraud. In my State, Ohioans look for ''Made in the USA'' because they want their dollars to support our economy. They know it also means a quality product, and it means made by American workers.

He has led the FTC's recent crackdown on Big Tech. Americans across the political spectrum were concerned about these huge tech corporations that seemed to get bigger and bigger and to control more and more of their lives.

Mr. Chopra authorized the Agency's current lawsuit against Facebook. This is what he did in the last job he was in when he got unanimous support in this body for confirmation.

He stood up for Amazon drivers when the company stole more than $60 million. Imagine Amazon, as maybe the most successful corporation—certainly, one of the largest corporations in the world—stole $60 million of tips of workers making $9, $10, $11, $12 an hour, and they are not getting away with it. I mean, maybe they got away with it before, but they didn't get away with it because Rohit Chopra was there.

Banks aren't going to get away with that kind of stuff. Payday lenders won't get away with that kind of stuff. All kinds of people who try to defraud American consumers—they are not going to get away with this because Rohit Chopra is going to be the cop on the beat.

During his prior time, when he worked with Richard Cordray at the CFPB, he served as the Agency's first student loan ombudsman. He looked out for students in the $1.7 trillion student loan market—$1.7 trillion. That is 1.7 thousand billion, this $1.7 trillion student loan market. He worked with State attorneys general of both parties to bring enforcement actions against scammers who preyed on students who were drowning in student loan debt.

I see the pages on both sides, sitting here on the steps. Many of them are going to school in the next couple of years or are going to college. Many of them will take student loans. Many of

them may be preyed on by some of these scammers. I am guessing every one of these pages here, whether they are Republicans or Democrats, whether sponsored by CHUCK SCHUMER or MITCH MCCONNELL or me or ROB PORTMAN—I am guessing every one of you would vote for the confirmation if you could vote. Sorry. You are not even old enough to vote yet, but if you could, you would vote for Rohit Chopra because he is going to protect you. He is going to protect you when people try to scam you and your student loans.

His commitment to protecting servicemembers has been particularly important. He uncovered a predatory lending scheme. He was able to return more than $60 million to them and their families. Think about that. People are trying to scam our servicemembers. The wife is away, serving our country, and the husband is home and they try to scam the husband, the husband who worries about his wife every day overseas—these predatory lenders and others. That is why you need Rohit Chopra there to protect them.

He has earned the endorsement of a bipartisan group of State attorneys general. He is supported by a broad coalition of 150 consumer groups, civil rights groups, labor groups, public interest groups, and small business organizations. They know, like I do, that, with Mr. Chopra leading the CFPB, Americans can be confident they will have someone looking out for them. Corporations, big banks, payday lenders—they all have high-priced lobbyists. You see them going in and out of Senator MCCONNELL's office. We know that. They have an outsized voice in this town. Most people don't have lobbyists.

I just introduced a bill to help those on SSI. They are the lowest income people, averaging $500 a month in income. They didn't have a voice. They hadn't been heard from in 20 years until Congress did it. It is the same with people that Rohit Chopra will be paid to protect: They don't have lobbyists. They don't have a PAC. They certainly don't have a super PAC. They are not able to unleash tens of millions of dollars of dark money to win elections. They don't have an expensive lawyer they can get on the phone with a bank or a credit card company if something goes wrong.

That is why we created the CFPB—to fight for them, to be a voice for ordinary people—and, soon, Americans will have Rohit Chopra on their side.

If you were scammed by a payday lender, if you were overcharged by a bank, if you took an unfair hit on your credit report, it doesn't matter whom you voted for or what State. It doesn't matter who your Senate sponsor is. If you are a page, it doesn't matter whom you voted for. It doesn't matter what State you live in. You need help. You want someone on your side, and Rohit Chopra will be on your side. He will stand up. He will be your advocate.

That is why, as chair of the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee, I enthusiastically support Mr. Chopra's nomination to serve as the next Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. I urge all of my colleagues to support him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all remaining postcloture time be considered expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON CHOPRA NOMINATION

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Chopra nomination?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 399 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cornyn	Paul

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 293, Tracy Stone-Manning, of Montana, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Charles E. Schumer, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Cory A. Booker, Sherrod Brown, Patrick J. Leahy, Sheldon Whitehouse, Christopher Murphy, Gary C. Peters, Michael F. Bennet, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Benjamin L. Cardin, Patty Murray, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Duckworth, Robert Menendez, Bernard Sanders, Mark R. Warner, Richard J. Durbin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Tracy Stone-Manning, of Montana, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 400 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cornyn	Paul

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 48.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Tracy Stone-Manning, of Montana, to

be Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

ROUTE 91 HARVEST FESTIVAL SHOOTING ANNIVERSARY

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, this is a difficult anniversary for people in Nevada and across the country. Tomorrow marks 4 years since the Route 91 Harvest Festival attack. And on that day 4 years ago, thousands attended a concert on a late summer night in my hometown of Las Vegas. They were at the festival to enjoy an evening with friends and loved ones.

Fifty-eight of them never made it home. I will never forget waiting with families at the Reunification Center in Las Vegas, where they braced themselves for the worst possible news.

Two more people have died of their wounds since the attack. Over 800 people were injured in the shooting and in the chaos that followed, as people fled for safety. And countless members of our community are still dealing with the emotional scars left by the violence of that night.

For those hundreds of concertgoers and for their loved ones, 1 October is a lingering presence—one that can return in a rush at the faintest reminder, like the sound of sirens or fireworks.

The day remains the deadliest mass shooting in modern American history.

While a nightmare unfolded around them, hundreds of people sprang into action to save lives, even at the risk of their own. Brave first responders rushed to the scene to direct people to safety and transport the wounded. Healthcare workers jumped into action. Ordinary Nevadans stood in line for hours in the days after the shooting to give blood to those in need. And businesses all over the State and country provided every imaginable support, from food to blankets, to airline tickets.

I think about that contrast every time I think of October 1, 2017, between the darkness of the circumstances and the light of our community coming together in the aftermath. In the midst of terror and heartbreak, a whole city, a State, a country of people showed up to help one another. And I am so proud of Nevadans, whose first response to tragedy was to help their community heal these painful wounds.

On that horrible night and the days after, every selfless act, large or small, made a difference. From bystanders who turned their pickup trucks into ambulances, to the thousands of Nevadans who put ''Vegas Strong'' signs in their windows to show survivors that they weren't alone, Nevadans came together to help.

Now, we cannot undo the terrible actions or tragic events, but we can always do something to lessen the weight of these events. And even though years have passed, we still owe it to everyone touched by this tragedy to continue moving through our grief toward healing, and there is still so much that we can do.

Every time we reminisce about those we have lost, we help their loved ones keep the memories alive. With every donation to the memorial scholarships, we honor those affected by the shooting. We help survivors deal with the impact of this tragedy when we talk about the mental health toll that the shooting has taken and when we work to decrease the stigma around mental health issues.

I have consistently worked to expand treatment options for mental health and substance use issues, and I will keep pushing in the Senate to support life-changing care for those facing mental health challenges.

We make it better when we advocate for commonsense laws to prevent gun violence as well, like the ones we have passed in Nevada.

It is unbelievable that I am standing here on the Senate floor 4 years after I first spoke about this tragedy and that we still have not been able to pass background checks and commonsense gun safety measures.

The majority of Americans are with us. We need to act because Las Vegas deserves it and so do communities all across the Nation. We cannot continue to stand by as mass attacks and shootings take a tragic toll all over the United States.

To the people of Las Vegas who continue to grapple with the pain we experienced on that day, know that I am with you. We will continue to work to create a permanent memorial at the site of the shooting to be a tangible reminder of what we know; that even in the darkest times—especially in the darkest times—we can come together to help one another and we can make a difference.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

NOMINATION OF TRACY STONE-MANNING

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, from Utah's red rock canyons to our alpine meadows, from the sprawling salt flats to the towering mountain peaks, it is hard to overstate the beauty of Utah's majestic landscapes.

So much about being a Utahn is our connection to and care for our land. These values have been engrained in our culture since the pioneers found refuge here in 1847. We take great pride in the fact that folks from all over the country and all over the world travel to our State to experience these rich and diverse landscapes.

Utah has nearly the highest percentage of its land owned by the Federal Government—nearly two-thirds of our 52 million acres. And of that Federal land, more than 23 million acres is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

This land has been cared for and used by Utahns for generations—recreationists and sportsmen who take advantage of the access to hike, hunt, mountain bike, ATV, and camp; the ranchers who graze their livestock to provide our food and fiber; the communities that rely on the oil and gas development in the Basin or the coal mines and powerplants to provide more than 70 percent of our electricity; individuals interested in exploring the cultural anthropology of our land; and simply the residents who look to our open spaces for solitude.

Utahns deserve and demand that our public lands be managed by someone they can trust. It is quite obvious that the President's nominee for the Director of Bureau of Land Management, Tracy Stone-Manning, is not worthy of our trust.

Ms. Stone-Manning's history of aiding ecoterrorism is extremely troubling and alone should be disqualifying for the position to which she has been nominated. It would be like nominating Bernie Madoff to serve as Treasury Secretary.

For those who aren't familiar with tree spiking—an action with which Ms. Stone-Manning has been associated—let me offer a brief synopsis. Tree spiking involves hammering a metal or ceramic rod into a tree trunk. Loggers could be seriously harmed or even killed when they cut into the trunk of a tree that has been spiked. And the same goes for sawmill operators who are processing the log in the mill. Ecoterrorists who engage in tree spiking are willing to cause the gruesome injury or death of hard-working Americans who are simply trying to provide for their families.

But it is not only her efforts assisting ecoterrorists that are of concern. Ms. Stone-Manning's blatant dishonesty about being investigated over a tree-spiking incident to the Senate should disqualify her serving as BLM Director.

I take my constitutional duty to provide advice and consent with regard to Presidential nominees very seriously, as we all do. And with limited exception, I believe Presidents, regardless of party, should be able to put into place qualified individuals to lead their team. I have supported several of President Biden's nominees even though I have disagreed with them on particular policy issues because I believe they were basically qualified for the position to which they had been nominated.

Simply put, however, Tracy Stone-Manning's past involvement in ecoterrorism and her attempt to conceal that participation before the Senate make her unfit to serve as Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

I will be opposing her nomination and urge my Democratic friends—especially those who represent States with large amounts of Federal land—to oppose her nomination as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, back in 1987, a 23-year-old mill worker named George Alexander struck a tree spike—a tree spike like this one—in the log that he was processing. His sawblade shattered, and it caused a wound

stretching from his eye all the way down to his chin. His teeth were smashed, and his jaw was brutally dashed in half. The incident made national news.

Just 2 years later, Tracy Stone-Manning rented a typewriter to disguise her identity. She then typed and sent a letter to the U.S. Forest Service on behalf of an ecoterrorist group. She conspired to spike trees with spikes just like this one—hundreds and hundreds of pounds of spikes just like this one. In so doing, endangered the lives of foresters, of loggers, and of firefighters. She ended the letter with the following words:

You bastards go in there anyway and a lot of people could get hurt.

Unfortunately, it wasn't until after her nomination hearing that we learned of her work with the ecoterrorist organization EarthFirst!. It wasn't until after her hearing that we learned that she had been issued a target letter by a Federal grand jury and had hired an attorney to negotiate an immunity deal prior to testifying in the tree-spiking case.

It wasn't until after her hearing that we read her words in a newspaper saying that she ''could have been charged with conspiracy were it not for her agreement with the U.S. attorney.'' It wasn't until after her hearing that we learned that she was compelled by that same Federal grand jury to submit fingerprints, writing samples, and hair samples.

Now, beyond her involvement with the ecoterrorist group, since her hearing, we learned of public statements she made just months ago calling for homes to burn in forest fires. We learned of statements she made saying grazing is destroying the West and calling for population control measures and even labeling children as environmental hazards.

After all of this, a White House official called her nomination a ''massive vetting failure.'' It was that, but it is so much worse than that. She was and is a radical. She supported a criminal conspiracy to engage in ecoterrorism.

Our committee asked her if she had ever been the subject of a criminal investigation. She, in a sworn statement, lied. Our committee never had the opportunity to ask her about these shameful acts. Her past actions, her positions, her statements, and her goals would each, individually, disqualify her from service. But combined, they make her a, frankly, offensive candidate to the countless people in Utah and throughout the West and beyond who rely on Bureau of Land Management cooperation for their livelihoods and for their way of life.

Now, inexplicably, President Biden has not withdrawn this nomination, though Ms. Stone-Manning has seemingly gone into hiding. She has left unanswered dozens of questions formally posed to her by me and by my colleagues. If confirmed, she will lack the credibility with constituents throughout the Nation that she would otherwise need to perform this job. She just won't have it. And any accomplishments made by the Biden administration to steward our lands will be overshadowed by her specter of deceit.

The Bureau of Land Management controls 42 percent of the land in Utah. In fact, the BLM controls more land in Utah than Utahns do—a lot more.

So I speak for a lot of people back home today, people who are insulted by President Biden's nomination of Tracy Stone-Manning to run the Bureau of Land Management. Her confirmation would be bad for Utah, bad for the Bureau of Land Management, and bad for honesty and accountability in government.

Needless to say, she will not receive my vote. It defies logic, reason, and the greatest traditions of this body to think that we would confirm her today. I urge my colleagues to reject this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

ROUTE 91 HARVEST FESTIVAL SHOOTING ANNIVERSARY

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the memories of the lives that were lost in Las Vegas on October 1, 2017. Four years ago tomorrow, the Las Vegas community experienced tragedy on an unprecedented scale.

Tens of thousands of people gathered that night for a country music festival. They were there to have fun, to dance, and to enjoy a concert with family and friends. That night, the fun quickly turned to terror when gunfire erupted, taking 60 innocent souls and injuring hundreds and hundreds more. In just 10 minutes—10 minutes—dozens of lives were cut short and so many more were forever changed.

These victims were friends and family, brothers and sisters, parents and children, and that night, they were taken from us. The people that survived and the loved ones that didn't are still grieving, still feeling that loss with every passing holiday, every passing birthday, every single day their lives are forever changed.

Nevada will always feel that loss too. This was the worst mass shooting in American history, and it happened in our State.

But I know our community is strong. We are resilient, and in our darkest hour—and in the days and weeks and months and now even years after—we remain united. We remain Vegas Strong.

We are united in our grief for those we lost but also in our admiration for those who helped save lives and support others that night: heroic law enforcement officers and first responders, everyday citizens who ran toward the danger—they ran toward the danger to help others—and countless Nevadans who waited in line to donate blood and help people who were displaced in the chaotic aftermath of the shooting.

As we reflect on the 4 years since this horrific event, I stand here today—I stand here today to honor the heroes who put themselves in harm's way to save others. I stand here today to honor those who were injured physically, psychologically, and emotionally, especially those who are still fighting to recover. Know that we are with you now and always. And I stand here today to honor those who lost their lives. They will never ever be forgotten. May their memories be a blessing. And in their memory, we are resilient. In their honor, we are strong. We are Vegas Strong.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, first of all, I ask permission to use an item to demonstrate in the speech that I am going to give, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF TRACY STONE-MANNING

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, fellow Senators, and the American public, I rise today to underscore a travesty that is about to take place here in about an hour on the floor of the U.S. Senate. I am talking about the BLM matter, the Bureau of Land Management matter, the nominee the President of the United States has made to run the Bureau of Land Management as the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. That person is Tracy Stone-Manning.

I think the facts have pretty well been laid out already in the media. At the same time, there is tremendous outrage, I can tell you, amongst not only BLM employees but among the people who earn their living and recreate on the millions of acres of BLM. It is incredible, it is astonishing, and it is an embarrassment for this administration to nominate a person who is an ecoterrorist and a person who has perjured themselves before the committee that she appeared before on her confirmation and, in addition to that, has espoused a ''let it burn'' philosophy for people's homes that she will take an oath to defend if she becomes head of the BLM, which I believe she is going to before the Sun goes down today.

It is amazing to me that the administration would put this person in this position. There are 330 million people in America. Almost every single one of those people, including some high school kids, could do this substantially better than she could and would not tarnish the name of the BLM, which is going to happen when she is confirmed as the Director of the BLM.

So what did she do? Well, she engaged in acts of ecoterrorism. She engaged in a conspiracy to kill other people. She engaged in acts with Earth First! that put her squarely in the target of the U.S. Government, along with her cohorts with whom she lived in a house in Montana at the time. But she got off the hook. She didn't get prosecuted because she turned on the others and turned state's evidence. She hired an attorney, and that attorney

negotiated with the U.S. attorney there, and she wound up testifying against the others, so she wasn't convicted. Nonetheless, she was as deeply involved in this as they were.

Let me read for you a letter that she wrote. She admits to writing this letter:

To whom it may concern, this letter is being sent to notify you that the Post Office Sale in Idaho has been spiked heavily.

The post office sale was a Forest Service sale of standing timber in the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho. She writes this letter regarding that.

The reasoning for this action is that this piece of land is very special to the earth. It is home to the Elk, Deer, Mountain Lions, Birds, and especially the Trees.

She is absolutely correct on that.

The next paragraph describes what she did.

The project required that eleven of us—

Most of whom lived in that house in Montana—

spend nine days in God awful weather conditions spiking trees. We unloaded a total of five hundred pounds of spikes measuring 8 to 10 inches in length.

For people who don't understand what spiking trees is, and most people in America wouldn't, you think, how could it be harmful in going out and putting a spike in a tree?

This is a spike. It is not a particularly large one, but it doesn't take a particularly large one. What they do is they drive this item into a tree. They drive it in far enough that you can't see it. It then stands there until some unsuspecting logger comes along and cuts the tree down. That logger could be injured, but it is unlikely they will be, but they could be because of the hidden spike that was in the tree.

The tree is then, after it is cut down, cut into length—usually 16 foot—put onto a truck, and hauled to the mill. Once it gets to the mill, it is put in a millpond. It is then pushed eventually into the mill, and when it enters the mill, it goes on a carriage, and the carriage carries it to a saw. The saw may move back and forth, cutting the wood that is on this log in the carriage, or more likely, the carriage itself will move against the moving saw.

There are a couple kinds of saws. One is a circular saw. It could be 5 feet. Depending on the size of the mill, it could 5 feet, 6 feet, 10 feet. But in today's world, more often than not, it is a bandsaw. A bandsaw is a piece of metal stripping that is a quarter-inch thick or so and probably a couple inches wide with teeth, and it circulates in the mill between the first floor, the second floor, even the third floor. As the carriage hits it, it then saws the log into boards.

All is well unless there is one of these in the log. What happens when that saw hits this item in the log? In the best description I can give you, it is much like a hand grenade going off, except that there is no fire explosion, but there is just as much shrapnel that goes out of this at a speed that is very, very fast because all of the moving parts are moving very fast. And what does it do? It kills, and it injures log workers who are right there on the floor.

These are innocent people. They are people who are working to make a living for themselves, for their families, for their children. They are people who go to work in the morning and do not come home because someone knowingly, intentionally, maliciously, with a black and an abandoned heart, stuck one of these in the tree. That is the only reason you put one of these in a tree, is to kill and maim fellow human beings who are absolutely innocent and who have done nothing wrong.

She was involved in this. This person whom the administration wants to run the Bureau of Land Management, which manages millions of acres, the largest tracts of land in the United States of America—they want to put this woman in charge of this Agency. They sell timber all the time. She will be in charge of that. There is no need for this woman to be in charge of this Agency. There are plenty of people who could do this.

Today, in the Clearwater National Forest, those trees are still there. Some of them will be there for 100 or more years. It is very possible one of these is going to kill somebody working in one of the mills at some point in time after all of us are dead and gone.

They will ask at that time: How did this happen?

They will say: Well, a woman who eventually became head of the BLM was involved in putting these spikes in these trees here.

People will shake their heads and say: What were those people thinking? That is shameful. It is despicable.

Yet that is what is about to happen here.

Now, that was a while ago that this happened, but what has happened recently?

She will be in charge of firefighting. Firefighting is absolutely critical on public lands in the West. We need it on Forest Service land; we need it on Bureau of Land Management land. But, like I said, she has embraced the idea that letting fires burn and burning down the houses that are in the interface zones is perfectly fine.

How do we know this? It is in writing. It is absolutely in writing. There was an article written, fortuitously, by her husband in 2018 but which she embraced on September 15, 2020, in a tweet, and I will get to the tweet in a minute. But this is the view that her husband takes of what should happen to houses—perfectly innocent people's houses—that are built near public lands. The idea is, let it burn.

He says:

But the federal government then needs to make fighting wildfires—a social process—subject to a social contract. Perhaps the feds should commit themselves to refusing to send in the troops to any county that has not taken such measures. Perhaps the solution to houses in the interface is to let them burn.

He says:

There's a rude and satisfying justice in burning down the house of someone who builds in the forest.

She embraced this. Just a little over a year ago, she put out a tweet and said:

Not a bad time to revisit this piece from my husband, Richard Manning, from two years ago. [This is a] clarion call.

''Let them burn,'' she says; a clarion call to let people's homes burn.

She put that out on September 15, 2020, just a little over a year ago. This is the person we are going to confirm to fight fires and protect people's homes in the West.

All of us in the West live relatively close to the interface zones, and many people, millions of people, live in the interface zones. She is saying it is a clarion call to let them burn, and, indeed, they will get a rude and satisfying justice in burning down the houses that were built in the interface zone.

You can't make this stuff up. If someone wrote a book about this, someone would toss it and say: That is too ridiculous. This could never happen.

This is the woman this U.S. Senate is going to confirm on a straight party-line vote in about an hour here.

So she comes before the committee, and although we didn't have all of the facts at the time, as has been alluded to by my colleagues here, we were aware that she had attachments to ecoterrorist groups. So some questions were put to her, and as always happens before the committee, they are required to be signed under oath, which she did, and she was asked whether or not she had ever been arrested or charged or been the target of an investigation involving spiking. She says—now under oath after solemnly swearing to tell the truth—''No, I have never been arrested or charged, and to my knowledge, I have never been the target of such an investigation.''

She hired an attorney to negotiate with the U.S. attorney because she was a target of the investigation, had received a target letter, and had been told she was a target of that.

What are we doing here? How in the world can somebody come before a committee, take an oath that they would tell the truth, and then flat lie?

She was also asked: Did you have personal knowledge of—did you have personal knowledge of—participate in, or in any way, directly or indirectly, support activities associated with the spiking of trees in Idaho's Clearwater National Forest on March 29, 1989?

We read the letter she wrote where she admitted that she was involved in that.

Her answer to that: ''I had no involvement in the spiking of trees.'' Under oath, she said that. We know otherwise.

She said, ''Eleven of us [spent] nine days in God awful weather conditions

spiking trees,'' and she under oath says, ''No.''

Next question: Did you have personal knowledge of, participate in, or in any way, directly or indirectly, support activities associated with the spiking of trees in any forest during your lifetime?

Answer: ''No.''

We know better. She admitted to signing this letter where she fessed up to it.

Well, look, I know I am not going to talk the Democrats out of confirming her. I can tell you that this is a shameful, shameful thing for the administration to do. It is a shameful thing for my friends in the majority to confirm her.

What I can tell you is, when she comes before the committee that we sit on, where we have oversight of the BLM—and we have the Director in regularly because we have oversight responsibility—how will we believe one word she says when she has already perjured herself?

This is wrong. It is a shameful moment for this administration. I can tell you the employees of the Bureau of Land Management are going to have a very difficult time working under a person who is an ecoterrorist and who is a perjurer. She should not be confirmed.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). The Senator from Wyoming.

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I rise today to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Idaho and the gentleman from Utah, who just spoke about one of the most egregious nominations to ever receive a vote on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

I am speaking of President Biden's nomination of Tracy Stone-Manning to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

I have been here in Washington, DC, for close to a decade now, and I know that oftentimes it feels there are few things that unite us as Democrats and Republicans. I would have hoped that just one of those things that would have united us would be opposition to ecoterrorism; and yet, in about an hour, the Senate will be voting to confirm a known ecoterrorist collaborator to lead one of the most consequential land management agencies.

I am flabbergasted. I am aghast. I am horrified. This is a solemn, bad day for land management in the United States.

Here we are, $28 trillion-plus in debt—28 trillion-plus in debt. Inflation is threatening every single American. We have a global pandemic, a major crisis at our southern border, a massive government expansion, and debt ceiling debate, and Senate Democrats want to put an ecoterrorist collaborator to manage one of the biggest land management agencies in the United States.

The Bureau of Land Management administers about 245 million acres of land. It manages 18.4 million acres of public land surface in my State and nearly 43 million acres of Federal mineral estate in my home State of Wyoming.

As is required by law, the Bureau of Land Management operates under a multiple-use mandate that balances recreation needs, energy development, grazing, conservation, mining, wildlife habitat, and more. Leading this Agency requires someone who is balanced and committed to supporting this multiple-use mandate. It is the law that governs the Bureau of Land Management.

Do we have that in Ms. Stone-Manning?

As reported by the Washington Post, of all places, Ms. Stone-Manning was a spokeswoman for Earth First!, the group responsible for the ecoterrorist tree spiking spoken of by Mr. RISCH and Mr. LEE moments ago in Idaho's Clearwater National Forests.

So what is the motto for the group for which Ms. Stone-Manning served as a mouthpiece?

Here it is: ''No compromise in the defense of Mother Earth.''

No compromise. None. And yet we are supposed to trust that Ms. Stone-Manning will compromise on the inevitable conflicts that will come before her as BLM Director, the requirement that she balance the interests on use of BLM land?

For President Biden and my Senate colleagues across the aisle, do you really want your names associated with a ''no compromise'' mouthpiece of a convicted ecoterrorist organization; someone who lied under oath to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee?

In her testimony, she lied under oath. Someone who has advocated for population control as a means to save the environment; someone who has written that grazing is ''destroying the West.''

Now, pair that remark with what you just heard from Senator RISCH. Senator RISCH says: She and her husband want those houses in the interface with the forest to burn.

What prevents them from burning?

It is grazing. Grazing done right helps keep the forest floor and the grasses from igniting conflagrations. Grazing is good for the West, yet she has written that grazing destroys the West. Grazing is one of the elements of multiple use.

Does that mean that she is going to use her position to try to eliminate grazing in the West?

That would add to catastrophic fires. That would add to carbon emissions from these monster fires that we are having.

Management requires land management. That is why it is called the Bureau of Land Management. It is not the bureau of land let it be, let it burn, let it rot, let it be ignored. It is the Bureau of Land Management, with a multiple-use mandate.

Ms. Manning is wholly unqualified to serve in this position—absolutely unqualified.

I urge President Biden to withdraw her nomination before 7:00 tonight, and for Senate Democrats to join us in saying no to this nominee. This nominee is an insult to the American West.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be able to use a prop on the Senate floor, a tree spike.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, you see some of my colleagues are down here. We are a little bit fired up. Right? And this is not some kind of partisan game. We are fired up for a reason—that the U.S. Senate is getting ready to confirm a nominee who has no business being even considered on the Senate floor. No business being considered on the Senate floor.

And with all due respect to my colleague from Montana, this isn't—what did he say—attacks against somebody. These are facts that we are going to talk about. These are facts—someone who is still continuing to not even tell the truth about her past as a violent ecoterrorist.

Now, look, we know this administration has put forth far-left individuals. I am going to talk about a few. But to put forward a far-left, violent nominee—I think we all should recognize—is kind of a bridge too far for the U.S. Senate.

But that is happening right now, and I am really hopeful that at least some of my Democratic colleagues, at the last minute, will go: Maybe we shouldn't do this. Maybe we shouldn't set this standard.

So I have been on the floor a number of times talking about Tracy Stone-Manning's nomination. It is actually the first time in my Senate career that I asked the President to withdraw a nominee, and for good reasons—because of all the things you have heard from my colleagues from Wyoming, Idaho; colleagues from mostly Western States.

And I am going to ask my Democratic colleagues from Western States: Do you really want to set this precedent? How are you going to go home and tell people who harvest timber legally for a living that you were good to go with this; good to go with someone who put hundreds of these kinds of tree spikes in trees for people—our fellow Americans—to get hurt?

But that is what we are seeing right here.

You know, I think that maybe the Biden administration, after I and many others requested that they withdraw this nominee, that maybe they thought: Well, look. With all the noise going on around here—a reckless $3½ trillion tax-and-spend extravaganza, the botched Afghanistan withdrawal, the crisis on the southern border, inflation going through the roof, the price at the pump hurting working families in my State and those across America,

the shutdown of the energy sector unilaterally and then going begging Russia and Iran for more oil that they can import to the United States—I mean, you can't make this stuff up.

But I think the Biden administration thought, with all this chaos that they are creating, maybe nobody will notice Tracy Stone-Manning's confirmation process and vote.

Well, they are wrong. As you see here, there are some really strong feelings about this nominee—a past ecoterrorist; a member of Earth First!, an extreme group that performed violent acts as part of their platform for getting attention in America.

In fact, she is so extreme that the Director of BLM from the Obama-Biden administration, Bob Abbey, made a statement saying that if her violent ecoterrorist past activities were true—and they were. They were. I am going to talk about them. Senator RISCH has already talked about them; Senator BARRASSO has; Senator LUMMIS has—if these were true, then President Obama's BLM Director said she does not deserve the job.

So this isn't just Republicans. This is the former Democrat Director of the Agency that we are going to vote on that she wants to lead.

So before I talk a little bit more about her—and I know we have had a number of Senators do it—I want to make another point.

The reason I have been down here so much, focused on this nominee, is that BLM to some states—heck, if you live in Connecticut, probably nobody knows what that is. But the Bureau of Land Management in my State is one of the most powerful Federal Agencies there is in the great State of Alaska.

The Alaska BLM manages more surface and subsurface acres in my State than in any other State in the country, by far.

The BLM Director in Alaska is our landlord, and I don't want an ecoterrorist as my State's landlord, and neither do my constituents.

Let me give you some numbers. The BLM manager in Alaska manages over 70 million surface acres of land and 220 million subsurface acres of land in Alaska.

A little context: That is the equivalent land of about one-fifth of the entire lower 48. Do you see why this is really important to me and my constituents? Most States can't even comprehend land that size. One-fifth of the lower 48 of the United States of America is about the amount of land BLM manages just in my State. This is a huge amount of land, and, of course, by definition, a huge amount of power that this Federal Agency has over the people I am privileged to represent—their work, their jobs, their hunting activities, their subsistence activities. And that is why I have been down here talking about this nominee.

I know to some in East Coast States—forget it. We don't know who she is. No power. She doesn't have any power over New Jersey or some of these other small States on the East Coast.

But in my State, massive power, and it is imperative that the Director of this Agency, the Bureau of Land Management, with so much power and so much control over the future of Alaska and its economic opportunity for working families, that the manager of BLM be trustworthy, be honest, be fair-minded, beyond reproach, and certainly not someone who was involved in ecoterrorism earlier in their career.

Is that too much to ask, my colleagues in the Senate?

What we know about Tracy Stone-Manning is, she is none of these things. She hasn't been trustworthy with the Senate, fairminded.

Well, let's go back to a little bit of her background because people need to know this. People need to know this. My colleagues have already done a good job, but I hope the American people are watching this. She was not only a member of Earth First!, a radical far-left group that has engaged repeatedly in what is defined as ecoterrorism, she, herself, was complicit in putting metal spikes—see this—big, thick, metal spikes, by the hundreds, in trees that were meant either to hurt or gravely injure American citizens who were legally harvesting trees.

We are OK with that, Senate Democrats? We are OK with that? Americans who were cutting down trees legally as part of their job to help their economy, to help their family, who were putting trees in saw mills legally. All the while, she and her buddies—comrades, I call them—were acting illegally, putting these spikes, by the hundreds, in trees.

This was a common technique—tree spiking is what it is called—developed by ecoterrorists in the 1980s and early nineties. Now, Ms. Manning's group, Earth First!, began in the 1980s by disaffected environmentalists who thought their movement wasn't radical enough: ''So how can we get more attention? Let's perpetrate violence against fellow Americans.'' That is how they could get more attention. Their slogan was ''No compromise in the defense of Mother Earth.'' In their view, ''no compromise'' meant destroying property, putting steel spikes in trees that could kill someone who harvested a tree. And they celebrated and even encouraged such actions. The group even put out a manual detailing tree spiking and instructions on how to do other sabotage activities: cutting down power lines, flattening tires, burning machinery—all directed at those who were trying to legally harvest trees.

David Foreman, the founder of Earth First!, described all these activities as ''fun.'' ''This is where [you] can have fun.''

Let me talk a little bit about ''fun.'' I have an article from the Washington Post during that time. They were talking about a tree-spiking incident, and I am going to quote from it:

> George Alexander, a third-generation mill worker, was just starting his shift at the Louisiana-Pacific lumber mill in Cloverdale, Calif., when the log that would alter his life rolled down his conveyor belt toward a high-speed saw.

Now, we have some of these saws in these mills in Alaska—not nearly as many as we used to have. They are huge. They are giant. They are the size of people. They spin at incredibly fast speeds with huge teeth. They are dangerous to work with normally. But when you put a steel spike in a tree that is going through a fastly spinning saw, you can imagine the explosion and the violence.

I will continue the article:

> It was May 1987, and Alexander was 23 [years old]. His job was to split logs. He was nearly three feet away when the log [he was working on] hit his saw and the [giant] saw exploded. One half of the blade [struck] . . . the log.

It exploded when it hit one of these.

> The other half hit Alexander in the [forehead, with the giant saw] tearing through his safety helmet . . . [tearing through his]face shield. His face was slashed from eye to chin. His teeth were smashed and his jaw was cut in half.

Good job, Earth First!—a fellow American, trying to kill a fellow American. These were the kind of activities that Tracy Stone-Manning once conspired in.

I wonder if that disturbs anybody?

I was up at our fish camp on the Yukon River this summer over the Fourth of July clearing some brush, trees, working a chain saw—a smaller chain saw—and I literally was thinking, ''Boy, I wonder what would happen if my chain saw hit one of these?''

It wouldn't have been good. So I think if you are not disturbed by this, you really should be.

So I know that some of my colleagues have already read the letter on the floor that she wrote, a profane, anonymous letter from this member of Earth First!, about the 500 pounds of tree spikes—500 pounds—hammered into trees in Idaho.

She rewrote the letter on a rented typewriter because, she later told a reporter, her fingerprints were all over it. So she didn't want to be caught. So, obviously, she knew she was engaging in criminal activity. She didn't just handwrite it; she typed it and then sent it to the FBI. Now, I know some of my colleagues have already read it. I am just going to notice a couple of highlights:

> This letter is being sent to notify you that the Post Office Sale in [the great State of] Idaho has been spiked heavily. . . .
>
> The project required that eleven of us spend nine days in God awful weather conditions spiking trees. We unloaded a total of 500 pounds of spikes measuring 8 to 10 inches in length. . . .

Five hundred pounds of these. That is a lot of spikes.

> The majority of trees were spiked within the first ten feet, but many, many others were spiked as high as a hundred and fifty feet.

Again, why would they go that high? That is not where you are going to cut

it down. So when it goes to the mill, you injure and kill the mill workers.

She goes on further.

Mr. President, I don't know if I am allowed to swear, but you can call me out if I am not supposed to:

P.S. You bastards go in there anyway and a lot of people could get hurt.

That is real nice.

Now, she kept quiet for many years on what she did. She later received immunity for her part in this tree spiking when prosecutors went after other members of Earth First!, and she testified about it. But in her narrative, she has always tried to portray herself as a victim.

She wasn't a victim.

The investigator of this disputes that characterization dramatically. The U.S. Forest Service Special Agent Michael Merkley described her as vulgar, antagonistic, and extremely anti-government. She was uncooperative.

It was also clear that only after she knew she was going to get in trouble that she began to cooperate. ''Let me be clear,'' Special Agent Merkley said recently, ''Ms. Stone-Manning only came forward after her attorney struck the immunity deal, and not before she was caught.''

In testimony to the Senate, she claimed that tree spiking was alleged.

It wasn't alleged.

And that it was never investigated.

That is not true. We know that is not true.

So that was recent.

So it is not just the tree spiking. She hasn't been honest, but she is still clearly a radical.

Let me give you another example. Her husband wrote an article for Harper's Magazine—Senator RISCH already talked about this—in 2018, claiming wildfires were a political issue and that such an issue should be solved by letting houses in forests burn.

Think about that.

Perhaps the solution to houses in the interface is to let them burn.

Those are his exact words. Now, look, that is her husband. We can't blame her for her husband's radical views.

But here is what she did. She weighed in herself in 2020—last year—retweeting the article and basically endorsing his views. Here is what she said:

Not a bad time to revisit this piece from my husband, Richard Manning, from two years ago. Clarion call . . . [on climate action].

So think about that.

So I was in charge of our lands in Alaska. We worked—including fighting wildfires—we worked really closely with the Federal Government, the State of Alaska, Federal officials, on fighting our wildfires. We have big wildfires in Alaska, always have had them, always will have them. Never ever, ever, in any time I was involved in issues relating to fighting wildfires, have I heard a State official or Federal official say, ''Hey, if there is a fire near a bunch of homes, let them burn.''

But do you see the problem? She is going to be in charge of that in Alaska.

''Let them burn.''

You know what our Federal firefighters do? They save structures. They save houses. They are very heroic.

''Let them burn,'' she said last year.

In a nutshell, this is potentially, if we don't stop this vote tonight, the new head of the BLM. She was a member of an ecoterrorist group who had a goal to actually threaten to hurt or actually hurt American citizens, hard-working Americans doing something legal. She has clearly been dishonest recently.

With all due respect to my colleague from Montana, these are not some kind of ad hominem attacks. These are facts.

Last year, she said: Hey, I agree with my husband's article. Let it burn. Let the homes burn in these wildfires.

That is not going to work in my State. She is going to head up an Agency with enormous power over my State and its future.

So, look, we have differences on issues of resource development, energy for America, certainly on issues of jobs. In my State, unfortunately, the Biden administration seems to, weekly, want to shut down resources just in Alaska. I think we are up to almost 20 Executive orders or related actions from this administration focused just on my State—to shut down jobs.

I gave a speech here a while ago asking, not the President of the Senate, the President of the United States: Can you imagine if a Republican administration came in and issued almost, who knows, 10, 15—it is hard to count—Executive orders shutting down Delaware's economy? What would you do, Mr. President, if you were a Senator? You would be furious.

Well, I am furious, and I am furious because we have got another radical who is going to be in charge of my State's future.

''Let it burn.'' Tree spikes.

But here we are, unfortunately, about to confirm this individual as the Director of BLM. But here's the thing I want to know. If you are a western Senator—say, Arizona, Nevada, California—good luck going home and explaining this to your constituents. Good luck with that.

I am going to just mention another nominee to speak about briefly. If Tracy Stone-Manning weren't radical enough, I would like to mention another Biden nominee from the far-left socialist fringe. This is Saule Omarova, who was nominated by the President to be Comptroller of the Currency.

So what does the Comptroller of Currency do?

It charters and regulates and supervises all national banks—another very serious position. Not a lot of Americans, you know, highlight this or think about it a lot. It is like BLM, but it is important and powerful. And you would think you would have somebody in that position who would understand or value and respect free markets in our financial system, particularly our banks.

Ms. Omarova doesn't value our system and doesn't seem to much like banks. She has other ideas. According to the Wall Street Journal today, they said that it might even make our colleague Senator SANDERS blush.

So who is Ms. Omarova?

First, she is a 1989 graduate in Moscow State University, where she received the Lenin Personal Academic Scholarship. Yeah, you heard me right. I am not talking Moscow, ID. I am talking the real Moscow in the Soviet Union. Let me say that again. A graduate of Moscow State University, where she received the Lenin Personal Academic Scholarship. You can't make this stuff up.

From her writings, it appears that she still significantly believes in what she learned at old Moscow U, particularly about our free market system and communism and socialism.

Here is what she tweeted in 2019—2019, 3 years ago—2 years ago: Until I came to the U.S., I couldn't imagine things like gender pay gap still existed in today's world. Say what you want about the old USSR, there was no gender pay gap there. Markets don't always know best.

That is a tweet 2 years ago: Say what you want about the old USSR, about Stalin and Lenin and the roughly 100 million people killed during their reigns. Say what you want about the old USSR, the famine, human degradation, about the ill-fated violent attempts to snuff out the flame of freedom and liberty all across the world. Say what you want about the old USSR, the gulags, pogroms. At least there is no gender gap. There is no food either, by the way; and there is no freedom.

So she is like: Hum, maybe I should clarify this.

So here is her clarification: I never claimed men and women were treated absolutely equal in every facet of the old Soviet Union, but people's salaries were set by the State in a gender-blind manner, and all women got very generous benefits, but those things are still a pipe dream in our American society.

Wow. That was her clarification. Oh, the golden days of the USSR, a mere pipe dream now. Her nostalgia for socialist communist regimes and policies doesn't end with pay disparities. She has advocated for expanding the Federal Reserve's mandate to include draconian controls over financial institutions, wages, and consumer bank deposits.

How would she do this?

Through ''a people's ledger, a national investment authority, a public interest council.''

Sounds like a modern-day version of the system set up by the Bolsheviks that I am sure she learned about at Moscow U. Plainly put, she is another radical who will have sweeping powers

over the institutions of our United States Government.

So I am going to conclude with this: If you are watching America, I hope you are seeing a theme here. The Biden administration, unfortunately with the help of some of my Senate Democratic colleagues, is trying to make us comfortable with far-left fringe radical appointments who will take over very significant posts in our government and will push us towards the path of socialism. They are pushing a radical left lurch for our country that the vast majority of Americans don't want.

Just look at what my colleagues are coming up with, with their $3½ trillion tax-and-spend bill written by the chairman of the Budget Committee, an avowed socialist. It is not an insult. That is a fact.

All this is being done with no hearings, no markups; the biggest social spending bill in decades with zero transparency. Even the House had a markup. But the Senate, once known as the most deliberative body in the world, is not having one hearing or one markup on a $3½ trillion reckless tax-and-spend bill.

But mainstream middle-class America does not want socialism, and they don't want far-left radicals to run our Federal Government. My Democratic colleagues keep thinking they can ram through this far-left agenda without anyone noticing, but the American people are noticing. The American people are wise, and they are already starting to feel the pain of the Biden administration's far-left, anti-energy, anti-capitalism agenda, especially at the pump.

They will remember which Senators are enabling this, and they will remember the Senators who have no problem voting for nominees who have a record of being part of organizations that sought to perpetrate violence against their fellow Americans.

I hope my Democratic colleagues have a change of heart and vote against Tracy Stone-[Spike]-Manning because our country and my State really don't need her in charge.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, there has been a lot of impassioned words about a nominee that we will have before us in just a matter of less than an hour, Tracy Stone-Manning. Know that I join my colleagues in the concerns that they have expressed, as we look to those individuals that we asked to take the helm of some of these very important Agencies—Agencies, as my colleague from Alaska has pointed out—that have extraordinary impact on the activities and the actions that go on in our State. We need to have only the highest caliber of men and women. And in what we have seen, the background that we have seen with this particular nominee, I would hope, would shock us all.

And so as we move forward with this nomination process and consider the impact to, again, not just an Agency, not just to a department, but the impact that then comes to our communities, our States, the people who we work for, it is only appropriate and fitting that we speak to the issues that we have learned of; we speak to the truth of the matter; and the truth of the matter is that this nominee is not an individual who should be in this position.

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

Mr. President, I did not come to the floor today to speak to this nomination. I have done it previously. I will be voting against her nomination in just a moment, but I came to the floor today because this is a day of special recognition, September 30. And I am joining colleagues and many people across our country and in Canada, who are coming together on what we are calling a National Day of Remembrance, to give voice to the thousands of Native children who tragically died in Indian boarding schools across America and in Canada and to acknowledge and support the thousands of Native children who survived but are perhaps still coping with intergenerational trauma from these experiences.

Today, we recognize and honor the lives lost of thousands of innocent Native children who died and remain lost to their communities and families in misattributed or unmarked graves across America and in Canada. We remember not only the children that were lost but not forgotten, but also the families, again, that are still impacted by this tragedy.

Supporters like myself are wearing orange today because of the story of one First Nation's boarding school survivor, Phyllis Webstad. Phyllis helped to elevate this issue by recounting her own boarding school experience in Canada. She was just 6 years old—6 years old. She was living with her grandmother when she was taken away to a residential Mission school.

You know, you think about what that means, to know that the child that is entrusted to you as the grandparent, that her education, the only education that she will be able to receive, will be away from the family, away from you at 6 years of age.

Her family didn't have a lot of money, but somehow, her grandmother managed to buy a new outfit for her to wear on the first day of school, and that outfit included a new shiny orange shirt that Phyllis had picked out for this occasion. And when that little girl arrived at school, excited for her first day, she was shocked to be stripped of her clothes and her new orange shirt and forced to wear a standard uniform. And it was that moment in time that would leave an indelible mark on a young girl that would later start a movement across nations to remind us how innocent Native children were truly stripped of their identities and made to feel as if they didn't matter—they just didn't matter.

The stories of those children who were taken from their families and sent away to these boarding schools need to be shared, and they need to be heard. And we collectively, as a country, need to support indigenous survivors in their healing journey.

Our Nation's history in the treatment of Native American people is not an easy one to tell. It is not easy to hear or to acknowledge, but our discomfort in sharing painful, collective history probably pales in comparison to the lived experience and the realities that so many Native people continue to face today.

For a long period of time, beginning with the enactment of the Civilization Act of March 3, 1819, there were thousands of Native American children who were taken from their families and taken from their communities, often forcibly removed. They were relocated to residential boarding schools. Some of the schools were perhaps closer to their home and some of those schools not so close to home and not so close to their families.

The Federal Government made attendance compulsory for all indigenous children. Some of the children were as young as just 3 or 4 years old. I find that just incomprehensible, really, that a toddler—a toddler—could be removed from their home and their parents.

While Indian boarding schools were in operation, many enrolled children were forced into manual labor. Some worked maintaining the schools that they were in, and a number of schools lent the children to nearby communities or surrounding States to work, and they worked as domestic servants. They may have worked as farm laborers and at factories.

While attending Indian boarding school, so many—so many—children were stripped of their Native identities and their culture. We have heard the stories. They were forbidden to speak in their traditional language. They were forbidden to practice their religious or their spiritual beliefs. They were forbidden to dress in traditional clothes, to wear their hair long or in braids. Native identity was replaced with a new identity that was viewed as being more acceptable to American society at that time. And by cutting a child's long hair, speaking to them only in English, dressing them in uniforms, shedding all parts of their indigenous cultures, our Federal Government really stole from these children their identities, who they are.

The stories are told—they are legendary in many places—stories told about when a child disobeyed the rules, they were often physically, verbally, mentally abused, sometimes placed in solitary confinement like a prisoner. It has been commonly reported that numerous Native children who attended the Indian boarding schools were abused both physically and sexually. Many children died while at the schools.

This is what remains unknown. We know that they died from exposure to

disease. We know that there were deaths due to accidents. There were many unexplained reasons—but the abuse that some suffered.

In recent months, we have seen shocking evidence of hundreds of unmarked graves of First Nations children who attended Canadian residential schools and were found at former schools in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Here in this country, the Department of the Interior has begun a comprehensive archival review of U.S. boarding schools that were here. This is going to be a very important and a very necessary investigation.

Mr. President, I want to share with you the story of one young Aleut girl from Alaska. She was an orphan. She was 17 years old when she died. She died on May 6, 1906. She was a student of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. This was a rural boarding school that is located in Pennsylvania.

Sophia Tetoff was Unangas, Aleut. She was one of the many children who were lent from the Carlisle School to live with and work for other White families. So keep in mind, when she left Alaska, she was 12 years old. She is 12 years old. She thinks she is going off to boarding school, she is going to get her education, and she is lent from the school to live and work for White families in that area.

Within her first year of being at Carlisle, Sophia would be placed with families in New Jersey, in Maryland, and in Pennsylvania, where she worked essentially as a servant. We don't know a lot of the details of those 5 years that Sophia spent at Carlisle, but what we do know is that after the near monthlong journey it took to get this young girl from her home village on St. Paul Island in the middle of the Bering Sea—think about that. You are 12 years old, and you are put on a ship, leaving your small village in the middle of the Bering Sea and crossing those waters to get over to the east coast—a monthlong journey, for a 12-year-old.

She spent the majority of her time living with various non-Native families, working as a servant, without her family or any familiarity to offer her any comfort.

It was during her last placement that she contracted tuberculosis. She was returned to the school—not returned home. She was returned to the school, where she died a year later, alone in a school hospital. She died alone, 4,000 miles from her home and her family.

This year, in July, Sophia's remains, along with the remains of nine Rosebud Sioux children, were repatriated from Carlisle, PA, back to their original homelands.

Sophia was returned home to St. Paul for her final burial and her forever resting place, surrounded by relatives and people who loved her, even though most had never known her.

It has been reported that Sophia was one of 188 students buried at Carlisle, and she was one of more than 100,000 Native children who were placed in an estimated 375 boarding schools across our country in an effort to assimilate Indian people.

So just let that kind of sink in for a moment here, the sheer number of young, young children who were taken from their parents, from their families, their Tribes, and their communities who would never return home. This is just—it is heartbreaking.

Carlisle was one of the first off-reservation, government-funded, assimilationist boarding schools that Native American children attended.

We often hear the name BG Richard Henry Pratt mentioned when we learn of some of the atrocities that came from Indian boarding school policies. Mr. Pratt was the founder of the Carlisle School, and he coined the phrase ''Kill the Indian, save the man.''

At that time in history, mainstream society largely believed that Native Americans were a problem that needed to be solved and regarded Indian people as almost less than human, savages who needed to be segregated or terminated. Pratt, however, was of another mind and believed in the noble cause of assimilating Native Americans, and his mission was to civilize Indians and assimilate them into mainstream American society. While Pratt may not have intended to be malevolent, the policies and practices that were carried out under his name and Federal mission tore thousands of Native families apart.

The impact of these actions authorized by our government upon Native American people and cultures is something that we never can truly make whole. In many respects, Native cultures were gutted by the impact and loss of Native children, and that is something that we as American people need to acknowledge, learn from, and reckon with in order to support Indian self-determination and healing.

In 1886, a government report about the progress of Indian boarding schools stated that isolating Native children from their families was the key. The report stated:

> If it be admitted that education affords the true solution to the Indian problem, then it must be admitted that the boarding school is the very key to the situation.

It went on to say:

> Only by complete isolation of the Indian child from his savage antecedents can he be satisfactorily educated.

It wouldn't be until a 1969 Kennedy report that found Indian education had failed and was a national tragedy that the Federal Government would look to begin improving Native American education policies. I think Samuel Torres, of the National Native American Boarding School Healing Coalition, said it well when he said:

> If we can't name the trauma, if we don't know the extent and scope of that trauma, we'll never heal from it.

So as we are looking to the future and continuing our mission of educating people about America's painful past treatment of so many Native American people, I would ask that you consider remembering the names of the children who were lost, like Sophia Tetoff, and start weaving the names of these innocent Native children into our collective memory.

If we are going to accurately account for our history and truly support indigenous people, we need to include Native children in this narrative towards healing—say their names, remember their Tribes, and acknowledge the survivors and the families who are still with us.

Mr. President, before I conclude, I want to mention that, to mark the significance of this day, I have introduced a concurrent resolution designating September 30, 2021, as a national day of remembrance for the Native American children who have died while attending a U.S. boarding school and to recognize and honor the survivors of Indian boarding schools and their families.

Now, my resolution is not meant to serve as a solution or an answer or even a long-overdue apology; it, instead, seeks to honor the lives of the many Native children who died in Indian boarding schools and to recognize, support, and honor the survivors and their families and acknowledge the grief and the trauma that our country created, we condoned, and we codified. So my resolution is meant to open a door to the conversation and congressional recognition of the atrocities that our government contributed to and the impact that it has had on so many.

I know we are approaching November. It is usually when we recognize National Native American Heritage Month, but I think it is important that we remember every day, not only today, all those who fought to be here, especially our first peoples in this country. I would encourage all to look at our resolution and support and recognize September 30 for all of the Native American children who died while attending an Indian boarding school or survived the experience and are living to tell about it.

We honor them, their Tribes, their parents, their families, and their communities.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

NOMINATION OF TRACY STONE-MANNING

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, the Senate is currently taking up a nominee to the Bureau of Land Management: Tracy Stone-Manning. There is a lot that I can say about Tracy Stone-Manning, but there are some key features that come out if you are going to deal with the Bureau of Land Management.

You walk into a leadership role where you have thousands of people working under you and around you, and you have care for the forests, and you have care for a lot of things that are running our environment.

This particular leader was involved, when she was in college, in a group that was gathering to be able to spike trees. She has admitted that she is the one who actually wrote the letter to be able to actually lay out what they had done, where they drove a spike into some trees, intentionally designed to be able to threaten loggers who would come through that area; that if they actually put a chain saw to that, there is a decent chance it would break the chain and it would come at the logger or that if they put that log in a sawmill, it would split the bandsaw and throw debris across all the workers who are there. To be clear, tree spiking is an act of ecoterrorism.

Now, this individual will be voted on by this body to lead the Bureau of Land Management. I wish I could say that was the only issue that was there, but as you read through her writings—she wrote multiple different things about dealing with environmental issues, but one of the things that were most painful to me to be able to read was a section that she wrote where she had a picture of a child, and in the picture of the child, it said: ''This is the greatest environmental threat that we face''—children. In her philosophy, the world has too many kids, and the way that we can protect the environment is to have fewer children in the world. I happen to think children are a blessing, not an environmental threat.

But this body is about to vote on putting Tracy Stone-Manning to lead the Bureau of Land Management.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Mr. President, I wish I could say that is the only issue that is actually moving right now. As I turn and look around the world, there are so many issues and things that are going on right now.

Turkey has actually announced that they are going to buy more Russian missiles. They are completely ignoring what is going on.

France is furious with the United States right now and feels like the United States stabbed them in the back in forming an alliance without them—withdrawing their Ambassador, which is the first they have done in centuries with the United States, because that is a broken relationship with France.

We have put sanctions on individuals. I wish I could tell you it was due to a Russian pipeline, but no—those sanctions were pulled. I wish I could tell you it was on Turkey for actually buying Russian surface-to-air missiles, but no—that hasn't been done. We have added sanctions onto the Attorney General of Guatemala. Attorney General Porras, they are saying, is corrupt, although she is actually trying to address corruption in her country.

I wish I could tell you that is even the only issue we are dealing with. In Afghanistan, the Taliban has now announced their new leader for the Taliban in Afghanistan, Mullah Muhammad Hassan, who is a U.N.-sanctioned individual. That is the transition to the new government that we are going to work with, where hundreds of Americans still remain because they were left behind.

In Iran, it doesn't get any better. In Iran, they just announced again that they are not going to allow the IAEA inspectors to be able to come in and to deal with cameras in the centrifuge sites. They continue to be able to stiff-arm the world and to say that is what they are going to do, and there seem to be no new consequences for Iran. But there is for the Attorney General of Guatemala, but not in other areas.

In the Armed Services Committee this week, the top brass for the United States made it very clear that they had recommended to the President leaving 2,500 troops in Afghanistan. When the President announced, ''No one ever told me that,'' the top leadership all said they made it clear.

I wish I could even tell you that is the only issue going on with the military right now, but many people don't know that President Biden, just a couple of weeks ago, fired every appointee from the Trump administration time period that President Trump put in for the Board of Visitors for all of our academies—the Naval Academy, West Point, Air Force—just cleared them all. It wasn't based on their qualifications; it was just if Trump appointed them, they are all bad—and cleared all of those appointees from every single academy board.

By the way, that has never been done by any President, ever. Just clear the deck. If Trump said they are good, they must be bad.

On the southern border, we all know full well what is happening in the chaos that is there, as we have now topped well over a million individuals that we have interdicted from over 100 different countries that have crossed our southwest border illegally. And the number, I would love to tell you, of those that have been allowed to able to come into the country, except DHS won't tell us that number for months.

Federal courts have stepped in and have told the Biden administration they have to reimpose the MPP process that President Trump put in that dramatically dropped the number of people coming to our southwest border illegally. The Federal courts instructed the Biden administration a month ago that they have to put that back in place. And so far, the Biden administration has said: We are thinking about it; we are examining it—and won't even release a timeline to be able to follow the Federal court.

Now, it is one thing for the Biden administration to be angry at Congress, but currently, they are ignoring a Federal court order. That is a whole different issue on our democracy.

Afghan evacuees have one set of standards to be able to come in; people on the southwest border have an entirely different set. And in the middle of it, there is an ongoing dialogue about vaccine mandates for every American. The President gave a speech and dropped a mandate and said: Everyone that works in a company that has 100 people or more has to get the vaccine. It is his requirement.

Now, he has yet to give the legal authority for that. In fact, they have yet to put out a single document from the Department of Labor. They just put a deadline date out there, and they are asking every company to be able to implement it simply based off his speech.

The President cannot just give a speech and mandate to the country what to do. That is not how a representative republic works, but yet that is what is happening. It is even more chaos among Federal workers and among Federal contractors because they did the same mandate to them. But, quite frankly, agency to agency, they are trying to figure out what do. And one agency handles it one way, and another agency is handling it completely different because no instructions have come down from the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of Management and Budget.

They have failed to be able to put out the most basic instructions, so there is chaos. And, literally, we—I have individuals that are Federal contractors saying: We are just not going to do Federal contracting anymore on this—or they can't complete a contract because so many people within their company have said: I am not going to take the vaccine. I have already had COVID. I have natural immunity. I am not going to do it.

Currently, the President has only given a speech. And whether it is the National Guard that only has 40 percent of the Guard vaccinated or whether it is in private companies, the chaos is running around the entire country. As people that are vaccinated like me encourage others to be vaccinated and say: I am glad that I have been vaccinated, and I am glad that I have the vaccine, others are saying: You know what, I am an American; why are you making me take this; why am I going to lose my job if I can't do this?

I have talked to union employees that work in Federal unions that are saying: Why isn't my union protecting me? My union seems to be capitulating instead of actually helping me, I thought my union was supposed to represent me. But yet union bosses are telling their union members: We are not going to listen to you this time; we are going to listen to the President instead of you as a union member.

And I have talked to quite a few that are really ticked off because this was not in their collective bargaining agreement. And they are wanting to know when their voice actually gets heard. I will tell you, I don't know when their voice actually gets heard because they have been locked out.

All of those things are happening all around the world. And on the other side of the building, they are working on fighting over an infrastructure bill

and a $3.5-trillion social welfare entitlement bill that they are working to be able to move through as the left and the uber-left fight about how much they can spend today. The $3.5-trillion bill that is out there has an enormous cost. But, quite frankly, the content of the bill is more dangerous than the cost.

I remember full well in the 1990s President Clinton standing in front of the Nation and saying: We are going to end welfare as we know it—and his statements about the welfare experiment that we have had for decades to be able to send cash payments out to individuals we now know doesn't work. We need to incentivize work. We need to incentivize individuals so that individuals are able to rise.

Shockingly, in this $3.5 trillion entitlement bill, they are literally going back to welfare as we once had it, rather than ending welfare as we know it. They are returning to just checks rather than encouraging jobs.

We have seen already what that looks like in our economy just this year when in March, April, May, June so many States had such a hard time hiring individuals because individuals were getting just enough money to be able to get by. And so employers were trying to hire people, but people are saying: As long as I can get by, I am just going to be able to get by.

And we watched company after company struggle to be able to actually bring staff on. We watched lots of restaurants cut their hours. We watched lots of stores cut their hours because they couldn't get enough staff. That is the plan for this $3.5-trillion bill: to cut more checks to more individuals, to make it even harder to be able to function in our economy.

And it is not just that; it is throughout the bill. They changed the way that the Affordable Care Act funding is even done. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation study that is tracking all of these changes, a family of two adults with a 5-year-old child with an annual income of $100,000 will now get $10,500 a year in additional subsidies. A family of $100,000, they are going to give an additional $10,500 per year.

That is not the only issue as well. Dramatic change in preschool entitlements, $450 billion they want to spend on this massive childcare and preschool entitlement program—and that all may sound great like we need do more. Why aren't they engaging in things like Head Start and some of the child development block grants? They are ignoring those to do an even bigger new program.

It is fascinating to me. In the budget documents they put out, they continue to attack the most basic issue of life. While they do childcare spending in one hand and say, We really want to help children, if you are a baby in the womb, you have no chance under their bill.

If you are a child that they can see, they want to do $450 billion in new entitlement programs. But if you are child in the womb, the bill is full of additional incentives to increase abortion in America and to do taxpayer-funded abortion in America.

I have to tell you, I saw a New York Times article just recently that had a line where they were talking about abortion and encouraging abortion, and they were talking about the new Texas law dealing with abortion and life. And they added into it, ''I think a majority of women are being sentenced to being parents''—''sentenced to being parents.'' How about welcoming a child and seeing them for who they are?

This bill includes a methane fee that will kill the oil and gas industry in my State and around the country. This bill includes a new clean electricity performance program, which will drive up the cost of electricity for every single American. If you think your electricity bill was expensive this summer, wait until the Clean Electricity Performance Program comes in and see how much your summer electricity bill is.

Oh, but don't worry: If you plug in your electric vehicle—if you are getting an electric vehicle, they are going to give you a $12,500-tax credit if you get an electric vehicle—if it is produced in a union shop, because apparently union shops are more carbon-friendly, I guess. They don't say that. There is no requirement for that.

It is not about a cleaner environment. It is just an extra perk to the unions on that and a shot to anyone who does production in a State that is nonunionized or a nonunion shop—$12,500 that they want to be able to pay towards an electric vehicle. And that is not just for some; that is for most every American would get that.

It includes massive new subsidies for solar and for wind, even though wind and solar can make money right now, but because it is so expensive to do the transmission lines from far distances, they are including massive new subsidies for that.

They create $3 billion for the Civilian Climate Corps to be able to pay young people to do climate activism all around the country, so those folks that are climate activists will actually be paid for with your tax dollars.

It includes what the Joint Committee on Taxation states that taxpayers—get this—at all income levels will see a tax increase under this bill—all income levels. Forty different tax hikes, over $2 trillion in tax increases that they have announced—it will cost zero dollars. We are going to spend $3.5 trillion, and it will have absolutely no cost, except that Joint Tax has already looked at it and said: All taxpayers will have a tax hit on this.

In addition to that, companies in the United States will have one of the highest tax rates in the entire world. Just basic economics: When you are trying to compete, do you want to have a lower price or a higher price? Just basic economics. If the United States is going to compete with China, should we have a lower tax rate than Communist China or a higher one?

According to this bill, the United States will have a higher tax rate than Communist China on our businesses. I don't know of anyone that thinks that is a good idea other than the folks that are voting to increase taxes dramatically on the American people.

And for folks that continue to say, Well, it is only on corporations, and they think it is Apple and Ford and Conoco, you know what?—when you talk about corporations, 1.4 million small businesses are organized as C corps. Over 84 percent of C corps have 20 employees or less. So if you think this is all about the big boys, oh, just wait.

Not only that, in their tax policy, they include new marriage penalties to disincentivize marriage in America—or if you get married and file jointly, you are going to pay more taxes.

It includes new enforcement from the IRS. Initially, it was a talk about $600. If you deposit or withdraw $600 from your bank account, then we are going to do new enforcement. That is going to have to get turned into the IRS. Then they changed it because they figured out people get nervous with that. So now, they are talking about if you do $10,000 of additions or subtractions in your bank account in a year, then we are going to track you.

Can I tell you, almost every American in their bank account puts in $10,000 in or out in the year. If you make $12,000 in a year and deposit a check in your bank account, you will be turned into the IRS with your transactions.

This is a new way to be able to harvest data from every single American and turn it over to the IRS that is leaking information like a sieve currently, as information is being leaked out from ProPublica to be able to just release Americans' tax returns. At the same time, my Democratic colleagues are saying, We want the IRS to have even more data.

And if you don't capitulate to the vaccine mandate, well, guess what, the $3.5-trillion new bill increases OSHA fines for you 10 times higher than what they used to be—10 times higher than what it used to be.

This is about caving to their will. Yeah, there are a lot of things in this bill, and I didn't even touch the hem of the garment on how many things are in it.

We need to be engaged as Americans. And we need to know what is actually being proposed by this body and by this President and to be able to see the results of that worldwide.

It is time for us to engage and to stay informed, and it is time for this body to consider, Is that really where the American people are? Is this really what the American people want? I can assure you, in Oklahoma, it is not.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for up to 15 minutes and allowed to use a prop; and that, when I finish, Senator TESTER be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF TRACY STONE-MANNING

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, the Senate should emphatically oppose the nomination of Tracy Stone-Manning to lead the Nation's Bureau of Land Management.

It is hard to believe, but she has colluded with ecoterrorists, plain and simple. She stonewalled a criminal investigation for years. She lied to the Senate, and she still holds radically dangerous views; and yet she is still the nominee of the President of the United States for this very important post. It is outrageous.

Let's begin with her ties to ecoterrorists. We worry about terrorism in this world and in this country. By her own admission in her court testimony, when she was in graduate school, she collaborated with ecoterrorists who had hammered hundreds of metal spikes into trees in a national forest. It was in Idaho.

Tree spiking involves hammering a metal rod, like this one, into a tree trunk. This can do serious damage. They put about 500 pounds of these in tree trunks in a national forest. If a logger or firefighter cuts this rod—you say, Why would a firefighter be there? They have chainsaws and they work to clear areas to try to fight fires, or a logger taking down trees—the saw will shatter, shrapnel will fly in every direction, and the user of that saw could become terribly injured or even killed. If a sawblade comes across a spike like this in a sawmill, the saw can explode. The results could be catastrophic to both life and limb.

Well, ecoterrorists who spike trees absolutely know what they are doing. It is always premeditated. Even the Washington Post has labeled tree spiking as one of the most vicious tactics of the ecoterrorists. That is what we are dealing with President Biden's nominee to be the Director of Bureau of Land Management.

You say: What is her connection to this horrible, horrible practice?

Well, she has admitted that she edited, typed, and then anonymously sent a threat letter to the U.S. Forest Service on behalf of known tree spikers. She and her Democrat defenders have claimed this letter was a warning so no one would get hurt. That is false.

Here are just a few quotes from the letter she typed and she mailed to the U.S. Forest Service:

> You bastards go in there anyway and a lot of people could get hurt.

And:

> I would be more than willing to pay you a dollar for the sale, but you would have to find me first and that could be your WORST nightmare.

Think about these lines. Think about what it must be like if you had received such a letter. She mailed this threatening letter to the target of the tree spiking—and that was the U.S. Forest Service—because she didn't want any trees in that area to be harvested.

She and her circle of friends were investigated for their involvement with this ecoterrorist network and the attack. She was subpoenaed. She had to give hair samples, palm sample, handwriting, fingerprint samples to investigators.

All this time, she knew who the tree spikers were. She could have gone to the authorities to identify them, but she refused, didn't cooperate with investigators. The lead investigator on the case wrote a letter to Chairman MANCHIN and to me after she had testified in the Senate to the Energy Committee, and he referred to her as the ''nastiest of the suspects.''

He also said she not only had knowledge of the plan to spike the trees with spikes like this, she was one of the planners. She was a ringleader. The lead investigator in the criminal case wrote:

> It became clear that Ms. Stone-Manning was an active member of the original group that planned the spiking of the Post Office timber sale.

Now, he wasn't the only one who said she knew about it in advance. In an interview recently, within the last couple of months, with the E&E News, one of the convicted tree spikers, one of those who went to jail for doing this, he also confirmed that Tracy Stone-Manning, the President's nominee to run the Bureau of Land Management, to be in charge of the national forests—that Tracy Stone-Manning knew of the plan to spike the trees well in advance. This was premeditated.

So who have we heard from?

We heard from the criminal who is in jail—went to jail. We heard from the cop who prosecuted the case. Both the cop and the criminal agree that she was involved and she knew about the plan to spike the trees.

According to the investigator's letter, Ms. Stone-Manning's lack of cooperation would set back the investigation for years. From 1990 until the end of 1992, the case went cold. Remember, she knew who spiked the trees. She was protecting the ecoterrorists' identities the entire time.

Eventually, Ms. Stone-Manning was identified, and she received an investigation target letter to let her know she was being targeted as part of the investigation. The lead investigator said she only agreed to testify after she was caught and after her lawyer negotiated an immunity deal to testify.

Her defenders have said she helped put the bad guys away. In fact, President Biden's nominee is one of the bad guys. She helped plan the tree spiking. She covered up the terrorist activity for years. She did not cooperate with the authorities, and she only testified after she was caught and received immunity.

After all of this, she lied to the Committee about the incident. On a sworn affidavit in her Committee questionnaire, she said she was not the target of any investigation. We know that is a lie. We know she received a letter that she was a target of the investigation.

She complained in the press about how degrading it was to be investigated. Then why did she tell us she was never investigated and told the press how bad it was and degrading to be investigated?

She also admitted to the press that she could have been charged with a crime if not for her immunity deal.

She also lied about her involvement in the tree spiking. I asked her directly:

> Did you have personal knowledge of, participate in, or in any way directly or indirectly support activities associated with the spiking of trees in any forest during your lifetime?

And she replied ''no.''

She sent their letter. She knew the plan in advance. She knew their identities, and she refused to tell the authorities.

How is that not supporting activities associated with ecoterrorism and tree spiking?

Finally, Senate Democrats are very quick to say this tree-spiking episode was decades ago, can't be relevant anymore, in spite of the fact that it is a Federal crime—as if collusion with terrorists is just a youthful indiscretion. But she lied this year when she came to testify to the U.S. Senate. She lied to our committee and she lied to this institution.

It is clear to me that her radical views have not changed. In September of 2020, 1 year ago, she tweeted an article written by her husband that calls—because she would be in charge of areas related to the forest—retweeted an article by her husband that calls for homes in forests to be left to burn during wildfires.

Senator SULLIVAN talked about the fires in Alaska. We have had fires in Wyoming. We have firefighters in there protecting structures and human life.

Her husband says: Let them burn.

Her husband wrote:

> There's a rude and satisfying justice in burning down the house of someone who builds in the forest.

''Rude and satisfying justice in burning down'' someone's home.

Tracy Stone-Manning isn't responsible for the views of her husband, but a year ago—not as graduate student decades ago—we are talking now, as wildfires burn across the country, she actually endorsed her husband's views on letting the houses burn. In a tweet, she called her husband's writing a ''clarion call.''

Well, clarion call, if you look it up, means a call to action.

As the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Tracy Stone-Manning would be in charge of firefighting operations on public lands. Yet her husband and the things she retweets say: Let it burn.

Apparently, she is comfortable leaving the houses and homes of our constituents in the Rocky Mountain West to burn because they built their homes in the forest. I have constituents who have homes in the forest. I am sure almost every Senator does. This tweet wasn't 30 years ago. This tweet was 1 year ago.

Who actually thinks her beliefs are different today?

Her views on firefighting are just the tip of the iceberg. In her graduate thesis, she actually argued that Americans need to have fewer children. You know why? Because she says children are a threat to the environment. She actually called children ''environmental hazards.''

Can you find the environmental hazard in this photo?

She told her readers to ''stop at one or two.''

She even made ads like this one to promote these ideas, the child as an environmental hazard. And she is the nominee of the President of the United States for an important position in this government.

She answered her own question by saying: Oh, yes, you can find the environmental hazard, ''that's right, it's the cute baby.''

This thesis isn't the only time she argued for human population control. In an essay in the High Country News, she said Americans were ''breeding our weapons'' in the war on the grizzly bear. She concludes that essay by saying: ''We should wage war on overpopulation.''

These are ideas you hear in communist China, not from the nominee to be the Director of the Bureau of Land Management in the United States.

Mr. President, there are many qualified Democrats who could run the Bureau of Land Management and do a fine job of it. We should reject this nomination, and the President can nominate someone else.

It is astonishing to me to see Democrats digging in to defend a proven liar, an ecoterrorist collaborator who still holds very dangerous and threatening beliefs.

Bob Abbey was the BLM Director under President Barack Obama. He said her actions ''should disqualify her'' from leading this important Agency. One Biden administration official admitted on NBC News her nomination was a ''massive vetting failure.'' So Obama's BLM Director said she should be disqualified—her actions should disqualify her—and a Biden administration official calls it a ''massive vetting failure.''

And when our Committee asked the Interior Secretary, Deb Haaland, about Stone-Manning's views, her response was: ''I didn't nominate her.''

Well, no, she didn't. The President of the United States did. This is clearly not a rousing endorsement coming from fellow Democrats—the White House, former BLM Director under President Obama, and now the Secretary of Interior.

If she is confirmed, Senate Democrats will be held wholly responsible. They should consider carefully if they want their name associated with Tracy Stone-Manning. Tracy Stone-Manning should never be the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

I strongly oppose her nomination. Every Republican—every Republican—strongly opposes her nomination, and Senate Democrats should do the same.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. I want to thank you, Mr. President, the fine Senator from Georgia, for the recognition.

Look, I have been listening to the debate here, or the conversation—however you want to say it—on the floor for the last hour and a half about Tracy Stone-Manning.

I will tell you that I take advice and consent that the United States has, and the Members of this body has, very seriously. That means not just picking up talking points the leadership might give you and reciting them back on the floor time and time and time again—which, by the way, I heard the same talking points time and time and time again for the last hour and a half. But it is to find out what is going on with this person because it is our duty to make sure there are good people in these Agencies.

I wish we had taken that same kind of thought with some of the folks President Trump put forth, but it seems, though, the rules have changed.

Now we are going to take a good woman—a good woman—the State of Montana knows well. In fact, she was vetted in the State of Montana. They said all these accusations have no merit. We are going to run her through the ringer here—character assassination like I have never seen before.

But let's be honest. What is this really about? Is this about Tracy Stone-Manning? No. This is about the Republicans in the Senate trying to make Joe Biden look bad. That is what this is about. Make no mistake about it—that is what this is about.

So let's get back to the issue at hand, and that is the person who has been nominated to run the BLM, Tracy Stone-Manning—somebody I have known for the last 25 years; somebody I have worked with for the last 20 years; somebody who, when she was on my staff, worked with the wood products industry, worked with recreation folks—worked with everybody out there—to write a bill on how we could better manage our national forests with Montana input.

She is somebody who lives by the statement ''You have two ears and one mouth; act accordingly.'' She is somebody who knows the value of collaboration. She is somebody who can listen, who can reason, and who knows our public lands and has recreated on our public lands for her entire life.

She is somebody who will run the BLM in a hell of a lot better way than this dude by the name of Pendley, who sat in that office, unconfirmed, for months after months after months in the previous administration, and nobody on the Republican side of the aisle said a thing about him. He is somebody who wanted to sell off our public lands, somebody who really didn't care about access to them.

But we have a person today we can confirm who can, once again, make the BLM the Agency it needs to be; somebody who understands multiple use; somebody who understands that the BLM needs to be run by a professional. Tracy Stone-Manning is a professional. I would encourage everybody to vote for her.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

VOTE ON STONE-MANNING NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Stone-Manning nomination?

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 401 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Hagerty	Romney
Braun	Hawley	Rounds
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cassidy	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Collins	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Kennedy	Shelby
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Cruz	Lummis	Tillis
Daines	Marshall	Toomey
Ernst	McConnell	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—5

Blackburn	Moran	Tuberville
Cornyn	Paul	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid

upon the table, and the President shall be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The majority leader.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on confirmation of the Meyer nomination occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, October 4, and that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AMERICANS ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, it is my understanding the Senate has received a message from the House of Representatives to accompany S. 1301.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 1301, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 402 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—43

Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Blunt	Grassley	Romney
Boozman	Hagerty	Rounds
Braun	Hawley	Sasse
Burr	Hoeven	Scott (FL)
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cramer	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Wicker
Daines	McConnell	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	
Fischer	Portman	

NOT VOTING—7

Blackburn	Moran	Tuberville
Cornyn	Paul	
Inhofe	Rubio	

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

IRON DOME

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, it was my intention to come to the floor to ask unanimous consent for a $1 billion replenishment for Iron Dome. We Democrats believe that this is incredibly important for the safety and security of the State of Israel, our ally.

Unfortunately, Senator PAUL, who has an amendment to my unanimous consent request, could not be here tonight, and, as a courtesy to him, we are postponing until Monday, but on Monday I intend to come to the floor and ask for that unanimous consent.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

DEBT LIMIT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I thank my colleague.

Mr. President, so a few moments ago, the Senate voted to proceed to go into the House message on the debt ceiling suspension until December of 2022. For the information of all, this vote will only require a majority threshold and is a necessary procedural step before cloture can be filed on the House-passed legislation.

Now, despite Republicans' twisted logic for wanting the debt limit to be addressed while actively blocking that from happening, the basic facts have not changed. The debt must be addressed; it will be addressed; and America cannot default.

We Democrats are not asking Republicans to vote with us. If they want to vote to stop checks from going to veterans and payments to Social Security recipients, they can do so. But what we are saying is simply the Republicans ought to get out of the way so Democrats can suspend the debt limit.

That is what Republicans have asked for. Leader MCCONNELL talked about that idea repeatedly on the floor over the last several weeks, and it is the best way to avoid financial catastrophe without endangering the American people.

PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AMERICANS ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the message from the House.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1301) entitled ''An Act to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans.'', do pass with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to concur in the House amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 3835

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to S. 1301 with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to concur in the House amendment to S. 1301 with an amendment numbered 3835.

The amendment (No. 3835) is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3836 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3835

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment No. 3836 to amendment No. 3835.

The amendment (No. 3836) is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''.

MOTION TO REFER WITH AMENDMENT NO. 3837

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to refer S. 1301 to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to refer S. 1301 to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment No. 3837.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 4 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3838 TO INSTRUCTIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment No. 3838 to the instructions of the motion to commit.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike ''4'' and insert ''5''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3839 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3838.

Mr. SCHUMER. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment No. 3839 to amendment No. 3838.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 1, strike ''5'' and insert ''6''.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 336.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Paloma Adams-Allen, of the District of Columbia, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 336, Paloma Adams-Allen, of the District of Columbia, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Charles E. Schumer, Robert Menendez, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Maria Cantwell, Sheldon Whitehouse, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Catherine Cortez Masto, Christopher A. Coons, Ron Wyden, Margaret Wood Hassan, Edward J. Markey, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Angus S. King, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 253.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Lauren J. King, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 253, Lauren J. King, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Richard J. Durbin, Charles E. Schumer, Christopher Murphy, Amy Klobuchar, Debbie Stabenow, Martin Heinrich, Edward J. Markey, Patty Murray, Tina Smith, Tammy Baldwin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Brian Schatz, Tim Kaine, Alex Padilla, Tammy Duckworth, Richard Blumenthal, Jacky Rosen.

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, September 30, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, October 5.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO ANNE SEARS

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, there is a lot going in the Senate, as we have been debating and voting on a number of things—important matters, no doubt—for the country. But that doesn't mean that we are going to forget other important matters that we regularly take up here in the Senate. And what I am talking about, of course, is the Alaskan of the Week.

Now, our pages are back, which is such great news. But you need to know this is one of the most exciting times in the Senate. Usually every Thursday I get an opportunity to come down here on the Senate floor and talk about somebody in Alaska who is making a difference.

In fact, we talked about a Gold Medal Olympic athlete just a couple of weeks ago, making a huge difference for Alaska, her community, the world, America. So we really enjoy this. We kind of have a cult following. But the pages really enjoy it because it is stories and adventure, all for the people who are doing wonderful things in my State.

This week, on the actual day of her retirement from a long and rewarding career with the Alaska State Troopers, our Alaskan of the Week is Anne Sears.

So before I talk about Anne and her extraordinary service to Alaska, about her being the first and only Alaskan Native female trooper, let me tell you a little bit about what is going on back home.

In Wasilla, AK, where Anne recently moved—she was actually born in Nome; we will talk about that—the temperature has been in the midforties, twenties at night. The sun rose today at 8 a.m., sets at 7:30 p.m. You know, it moves fast in Alaska. We have already had several pretty good size snowstorms. So winter is coming. Winter is coming—definitely coming to Alaska right now.

But let's get back to Anne. After decades of hard work as an Alaska State Trooper, it is time for Anne to settle into a new home, to rest, get some sleep, and think about her next steps—all of which she is planning on doing starting tomorrow because, today, she is retiring.

So Anne Sears—well, let's start with her mother Gladyce, who is from Nome. Gladyce actually left Nome for a little bit of time, moved to the lower 48. And among other things, Gladyce, Anne's mom, worked here in DC. She worked for Alaska Congressman Ralph Rivers.

Most people don't think we ever had any other Congressman but DON YOUNG because he has been there forever, but this was Congressman Ralph Rivers. And Gladyce, Anne's mom, met her husband Cary, Anne's father, who was an electrician in the Navy. But Cary and Gladyce decided to move back to Nome because they wanted to make sure Anne was going to be born in Nome, which she was.

So Gladyce, obviously, is a woman of ambition, and so was her daughter Anne. She passed that down to Anne. So after Anne was born and Cary, her father, left the Navy, he got a job as an electrician with the Federal Aviation Administration in Alaska, which took him and his family all around the State: Bethel, Kotzebue, Unalakleet—so many great villages in our rural part of Alaska.

Now, eventually, they settled in Juneau. And after high school, Anne got a job as a clerk for the Juneau Police Department. All through her younger years, she knew she wanted to do something to help people. But it wasn't until the tender age of 31 that her calling came.

As the clerk at the Juneau Police Department, she decided: Hey, I can do this.

So she took the test required to become a police officer. Of course, a woman of this intelligence passed with flying colors, and she was offered the job. On the first day of on-the-job-training, Anne was in a police car, speeding to a site where a woman was hurt. She got there. She helped that woman. And her desire, motivation, to be a police officer was cemented. She was hooked.

She met her future husband Jay at the police academy, and eventually, they became Alaska State Troopers as a couple—both of them working in rural Alaska together, where they had worked for over 15 years.

It didn't take Anne long to realize she was actually really good at her job. That is not being arrogant. She just knew.

''I could talk to people,'' she said. ''Not being big and being a woman, you've got to use your words [in this job].''

Anyone who has watched the reality show ''Alaska State Troopers''—now, there are a lot of Alaska reality shows, but anyone at home watching right now, if you have seen ''Alaska State Troopers,'' you will have seen Anne featured prominently in that series, and you will understand what she means when she talks about using her words. She is articulate. She is tough. She is firm. She is very clear, but she is also calming, which is what you need from a good officer. She is able to bring calm and ease to the most volatile situations and situations that can be extraordinarily challenging for our law enforcement officers.

Now, as some might have heard me talk about here on the floor, the hundreds of small, rural villages in the hub communities of rural Alaska are literally the spiritual and cultural soul of my State.

Like many areas across America, both urban and rural, rural Alaska also has many challenges. And one of them is that there is not enough public safety officers present in rural Alaska. We have dozens of communities with nothing—no sheriff, no police officer, no trooper, no VPSO—nothing.

It is a big issue. It is something I am certainly passionate about that we are all working on, more law enforcement presence in our rural communities. So being a law enforcement officer in rural Alaska, particularly in the hundreds of villages that don't have roads to get in and out of, can pose unique challenges. Anne has seen those challenges throughout her career.

What are some of those?

Well, first, you have to get to the village, especially if it doesn't even have an officer in the village when this is a crime or a challenge. That often requires flying in a single-engine plane to a remote place in a giant State, in tough weather. Then when you get there, you have to figure out where you need to go. Sometimes, there is no facilities, no jail, no holding cell, no place to take people—maybe one city office, at the most. And then you have to figure out how to get into those offices, which can be particularly challenging, particularly in the winter. When it is cold and dark, it might be 50 below zero with the wind howling.

So these are many, many of the challenges that Anne has dealt with. As she says: This is not ''NCIS'' or ''Law and Order.'' In rural Alaska, we have to do it all.

Indeed, as a trooper, she has played many roles: a protector, an enforcer, a trooper, a friend, a confidant, a social worker. And she loved it all, and she was really good at it. Here is what she said:

> It was the best job I could have ever had and the hardest job I could have ever had. But I couldn't have done it without my husband, Jay, my sons, Hunter and Zachery, and my brother, Perry.

Anne also credits the health aides and public safety officers, VPSOs, VPOs in these villages who have really, really important roles.

One of the most difficult aspects of her job was handling cases of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Now, I love my State. We are a great State. I come down on the floor once a week and brag about it with our Alaskan of the Week. But this is something we don't like to brag about in Alaska: the horrific problems we have with domestic violence, sexual assault, and the challenges that brings particularly with young people, too many people.

But she has been very focused on these issues. Anne teamed up with local health providers to go into high schools, to give presentations about these horrible crimes, and talk about why it is wrong—this kind of abuse—and to try to change the culture of our State, which we need to keep focused on.

She had groups and gatherings for parents too. She said mostly mothers would come and, heartbreakingly, almost inevitably tell stories of some of the victims and survivors of abuse that we have in our State. But she was undeterred.

She said: If I could just touch one child on these kinds of crimes, to help them, I know I made a difference.

Anne has made a difference—I would say a huge difference—for Alaska.

Here is what fellow Trooper Bryan Barlow said about Anne's service: ''Her legacy as a caring, compassionate, and dedicated trooper and investigator has without a doubt made our State''—the great State of Alaska—''a much safer place.''

James Cockrell, the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Public Safety, said that Anne's dedication to rural Alaska was an extraordinary asset to the department's mission to keep Alaskans safe.

As I have said, Anne was the first female Alaskan Native trooper, but I guarantee you, she will not be the last. She has proved a role model for so many, a true trailblazer, an example that we need in Alaska and so many people look up to.

Now, she hasn't decided what the future holds, but she is still young and still has the urge to help out. I have no doubt she is going to make a big impact in other places, helping Alaskans. For now, though—you can tell this is a tough job—I think she needs a little rest and some sleep.

So, thank you, Anne, for all you have done. Congratulations on your retirement today. From the Alaska State Troopers: Thank you for being an inspiration, an example to so many in our great State. And, of course, congratulations on being our Alaskan of the Week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 350 and 351; 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 Daryl W. Baldwin, of Ohio, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2024, and Genine Macks Fidler, of Florida, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2022.

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 Baldwin and Fidler nominations en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider Calendar No. 243, Melanie Anne Egorin, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services, and that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Melanie Anne Egorin, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Egorin nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all without intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination 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.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider Calendar No. 353, Thomas Andrew Monheim, of Virginia, to be Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Thomas Andrew Monheim, of Virginia, to be Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Monheim nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table without intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination 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.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, and 375; 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.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Erek L. Barron, of Maryland, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maryland for the term of four years; Nicholas W. Brown, of Washington, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington for the term of four years; Clifford D. Johnson, of Indiana, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana for the term of four years; Zachary A. Myers, of Maryland, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana for the term of four years; Trini E. Ross, of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of New York for the term of four years; and Vanessa Waldref, of Washington, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington for the term of four years?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 377 through 385, 388, 389, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, and Navy; 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:

NOMINATIONS

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Edward D. Casey

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Linda S. Hurry

The following Air National Guard of the United States office for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Carla D. Riner

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Max G. McCoy, Jr.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Richard G. Adams

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

Lt. Gen. Karsten S. Heckl

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, 1U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. David J. Julazadeh

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. Lance K. Landrum

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Matthew S. Reid

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be Major General

Brig. Gen. Jeffrey C. Coggin

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. Xavier T. Brunson

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Jeffrey S. Scheidt

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN961 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning Ingrid C. Kaat, and ending Genevieve N. Minzyk, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN962 AIR FORCE nomination of Angelica Hawrysiak, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN963 AIR FORCE nominations (176) beginning KATHERINE A. ABBOTT, and ending BANNER LEE SUE ZIMMERMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN964 AIR FORCE nominations (54) beginning JON R. ALEXANDER, and ending PETER H. YUSCKAT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN965 AIR FORCE nominations (29) beginning TIMOTHY JAMES ANDERSON, and ending CHAD M. WHITSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN966 AIR FORCE nominations (8) beginning BRAD C. BORDES, and ending RICHARD J. ZAVADIL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN967 AIR FORCE nomination of Sarah E. Isbill, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN1080 AIR FORCE nominations (11) beginning NICOLE MARIE BERMUDEZ BECK, and ending HERMES Y. SILVA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

IN THE ARMY

PN508 ARMY nominations (169) beginning DANIEL C. ALDER, and ending D016000, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN509 ARMY nominations (128) beginning ERIC R. ADAMS, and ending CHARLES R. ZIPPERER, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN510 ARMY nominations (108) beginning MICHELLE M. AGPALZA, and ending D015670, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN511 ARMY nominations (14) beginning THOMAS K. BRENTON, and ending D010918, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN968 ARMY nomination of Jose E. Santos-Martinez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN969 ARMY nomination of Donna J. Broussard, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN970 ARMY nomination of Stephen W. Chu, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN971 ARMY nomination of Jason R. Bradley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN972 ARMY nominations (2) beginning David W. Lewis, and ending Hugh D. West, III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN973 ARMY nominations (10) beginning PAUL E. BOCCIO, and ending DELPHIA C. RENO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN974 ARMY nominations (12) beginning DENNIS M. BISHOP, and ending SCOTT T. TREXLER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN975 ARMY nominations (2) beginning Philip N.R. Estes, and ending Roderick V. Mathis, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN976 ARMY nominations (7) beginning KIM R. CLIDAS, and ending BENJAMIN W. RILEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN977 ARMY nominations (29) beginning KELSY L. ABELL, and ending STEPHANIE P. TOWER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN978 ARMY nominations (86) beginning BRIAN J. AHERN, and ending BRYAN K. YU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN979 ARMY nominations (161) beginning ANTHONY W. ADAMS, and ending D016183, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN980 ARMY nominations (150) beginning MARJORIE ACSENVIL, and ending BE Y. YOO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN981 ARMY nomination of Malik J. Freeman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN982 ARMY nomination of Richard J.H. Gash, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN983 ARMY nomination of Lucretia C. Portwine, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN985 ARMY nomination of Shilo S. Velasquez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN986 ARMY nomination of Daniel E. Torres, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN987 ARMY nomination of Andrew Garcia, IV, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN988 ARMY nominations (5) beginning JAMES L. FUHRIMAN, and ending SCOTT C. VALLEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN989 ARMY nomination of Mercedes Murillo, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN990 ARMY nominations (9) beginning KATHRYN L. ADAMS, and ending KEVIN R. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN991 ARMY nominations (19) beginning JAMES E. ADKINS, JR., and ending JASON P. WELLS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN992 ARMY nominations (5) beginning DAVID J. ADAM, and ending CHESTER D. SHERMER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN993 ARMY nominations (3) beginning TRAVIS T. ELDER, and ending MARCUS D. WISNER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN994 ARMY nominations (2) beginning KAREN M. HANSEN, and ending KAREN F. WIGGINS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN1081 ARMY nomination of Bryan T. Jack, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1082 ARMY nomination of Marci J. Sam, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1083 ARMY nomination of Jennifer M.A. Bromm, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1084 ARMY nomination of Travis C. Carpenter, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1085 ARMY nomination of Michael C. Wallet, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1086 ARMY nomination of Shawn D. Wray, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1087 ARMY nomination of Jordan L. Woodburn, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1088 ARMY nomination of Corey M. James, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1089 ARMY nomination of David Melendez, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1090 ARMY nomination of John C. Boyle, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1091 ARMY nomination of Jennifer N. Pendleton, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1092 ARMY nomination of Kevin A. Poole, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1093 ARMY nomination of Daniel J. Carlson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1094 ARMY nomination of Dmitriy Kalantarov, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1100 ARMY nominations (5) beginning DAVID O. ANGLIN, and ending DOUGLAS W. MOORE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1101 ARMY nominations (63) beginning LITO D. AMANDE, and ending D016150, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1102 ARMY nominations (2) beginning Daniel C. Estaville, and ending Brian J. Harlan, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1103 ARMY nominations (18) beginning GEORGE W. BOGUSLAWSKI, and ending MATTHEW H. WATTERS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1104 ARMY nominations (21) beginning DOUGLAS F. BAKER, JR., and ending SAMUEL S. YI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1105 ARMY nominations (33) beginning DAVID S. BICKELL, and ending ROBERT T. WILKINS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1106 ARMY nominations (6) beginning VICTORIA M. ADAME, and ending BENJAMIN R. THOMPSON, which nominations

were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1111 ARMY nomination of Sean P. Mahoney, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

IN THE NAVY

PN995 NAVY nomination of Spiros Kulubis, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of August 4, 2021.

PN1095 NAVY nomination of William T. T. Chen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1096 NAVY nomination of Craig A. Clutts, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1097 NAVY nomination of Christopher J. Goodson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1098 NAVY nomination of Brett E. Grady, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1099 NAVY nomination of Ignacio I. Mendiguren, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 13, 2021.

PN1107 NAVY nominations (19) beginning HANIF K. BENT, and ending RICHARD J. WALLACE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1108 NAVY nominations (24) beginning TWYLA M. ARBUCKLE, and ending KEITH D. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1109 NAVY nominations (45) beginning AARON M. ACKERMAN, and ending BRANDON M. ZOSS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1110 NAVY nominations (5) beginning DANIEL A. DIERKS, and ending CARL B. STEFFER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1112 NAVY nomination of Wajahat Ali, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1113 NAVY nomination of Mason P. Jones, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1114 NAVY nomination of Jarrod M. Trant, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1115 NAVY nominations (97) beginning DANNEMARC ATIS, and ending KYLE E. ZUNK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1116 NAVY nominations (83) beginning SAMUEL O. ADJEI, and ending MICHAEL T. ZERVAS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1117 NAVY nominations (36) beginning PETER L. AGDAMAG, and ending COLE C. YOOS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1118 NAVY nominations (56) beginning MORONKEJI S. ADERIBIGBE, and ending JONATHAN P. ZISKO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1119 NAVY nominations (3) beginning LEONARDO D. CALDERON, and ending NICHOLAS J. GEGG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1120 NAVY nominations (225) beginning SUSANA AGUDELOURIBE, and ending DANIEL ZHANG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1121 NAVY nominations (48) beginning MARILYN A. H. ANDERSEN, and ending CHRISTOPHER P. WILDE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1122 NAVY nominations (114) beginning MICHAEL S. ACKMAN, and ending DAVID J. ZART, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1123 NAVY nominations (46) beginning ASHLEY M. BELYEA, and ending LAUREN E. YUTCHISHEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1124 NAVY nominations (14) beginning DEVIN M. ARNESON, and ending MICHELLE L. T. TUCKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1125 NAVY nominations (18) beginning COLIN A. BARNARD, and ending NATALIA A. WIDULINSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1126 NAVY nominations (14) beginning JEREMY M. BULLARD, and ending CHRISTOPHER J. WILSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1127 NAVY nominations (55) beginning MATTHEW D. AKERS, and ending KELLY WU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1128 NAVY nominations (46) beginning BRIAN T. ABE, and ending TYLER D. YOUNG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1129 NAVY nominations (37) beginning MACBRIDE J. ABEASI, and ending REICO O. TAYLOR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1130 NAVY nominations (67) beginning NATHAN J. ADMIRAAL, and ending DANIEL A. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1131 NAVY nominations (74) beginning ANDREW M. ADAMS, and ending MICHAEL J. ZIAREK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1132 NAVY nominations (2) beginning CARL A. GROVER, and ending JASON O. LAWRIE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1133 NAVY nominations (44) beginning CHRISTOPHER S. ANDERSON, and ending DAVID S. WILEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1134 NAVY nominations (38) beginning MATTHEW C. ABARE, and ending KEITH E. WILBER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1135 NAVY nominations (23) beginning KARIMA AYESH, and ending STACY L. YU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1136 NAVY nominations (18) beginning EMILEE K. BALDINI, and ending MICHAEL F. WHITICAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1137 NAVY nominations (41) beginning TUESDAY L. ADAMS, and ending BRENDA M. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1138 NAVY nominations (54) beginning SCOTT E. ADAMS, and ending CHARMAINE R. YAP, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1139 NAVY nominations (25) beginning CHRISTOPHER A. ADAMS, and ending JAMES P. WILLIFORD, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1140 NAVY nominations (108) beginning ADENIYI S. ALATISE, and ending NATHAN S. ZUNDEL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1141 NAVY nominations (23) beginning JON A. ANGLE, and ending SHANNON L. WRIGHT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1142 NAVY nominations (50) beginning CARL K. BODIN, and ending GRAHAM D. ZIEMBA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

PN1143 NAVY nominations (38) beginning EBENEZER ANIAGYEI, and ending ADAM L. ZEILER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 14, 2021.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN930, the nomination of Rachael S. Rollins, to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) on the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 11 ayes to 11 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the Record pursuant to the resolution.

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss an important provision I authored in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

Section 40336 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, H.R. 3684, includes several provisions relating to the Act of June 29, 1940, 54 Stat. 703, chapter 460; 16 U.S.C. 835d et seq., that facilitated the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam. The portion of the Columbia River that flows through the Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations formerly supported abundant anadromous salmon fisheries that were significant culturally and nutritionally to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Spokane Tribe of Indians. Upon completion of the Grand Coulee Dam in 1942, these fisheries were destroyed, and the Columbia River upstream of the Grand Coulee Dam was inundated by its reservoir waters. In 1945, these reservoir waters were designated Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake and today are commonly referred to as Lake Roosevelt.

The 1940 Act instructed the Secretary of the Interior to ''set aside approximately one-quarter of the entire reservoir area for the paramount use of the Indians of the Spokane and Colville Reservations for hunting, fishing, and boating purposes, which rights shall be subject only to such reasonable regulations as the Secretary may prescribe for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife . . . .'' 16 U.S.C. 835d (emphasis added). Congress authorized the Secretary in the 1940 Act ''to perform any and all acts and to prescribe such regulations as [it] may deem appropriate'' to protect these paramount use rights. 16 U.S.C. 835h. The portions of Lake Roosevelt ultimately set aside for the paramount use of the Colville and Spokane Tribes pursuant to the 1940 Act are within the Colville and Spokane Reservations and are called the ''Reservation Zone'' of Lake Roosevelt.

In a 1945 Opinion, Interior Solicitor Warner Gardner interpreted the 1940 Act and confirmed that the 1940 Act provided the Tribes ''special rights'' to hunt, fish and boat within the Reservation Zones. 59 I.D. 147 (Dec. 29, 1945). Solicitor Gardner also found that the Secretary has broad discretion to determine how to protect the Tribes' paramount rights, including the power to ''give the Indians exclusive rights of hunting, fishing, and boating'' in the Tribes' respective Reservation Zones.''

In 1990, Interior entered an agreement with the Colville and Spokane Tribes establishing the framework for cooperative management of Lake Roosevelt between the Tribes, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs. The agreement, commonly referred to as the ''S-Party Agreement,'' provides for the Colville and Spokane Tribes to ''manage, plan and regulate all activities, development and uses that take place'' within the Tribes' applicable portion of the Reservation Zones. The 5-Party Agreement also directs that the Bureau of Indian Affairs ''shall assist the tribes in carrying out the tribes' management of the Reservation Zone, and undertake such other activities as are authorized by law in support of the tribes.''

At the Tribes' request, the Department of the Interior and its agency stakeholders previously initiated a process to consider potential solutions, including various possible Federal administrative actions to protect the Colville and Spokane Tribes' paramount rights. This process involved government-to-government meetings and communications with both Tribes and with the State of Washington. The Department of the Interior considered several options, including rulemaking. A summary of the parties' efforts in this regard were memorialized in a January 19, 2017, letter from Interior Solicitor Tompkins to the State of Washington and the Colville and Spokane Tribes.

The references to the Tribes' paramount use rights in section 40336 are intended to reaffirm the 1940 act's recognition of those rights and to recognize that the Secretary of the Interior has both a federal trust responsibility and broad discretion to protect the Tribes' paramount use rights.

Thank you.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, unfortunately I was unable to attend the rollcall vote No. 389 on the confirmation of Todd Robinson to be Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Had I been able to attend, I would have voted in support of his nomination.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARK J. COCHRAN

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Dr. Mark J. Cochran, who after almost 40 years of service with the University of Arkansas System, is retiring today.

In Dr. Cochran's last role with the university he led the division of agriculture's research and extension work as its vice president. The University of Arkansas System division of agriculture's mission is to strengthen agriculture, communities, and families by connecting trusted research to the adoption of best practices.

Dr. Cochran embodies that mission. So much so, that when it was announced that he would be stepping down, University of Arkansas System president Dr. Donald Bobbitt called Dr. Cochran ''an unabashed cheerleader for Arkansas agriculture.''

I would echo that descriptor and add that he has been an incredible partner in our efforts at the Federal level to ensure Arkansas producers remain on the leading edge; our rural communities remain strong; and the families that comprise them have opportunities to prosper.

Agriculture is Arkansas' largest industry, adding around $21 billion to our economy every year and accounting for approximately one in every six jobs. In order to reach and build upon that level of economic production, our producers need to maintain a competitive advantage. Research provides that building block, and Dr. Cochran ensured the university is on the cutting-edge of it. Under Dr. Cochran's leadership, the University of Arkansas System division of agriculture helped guide this vital industry by providing science-based best practices and new technologies that led to advancements that benefit both producers and the environment.

While remaining dedicated to our current agriculture community's needs, Dr. Cochran also focused with equal intensity on cultivating and preparing the next generation of Arkansas farmers and ranchers. In announcing his retirement, Dr. Cochran noted he is particularly proud of the impact the university has made on youth through its 4–H program and how that impact will carry into the future.

During his tenure, Dr. Cochran developed a reputation as a well-respected advocate for Arkansas agriculture, our rural communities, and the families that call the Natural State home. His leadership at University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture will be missed, but he left a legacy that will benefit Arkansas agriculture for years to come. It has been an honor to work with him during his tenure, and I wish him all the best in retirement.•

RECOGNIZING KENTUCKY MIST MOONSHINE

• 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 Kentucky Mist Moonshine, of Whitesburg, KY, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Kentucky Mist Moonshine is a family business nearly a century in the making. In the 1920s, during Prohibition, Little Henry Holbrook started distilling and bootlegging corn liquor in the Appalachian Mountains. Despite a 17-year stint in a Federal penitentiary, Henry continued bootlegging moonshine until he passed away in the 1980s. Decades later, in 2015, his grandson Colin Fultz decided to turn the Holbrook family tradition into a legal business. Using trade secrets and recipes passed down for generations, Colin perfected his family's signature moonshine recipe for mass production. Working out a deal with the local city

government, he restored and outfitted a historic building in downtown Whitesburg to operate his craft distillery. In 2015, Kentucky Mist Moonshine opened its doors.

Today, Kentucky Mist Moonshine is renowned for its moonshine, whiskey, and vodka. The company has grown at a significant clip, experiencing 105 percent growth from 2019 to 2021. Featuring over 12 varieties of moonshine, their spirits are made from an original recipe free of artificial flavors or additives. Their products are sold throughout the United States and have drawn praise nationwide. Every batch is made in Kentucky under Colin's watchful eye. The Kentucky Mist Moonshine team has grown to 15 employees and expanded to include 3 locations in Orange Beach, AL, and North Myrtle Beach and Myrtle Beach, SC. Additionally, the distillery supports local Kentucky artisans and regional small businesses, selling hand-crafted goods at each of their locations. Uniquely, Kentucky Mist Moonshine makes fruit-infused moonshine and donates the fruit byproducts to local farmers for livestock feed.

Like many small businesses, Colin is actively involved in his community. Kentucky Mist Moonshine is part of the Southeast Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, while Colin serves on the local board of tourism. Locally, Kentucky Mist Moonshine has sponsored several Letcher County Central High School sports teams. They regularly participate in local and regional events, including the annual Mountain Heritage Festival. Kentucky Mist Moonshine is a member of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, Kentucky's premier bourbon and distilled spirits trade association. Their whiskey, vodka, and moonshine have earned multiple awards at industry and trade shows. The company's success has been profiled in several regional and industry publications. During the COVID–19 pandemic, Kentucky Mist Moonshine stepped up to manufacture hand sanitizer for local hospitals and clinics. During the summer, they hosted a series of concerts at their facility to support local artists and build community after a year of lockdowns.

Kentucky Mist Moonshine is a remarkable example of the resilience and adaptability of locally owned small businesses. Small businesses, like Kentucky Mist Moonshine, form the heart of towns across Kentucky and play a critical role in Kentucky's bourbon and whiskey industry. Congratulations to Colin and the entire team at Kentucky Mist Moonshine. 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

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 10:06 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1917. An act to establish a K–12 education cybersecurity initiative, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3599. An act to establish a Federal rotational cyber workforce program for the Federal cyber workforce, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4094. An act to conduct a pilot program at foreign last point of departure airports to permit passengers and their accessible property to continue on additional flights or flight segments originating in the United States without additional security re-screening, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4363. An act to establish a daily public reporting requirement for covered contract awards of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4426. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4682. An act to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating or procuring certain foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes.

At 4:26 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. 5305) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

At 4:45 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 bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3533. An act to establish occupational series for Federal positions in software development, software engineering, data science, and data management, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 5305. An act making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3533. An act to establish occupational series for Federal positions in software development, software engineering, data science, and data management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 4094. An act to conduct a pilot program at foreign last point of departure airports to permit passengers and their accessible property to continue on additional flights or flight segments originating in the United States without additional security re-screening, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 4363. An act to establish a daily public reporting requirement for covered contract awards of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 4426. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 4682. An act to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating or procuring certain foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–85. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma urging the United States Congress, pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a convention of the states for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution related to balancing the federal budget, imposing fiscal restraints on the federal government, limiting the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limiting the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23

Section 1. NEW LAW A new section of law not to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes reads as follows:

This Resolution shall be known and may be cited as the ''United States Senator, Dr. Tom Coburn Resolution of 2021''.

Whereas, the founders of the Constitution of the United States, through the enactment of Article V, empowered state legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

Whereas, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of tHe states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and

Whereas, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty;; of our people, particularly for the generations to come, by proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States through a convention of

the states under Article V of the United States Constitution to place clear restraints on these and related abuses of power; and

Whereas, the citizens of the State of Oklahoma believe that it is in the best interest of the people of the United States to amend the United States Constitution in order to adopt a balanced budget amendment and to address the areas of overreach of the federal government; and

Whereas, as early as 1976, the Thirty-fifth Oklahoma Legislature enacted House Joint Resolution No. 1049, calling for an Article V Convention for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the states an amendment ''requiring, in the absence of a national emergency, that the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenue for that fiscal year''; and

Whereas, the Thirty-fifth Oklahoma Legislature acknowledged in House Joint Resolution No. 1049 the critical need for a federal balanced budget amendment with the prophetic statement ''believing that fiscal irresponsibility at the federal level, with the inflation which results from this policy, is the greatest threat which faces our nation, we firmly believe that constitutional restraint is necessary to bring the fiscal discipline needed to restore fiscal responsibility''; and

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, each state may request Congress to provide for a convention to propose amendments.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the 1st session of the 58th Oklahoma Legislature:

Section 2. The Oklahoma Legislature hereby makes two separate applications to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States. The first such application is set forth in Sections 3 through 6 of this resolution. The second such application is set forth in Sections 7 through 10 of this resolution.

Section 3. The Oklahoma Legislature hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring that, in the absence of a national emergency, the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenues for that fiscal year, together with any related and appropriate fiscal restraints.

Section 4. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives and members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from this state; also, to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of the legislative houses in several states requesting their cooperation.

Section 5. This application is to be considered as covering the same subject matter as the presently outstanding balanced budget applications from other states including, but not limited to, previously adopted applications from Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and West Virginia; and this application shall be aggregated with same for the purpose of attaining the two-thirds (2/3) of states necessary to require the calling of a convention, but shall not be aggregated with any applications on any other subject.

Section 6. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the several states have made applications on the same subject. It supersedes all previous applications by this Legislature on the same subject.

Section 7. The Legislature of the State of Oklahoma hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the United States Constitution that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.

Section 8. This application shall be aggregated with the applications of the various states and, together with any future applications, for a convention for the specific and exclusive purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States limited to the purposes stated herein.

Section 9. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate and to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to transmit copies to the members of the United States Senate and United States House of Representatives from this state, and to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation.

Section 10. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

POM–86. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma urging the United States Congress, pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a convention of the states for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution related to balancing the federal budget, imposing fiscal restraints on the federal government, limiting the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limiting the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23

Section 1. NEW LAW—A new section of law not to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes reads as follows:

This Resolution shall be known and may be cited as the ''United States Senator, Dr. Tom Coburn Resolution of 2021''.

Whereas, the founders of the Constitution of the United States, through the enactment of Article V, empowered state legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

Whereas, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and

Whereas, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of our people, particularly for the generations to come, by proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States through a convention of the states under Article V of the United States Constitution to place clear restraints on these and related abuses of power; and

Whereas, the citizens of the State of Oklahoma believe that it is in the best interest of the people of the United States to amend the United States Constitution in order to adopt a balanced budget amendment and to address the areas of overreach of the federal government; and

Whereas, as early as 1976, the Thirty-fifth Oklahoma Legislature enacted House Joint Resolution No. 1049, calling for an Article V Convention for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the states an amendment ''requiring, in the absence of a national emergency, that the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenue for that fiscal year''; and

Whereas, the Thirty-fifth Oklahoma Legislature acknowledged in House Joint Resolution No. 1049 the critical need for a federal balanced budget amendment with the prophetic statement ''believing that fiscal irresponsibility at the federal level, with the inflation which results from this policy, is the greatest threat which faces our nation, we firmly believe that constitutional restraint is necessary to bring the fiscal discipline needed to restore fiscal responsibility''; and

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, each state may request Congress to provide for a convention to propose amendments. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the 1st Session of the 58th Oklahoma Legislature:

Section 2. The Oklahoma Legislature hereby makes two separate applications to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States. The first such application is set forth in Sections 3 through 6 of this resolution. The second such application is set forth in Sections 7 through 10 of this resolution.

Section 3. The Oklahoma Legislature hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring that, in the absence of a national emergency, the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenues for that fiscal year, together with any related and appropriate fiscal restraints.

Section 4. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives and members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from this state; also, to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of the legislative houses in several states requesting their cooperation.

Section 5. This application is to be considered as covering the same subject matter as the presently outstanding balanced budget applications from other states including, but not limited to, previously adopted applications from Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and West Virginia; and this application shall be aggregated with same for the purpose of attaining the two-thirds (2/3) of states necessary to require the calling of a convention,

but shall not be aggregated with any applications on any other subject.

Section 6. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the several states have made applications on the same subject. It supersedes all previous applications by this Legislature on the same subject.

Section 7. The Legislature of the State of Oklahoma hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the United States Constitution that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.

Section 8. This application shall be aggregated with the applications of the various states and, together with any future applications, for a convention for the specific and exclusive purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States limited to the purposes stated herein.

Section 9. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate and to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to transmit copies to the members of the United States Senate and United States House of Representatives from this state, and to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation.

Section 10. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the several states have made applications on the same subject

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POM–87. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to opposing legislation resulting in the United States becoming a cashless society; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM–88. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to federal elections; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1486. A bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Jessica D. Aber, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia for the term of four years.

Carla B. Freedman, of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York for the term of four years.

William J. Ihlenfeld II, of West Virginia, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia for the term of four years.

Christopher R. Kavanaugh, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia for the term of four years.

Darcie N. McElwee, of Maine, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maine for the term of four years.

Breon S. Peace, of New Jersey, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York for the term of four years.

William S. Thompson, of West Virginia, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia for the term of four years.

Damian Williams, of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York for the term of four years.

Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. 2903. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish executive education activities on emerging technologies for appropriate general and flag officers and senior executive-level civilian leaders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. 2904. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish performance objectives and accompanying metrics for the incorporation of artificial intelligence and digital readiness into Department of Defense platforms, processes, and operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. 2905. A bill to improve requirements relating to establishment of a consortium of universities to advise the Secretary of Defense on cybersecurity matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROUNDS:

S. 2906. A bill to add certain items to the list of high priority goods and services for analyses, recommendations, and actions related to sourcing and industrial capacity; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 2907. A bill to establish the Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policies in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 2908. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary .

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 2909. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a manufacturing investment tax credit and a production tax credit for manufacturing facilities that produce onshore wind turbine components; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 2910. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the 180-day exclusivity period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 2911. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide funding to States for extending broadband service to unserved areas in partnership with broadband service providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 2912. A bill to strengthen United States oversight of the Biological Weapons Convention and to advance non-proliferation objectives related to biological weapons, dual-use technologies, and life sciences research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2913. A bill to ensure that Write Your Own companies can sell private flood insurance products that compete with National Flood Insurance Program products; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LEE, Mr. PAUL, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2914. A bill to amend the First Step Act of 2018 to permit defendants convicted of certain offenses to be eligible for reduced sentences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2915. A bill to allow National Flood Insurance Program policyholders who leave the program to purchase a private insurance flood policy to return the National Flood Insurance Program without penalty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2916. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to require that certain information is made publicly available, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 2917. A bill to establish a Federal tort against social media companies that cause bodily injury to children or harm the mental health of children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 2918. A bill to keep children safe and protect their interests on the internet, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 2919. A bill to designate Indigenous Peoples' Day as a legal public holiday and replace the term ''Columbus Day'' with the term ''Indigenous Peoples' Day'', and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 2920. A bill to provide downpayment assistance to first-generation homebuyers to

address multigenerational inequities in access to homeownership and to narrow and ultimately close the racial homeownership gap in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2921. A bill to protect our democracy by preventing abuses of presidential power, restoring checks and balances and accountability and transparency in government, and defending elections against foreign interference, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KING, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BENNET, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 2922. A bill to establish a commission to study the war in Afghanistan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2923. A bill to improve the Fishery Resource Disaster Relief program of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. Res. 398. A resolution designating September 2021 as ''National Kinship Care Month;'' to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURR):

S. Res. 399. A resolution honoring North Carolinians and other members of the Armed Forces who made the ultimate sacrifice in the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. REED, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. Res. 400. A resolution designating September 2021 as ''National Childhood Cancer Awareness Month;'' to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 401. A resolution designating September 2021 as ''National Voting Rights Month;'' to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. Res. 402. A resolution providing for a correction in the engrossment of S. Res. 357; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. BURR):

S. Res. 403. A resolution designating September 2021 as ''National Healthy Aging Month'' to raise awareness of and encourage healthy lifestyle behaviors and the prevention and management of chronic health conditions among older adults; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. Res. 404. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Retirement Security Month, including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles, increasing personal financial literacy, and engaging the people of the United States on the keys to success in achieving and maintaining retirement security throughout their lifetimes; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 185

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 185, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to limit the face value of coins.

S. 618

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 618, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify and extend the deduction for charitable contributions for individuals not itemizing deductions.

S. 754

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 754, a bill to provide health insurance benefits for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) 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. 1156

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1156, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a refundable adoption tax credit.

S. 1183

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1183, a bill to allow veterans to use, possess, or transport medical marijuana and to discuss the use of medical marijuana with a physician of the Department of Veterans Affairs as authorized by a State or Indian Tribe, and for other purposes.

S. 1210

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1210, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, and for other purposes.

S. 1385

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1385, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 1435

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1435, a bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit product hopping, and for other purposes.

S. 1588

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1588, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to prohibit importation, exportation, transportation, sale, receipt, acquisition, and purchase in interstate or foreign commerce, or in a manner substantially affecting interstate or foreign commerce, or possession, of any live animal of any prohibited primate species.

S. 1596

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1596, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes.

S. 1636

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1636, a bill to clarify the treatment of 2 or more employers as joint employers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

S. 1810

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1810, a bill to provide incentives to physicians to practice in rural and medically underserved communities, and for other purposes.

S. 1841

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1841, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to

provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs.

S. 1845

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1845, a bill to provide for pay and allowances for members of the Coast Guard during a funding gap, to provide full funding to address the shoreside facility maintenance and recapitalization backlog of the Coast Guard, and to diversify the Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

S. 1856

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1856, a bill to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 1872

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1872, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

S. 1873

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1873, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests.

S. 1972

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1972, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve dependent coverage under the TRICARE Young Adult Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2003

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2003, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 to provide assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras through bilateral compacts to increase protection of women and children in their homes and communities and reduce female homicides, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

S. 2011

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2011, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to honor the contributions of all those whose efforts led to the successful development of life saving vaccines to combat the novel coronavirus.

S. 2331

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 2331, a bill to temporarily suspend the admissibility of certain persons traveling from countries that currently have a moderate or higher level COVID–19 transmission.

S. 2374

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2374, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, and Sayyud Ebrahim Raisol-Sadati, who was elected president of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the 2021 presidential election.

S. 2443

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2443, a bill to expand the definition of H–2A nonimmigrant for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act to include aliens engaged in seafood processing, horticultural commodities, or the care of horses.

S. 2721

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2721, a bill to require the Internal Revenue Service to issue a report on the tax gap, to establish a fellowship program within the Internal Revenue Service to recruit mid-career tax professionals to create and participate in an audit task force, and for other purposes.

S. 2736

At the request of Mr. BURR, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 2736, a bill to exclude vehicles to be used solely for competition from certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2753

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2753, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize lawful permanent resident status for certain college graduates who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes.

S. 2866

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2866, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from restricting direct access by health care facilities to COVID–19 monoclonal antibody therapies.

S. 2867

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2867, a bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian Tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act.

S. 2876

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2876, a bill to prioritize the efforts of, and to enhance coordination among, United States agencies to encourage countries in Central and Eastern Europe to improve the security of their telecommunications networks, and for other purposes.

S. 2879

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2879, a bill to provide that Executive Orders 14042 and 14043 shall have no force or effect.

S.J. RES. 3

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 3, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve.

S.J. RES. 25

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 25, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

S. RES. 360

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 360, a resolution celebrating the 30th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine from the former Soviet Union.

S. RES. 380

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 380, a resolution reiterating United States support for the people of the Republic of South Sudan in their quest for lasting peace, stability, and democracy after 10 years of independence and calling for a review of United States policy toward South Sudan.

S. RES. 390

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 390, a resolution expressing appreciation for the State of Qatar's efforts to assist the United States during Operation Allies Refuge.

AMENDMENT NO. 3831

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3831 proposed to H.R. 5305, a bill making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3833

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3833 proposed to H.R. 5305, a bill making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 2908. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2908

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 ''Safety Enhancements for Communities Using Reasonable and Effective Firearm Storage Act'' or the ''SECURE Firearm Storage Act''.

SEC. 2. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERALLY LICENSED FIREARMS IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) RELATION TO PROVISION GOVERNING GUN SHOWS.—This subsection shall apply to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer except as provided in subsection (j).

''(2) FIREARM STORAGE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A person who is a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer shall keep and store each firearm in the business inventory of the licensee at the premises covered by the license.

''(B) MEANS OF STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall, with respect to each firearm in the business inventory of the licensee—

''(i) secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod ¼ inch thick through the space between the trigger guard, and the frame or receiver, of the firearm, with—

''(I) the steel rod secured by a hardened steel lock that has a shackle;

''(II) the lock and shackle protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter; and

''(III) the rod anchored to prevent the removal of the firearm from the premises; or

''(ii) store the firearm in—

''(I) a locked fireproof safe;

''(II) a locked gun cabinet (and if the locked gun cabinet is not steel, each firearm within the cabinet shall be secured with a hardened steel rod ¼ inch thick, protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and anchored to prevent the removal of the firearm from the premises); or

''(III) a locked vault.

''(3) PAPER RECORD STORAGE.—When the premises covered by the license are not open for business, the licensee shall store each paper record of the business inventory and firearm transactions of, and other dispositions of firearms by, the licensee at the premises in a secure location such as a locked fireproof safe or locked vault.

''(4) ADDITIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—The Attorney General may, by regulation, prescribe such additional security requirements as the Attorney General determines appropriate with respect to the firearms business conducted by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, such as requirements relating to the use of—

''(A) alarm and security camera systems;

''(B) site hardening;

''(C) measures to secure any electronic record of the business inventory and firearm transactions of, and other dispositions of firearms by, the licensee; and

''(D) other measures necessary to reduce the risk of theft at the business premises of a licensee.''.

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(q) PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH FIREARMS LICENSEE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) PENALTY.—With respect to a violation by a licensee of section 923(m) or a regulation issued under that section, the Attorney General, after notice and opportunity for hearing—

''(i) in the case of the first violation or related series of violations on the same date, shall subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount equal to not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000;

''(ii) in the case of the second violation or related series of violations on the same date—

''(I) shall suspend the license issued to the licensee under this chapter until the licensee cures the violation; and

''(II) may subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount provided in clause (i); or

''(iii) in the case of the third violation or related series of violations on the same date—

''(I) shall revoke the license issued to the licensee under this chapter; and

''(II) may subject the licensee to a civil penalty in an amount provided in clause (i).

''(B) REVIEW.—An action of the Attorney General under this paragraph may be reviewed only as provided under section 923(f).

''(2) ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES.—The imposition of a civil penalty or suspension or revocation of a license under paragraph (1) shall not preclude any administrative remedy that is otherwise available to the Attorney General.''.

(c) APPLICATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the second sentence, by striking ''be in such form and contain only that'' and inserting ''describe how the applicant plans to comply with subsection (m) and shall be in such form and contain only such other''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(H) the Attorney General determines that the description in the application of how the applicant plans to comply with subsection (m) would, if implemented, so comply.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) INITIAL FIREARM STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) INITIAL PAPER RECORDS STORAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 923(m)(3) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LEE, Mr. PAUL, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2914. A bill to amend the First Step Act of 2018 to permit defendants convicted of certain offenses to be eligible for reduced sentences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2914

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 ''Terry Technical Correction Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that on June 14, 2021, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the case of Terry v. United States, 141 S. Ct. 1858 (2021), holding that crack offenders who did not trigger a mandatory minimum do not qualify for the retroactivity provisions of section 404 of the First Step Act of 2018 (21 U.S.C. 841 note).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to clarify that the retroactivity provisions of section 404 of the First Step Act of 2018 (21 U.S.C. 841 note) are available to those offenders who were sentenced for a crack-cocaine offense before the Fair Sentencing Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–220) became effective, including individuals with low-level crack offenses sentenced under section 401(b)(1)(C) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(C)).

SEC. 3. APPLICATION OF FAIR SENTENCING ACT OF 2010.

Section 404 of the First Step Act of 2018 (21 U.S.C. 841 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking '' 'offense' means'' and inserting the following:

'' 'offense'—

''(1) means'';

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) includes a violation, involving cocaine base, of—

''(A) section 3113 of title 5, United States Code;

''(B) section 401(b)(1)(C) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(C));

''(C) section 404(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 844(a));

''(D) section 406 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 846);

''(E) section 408 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 848);

''(F) subsection (b) or (c) of section 409 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 849);

''(G) subsection (a) or (b) of section 418 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 859);

''(H) subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 419 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 860);

''(I) section 420 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 861);

''(J) section 1010(b)(3) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960(b)(3));

''(K) section 1010A of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960a);

''(L) section 90103 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12522);

''(M) section 70503 or 70506 of title 46, United States Code; or

''(N) any attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit an offense described in subparagraphs (A) through (M).''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting ''A motion under this section that was denied after a court determination that a violation described in subsection (a)(2) was not a covered offense shall not be considered a denial after a complete review of the motion on the merits within the meaning of this section.'' after the period at the end of the second sentence.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2923. A bill to improve the Fishery Resource Disaster Relief program of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2923

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 ''Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act''.

SEC. 2. FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER RELIEF.

Section 312(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER RELIEF.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ALLOWABLE CAUSE.—The term 'allowable cause' means a natural cause, discrete anthropogenic cause, or undetermined cause.

''(B) ANTHROPOGENIC CAUSE.—The term 'anthropogenic cause' means an anthropogenic event, such as an oil spill or spillway opening—

''(i) that could not have been addressed or prevented by fishery management measures; and

''(ii) that is otherwise beyond the control of fishery managers to mitigate through conservation and management measures, including regulatory restrictions imposed as a result of judicial action or to protect human health or marine animals, plants, or habitats.

''(C) FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER.—The term 'fishery resource disaster' means a disaster that is determined by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection and—

''(i) is an unexpected large decrease in fish stock biomass or other change that results in significant loss of access to the fishery resource, which may include loss of fishing vessels and gear for a substantial period of time and results in significant revenue or subsistence loss due to an allowable cause; and

''(ii) does not include—

''(I) reasonably predictable, foreseeable, and recurrent fishery cyclical variations in species distribution or stock abundance; or

''(II) reductions in fishing opportunities resulting from conservation and management measures taken pursuant to this Act.

''(D) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian Tribe' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5130), and the term 'Tribal' means of or pertaining to such an Indian tribe.

''(E) NATURAL CAUSE.—The term 'natural cause'—

''(i) means a weather, climatic, hazard, or biology-related event, such as—

''(I) a hurricane;

''(II) a flood;

''(III) a harmful algal bloom;

''(IV) a tsunami;

''(V) a hypoxic zone;

''(VI) a drought;

''(VII) El Niño effects on water temperature;

''(VIII) a marine heat wave; or

''(IX) disease; and

''(ii) does not mean a normal or cyclical variation in a species distribution or stock abundance.

''(F) 12-MONTH REVENUE LOSS.—The term '12-month revenue loss' means the percentage reduction, as applicable, in commercial, charter, headboat, or processor revenue for the 12 months during which the fishery resource disaster occurred, when compared to average annual revenue in the most recent 5 years when no fishery resource disaster occurred or equivalent for stocks with cyclical life histories.

''(G) UNDETERMINED CAUSE.—The term 'undetermined cause' means a cause in which the current state of knowledge does not allow the Secretary to identify the exact cause, and there is no current conclusive evidence supporting a possible cause of the fishery resource disaster.

''(2) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to determine the existence, extent, and beginning and end dates of a fishery resource disaster under this subsection in accordance with this subsection.

''(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—After the Secretary determines that a fishery resource disaster has occurred, the Secretary is authorized to make sums available, from funds appropriated for such purposes, to be used by the affected State, Tribal government, or interstate marine fisheries commission, or by the Secretary in cooperation with the affected State, Tribal government, or interstate marine fisheries commission.

''(C) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—The requirements under this subsection shall take effect only with respect to requests for a fishery resource disaster determination submitted after the date of enactment of the Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act.

''(3) INITIATION OF A FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER REVIEW.—

''(A) ELIGIBLE REQUESTERS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the conclusion of the fishing season, a request for a fishery resource disaster determination may be submitted to the Secretary, if the Secretary has not independently determined that a fishery resource disaster has occurred, by—

''(i) the Governor of an affected State;

''(ii) an official Tribal resolution; or

''(iii) any other comparable elected or politically appointed representative as determined by the Secretary.

''(B) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—A complete request for a fishery resource disaster determination under subparagraph (A) shall include—

''(i) identification of all presumed affected fish stocks;

''(ii) identification of the fishery as Federal, non-Federal, or both;

''(iii) the geographical boundaries of the fishery;

''(iv) preliminary information on causes of the fishery resource disaster, if known; and

''(v) information needed to support a finding of a fishery resource disaster, including—

''(I) information demonstrating the occurrence of an unexpected large decrease in fish stock biomass or other change that results in significant loss of access to the fishery resource, which could include the loss of fishing vessels and gear, for a substantial period of time;

''(II) 12-month revenue loss or subsistence loss for the affected fishery, or if a fishery resource disaster has occurred at any time in the previous 5-year period, the most recent 5 years when no fishery resource disaster occurred;

''(III) if applicable, information on lost resource tax revenues assessed by local communities, such as a raw fish tax and local sourcing requirements; and

''(IV) if applicable and available, information on 12-month revenue loss for charter, headboat, or processors related to the information provided under subclause (I), subject to section 402(b).

''(C) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide data and analysis assistance to an eligible requester described in paragraph (1), if—

''(i) the assistance is so requested;

''(ii) the Secretary is in possession of the required information described in subparagraph (B); and

''(iii) the data is not available to the requester, in carrying out the complete request under subparagraph (B).

''(D) INITIATION OF REVIEW.—The Secretary shall have the discretion to initiate a fishery resource disaster review without a request.

''(4) REVIEW PROCESS.—

''(A) INTERIM RESPONSE.—Not later than 20 days after receipt of a request under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall provide an interim response to the individual that—

''(i) acknowledges receipt of the request;

''(ii) provides a regional contact within the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration;

''(iii) outlines the process and timeline by which a request shall be considered; and

''(iv) requests additional information concerning the fishery resource disaster, if the original request is considered incomplete.

''(B) EVALUATION OF REQUESTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete a review, within the time frame described in clause (ii), using the best scientific information available, in consultation with the affected fishing communities, States, or Tribes, of—

''(I) the information provided by the requester and any additional information relevant to the fishery, which may include—

''(aa) fishery characteristics;

''(bb) stock assessments;

''(cc) the most recent fishery independent surveys and other fishery resource assessments and surveys conducted by Federal, State, or Tribal officials;

''(dd) estimates of mortality; and

''(ee) overall effects; and

''(II) the available economic information, which may include an analysis of—

''(aa) landings data;

''(bb) revenue;

''(cc) the number of participants involved;

''(dd) the number and type of jobs and persons impacted, which may include—

''(AA) fishers;

''(BB) charter fishing operators;

''(CC) subsistence users;

''(DD) United States fish processors; and

''(EE) an owner of a related fishery infrastructure or business affected by the disaster, such as a marina operator, recreational fishing equipment retailer, or charter, headboat, or tender vessel owner, operator, or crew;

''(ee) an impacted Indian Tribe;

''(ff) other forms of disaster assistance made available to the fishery, including prior awards of disaster assistance for the same event;

''(gg) the length of time the resource, or access to the resource, has been restricted;

''(hh) status of recovery from previous fishery resource disasters;

''(ii) lost resource tax revenues assessed by local communities, such as a raw fish tax; and

''(jj) other appropriate indicators to an affected fishery, as determined by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

''(ii) TIME FRAME.—The Secretary shall complete the review described in clause (i), if the fishing season, applicable to the fishery—

''(I) has concluded or there is no defined fishing season applicable to the fishery, not later than 120 days after the Secretary receives a complete request for a fishery resource disaster determination;

''(II) has not concluded, not later than 120 days after the conclusion of the fishing season; or

''(III) is expected to be closed for the entire fishing season, not later than 120 days after the Secretary receives a complete request for a fishery resource disaster determination.

''(C) FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall make the determination of a fishery resource disaster based on the criteria for determinations listed in paragraph (5).

''(D) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 14 days after the conclusion of the review under this paragraph, the Secretary shall notify the requester and the Governor of the affected State or Tribal representative of the determination of the Secretary.

''(5) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make a determination about whether a fishery resource disaster has occurred, based on the revenue loss thresholds under subparagraph (B), and, if a fishery resource disaster has occurred, whether the fishery resource disaster was due to—

''(i) a natural cause;

''(ii) an anthropogenic cause;

''(iii) a combination of a natural cause and an anthropogenic cause; or

''(iv) an undetermined cause.

''(B) REVENUE LOSS THRESHOLDS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Based on the information provided or analyzed under paragraph (4)(B), the Secretary shall apply the following 12-month revenue loss thresholds in determining whether a fishery resource disaster has occurred:

''(I) Losses greater than 80 percent may result in a positive determination that a fishery resource disaster has occurred, based on the information provided or analyzed under paragraph (4)(B).

''(II) Losses between 35 percent and 80 percent shall be evaluated to determine whether economic impacts are severe enough to declare that a fishery resource disaster has occurred.

''(III) Losses less than 35 percent shall not be eligible for a determination that a fishery resource disaster has occurred.

''(ii) CHARTER FISHING.—In making a determination of whether a fishery resource disaster has occurred, the Secretary shall consider the economic impacts to the charter fishing industry to ensure financial coverage for charter fishing businesses.

''(iii) SUBSISTENCE LOSS.—In considering subsistence loss, the Secretary shall evaluate the severity of loss to the fishing community instead of applying the revenue loss thresholds described in clause (i).

''(C) INELIGIBLE FISHERIES.—A fishery subject to overfishing in any of the 3 years preceding the date of a determination under this subsection is not eligible for a determination of whether a fishery resource disaster has occurred unless the Secretary determines that overfishing was not a contributing factor to the fishery resource disaster.

''(D) EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.—In an exceptional circumstance where substantial economic impacts to the affected fishery and fishing community have been subject to a disaster declaration under another statutory authority, such as in the case of a natural disaster or from the direct consequences of a Federal action taken to prevent, or in response to, a natural disaster for purposes of protecting life and safety, the Secretary may determine a fishery resource disaster has occurred without a request.

''(6) DISBURSAL OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—

''(A) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary shall allocate funds available under paragraph (9) for fishery resource disasters.

''(B) ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATED FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER ASSISTANCE.—

''(i) NOTIFICATION OF FUNDING AVAILABILITY.—When there are appropriated funds for 1 or more fishery resource disasters, the Secretary shall notify—

''(I) the public; and

''(II) representatives of affected fishing communities with a positive disaster determination that is unfunded;

of the availability of funds, not more than 14 days after the date of the appropriation or the determination of a fishery resource disaster, whichever occurs later.

''(ii) EXTENSION OF DEADLINE.—The Secretary may extend the deadline under clause (i) by 90 days to evaluate and make determinations on eligible requests.

''(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the allocation of appropriations for a fishery resource disaster, the Secretary shall consider commercial, charter, headboat, or seafood processing revenue losses and may consider the following factors:

''(i) Direct economic impacts.

''(ii) Uninsured losses.

''(iii) Losses of subsistence and Tribal ceremonial fishing opportunity.

''(iv) Losses of recreational fishing opportunity.

''(v) Aquaculture operations revenue loss.

''(vi) Direct revenue losses to a fishing community.

''(vii) Treaty obligations.

''(viii) Other economic impacts.

''(D) SPEND PLANS.—To receive an allocation from funds available under paragraph (9), a requester with an affirmative fishery resource disaster determination shall submit a spend plan to the Secretary, not more than 120 days after receiving notification that funds are available, that shall include the following information, if applicable:

''(i) Objectives and outcomes, with an emphasis on addressing the factors contributing to the fishery resource disaster and minimizing future uninsured losses, if applicable.

''(ii) Statement of work.

''(iii) Budget details.

''(E) REGIONAL CONTACT.—If so requested, the Secretary shall provide a regional contact within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to facilitate review of spend plans and disbursal of funds.

''(F) DISBURSAL OF FUNDS.—

''(i) AVAILABILITY.—Funds shall be made available to grantees not later than 90 days after the date the Secretary receives a complete spend plan.

''(ii) METHOD.—The Secretary may provide an allocation of funds under this subsection in the form of a grant, direct payment, cooperative agreement, loan, or contract.

''(iii) ELIGIBLE USES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Funds allocated for fishery resources disasters under this subsection shall restore the fishery affected by such a disaster, prevent a similar disaster in the future, or assist the affected fishing community, and shall prioritize the following uses, which are not in order of priority:

''(aa) Habitat conservation and restoration and other activities, including scientific research, that reduce adverse impacts to the fishery or improve understanding of the affected species or its ecosystem.

''(bb) The collection of fishery information and other activities that improve management of the affected fishery.

''(cc) In a commercial fishery, capacity reduction and other activities that improve management of fishing effort, including funds to offset budgetary costs to refinance a Federal fishing capacity reduction loan or to repay the principal of a Federal fishing capacity reduction loan.

''(dd) Developing, repairing, or improving fishery-related public infrastructure.

''(ee) Direct assistance to a person, fishing community (including assistance for lost fisheries resource levies), or a business to alleviate economic loss incurred as a direct result of a fishery resource disaster, particularly when affected by a circumstance described in paragraph (5)(D).

''(ff) Hatcheries and stock enhancement to help rebuild the affected stock or offset fishing pressure on the affected stock.

''(II) DISPLACED FISHERY EMPLOYEES.—Where appropriate, individuals carrying out the activities described in items (aa) through (dd) of subclause (I) shall be individuals who are, or were, employed in a commercial, charter, or Tribal fishery for which the Secretary has determined that a fishery resource disaster has occurred.

''(7) LIMITATIONS.—

''(A) FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clauses (ii) and (iii), the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out under the authority of this subsection shall not exceed 75 percent of the cost of that activity.

''(ii) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the non-Federal share requirements of this subsection, if the Secretary determines that—

''(I) no reasonable means are available through which the recipient of the Federal share can meet the non-Federal share requirement; and

''(II) the probable benefit of 100 percent Federal financing outweighs the public interest in imposition of the non-Federal share requirement.

''(iii) EXCEPTION.—The Federal share shall be equal to 100 percent in the case of—

''(I) direct assistance as described in paragraph (6)(F)(iii)(I)(ee); or

''(II) assistance to subsistence or Tribal fisheries.

''(B) LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

''(i) FEDERAL.—Not more than 3 percent of the funds available under this subsection may be used for administrative expenses by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

''(ii) STATE OR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—Of the funds remaining after the use described in clause (i), not more than 5 percent may be used by States, Tribal governments, or interstate marine fisheries commissions for administrative expenses.

''(C) FISHING CAPACITY REDUCTION PROGRAM.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—No funds available under this subsection may be used as part of a fishing capacity reduction program in a fishery unless the Secretary determines that adequate conservation and management measures are in place in such fishery.

''(ii) ASSISTANCE CONDITIONS.—As a condition of providing assistance under this subsection with respect to a vessel under a fishing capacity reduction program, the Secretary shall—

''(I) prohibit the vessel from being used for fishing in Federal, State, or international waters; and

''(II) require that the vessel be—

''(aa) scrapped or otherwise disposed of in a manner approved by the Secretary;

''(bb) donated to a nonprofit organization and thereafter used only for purposes of research, education, or training; or

''(cc) used for another non-fishing purpose provided the Secretary determines that adequate measures are in place to ensure that the vessel cannot reenter any fishery anywhere in the world.

''(D) NO FISHERY ENDORSEMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A vessel that is prohibited from fishing under subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) shall not be eligible for a fishery endorsement under section 12113(a) of title 46, United States Code.

''(ii) NONEFFECTIVE.—A fishery endorsement for a vessel described in clause (i) shall not be effective.

''(iii) NO SALE.—A vessel described in clause (i) shall not be sold to a foreign owner or reflagged.

''(8) PUBLIC INFORMATION ON DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall make available and update as appropriate, information on data collection and submittal best practices for the information described in paragraph (4)(B).

''(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $377,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2026.''.

SEC. 3. MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 315 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1864) is repealed.

(b) REPORT.—Section 113(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 460ss note) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''ANNUAL REPORT'' and inserting ''REPORT'';

(2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter'' and inserting ''Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act, and biennially thereafter''; and

(3) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''the calendar year 2003'' and inserting ''the most recent''.

SEC. 4. INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 308 of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16. U.S.C. 4107) is repealed.

(b) TECHNICAL EDIT.—Section 3(k)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(k)(1)) is amended by striking ''(as determined by the Secretary of Commerce under section 308(b) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986)'' and inserting ''(as determined by the Secretary of Commerce under the Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act)''.

SEC. 5. BUDGET REQUESTS; REPORTS.

(a) BUDGET REQUEST.—In the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the Department of Commerce for each fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code), the Secretary of Commerce shall include a separate statement of the amount requested to be appropriated for that fiscal year for outstanding unfunded fishery resource disasters.

(b) DRIFTNET ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990 REPORT AND BYCATCH REDUCTION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 202(h), by striking paragraph (3); and

(B) in section 206—

(i) by striking subsections (e) and (f); and

(ii) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively.

(2) BIENNIAL REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE.—Section 607 of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826h) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—'' before ''The Secretary'' and indenting appropriately; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—In addition to the information described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a), the report shall include—

''(1) a description of the actions taken to carry out the provisions of section 206 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1826), including—

''(A) an evaluation of the progress of those efforts, the impacts on living marine resources, including available observer data, and specific plans for further action;

''(B) a list and description of any new fisheries developed by nations that conduct, or authorize their nationals to conduct, large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation; and

''(C) a list of the nations that conduct, or authorize their nationals to conduct, large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation in a manner that diminishes the effectiveness of or is inconsistent with any international agreement governing large-scale driftnet fishing to which the United States is a party or otherwise subscribes; and

''(2) a description of the actions taken to carry out the provisions of section 202(h) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1822(h)).

''(c) CERTIFICATION.—If, at any time, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, identifies any nation that warrants inclusion in the list described under subsection (b)(1)(C), due to large scale drift net fishing, the Secretary shall certify that fact to the President. Such certification shall be deemed to be a certification for the purposes of section 8(a) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)).''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 398—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS ''NATIONAL KINSHIP CARE MONTH''

Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.:

S. RES. 398

Whereas in September 2021, ''National Kinship Care Month'' is observed;

Whereas nationally, 2,800,000 children are living in kinship care with grandparents, other relatives, and family friends (''fictive kin'');

Whereas, according to the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, in 2019, 1,700,000 children were cared for by grandparents, 651,000 by other relatives, and 481,000 by nonrelatives who are not foster parents;

Whereas nationally, nearly ⅓ of all foster care placements are in kinship foster care, with more than 133,000 children placed in kinship foster care;

Whereas more than 2,600,000 children live in informal kinship care outside of the foster care system;

Whereas ''kinship'' is the term used to describe the relationship between children and nonparent relative caregivers in recent federal enactments of law, including in the Consolidated Appropriations Acts enacted for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2021, in the COVID–19 response provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021;

Whereas in over 40 States, more than 300 State statutes that use the term ''kinship'' and there are more than 15 references to that term in the federal child welfare laws contained in title 42 of the United States Code;

Whereas while kinship care is the most common term for relative caregivers of children, they are sometimes also referred to as kincaregivers or grandfamilies;

Whereas federally-funded kinship navigator programs and kinship guardian programs operate in over 40 States;

Whereas the number of children placed in foster care continues to increase due in part to the opioid crisis, and child welfare agencies are increasingly reliant on grandparents and other kinship caregivers;

Whereas, during the COVID–19 pandemic, kinship caregivers, who are often grandparents with health vulnerabilities, are parenting children in their homes, often with limited support;

Whereas kinship or relative care can be a critical tool in addressing disproportionality;

Whereas African American and Hispanic children are more likely to be placed in kinship care (32 percent and 48 percent, respectively), than are White children (27 percent) and past evidence, such as reports and testimony to Congress by the Government Accountability Office and other research, suggests that kinship care is an important practice in reducing disproportionality;

Whereas kinship caregivers residing in urban, rural, and suburban households in every State and territory of the United States have stepped forward out of love and loyalty to care for children during times in which parents are unable to do so;

Whereas kinship caregivers provide safety, promote well-being, and establish stable households for vulnerable children;

Whereas kinship care homes offer a refuge for traumatized children;

Whereas kinship care enables a child to maintain family relationships and cultural heritage and remain in the community of the child;

Whereas the wisdom and compassion of kinship caregivers is a source of self-reliance and strength for countless children and for the entire United States;

Whereas children in kinship care experience improved placement stability, higher levels of permanency, and decreased behavioral problems;

Whereas kinship caregivers face daunting challenges to keep children from entering foster care;

Whereas, because of parental substance use disorders and other adverse childhood experiences, children in kinship care frequently have trauma-related conditions;

Whereas many kinship caregivers give up their retirement years to assume parenting duties for children;

Whereas the Senate wishes to honor the many kinship caregivers who throughout the history of the United States have provided loving homes for children;

Whereas the first President of the United States, George Washington, and his wife Martha were themselves kinship caregivers, as were many other great people of the United States;

Whereas the Senate is proud to recognize the many kinship care families in which a child is raised by grandparents, other relatives, or fictive kin;

Whereas National Kinship Care Month provides an opportunity to urge people in every State to join in recognizing and celebrating kinship caregiving families and the tradition of families in the United States to help kin;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress provided for kinship navigator programs and services in the Family First Prevention Services Act enacted under title VII of division E of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018;

Whereas, in 2018, Congress provided for the formation of the Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren to examine supports for grandparents and other kinship caregivers in the Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act;

Whereas, since 2018, Congress has continued to support kinship families by renewing funding for kinship navigators in the Consolidated Appropriations Acts, enacted for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2021, providing flexibility for how such funds may be used in the COVID–19 response provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and implementing the National Technical Assistance Center on Kinship and Grandfamilies in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021;

Whereas more remains to be done to support kinship caregiving and to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as ''National Kinship Care Month'';

(2) encourages Congress, States, local governments, and community organizations to continue to work to improve the lives of vulnerable children and families and to support the communities working together to lift them up;

(3) urges all States to expand their support of kinship care and their use of kinship foster care: and

(4) honors the commitment and dedication of kinship caregivers and the advocates and allies who work tirelessly to provide assistance and services to kinship caregiving families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 399—HONORING NORTH CAROLINIANS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO MADE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE IN THE ATTACK ON HAMID KARZAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ON AUGUST 26, 2021

Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.:

S. RES. 399

Whereas Marine Corps Sergeant Nicole L. Gee, born in Roseville, a suburb of Sacramento, California, and assigned to Combat Logistics Battalion 24, 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit, II Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021;

Whereas Army Staff Sergeant Ryan C. Knauss, assigned to 9th PSYOP Battalion, 8th PSYOP Group, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021;

Whereas members of the Marine Corps, including Staff Sergeant Darin T. Hoover of Salt Lake City, Utah, Sergeant Johanny Rosario Pichardo of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Corporal Hunter Lopez of Indio, California, Corporal Daegan W. Page of Omaha, Nebraska, Corporal Humberto A. Sanchez of Logansport, Indiana, Lance Corporal David L. Espinoza of Rio Bravo, Texas, Lance Corporal Rylee J. McCollum of Jackson, Wyoming, Lance Corporal Dylan R. Merola of Rancho Cucamonga, California, Lance Corporal Kareem M. Nikoui of Norco, California, and Lance Corporal Jared M. Schmitz of St. Charles, Missouri, all made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021;

Whereas Navy Hospital Corpsman Third Class Maxton W. Soviak of Berlin Heights, Ohio, made the ultimate sacrifice during the attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021; and

Whereas all those who served, fought, or perished in the overall Global War On Terror have served valiantly in defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Marine Corps Sergeant Nicole L. Gee, Army Staff Sergeant Ryan C. Knauss, and their fellow members of the Armed Forces—

(A) served the United States with honor and distinction; and

(B) represent the very best of the United States; and

(2) the United States—

(A) honors those brave members of the Armed Forces and their families; and

(B) shall never forget the services they rendered and sacrifices they made in the defense of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 400—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS ''NATIONAL CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS MONTH''

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. REED, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 400

Whereas each year more than 15,500 children under the age of 19 in the United States are diagnosed with cancer;

Whereas every year more than 1,700 children in the United States lose their lives to cancer;

Whereas childhood cancer is the leading cause of death from disease and the second overall leading cause of death for children in the United States;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for children with cancer has increased from 58 percent in the mid-1970s to 84 percent in 2020, representing significant improvement from previous decades;

Whereas more than 2/3 of children who survive cancer will develop at least 1 chronic health condition, and many survivors will face a late-effect from treatment that could be considered severe or life-threatening;

Whereas cancer patients face a higher risk of contracting the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) due to weakened immune systems; and

Whereas cancer occurs regularly and randomly and spares no racial or ethnic group, socioeconomic class, or geographic region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as ''National Childhood Cancer Awareness Month'';

(2) requests that the Federal Government, States, localities, and nonprofit organizations observe the month with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing public knowledge of the risks of cancer;

(3) encourages survivors of childhood cancer to continue to receive ongoing monitoring and physical and psychosocial care throughout their adult lives;

(4) recognizes the human toll of cancer and pledges to make the prevention and cure of cancer a public health priority; and

(5) reminds the people of the United States that these children are the definition of bravery, and commends and honors their courage.

SENATE RESOLUTION 401—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS ''NATIONAL VOTING RIGHTS MONTH''

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KING, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 401

Whereas voting is one of the single most important rights that can be exercised in a democracy;

Whereas, over the course of history, various voter suppression laws in the United States have hindered, and even prohibited, certain individuals and groups from exercising the right to vote;

Whereas, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, Native Americans and people who were born to United States citizens abroad, people who spoke a language other than English, and people who were formerly subjected to slavery were denied full citizenship and prevented from voting by English literacy tests;

Whereas, since the 1870s, minority groups such as Black Americans in the South have suffered from the oppressive effects of Jim Crow laws that were designed to prevent political, economic, and social mobility;

Whereas Black Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and other underrepresented voters were subject to violence, poll taxes, literacy tests, all-White primaries, property ownership tests, and grandfather clauses that were designed to suppress the right of those individuals to vote;

Whereas 5,200,000 people in the United States are currently banned from voting because of a felony conviction, including 1 in 16 Black adults, due to the shameful entanglement of racial injustice in the criminal legal system and voting access in the United States;

Whereas members of the aforementioned groups and others are currently, in some cases, subject to intimidation, voter roll purges, and financial barriers that act effectively as modern-day poll taxes;

Whereas, in 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) to protect the right of Black Americans and other traditionally disenfranchised groups to vote, among other reasons;

Whereas, in 2013, in the landmark case of Shelby County v. Holder, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), the Supreme Court of the United States invalidated section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, dismantling the preclearance formula provision in that Act that protected voters in States and localities that historically have suppressed the right of minorities to vote;

Whereas, since the invalidation of the preclearance formula provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, gerrymandered districts in many States have gone unchallenged and have become less likely to be invalidated by the courts;

Whereas these gerrymandered districts have been found to have discriminatory impacts on traditionally disenfranchised minorities through tactics that include ''cracking'', diluting the voting power of minorities across many districts, and ''packing'' or concentrating minority voters' power in one district to reduce their voting power in other districts;

Whereas the courts have found the congressional and, in some cases, State legislative district maps, in Texas, North Carolina, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin to be gerrymandered districts that were created to favor some groups over others;

Whereas the decision of the Supreme Court in Shelby County v. Holder, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), calls on Congress to update the formula in the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas these restrictive voting laws encompass cutbacks in early voting, voter roll purges, placement of faulty equipment in minority communities, requirement of photo identification, and the elimination of same-day registration;

Whereas these policies could outright disenfranchise or make voting much more difficult for more than 80,000,000 minority, elderly, poor, and disabled voters, among other groups;

Whereas, in 2016, discriminatory laws in North Carolina, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Texas were ruled to violate voters' rights and overturned by the courts;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (referred to in this preamble as ''COVID–19'') public health emergency has only exacerbated the state of elections and the difficulties voters face in obtaining access to the ballot;

Whereas a lack of fair and safe election policies threatens minority communities, which have been disproportionately impacted and disenfranchised due to the COVID–19 pandemic, and their access to the ballot;

Whereas addressing the challenges of administering future elections requires increasing the accessibility of vote-by-mail and other limited-contact options to ensure the protection of voters' health and safety amid a global pandemic;

Whereas, as voting by mail becomes a safer and more accessible option for voters to exercise their constitutional right to vote during the unprecedented times caused by the COVID–19 pandemic, the work of the United States Postal Service will be of paramount importance in successfully conducting elections;

Whereas Congress must work to combat any attempts to dismantle or underfund the United States Postal Service or obstruct the passage of the mail as blatant tactics of voter suppression and election interference;

Whereas following the 2020 elections there has been a relentless attack on the right to vote with more than 400 bills having been introduced to roll back the right to vote, including such bills being introduced in almost every State and at least 31 of such bills having been signed into law in 18 States;

Whereas there is much more work to be done to ensure all citizens of the United States have the right to vote through free, fair, and accessible elections, and Congress must exercise its Constitutional authority to protect the right to vote;

Whereas National Voter Registration Day is September 22; and

Whereas September 2021 would be an appropriate month to designate as ''National Voting Rights Month'' and to ensure that, through the registration of voters and awareness of elections, the democracy of the United States includes all citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as ''National Voting Rights Month'';

(2) encourages all people in the United States to uphold the right of every citizen to exercise the sacred and fundamental right to vote;

(3) encourages Congress to pass—

(A) the For the People Act of 2021 (S. 2093 and H.R. 1 of the 117th Congress), to increase voters' access to the ballot, prohibit the use of deceptive practices to intimidate voters, end gerrymandering, create automatic voter registration, limit the power of restrictive voter identification laws, make critical investments in election infrastructure and technology, and address corruption in campaign finance and ethics;

(B) the Freedom to Vote Act (S. 2747 of the 117th Congress), to set basic national standards to make sure all people in the United States can cast their ballots in the way that works best for them, regardless of what ZIP code they live in, improve access to the ballot for people in the United States, advance commonsense election integrity reforms, and protect the democracy of the United States from relentless attacks;

(C) the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2021 (H.R. 4 of the 117th Congress), to restore the protections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) that prohibit discriminatory voting practices, remove barriers to voting, and provide protections for minority voters in States with a history of voting discrimination;

(D) the Democracy Restoration Act (S. 481 of the 117th Congress), to restore Federal voting rights to citizens after release from imprisonment, honoring the responsibilities of citizenship and civic engagement necessary for building healthy and safe communities, while welcoming the contributions of people returning home after imprisonment; and

(E) other voting rights legislation that seeks to advance voting rights and protect elections in the United States;

(4) recommends that public schools and universities in the United States develop an academic curriculum that educates students about—

(A) the importance of voting, how to register to vote, where to vote, and the different forms of voting;

(B) the history of voter suppression in the United States before and after passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

(C) current measures that have been taken to restrict the vote;

(5) encourages the United States Postal Service to issue a special John R. Lewis stamp during the month of September—

(A) to honor the life and legacy of John R. Lewis in supporting voting rights; and

(B) to remind people in the United States that ordinary citizens risked their lives, marched, and participated in the great democracy of the United States so that all citizens would have the fundamental right to vote; and

(6) invites Congress to allocate the requisite funds for public service announcements on television, radio, newspapers, magazines, social media, billboards, buses, and other forms of media—

(A) to remind people in the United States when elections are being held;

(B) to share important registration deadlines; and

(C) to urge people to get out and vote.

SENATE RESOLUTION 402—PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENGROSSMENT OF S. RES. 357

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 402

Resolved, That in the engrossment of the resolution S. Res. 357, the Secretary of the Senate shall make the following correction:

(1) In the sixth whereas clause of the preamble, strike ''and youngest''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 403—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS ''NATIONAL HEALTHY AGING MONTH'' TO RAISE AWARENESS OF AND ENCOURAGE HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS AND THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG OLDER ADULTS

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. KELLY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. BURR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES 403

Whereas individuals who are 65 years of age or older are the fastest growing segment of the population in the United States, and the number of older adults in the United States will increase from approximately 56,100,000 in 2020 to an estimated 80,800,000 by 2040;

Whereas 90 percent of the $3,800,000,000,000 in annual health care expenditures in the United States are for people with chronic physical and mental health conditions;

Whereas 80 percent of older adults have at least 1 chronic condition and nearly 70 percent of Medicare beneficiaries have 2 or more chronic conditions;

Whereas more than 868,000 people in the United States die of heart disease or stroke every year, costing the health care system of the United States $214,000,000,000 per year and causing $138,000,000,000 in lost productivity on the job;

Whereas, each year, more than 1,700,000 people in the United States are diagnosed with cancer and almost 600,000 die from it, costing an estimated $174,000,000,000 in 2020;

Whereas more than 34,200,000 people in the United States have diabetes and another 88,000,000 adults in the United States have prediabetes, putting them at risk for type 2 diabetes, both of which cost a total estimated $327,000,000,000 in medical costs for diagnosed diabetes and lost productivity in 2017;

Whereas obesity affects 19 percent of children and 42 percent of adults, including older adults who have obesity rates exceeding 37.5 percent in males and 39.4 percent in females, costing the health care system $147,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas falls are the leading cause of injury, and injury-related death, among older adults and result in medical costs totaling $50,000,000,000 per year, 75 percent of which are paid by Medicare and Medicaid;

Whereas approximately 20 percent of older adults experience some type of behavioral health concern, including anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder, cognitive impairment, and substance use disorders, which are often factors in suicide among older adults;

Whereas factors that influence healthy aging include—

(1) improving diet and exercise;

(2) managing risk factors for physical and behavioral health conditions, as well as falls;

(3) keeping up with regular health screenings and preventative care; and

(4) staying socially active; and

Whereas, as of August 2021, nearly 11,000 senior centers serve 1,000,000 older adults aged 50 and older, helping them continue to be part of a community, exercise, and receive nutritious meals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as ''Healthy Aging Month''; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to provide opportunities for older individuals to continue to flourish by—

(A) emphasizing the importance of exercise, nutrition, health promotion, disease prevention, and social engagement;

(B) encouraging the balance of mind, body, and spirit, as older individuals can share their wisdom, experience, and skills with younger generations; and

(C) recognizing that people in the United States are living longer and a healthy lifestyle will help enhance later life experiences.

SENATE RESOLUTION 404—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL RETIREMENT SECURITY MONTH, INCLUDING RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE VARIOUS TAX-PREFERRED RETIREMENT VEHICLES, INCREASING PERSONAL FINANCIAL LITERACY, AND ENGAGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE KEYS TO SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING AND MAINTAINING RETIREMENT SECURITY THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFETIMES

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 404

Whereas people in the United States are living longer, and the cost of retirement is increasing significantly;

Whereas Social Security remains the bedrock of retirement income for the great majority of the people of the United States but was never intended by Congress to be the sole source of retirement income for families;

Whereas data from the Employee Benefit Research Institute indicates that, in the United States—

(1) up to 40 percent of households in which the head of household is between the ages of 35 and 64 are likely to run out of money in retirement; and

(2) the amount that workers have saved for retirement is much less than the amount those workers need to adequately fund their retirement years;

Whereas the financial literacy of workers in the United States is important so that those workers understand the need to save for retirement;

Whereas saving for retirement is a key component of overall financial health and security during retirement years, and the importance of financial literacy in planning for retirement must be advocated;

Whereas many workers may not—

(1) be aware of their various options in saving for retirement; or

(2) have focused on the importance of, and need for, saving for retirement and successfully achieving retirement security;

Whereas, although many employees have access to defined benefit and defined contribution plans through their employers to assist such employees in preparing for retirement, many of those employees may not be taking advantage of those plans at all or to the full extent allowed by Federal law;

Whereas saving for retirement is necessary even during economic downturns or market declines, underscoring the importance of continued contributions;

Whereas all workers, including public and private sector employees, employees of tax-exempt organizations, and self-employed individuals, can benefit from developing personal budgets and financial plans that include retirement savings strategies that take advantage of tax-preferred retirement savings vehicles;

Whereas effectively and sustainably withdrawing retirement resources throughout an individual's retirement years is as important and crucial as saving and accumulating funds for retirement; and

Whereas the month of October 2021 has been designated as ''National Retirement Security Month'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Retirement Security Month, including raising public awareness of the importance of saving adequately for retirement;

(2) acknowledges the need to raise public awareness of the variety of tax-preferred retirement vehicles that are used by many people in the United States, but remain underutilized; and

(3) calls on States, localities, schools, universities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe National Retirement Security Month with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing the retirement savings and personal financial literacy of all people in the United States and enhancing the retirement security of the people of the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3834. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2792, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3835. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1301, to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans.

SA 3836. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3835 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1301, supra.

SA 3837. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1301, supra.

SA 3838. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3837 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1301, supra.

SA 3839. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3838 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 3837 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1301, supra.

SA 3840. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. WICKER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 558, to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3834. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2792, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Subtitle ____—Presumptive Benefits for War Fighters Exposed to Burn Pits and Other Toxins

SEC. ____ 1. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Presumptive Benefits for War Fighters Exposed to Burn Pits and Other Toxins Act of 2021''.

SEC. ___ 2. PRESUMPTION OF SERVICE CONNECTION FOR CERTAIN DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH EXPOSURE TO BURN PITS AND OTHER TOXINS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 1119. Presumption of service connection for certain diseases associated with exposure to burn pits and other toxins

''(a) PRESUMPTION OF SERVICE CONNECTION.—(1) For the purposes of section 1110 of this title, and subject to section 1113 of this title, a disease specified in paragraph (2) becoming manifest in a veteran described in paragraph (3) shall be considered to have been incurred in or aggravated during active military, naval, or air service, notwithstanding that there is no record of evidence of such disease during the period of such service.

''(2) The diseases specified in this paragraph are the following:

''(A) Asthma that was diagnosed after service in a country or territory for which a medal described in paragraph (3) was awarded.

''(B)(i) Head cancer of any type.

''(ii) Neck cancer of any type.

''(iii) Respiratory cancer of any type.

''(iv) Gastrointestinal cancer of any type.

''(v) Reproductive cancer of any type.

''(vi) Lymphoma cancer of any type.

''(vii) Lymphomatic cancer of any type.

''(viii) Kidney cancer.

''(ix) Brain cancer.

''(x) Melanoma.

''(C) Chronic bronchitis.

''(D) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

''(E) Constructive bronchiolitis of obliterative bronchiolitis.

''(F) Emphysema.

''(G) Granulomatous disease.

''(H) Interstitial lung disease.

''(I) Pleuritis.

''(J) Pulmonary fibrosis.

''(K) Sarcoidosis.

''(L) Any other disease listed under subsection (a)(2) of section 1116 of this title or for which a presumption of service connection is warranted pursuant to regulations prescribed under section subsection (b)(1) of such section.

''(M) Any other disease with respect to which final regulations have been prescribed under subsection (c)(3).

''(3) A veteran described in this paragraph is any veteran who on or after August 2, 1990, was awarded any of the following:

''(A) The Afghanistan Campaign Medal.

''(B) The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

''(C) The Armed Forces Reserve Medal with M-device.

''(D) The Armed Forces Service Medal.

''(E) The Global War On Terrorism Expeditionary Medal.

''(F) The Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal.

''(G) The Iraqi Campaign Medal.

''(H) The Southwest Asia Service Medal.

''(b) PROCESS TO ADD DISEASES THROUGH WRITTEN PETITION.—(1) In the case that the Secretary receives a written petition from an interested party to add a disease to the list of diseases specified in subsection (a)(2), not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of such petition, the Secretary shall request a determination by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (referred to in this section as the 'National Academies') with respect to whether there is a positive association between—

''(A) the exposure of humans to one or more covered toxins; and

''(B) the occurrence of the disease in humans.

''(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'interested party' includes a representative of—

''(A) a congressionally chartered veterans service organization;

''(B) an organization that—

''(i) is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code;

''(ii) serves veterans or members of the Armed Forces; and

''(iii) has continuously operated for a period of five years or more preceding the date of the submittal of the written petition under paragraph (1);

''(C) a collective bargaining agent for civilian employees of the United States Government;

''(D) a nationally recognized medical association;

''(E) the National Academies; or

''(F) a State or political subdivision of a State.

''(c) DETERMINATIONS BY NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—

(1) If the Secretary receives a determination described in paragraph (2), not later than 180 days after receipt of such determination, the Secretary shall—

''(A) publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations to add the disease covered by the determination to the list of diseases specified in subsection (a)(2);

''(B) publish in the Federal Register, and submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives—

''(i) the decision of the Secretary not to publish such proposed regulations; and

''(ii) the basis for such decision, including specific medical science refuting the determination; or

''(C) publish in the Federal Register a decision that insufficient evidence exists to take action under subparagraph (A) or (B).

''(2) A determination described in this paragraph—

''(A) is a determination by the National Academies that there is a positive association between—

''(i) the exposure of humans to one or more covered toxins; and

''(ii) the occurrence of the disease in humans; and

''(B) may be made pursuant to—

''(i) a request from the Secretary under subsection (b); or

''(ii) an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies under section ___ 3 of the Presumptive Benefits for War Fighters Exposed to Burn Pits and Other Toxins Act of 2021.

''(3)(A) Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary publishes any proposed regulations under paragraph (1)(A) for a disease, the Secretary shall prescribe final regulations for that disease.

''(B) Such regulations shall be effective on the date of issuance.

''(d) REFERENCE TO NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—In the case that the Secretary enters into an agreement with another organization as described in section ___3(h)(1) of the Presumptive Benefits for War Fighters Exposed to Burn Pits and Other Toxins Act of 2021, any reference in this section to the National Academies shall be treated as a reference to the other organization.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'covered toxin' includes the following:

''(A) Any toxic chemical or toxic fume.

''(B) Hazardous waste, mixed waste, solid waste, or used oil (as those terms are defined in section 1004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6903)).

''(C) Radiological waste.

''(D) Any other carcinogen.

''(2) The term 'veterans service organization' means an organization recognized by the Secretary for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of this title.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) WRITTEN PETITIONS.—With respect to a written petition described in section 1119(b)(1) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), that was received by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs before the effective date described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a request of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine under such section, as so added, not later than 90 days after such effective date.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1118 the following new item:

''1119. Presumption of service connection for certain diseases associated with exposure to burn pits and other toxins.''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1113 of such title is amended by striking ''or 1118'' each place it appears and inserting ''1118, or 1119''.

SEC.___3. AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, AND MEDICINE CONCERNING THE EXPOSURE OF HUMANS TO BURN PITS AND OTHER TOXINS.

(a) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (referred to in this section as the ''National Academies'') to perform the services covered by this section.

(2) TIMING.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into the agreement described in paragraph (1) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) REVIEWS OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies, the National Academies shall review and summarize the scientific evidence, and assess the strength thereof, concerning the association between the exposure of humans to covered toxins and each disease suspected to be associated with such exposure.

(2) REVIEWS UPON REQUEST.—Under an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies under this section, the National Aeademies shall conduct a review described in paragraph (1) in response to each request made by the Secretary under section 1119(b)(1) of title 38, United States Code, as added by section ___2(a).

(c) SCIENTIFIC DETERMINATIONS CONCERNING DISEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each disease reviewed under subsection (b), the National Academies shall determine (to the extent that available scientific data permit meaningful determinations) whether there is a positive association between the exposure of humans to one or more covered toxins and the occurrence of the disease in humans, taking into account the strength of the scientific evidence and the appropriateness of the statistical and epidemiological methods used to detect the association.

(2) SUBMISSIONS FOR REVIEWS UPON REQUEST.—Under an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies under this section, not later than 270 days after the date on which the Secretary transmits a request to the National Academies with respect to a disease under section 1119(b)(1) of title 38, United States Code, as added by section ___2(a), the National Academies shall submit to the Secretary the determination

made with respect to that disease under paragraph (1).

(d) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies under this section, the National Academies shall make any recommendations it has for additional scientific studies to resolve areas of continuing scientific uncertainty relating to the exposure of humans to covered toxins.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making recommendations for additional scientific studies, the National Academies shall consider—

(A) the scientific information that is available at the time of the recommendation;

(B) the value and relevance of the information that could result from additional studies; and

(C) the feasibility of carrying out such additional studies.

(e) SUBSEQUENT REVIEWS.—Under an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies under this section, the National Academies shall—

(1) conduct as comprehensive a review as is practicable of the evidence referred to in subsection (b)(1) that became available since the last review of such evidence under this section; and

(2) make determinations and estimates on the basis of the results of such review and all other reviews conducted for the purposes of this section.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Under an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies under this section, not later than 540 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Academies shall submit to the Secretary and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the activities of the National Academies under the agreement.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) The determinations described in subsection (c)(1).

(ii) An explanation of the scientific evidence and reasoning that led to such determinations.

(iii) Any recommendations of the National Academies under subsection (d).

(2) PERIODIC UPDATES.—Under an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies under this section, not less frequently than once every two years, the National Academies shall submit to the Secretary and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives an updated report on the activities of the National Academies under the agreement.

(g) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The authority to enter into agreements under this section shall be effective for a fiscal year to the extent that appropriations are available.

(h) ALTERNATIVE CONTRACT SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary is unable within the period prescribed in subsection (a)(2) to enter into an agreement with the National Academies on terms acceptable to the Secretary, the Secretary shall seek to enter into such an agreement with another appropriate scientific organization that—

(A) is not part of the Government;

(B) operates as a not-for-profit entity; and

(C) has expertise and objectivity comparable to that of the National Academies.

(2) TREATMENT.—If the Secretary enters into an agreement with another organization as described in paragraph (1), any reference in this section, section 4, and section 1119 of title 38, United States Code, as added by section ___2(a), to the National Academies shall be treated as a reference to the other organization.

(i) COVERED TOXIN DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered toxin'' has the meaning given that term in section 1119(e) of title 38, United States Code, as added by section ___2(a).

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. ___4. ACCESS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, AND MEDICINE TO INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon request by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (referred to in this section as the ''National Academics''), the head of any Federal agency with relevant information shall provide to the National Academies information in the possession of the agency that the National Academies determines useful in conducting a review under section ___3(b).

(b) FEDERAL AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Federal agency'' means any agency as that term is defined in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. ___5. PRESUMPTION RELATING TO PERSONAL INJURY OF CERTAIN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8102 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c)(1) In this subsection, the term 'covered employee' means an employee of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or an element of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) who, on or after August 2, 1990, carried out the job responsibilities of the employee for not fewer than 30 total days in a country or territory while the United States was conducting a contingency operation (as defined in section 101 of title 10) in that country or territory.

''(2) Disability or death from a disease described in paragraph (2) of such section suffered by a covered employee is deemed to have resulted from personal injury sustained while in the performance of the duty of the covered employee, whether or not the covered employee was engaged in the course of employment when the disability or disability resulting in death occurred.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Subsection (c) of section 8102 of such title, as added by subsection (a), shall not be construed to apply to a contractor of a Federal department or agency.

SA 3835. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1301, to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3836. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3835 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1301, to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''.

SA 3837. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1301, to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 4 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3838. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3837 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1301, to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''4'' and insert ''5''.

SA 3839. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3838 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 3837 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1301, to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans; as follows:

On page 1, line 1, strike ''5'' and insert ''6''.

SA 3840. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. WICKER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 558, to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Flood Level Observation, Operations, and Decision Support Act'' or the ''FLOODS Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
Sec. 3. National Integrated Flood Information System.
Sec. 4. Observations and modeling for total water prediction.
Sec. 5. Service coordination hydrologists at River Forecast Centers of the National Weather Service.
Sec. 6. Improving National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration communication of future flood risks and hazardous flash flood events.
Sec. 7. Freshwater monitoring along the coast.
Sec. 8. Tornado warning improvement.
Sec. 9. Hurricane forecast improvement program.
Sec. 10. Weather and water research and development planning.
Sec. 11. Forecast communication coordinators.
Sec. 12. Estimates of precipitation frequency in the United States.

Sec. 13. Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure.
Sec. 14. National Weather Service hydrologic research fellowship program.
Sec. 15. Identification and support of consistent, Federal set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information.
Sec. 16. Gap analysis on availability of snow-related data to assess and predict flood and flood impacts.
Sec. 17. Availability to the public of flood-related data.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL INTEGRATED FLOOD INFORMATION SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a system, to be known as the ''National Integrated Flood Information System'', to better inform and provide for more timely decision making to reduce flood-related effects and costs.

(b) SYSTEM FUNCTIONS.—The Administrator, through the National Integrated Flood Information System, shall—

(1) provide an effective flood early warning system that—

(A) collects and integrates information on the key indicators of floods and flood impacts, including streamflow, reservoir release and diversion, precipitation, soil moisture, snow water equivalent, land cover, and evaporative demand;

(B) makes usable, reliable, and timely forecasts of floods;

(C) assesses the severity of flood conditions and effects;

(D) provides information described in subparagraph (A), forecasts described in subparagraph (B), and assessments described in subparagraph (C) at the national, regional, and local levels, as appropriate; and

(E) communicates flood forecasts, flood conditions, and flood impacts to appropriate entities engaged in flood planning, preparedness, and response and post-event flood extent, including—

(i) decision makers at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal levels of government; and

(ii) the public;

(2) provide timely data, information, and products that reflect differences in flood conditions among localities, regions, watersheds, and States;

(3) coordinate and integrate, through interagency agreements as practicable, Federal research and monitoring in support of the flood early warning information system provided under paragraph (1);

(4) use existing forecasting and assessment programs and partnerships;

(5) make improvements in seasonal precipitation and temperature, subseasonal precipitation and temperature, and flood water prediction; and

(6) continue ongoing research and monitoring activities relating to floods, including research activities relating to—

(A) the prediction, length, severity, and impacts of floods and improvement of the accuracy, timing, and specificity of flash flood warnings;

(B) the role of extreme weather events and climate variability in floods; and

(C) how water travels over and through surfaces.

(c) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Administrator, through the National Integrated Flood Information System, may—

(1) engage with the private sector to improve flood monitoring, forecasts, land and topography data, and communication, if the Administrator determines that such engagement is appropriate, cost effective, and beneficial to the public and decision makers described in subsection (b)(1)(E)(i);

(2) facilitate the development of 1 or more academic cooperative partnerships to assist in carrying out the functions of the National Integrated Flood Information System described in subsection (b);

(3) use and support monitoring by citizen scientists, including by developing best practices to facilitate maximum data integration, as the Administrator considers appropriate;

(4) engage with, and leverage the resources of, entities within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, such as the National Weather Service with respect to forecast and warning functions, the National Integrated Drought Information System, the Regional Climate Center, and the National Mesonet Program, to improve coordination of water monitoring, forecasting, and management; and

(5) engage with and support water monitoring by the United States Geological Survey—

(A) to improve the availability and continuity of streamflow data at critical locations through the deployment of rapid deployment gages and the flood-hardening of at-risk streamflow gauges; and

(B) to increase storm surge monitoring data through the deployment of additional storm surge sensors.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In developing and maintaining the National Integrated Flood Information System, the Administrator shall consult with relevant Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies, research institutions, and the private sector.

(e) COOPERATION FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Each Federal agency shall cooperate as appropriate with the Administrator in carrying out this section.

SEC. 4. OBSERVATIONS AND MODELING FOR TOTAL WATER PREDICTION.

(a) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish partnerships with 1 or more institutions of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) to evaluate observations that would improve total water prediction.

(2) PRIORITY OBSERVATIONS.—In establishing partnerships under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall prioritize partnerships to evaluate observations from uncrewed aerial systems.

(b) MAINTAINED OBSERVATIONS.—If the Administrator determines that incorporating additional observations improves total water prediction, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, continue incorporating those observations.

(c) MODELING IMPROVEMENTS.—The Administrator shall advance geographic coverage, resolution, skill, and efficiency of coastal oceanographic modeling, including efforts that improve the coupling of and interoperability between hydrological models and coastal ocean models.

SEC. 5. SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS AT RIVER FORECAST CENTERS OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE.

(a) DESIGNATION OF SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Weather Service (in this section referred to as the ''Director'') shall designate at least 1 service coordination hydrologist at each River Forecast Center of the National Weather Service.

(2) PERFORMANCE BY OTHER EMPLOYEES.—Performance of the responsibilities outlined in this section is not limited to the service coordination hydrologist position.

(b) PRIMARY ROLE OF SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS.—The primary role of the service coordination hydrologist shall be to carry out the responsibilities required by this section.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), consistent with the analysis described in section 409 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25; 131 Stat. 112), and in order to increase impact-based decision support services, each service coordination hydrologist designated under subsection (a) shall, with respect to hydrology—

(A) be responsible for providing service to the geographic area of responsibility covered by the River Forecast Center at which the service coordination hydrologist is employed to help ensure that users of products and services of the National Weather Service can respond effectively to improve outcomes from flood events;

(B) liaise with users of products and services of the National Weather Service, such as the public, academia, media outlets, users in the hydropower, transportation, recreation, and agricultural communities, and forestry, land, fisheries, and water management interests, to evaluate the adequacy and usefulness of the products and services of the National Weather Service;

(C) collaborate with such River Forecast Centers and Weather Forecast Offices and Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies as the Director considers appropriate in developing, proposing, and implementing plans to develop, modify, or tailor products and services of the National Weather Service to improve the usefulness of such products and services;

(D) engage in interagency partnerships with Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies to explore the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations to reduce flood risk;

(E) ensure the maintenance and accuracy of flooding call lists, appropriate office flooding policy or procedures, and other flooding information or dissemination methodologies or strategies; and

(F) work closely with Federal, State, local, and Tribal emergency and floodplain management agencies, and other agencies relating to disaster management, to ensure a planned, coordinated, and effective preparedness and response effort.

(2) OTHER STAFF.—The Director may assign a responsibility set forth in paragraph (1) to such other staff as the Director considers appropriate to carry out such responsibility.

(d) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a service coordination hydrologist designated under subsection (a) may, with respect to hydrology—

(A) work with a State agency to develop plans for promoting more effective use of products and services of the National Weather Service throughout the State;

(B) identify priority community preparedness objectives;

(C) develop plans to meet the objectives identified under subparagraph (B); and

(D) conduct flooding event preparedness planning and citizen education efforts with and through various State, local, and Tribal

government agencies and other disaster management-related organizations.

(2) OTHER STAFF.—The Director may assign a responsibility set forth in paragraph (1) to such other staff as the Director considers appropriate to carry out such responsibility.

SEC. 6. IMPROVING NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION COMMUNICATION OF FUTURE FLOOD RISKS AND HAZARDOUS FLASH FLOOD EVENTS.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF FLASH FLOOD WATCHES AND WARNINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(A) conduct an assessment of—

(i) the flash flood watches and warnings of the National Weather Service; and

(ii) the information delivery to support preparation and responses to floods; and

(B) submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Administrator with respect to the assessment required by subparagraph (A).

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

(A) An evaluation of whether the watches, warnings, and information described in paragraph (1)(A) effectively—

(i) communicate risk to the general public;

(ii) inform action to prevent loss of life and property;

(iii) inform action to support flood preparation and response; and

(iv) deliver information in a manner designed to lead to appropriate action.

(B) Subject to subsection (b)(2), such recommendations as the Administrator may have for—

(i) legislative and administrative action to improve the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i); and

(ii) such research as the Administrator considers necessary to address the focus areas described in paragraph (3).

(3) FOCUS AREAS.—The assessment required by paragraph (1)(A) shall focus on the following areas:

(A) Ways to communicate the risks posed by hazardous flash flood events to the public that are most likely to result in informed decision making regarding the mitigation of those risks.

(B) Ways to provide actionable geographic information to the recipient of a watch or warning for a flash flood, including partnering with emergency response agencies, as appropriate.

(C) Evaluation of information delivery to support the preparation for and response to floods.

(4) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall consult with—

(A) individuals in the academic sector, including individuals in the field of social and behavioral sciences;

(B) other weather services;

(C) media outlets and other entities that distribute the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i);

(D) floodplain managers and emergency planners and responders, including State, local, and Tribal emergency management agencies;

(E) other government users of the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i), including the Federal Highway Administration; and

(F) such other Federal agencies as the Administrator determines rely on watches and warnings regarding flash floods for operational decisions.

(5) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The Administrator shall engage with the National Academy of Sciences, as the Administrator considers necessary and practicable, including by contracting with the National Research Council to review the scientific and technical soundness of the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), including the recommendations under paragraph (2)(B).

(6) METHODOLOGIES.—In conducting the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall use such methodologies as the Administrator considers are generally accepted by the weather enterprise, including social and behavioral sciences.

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO FLASH FLOOD WATCHES AND WARNINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on the assessment required by subsection (a)(1)(A), the Administrator shall make such improvements to the watches and warnings described in that subsection as the Administrator considers necessary—

(A) to improve the communication of the risks posed by hazardous flash flood events; and

(B) to provide actionable geographic information to the recipient of a watch or warning for a flash flood.

(2) REQUIREMENTS REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS.—In conducting the assessment required by subsection (a)(1)(A), the Administrator shall ensure that any recommendation under subsection (a)(2)(B) that the Administrator considers a major change—

(A) is validated by social and behavioral science using a generalizable sample;

(B) accounts for the needs of various demographics, vulnerable populations, and geographic regions;

(C) responds to the needs of Federal, State, local, and Tribal government partners and media partners; and

(D) accounts for necessary changes to federally operated watch and warning propagation and dissemination infrastructure and protocols.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) WATCH; WARNING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the terms ''watch'' and ''warning'', with respect to a hazardous flash flood event, mean products issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, intended for use by the general public—

(i) to alert the general public to the potential for or presence of the event; and

(ii) to inform action to prevent loss of life and property.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The terms ''watch'' and ''warning'' do not include technical or specialized meteorological and hydrological forecasts, outlooks, or model guidance products.

(2) WEATHER ENTERPRISE.—The term ''weather enterprise'' has the meaning given that term in section 2 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501).

SEC. 7. FRESHWATER MONITORING ALONG THE COAST.

(a) DATA AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall assess the availability of short- and long-term data on large-scale freshwater flooding into oceans, bays, and estuaries, including data on—

(1) flow rate, including discharge;

(2) conductivity;

(3) oxygen concentration;

(4) nutrient load;

(5) water temperature; and

(6) sediment load.

(b) DATA NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall assess the need for additional data to assess and predict the effect of the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsection (a).

(c) INVENTORY OF DATA NEEDS.—Based on the assessments required by subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator shall create an inventory of data needs with respect to the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsections (a) and (b).

(d) PLANNING.—In planning for the collection of additional data necessary for ecosystem-based modeling of the effect of the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator shall use the inventory created under subsection (c).

SEC. 8. TORNADO WARNING IMPROVEMENT.

Section 103 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8513) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) INNOVATIVE OBSERVATIONS.—The Under Secretary shall ensure that the program periodically examines the value of incorporating innovative observations, such as acoustic or infrasonic measurements, observations from phased array radars, and observations from mesonets, with respect to the improvement of tornado forecasts, predictions, and warnings.''.

SEC. 9. HURRICANE FORECAST IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

Section 104(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8514(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) evaluating and incorporating, as appropriate, innovative observations, including acoustic or infrasonic measurements.''.

SEC. 10. WEATHER AND WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.

Section 105(2) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8515(2)) is amended by inserting ''and flood-event'' after ''operational weather''.

SEC. 11. FORECAST COMMUNICATION COORDINATORS.

Section 1762(f)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (15 U.S.C. 8521(f)(1)) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''may'' and inserting ''shall''.

SEC. 12. ESTIMATES OF PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—The term ''Freely Associated States'' means the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, which have each entered into a Compact of Free Association with the United States.

(2) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' means the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Freely Associated States.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a program, to be known as the ''NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States'', to compile, estimate, analyze, and communicate the frequency of precipitation in the United States.

(c) FUNCTIONS.—The NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States—

(1) shall better inform the public and provide information on—

(A) temporal and spatial distribution of heavy precipitation;

(B) analyses of seasonality in precipitation; and

(C) trends in annual maximum series data; and

(2) may serve as the official source of the Federal Government on estimates of precipitation frequency and associated information with respect to the United States.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) COVERAGE.—The NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States shall include such estimates of the frequency of precipitation in the United States as the Administrator determines appropriate.

(2) FREQUENCY.—Such estimates—

(A) shall be conducted not less frequently than once every 10 years; and

(B) may be conducted more frequently if determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(3) PUBLICATION.—Such estimates and methodologies used to conduct such estimates shall be—

(A) subject to an appropriate, scientific process, as determined by the Administrator; and

(B) published on a publicly accessible website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Administrator may partner with other Federal agencies, members of the private sector, academic cooperative partnerships, or nongovernment associations to assist in carrying out the functions described in subsection (c).

(f) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may consult with relevant Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial government agencies, research institutions, and the private sector, as the Administrator determines necessary.

(g) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may coordinate with other Federal agencies.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, from amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this Act, $3,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

SEC. 13. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a committee, to be known as the ''Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure'' (in this section referred to as the ''Water Policy Committee'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Water Policy Committee shall be composed of the following members:

(1) The Administrator.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior.

(3) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(4) The Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) The Secretary of Commerce.

(6) The Secretary of Energy.

(7) The Secretary of the Army.

(8) The heads of such other agencies as the co-chairs consider appropriate.

(c) CO-CHAIRS.—The Water Policy Committee shall be co-chaired by the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) MEETINGS.—The Water Policy Committee shall meet not less frequently than 6 times each year, at the call of the co-chairs.

(e) GENERAL PURPOSE AND DUTIES.—The Water Policy Committee shall ensure that agencies and departments across the Federal Government that engage in water-related matters, including water storage and supplies, water quality and restoration activities, water infrastructure, transportation on United States rivers and inland waterways, and water forecasting, work together where such agencies and departments have joint or overlapping responsibilities to—

(1) improve interagency coordination among Federal agencies and departments on water resource management and water infrastructure issues;

(2) coordinate existing water-related Federal task forces, working groups, and other formal cross-agency initiatives, as appropriate;

(3) prioritize managing the water resources of the United States and promoting resilience of the water-related infrastructure of the United States, including—

(A) increasing water storage, water supply reliability, and drought resiliency;

(B) improving water quality, source water protection, and nutrient management;

(C) promoting restoration activities;

(D) improving water systems, including with respect to drinking water, desalination, water reuse, wastewater, and flood control; and

(E) improving water data management, research, modeling, and forecasting;

(4) improve interagency coordination of data management, access, modeling, and visualization with respect to water-related matters;

(5) promote integrated planning for Federal investments in water-related infrastructure to enhance coordination and protect taxpayer investment; and

(6) support workforce development and efforts to recruit, train, and retain professionals to operate and maintain essential drinking water, wastewater, flood control, hydropower, water delivery, and water storage facilities in the United States.

(f) CROSS-AGENCY PRIORITY RESEARCH NEEDS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Water Policy Committee shall develop and submit to Congress a list of research needs that includes needs for cross-agency research and coordination.

SEC. 14. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HYDROLOGIC RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Assistant Administrator'' means the Assistant Administrator for Weather Services of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) DECISION SUPPORT SERVICES.—The term ''decision support services'' means information, including data and refined products, that supports water resources-related decision-making processes.

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

(4) NOAA LINE OFFICES.—The term ''NOAA line offices'' means the following offices of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

(A) The National Ocean Service.

(B) The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.

(C) The National Marine Fisheries Service.

(D) The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.

(E) The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.

(b) HYDROLOGIC RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a hydrologic research fellowship program (in this section referred to as the ''program'') for qualified individuals.

(2) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section, a qualified individual is an individual who is—

(A) a citizen of the United States; and

(B) enrolled in a research-based graduate program, at an institution of higher education, in a field that advances the research priorities developed by the Assistant Administrator under paragraph (7), such as—

(i) hydrology;

(ii) earth sciences;

(iii) atmospheric sciences;

(iv) computer sciences;

(v) engineering;

(vi) environmental sciences;

(vii) geosciences;

(viii) urban planning; or

(ix) related social sciences.

(3) AWARD GUIDELINES.—Fellowships under the program shall be awarded pursuant to guidelines established by the Assistant Administrator.

(4) SELECTION PREFERENCE.—In selecting qualified individuals for participation in the program, the Assistant Administrator shall give preference to applicants from historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions.

(5) PLACEMENT.—The program shall support the placement of qualified individuals in positions within the executive branch of the Federal Government where such individuals can address and advance the research priorities developed by the Assistant Administrator under paragraph (7).

(6) FELLOWSHIP TERM.—A fellowship under the program shall be for a period of up to 2 years.

(7) FELLOWSHIP RESEARCH PRIORITIES.—The Assistant Administrator, in consultation with representatives from the NOAA line offices, the United States Geological Survey, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Army Corps of Engineers, as appropriate, shall develop and publish priorities for the conduct of research by fellows, which may include the following:

(A) Advance the collaborative development of a flexible community-based water resources modeling system.

(B) Apply artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities to advance existing hydrologic modeling capabilities.

(C) Support the evolution and integration of hydrologic modeling within an Earth Systems Modeling Framework.

(D) Improve visualizations of hydrologic model outputs.

(E) Advance the state of coupled freshwater and salt water modeling and forecasting capabilities.

(F) Advance understanding and process representation of water quality parameters.

(G) Advance the assimilation of in-situ and remotely sensed observations and data.

(H) Support the integration of social science to advance decision support services.

(I) Develop methods to study groundwater sustainability and estimate the efficiency of recharge management.

(c) DIRECT HIRING.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—During fiscal year 2022 and any fiscal year thereafter, the head of any Federal agency may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, other than sections 3303 and 3328 of that title, to a position with the Federal agency a recipient of a fellowship under the program who—

(A) earned a degree from a program described in subsection (b)(2)(B);

(B) successfully fulfilled the requirements of the fellowship within the executive branch of the Federal Government; and

(C) meets qualification standards established by the Office of Personnel Management.

(2) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—The direct hire authority provided by this subsection shall be exercised with respect to an individual described in paragraph (1) not later than 2 years after the date on which the individual completed the fellowship under the program.

SEC. 15. IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT OF CONSISTENT, FEDERAL SET OF FORWARD-LOOKING, LONG-TERM METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EXTREME WEATHER.—The term ''extreme weather'' includes observed or anticipated

severe and unseasonable atmospheric conditions, including drought, heavy precipitation, hurricanes, tornadoes and other windstorms (including derechos), large hail, extreme heat, extreme cold, flooding, sustained temperatures or precipitation that deviate substantially from historical averages, and any other weather event that the Administrator determines qualifies as extreme weather.

(2) LONG-TERM.—The term ''long-term'' shall have such meaning as the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in consultation with the Administrator, considers appropriate for purposes of this section.

(3) OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS.—The term ''other environmental trends'' means wildfires, coastal flooding, inland flooding, land subsidence, rising sea levels, and any other challenges relating to changes in environmental systems over time that the Administrator determines qualify as environmental challenges other than extreme weather.

(b) IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT OF CONSISTENT, FEDERAL SET OF FORWARD-LOOKING, LONG-TERM METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.—The Administrator shall identify, and support research that enables, a consistent, Federal set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information that models future extreme weather events, other environmental trends, projections, and up-to-date observations, including mesoscale information as determined appropriate by the Administrator.

SEC. 16. GAP ANALYSIS ON AVAILABILITY OF SNOW-RELATED DATA TO ASSESS AND PREDICT FLOOD AND FLOOD IMPACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers, shall conduct an analysis of gaps in the availability of snow-related data to assess and predict floods and flood impacts, including data on the following:

(1) Snow water equivalent.

(2) Snow depth.

(3) Snowpack temperature.

(4) Snow and mixed-phase precipitation.

(5) Snow melt.

(6) Rain-snow line.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) the findings of the gap analysis required by subsection (a); and

(2) opportunities for additional collaboration among Federal agencies to collect snow-related data to better assess and predict floods and flood impacts.

SEC. 17. AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OF FLOOD-RELATED DATA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall make flood-related data available to the public on the website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(b) COST.—The Administrator may make the data under subsection (a) freely accessible or available at a cost that does not exceed the cost of preparing the data.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I have 6 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 30, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 30, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 30, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 30, 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, September 30, 2021, at 9 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, PRODUCT SAFETY, AND DATA SECURITY

The Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, September 30, 2021, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

MANUFACTURING.GOV ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 124, S. 1037.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1037) to provide for the establishment of a section of the website of the Department of Commerce that shall serve as the primary hub for information relating to Federal manufacturing programs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was reported out of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the part printed in italic, as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Manufacturing.gov Act''.

SEC. 2. MANUFACTURING.GOV HUB.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Commerce, shall modify the manufacturing.gov website by establishing a section of the website to be known as the ''manufacturing.gov hub''.

(c) FUNCTIONS.—The manufacturing.gov hub established under subsection (b) shall—

(1) serve as the primary hub for information relating to every Federal manufacturing program, including the programs identified in the report of the Government Accountability Office entitled ''U.S. Manufacturing'' (GAO 17–240), published on March 28, 2017;

(2) provide the contact information of relevant program offices carrying out the Federal manufacturing programs described in paragraph (1);

(3) provide an avenue for public input and feedback relating to—

(A) the functionality of the website of the Department of Commerce;

(B) the Federal manufacturing programs described in paragraph (1); and

(C) any other manufacturing-related challenges experienced by manufacturers in the United States;

(4) establish web pages within the hub that shall focus on—

(A) technology and research and development;

(B) trade;

(C) workforce development and training;

(D) industrial commons and supply chains; and

(E) small and medium manufacturers; and

(5) use machine learning to—

(A) identify frequently asked questions; and

(B) disseminate to the public answers to the questions identified under subparagraph (A).

(d) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this section. The Secretary shall carry out this section using amounts otherwise available to the Secretary for such purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute be 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 amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1037), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

FLOOD LEVEL OBSERVATION, OPERATIONS, AND DECISION SUPPORT ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of S. 558 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 558) to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Wicker amendment be 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 amendment (No. 3840), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 558

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Flood Level Observation, Operations, and Decision Support Act'' or the ''FLOODS Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
Sec. 3. National Integrated Flood Information System.
Sec. 4. Observations and modeling for total water prediction.
Sec. 5. Service coordination hydrologists at River Forecast Centers of the National Weather Service.
Sec. 6. Improving National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration communication of future flood risks and hazardous flash flood events.
Sec. 7. Freshwater monitoring along the coast.
Sec. 8. Tornado warning improvement.
Sec. 9. Hurricane forecast improvement program.
Sec. 10. Weather and water research and development planning.
Sec. 11. Forecast communication coordinators.
Sec. 12. Estimates of precipitation frequency in the United States.
Sec. 13. Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure.
Sec. 14. National Weather Service hydrologic research fellowship program.
Sec. 15. Identification and support of consistent, Federal set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information.
Sec. 16. Gap analysis on availability of snow-related data to assess and predict flood and flood impacts.
Sec. 17. Availability to the public of flood-related data.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL INTEGRATED FLOOD INFORMATION SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a system, to be known as the ''National Integrated Flood Information System'', to better inform and provide for more timely decision making to reduce flood-related effects and costs.

(b) SYSTEM FUNCTIONS.—The Administrator, through the National Integrated Flood Information System, shall—

(1) provide an effective flood early warning system that—

(A) collects and integrates information on the key indicators of floods and flood impacts, including streamflow, reservoir release and diversion, precipitation, soil moisture, snow water equivalent, land cover, and evaporative demand;

(B) makes usable, reliable, and timely forecasts of floods;

(C) assesses the severity of flood conditions and effects;

(D) provides information described in subparagraph (A), forecasts described in subparagraph (B), and assessments described in subparagraph (C) at the national, regional, and local levels, as appropriate; and

(E) communicates flood forecasts, flood conditions, and flood impacts to appropriate entities engaged in flood planning, preparedness, and response and post-event flood extent, including—

(i) decision makers at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal levels of government; and

(ii) the public;

(2) provide timely data, information, and products that reflect differences in flood conditions among localities, regions, watersheds, and States;

(3) coordinate and integrate, through interagency agreements as practicable, Federal research and monitoring in support of the flood early warning information system provided under paragraph (1);

(4) use existing forecasting and assessment programs and partnerships;

(5) make improvements in seasonal precipitation and temperature, subseasonal precipitation and temperature, and flood water prediction; and

(6) continue ongoing research and monitoring activities relating to floods, including research activities relating to—

(A) the prediction, length, severity, and impacts of floods and improvement of the accuracy, timing, and specificity of flash flood warnings;

(B) the role of extreme weather events and climate variability in floods; and

(C) how water travels over and through surfaces.

(c) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Administrator, through the National Integrated Flood Information System, may—

(1) engage with the private sector to improve flood monitoring, forecasts, land and topography data, and communication, if the Administrator determines that such engagement is appropriate, cost effective, and beneficial to the public and decision makers described in subsection (b)(1)(E)(i);

(2) facilitate the development of 1 or more academic cooperative partnerships to assist in carrying out the functions of the National Integrated Flood Information System described in subsection (b);

(3) use and support monitoring by citizen scientists, including by developing best practices to facilitate maximum data integration, as the Administrator considers appropriate;

(4) engage with, and leverage the resources of, entities within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, such as the National Weather Service with respect to forecast and warning functions, the National Integrated Drought Information System, the Regional Climate Center, and the National Mesonet Program, to improve coordination of water monitoring, forecasting, and management; and

(5) engage with and support water monitoring by the United States Geological Survey—

(A) to improve the availability and continuity of streamflow data at critical locations through the deployment of rapid deployment gages and the flood-hardening of at-risk streamflow gauges; and

(B) to increase storm surge monitoring data through the deployment of additional storm surge sensors.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In developing and maintaining the National Integrated Flood Information System, the Administrator shall consult with relevant Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies, research institutions, and the private sector.

(e) COOPERATION FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Each Federal agency shall cooperate as appropriate with the Administrator in carrying out this section.

SEC. 4. OBSERVATIONS AND MODELING FOR TOTAL WATER PREDICTION.

(a) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish partnerships with 1 or more institutions of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) to evaluate observations that would improve total water prediction.

(2) PRIORITY OBSERVATIONS.—In establishing partnerships under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall prioritize partnerships to evaluate observations from uncrewed aerial systems.

(b) MAINTAINED OBSERVATIONS.—If the Administrator determines that incorporating additional observations improves total water prediction, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, continue incorporating those observations.

(c) MODELING IMPROVEMENTS.—The Administrator shall advance geographic coverage, resolution, skill, and efficiency of coastal oceanographic modeling, including efforts that improve the coupling of and interoperability between hydrological models and coastal ocean models.

SEC. 5. SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS AT RIVER FORECAST CENTERS OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE.

(a) DESIGNATION OF SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Weather Service (in this section referred to as the ''Director'') shall designate at least 1 service coordination hydrologist at each River Forecast Center of the National Weather Service.

(2) PERFORMANCE BY OTHER EMPLOYEES.—Performance of the responsibilities outlined in this section is not limited to the service coordination hydrologist position.

(b) PRIMARY ROLE OF SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS.—The primary role of the service coordination hydrologist shall be to carry out the responsibilities required by this section.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), consistent with the analysis described in section 409 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25; 131 Stat. 112), and in order to increase impact-based decision support services, each service coordination hydrologist designated under subsection (a) shall, with respect to hydrology—

(A) be responsible for providing service to the geographic area of responsibility covered by the River Forecast Center at which the service coordination hydrologist is employed to help ensure that users of products and services of the National Weather Service can respond effectively to improve outcomes from flood events;

(B) liaise with users of products and services of the National Weather Service, such as the public, academia, media outlets, users in the hydropower, transportation, recreation, and agricultural communities, and forestry, land, fisheries, and water management interests, to evaluate the adequacy and usefulness of the products and services of the National Weather Service;

(C) collaborate with such River Forecast Centers and Weather Forecast Offices and Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies as the Director considers appropriate in developing, proposing, and implementing plans to develop, modify, or tailor products and services of the National Weather Service to improve the usefulness of such products and services;

(D) engage in interagency partnerships with Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies to explore the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations to reduce flood risk;

(E) ensure the maintenance and accuracy of flooding call lists, appropriate office flooding policy or procedures, and other flooding information or dissemination methodologies or strategies; and

(F) work closely with Federal, State, local, and Tribal emergency and floodplain management agencies, and other agencies relating to disaster management, to ensure a planned, coordinated, and effective preparedness and response effort.

(2) OTHER STAFF.—The Director may assign a responsibility set forth in paragraph (1) to such other staff as the Director considers appropriate to carry out such responsibility.

(d) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a service coordination hydrologist designated under subsection (a) may, with respect to hydrology—

(A) work with a State agency to develop plans for promoting more effective use of products and services of the National Weather Service throughout the State;

(B) identify priority community preparedness objectives;

(C) develop plans to meet the objectives identified under subparagraph (B); and

(D) conduct flooding event preparedness planning and citizen education efforts with and through various State, local, and Tribal government agencies and other disaster management-related organizations.

(2) OTHER STAFF.—The Director may assign a responsibility set forth in paragraph (1) to such other staff as the Director considers appropriate to carry out such responsibility.

SEC. 6. IMPROVING NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION COMMUNICATION OF FUTURE FLOOD RISKS AND HAZARDOUS FLASH FLOOD EVENTS.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF FLASH FLOOD WATCHES AND WARNINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(A) conduct an assessment of—

(i) the flash flood watches and warnings of the National Weather Service; and

(ii) the information delivery to support preparation and responses to floods; and

(B) submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Administrator with respect to the assessment required by subparagraph (A).

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

(A) An evaluation of whether the watches, warnings, and information described in paragraph (1)(A) effectively—

(i) communicate risk to the general public;

(ii) inform action to prevent loss of life and property;

(iii) inform action to support flood preparation and response; and

(iv) deliver information in a manner designed to lead to appropriate action.

(B) Subject to subsection (b)(2), such recommendations as the Administrator may have for—

(i) legislative and administrative action to improve the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i); and

(ii) such research as the Administrator considers necessary to address the focus areas described in paragraph (3).

(3) FOCUS AREAS.—The assessment required by paragraph (1)(A) shall focus on the following areas:

(A) Ways to communicate the risks posed by hazardous flash flood events to the public that are most likely to result in informed decision making regarding the mitigation of those risks.

(B) Ways to provide actionable geographic information to the recipient of a watch or warning for a flash flood, including partnering with emergency response agencies, as appropriate.

(C) Evaluation of information delivery to support the preparation for and response to floods.

(4) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall consult with—

(A) individuals in the academic sector, including individuals in the field of social and behavioral sciences;

(B) other weather services;

(C) media outlets and other entities that distribute the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i);

(D) floodplain managers and emergency planners and responders, including State, local, and Tribal emergency management agencies;

(E) other government users of the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i), including the Federal Highway Administration; and

(F) such other Federal agencies as the Administrator determines rely on watches and warnings regarding flash floods for operational decisions.

(5) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The Administrator shall engage with the National Academy of Sciences, as the Administrator considers necessary and practicable, including by contracting with the National Research Council to review the scientific and technical soundness of the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), including the recommendations under paragraph (2)(B).

(6) METHODOLOGIES.—In conducting the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall use such methodologies as the Administrator considers are generally accepted by the weather enterprise, including social and behavioral sciences.

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO FLASH FLOOD WATCHES AND WARNINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on the assessment required by subsection (a)(1)(A), the Administrator shall make such improvements to the watches and warnings described in that subsection as the Administrator considers necessary—

(A) to improve the communication of the risks posed by hazardous flash flood events; and

(B) to provide actionable geographic information to the recipient of a watch or warning for a flash flood.

(2) REQUIREMENTS REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS.—In conducting the assessment required by subsection (a)(1)(A), the Administrator shall ensure that any recommendation under subsection (a)(2)(B) that the Administrator considers a major change—

(A) is validated by social and behavioral science using a generalizable sample;

(B) accounts for the needs of various demographics, vulnerable populations, and geographic regions;

(C) responds to the needs of Federal, State, local, and Tribal government partners and media partners; and

(D) accounts for necessary changes to federally operated watch and warning propagation and dissemination infrastructure and protocols.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) WATCH; WARNING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the terms ''watch'' and ''warning'', with respect to a hazardous flash flood event, mean products issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, intended for use by the general public—

(i) to alert the general public to the potential for or presence of the event; and

(ii) to inform action to prevent loss of life and property.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The terms ''watch'' and ''warning'' do not include technical or specialized meteorological and hydrological forecasts, outlooks, or model guidance products.

(2) WEATHER ENTERPRISE.—The term ''weather enterprise'' has the meaning given that term in section 2 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501).

SEC. 7. FRESHWATER MONITORING ALONG THE COAST.

(a) DATA AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall assess the availability of short- and long-term data on large-scale freshwater flooding into oceans, bays, and estuaries, including data on—

(1) flow rate, including discharge;

(2) conductivity;

(3) oxygen concentration;

(4) nutrient load;

(5) water temperature; and

(6) sediment load.

(b) DATA NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall assess the need for additional data to assess and predict the effect of the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsection (a).

(c) INVENTORY OF DATA NEEDS.—Based on the assessments required by subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator shall create an inventory of data needs with respect to the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsections (a) and (b).

(d) PLANNING.—In planning for the collection of additional data necessary for ecosystem-based modeling of the effect of the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator shall use the inventory created under subsection (c).

SEC. 8. TORNADO WARNING IMPROVEMENT.

Section 103 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8513) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) INNOVATIVE OBSERVATIONS.—The Under Secretary shall ensure that the program periodically examines the value of incorporating innovative observations, such as acoustic or infrasonic measurements, observations from phased array radars, and observations from mesonets, with respect to the improvement of tornado forecasts, predictions, and warnings.''.

SEC. 9. HURRICANE FORECAST IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

Section 104(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8514(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) evaluating and incorporating, as appropriate, innovative observations, including acoustic or infrasonic measurements.''.

SEC. 10. WEATHER AND WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.

Section 105(2) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8515(2)) is amended by inserting ''and flood-event'' after ''operational weather''.

SEC. 11. FORECAST COMMUNICATION COORDINATORS.

Section 1762(f)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (15 U.S.C. 8521(f)(1)) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''may'' and inserting ''shall''.

SEC. 12. ESTIMATES OF PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—The term ''Freely Associated States'' means the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, which have each entered into a Compact of Free Association with the United States.

(2) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' means the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Freely Associated States.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a program, to be known as the ''NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States'', to compile, estimate, analyze, and communicate the frequency of precipitation in the United States.

(c) FUNCTIONS.—The NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States—

(1) shall better inform the public and provide information on—

(A) temporal and spatial distribution of heavy precipitation;

(B) analyses of seasonality in precipitation; and

(C) trends in annual maximum series data; and

(2) may serve as the official source of the Federal Government on estimates of precipitation frequency and associated information with respect to the United States.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) COVERAGE.—The NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States shall include such estimates of the frequency of precipitation in the United States as the Administrator determines appropriate.

(2) FREQUENCY.—Such estimates—

(A) shall be conducted not less frequently than once every 10 years; and

(B) may be conducted more frequently if determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(3) PUBLICATION.—Such estimates and methodologies used to conduct such estimates shall be—

(A) subject to an appropriate, scientific process, as determined by the Administrator; and

(B) published on a publicly accessible website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Administrator may partner with other Federal agencies, members of the private sector, academic cooperative partnerships, or nongovernment associations to assist in carrying out the functions described in subsection (c).

(f) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may consult with relevant Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial government agencies, research institutions, and the private sector, as the Administrator determines necessary.

(g) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may coordinate with other Federal agencies.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, from amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this Act, $3,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

SEC. 13. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a committee, to be known as the ''Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure'' (in this section referred to as the ''Water Policy Committee'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Water Policy Committee shall be composed of the following members:

(1) The Administrator.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior.

(3) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(4) The Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) The Secretary of Commerce.

(6) The Secretary of Energy.

(7) The Secretary of the Army.

(8) The heads of such other agencies as the co-chairs consider appropriate.

(c) CO-CHAIRS.—The Water Policy Committee shall be co-chaired by the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) MEETINGS.—The Water Policy Committee shall meet not less frequently than 6 times each year, at the call of the co-chairs.

(e) GENERAL PURPOSE AND DUTIES.—The Water Policy Committee shall ensure that agencies and departments across the Federal Government that engage in water-related matters, including water storage and supplies, water quality and restoration activities, water infrastructure, transportation on United States rivers and inland waterways, and water forecasting, work together where such agencies and departments have joint or overlapping responsibilities to—

(1) improve interagency coordination among Federal agencies and departments on water resource management and water infrastructure issues;

(2) coordinate existing water-related Federal task forces, working groups, and other formal cross-agency initiatives, as appropriate;

(3) prioritize managing the water resources of the United States and promoting resilience of the water-related infrastructure of the United States, including—

(A) increasing water storage, water supply reliability, and drought resiliency;

(B) improving water quality, source water protection, and nutrient management;

(C) promoting restoration activities;

(D) improving water systems, including with respect to drinking water, desalination, water reuse, wastewater, and flood control; and

(E) improving water data management, research, modeling, and forecasting;

(4) improve interagency coordination of data management, access, modeling, and visualization with respect to water-related matters;

(5) promote integrated planning for Federal investments in water-related infrastructure to enhance coordination and protect taxpayer investment; and

(6) support workforce development and efforts to recruit, train, and retain professionals to operate and maintain essential drinking water, wastewater, flood control, hydropower, water delivery, and water storage facilities in the United States.

(f) CROSS-AGENCY PRIORITY RESEARCH NEEDS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Water Policy Committee shall develop and submit to Congress a list of research needs that includes needs for cross-agency research and coordination.

SEC. 14. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HYDROLOGIC RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Assistant Administrator'' means the Assistant Administrator for Weather Services of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) DECISION SUPPORT SERVICES.—The term ''decision support services'' means information, including data and refined products, that supports water resources-related decision-making processes.

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

(4) NOAA LINE OFFICES.—The term ''NOAA line offices'' means the following offices of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

(A) The National Ocean Service.

(B) The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.

(C) The National Marine Fisheries Service.

(D) The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.

(E) The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.

(b) HYDROLOGIC RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a hydrologic research fellowship program (in this section referred to as the ''program'') for qualified individuals.

(2) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this section, a qualified individual is an individual who is—

(A) a citizen of the United States; and

(B) enrolled in a research-based graduate program, at an institution of higher education, in a field that advances the research priorities developed by the Assistant Administrator under paragraph (7), such as—

(i) hydrology;

(ii) earth sciences;

(iii) atmospheric sciences;

(iv) computer sciences;

(v) engineering;

(vi) environmental sciences;

(vii) geosciences;

(viii) urban planning; or

(ix) related social sciences.

(3) AWARD GUIDELINES.—Fellowships under the program shall be awarded pursuant to guidelines established by the Assistant Administrator.

(4) SELECTION PREFERENCE.—In selecting qualified individuals for participation in the program, the Assistant Administrator shall give preference to applicants from historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions.

(5) PLACEMENT.—The program shall support the placement of qualified individuals in positions within the executive branch of the Federal Government where such individuals can address and advance the research priorities developed by the Assistant Administrator under paragraph (7).

(6) FELLOWSHIP TERM.—A fellowship under the program shall be for a period of up to 2 years.

(7) FELLOWSHIP RESEARCH PRIORITIES.—The Assistant Administrator, in consultation with representatives from the NOAA line offices, the United States Geological Survey, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Army Corps of Engineers, as appropriate, shall develop and publish priorities for the conduct of research by fellows, which may include the following:

(A) Advance the collaborative development of a flexible community-based water resources modeling system.

(B) Apply artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities to advance existing hydrologic modeling capabilities.

(C) Support the evolution and integration of hydrologic modeling within an Earth Systems Modeling Framework.

(D) Improve visualizations of hydrologic model outputs.

(E) Advance the state of coupled freshwater and salt water modeling and forecasting capabilities.

(F) Advance understanding and process representation of water quality parameters.

(G) Advance the assimilation of in-situ and remotely sensed observations and data.

(H) Support the integration of social science to advance decision support services.

(I) Develop methods to study groundwater sustainability and estimate the efficiency of recharge management.

(c) DIRECT HIRING.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—During fiscal year 2022 and any fiscal year thereafter, the head of any Federal agency may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, other than sections 3303 and 3328 of that title, to a position with the Federal agency a recipient of a fellowship under the program who—

(A) earned a degree from a program described in subsection (b)(2)(B);

(B) successfully fulfilled the requirements of the fellowship within the executive branch of the Federal Government; and

(C) meets qualification standards established by the Office of Personnel Management.

(2) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—The direct hire authority provided by this subsection shall be exercised with respect to an individual described in paragraph (1) not later than 2 years after the date on which the individual completed the fellowship under the program.

SEC. 15. IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT OF CONSISTENT, FEDERAL SET OF FORWARD-LOOKING, LONG-TERM METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EXTREME WEATHER.—The term ''extreme weather'' includes observed or anticipated severe and unseasonable atmospheric conditions, including drought, heavy precipitation, hurricanes, tornadoes and other windstorms (including derechos), large hail, extreme heat, extreme cold, flooding, sustained temperatures or precipitation that deviate substantially from historical averages, and any other weather event that the Administrator determines qualifies as extreme weather.

(2) LONG-TERM.—The term ''long-term'' shall have such meaning as the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in consultation with the Administrator, considers appropriate for purposes of this section.

(3) OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS.—The term ''other environmental trends'' means wildfires, coastal flooding, inland flooding, land subsidence, rising sea levels, and any other challenges relating to changes in environmental systems over time that the Administrator determines qualify as environmental challenges other than extreme weather.

(b) IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT OF CONSISTENT, FEDERAL SET OF FORWARD-LOOKING, LONG-TERM METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.—The Administrator shall identify, and support research that enables, a consistent, Federal set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information that models future extreme weather events, other environmental trends, projections, and up-to-date observations, including mesoscale information as determined appropriate by the Administrator.

SEC. 16. GAP ANALYSIS ON AVAILABILITY OF SNOW-RELATED DATA TO ASSESS AND PREDICT FLOOD AND FLOOD IMPACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers, shall conduct an analysis of gaps in the availability of snow-related data to assess and predict floods and flood impacts, including data on the following:

(1) Snow water equivalent.

(2) Snow depth.

(3) Snowpack temperature.

(4) Snow and mixed-phase precipitation.

(5) Snow melt.

(6) Rain-snow line.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) the findings of the gap analysis required by subsection (a); and

(2) opportunities for additional collaboration among Federal agencies to collect snow-related data to better assess and predict floods and flood impacts.

SEC. 17. AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OF FLOOD-RELATED DATA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall make flood-related data available to the public on the website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(b) COST.—The Administrator may make the data under subsection (a) freely accessible or available at a cost that does not exceed the cost of preparing the data.

FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTERS IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2923, which was introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2923) to improve the Fishery Resource Disaster Relief program of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, and the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 2923) was passed, as follows:

S. 2923

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 ''Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act''.

SEC. 2. FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER RELIEF.

Section 312(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER RELIEF.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ALLOWABLE CAUSE.—The term 'allowable cause' means a natural cause, discrete anthropogenic cause, or undetermined cause.

''(B) ANTHROPOGENIC CAUSE.—The term 'anthropogenic cause' means an anthropogenic event, such as an oil spill or spillway opening—

''(i) that could not have been addressed or prevented by fishery management measures; and

''(ii) that is otherwise beyond the control of fishery managers to mitigate through conservation and management measures, including regulatory restrictions imposed as a result of judicial action or to protect human health or marine animals, plants, or habitats.

''(C) FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER.—The term 'fishery resource disaster' means a disaster that is determined by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection and—

''(i) is an unexpected large decrease in fish stock biomass or other change that results in significant loss of access to the fishery resource, which may include loss of fishing vessels and gear for a substantial period of time and results in significant revenue or subsistence loss due to an allowable cause; and

''(ii) does not include—

''(I) reasonably predictable, foreseeable, and recurrent fishery cyclical variations in species distribution or stock abundance; or

''(II) reductions in fishing opportunities resulting from conservation and management measures taken pursuant to this Act.

''(D) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian Tribe' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5130), and the term 'Tribal' means of or pertaining to such an Indian tribe.

''(E) NATURAL CAUSE.—The term 'natural cause'—

''(i) means a weather, climatic, hazard, or biology-related event, such as—

''(I) a hurricane;

''(II) a flood;

''(III) a harmful algal bloom;

''(IV) a tsunami;

''(V) a hypoxic zone;

''(VI) a drought;

''(VII) El Niño effects on water temperature;

''(VIII) a marine heat wave; or

''(IX) disease; and

''(ii) does not mean a normal or cyclical variation in a species distribution or stock abundance.

''(F) 12-MONTH REVENUE LOSS.—The term '12-month revenue loss' means the percentage reduction, as applicable, in commercial, charter, headboat, or processor revenue for the 12 months during which the fishery resource disaster occurred, when compared to average annual revenue in the most recent 5 years when no fishery resource disaster occurred or equivalent for stocks with cyclical life histories.

''(G) UNDETERMINED CAUSE.—The term 'undetermined cause' means a cause in which the current state of knowledge does not allow the Secretary to identify the exact cause, and there is no current conclusive evidence supporting a possible cause of the fishery resource disaster.

''(2) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to determine the existence, extent, and beginning and end dates of a fishery resource disaster under this subsection in accordance with this subsection.

''(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—After the Secretary determines that a fishery resource disaster has occurred, the Secretary is authorized to make sums available, from funds appropriated for such purposes, to be used by the affected State, Tribal government, or interstate marine fisheries commission, or by the Secretary in cooperation with the affected State, Tribal government, or interstate marine fisheries commission.

''(C) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—The requirements under this subsection shall take effect only with respect to requests for a fishery resource disaster determination submitted after the date of enactment of the Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act.

''(3) INITIATION OF A FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER REVIEW.—

''(A) ELIGIBLE REQUESTERS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the conclusion of the fishing season, a request for a fishery resource disaster determination may be submitted to the Secretary, if the Secretary has not independently determined that a fishery resource disaster has occurred, by—

''(i) the Governor of an affected State;

''(ii) an official Tribal resolution; or

''(iii) any other comparable elected or politically appointed representative as determined by the Secretary.

''(B) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—A complete request for a fishery resource disaster determination under subparagraph (A) shall include—

''(i) identification of all presumed affected fish stocks;

''(ii) identification of the fishery as Federal, non-Federal, or both;

''(iii) the geographical boundaries of the fishery;

''(iv) preliminary information on causes of the fishery resource disaster, if known; and

''(v) information needed to support a finding of a fishery resource disaster, including—

''(I) information demonstrating the occurrence of an unexpected large decrease in fish stock biomass or other change that results in significant loss of access to the fishery resource, which could include the loss of fishing vessels and gear, for a substantial period of time;

''(II) 12-month revenue loss or subsistence loss for the affected fishery, or if a fishery resource disaster has occurred at any time in the previous 5-year period, the most recent 5 years when no fishery resource disaster occurred;

''(III) if applicable, information on lost resource tax revenues assessed by local communities, such as a raw fish tax and local sourcing requirements; and

''(IV) if applicable and available, information on 12-month revenue loss for charter, headboat, or processors related to the information provided under subclause (I), subject to section 402(b).

''(C) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide data and analysis assistance to an eligible requester described in paragraph (1), if—

''(i) the assistance is so requested;

''(ii) the Secretary is in possession of the required information described in subparagraph (B); and

''(iii) the data is not available to the requester, in carrying out the complete request under subparagraph (B).

''(D) INITIATION OF REVIEW.—The Secretary shall have the discretion to initiate a fishery resource disaster review without a request.

''(4) REVIEW PROCESS.—

''(A) INTERIM RESPONSE.—Not later than 20 days after receipt of a request under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall provide an interim response to the individual that—

''(i) acknowledges receipt of the request;

''(ii) provides a regional contact within the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration;

''(iii) outlines the process and timeline by which a request shall be considered; and

''(iv) requests additional information concerning the fishery resource disaster, if the original request is considered incomplete.

''(B) EVALUATION OF REQUESTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete a review, within the time frame described in clause (ii), using the best scientific information available, in consultation with the affected fishing communities, States, or Tribes, of—

''(I) the information provided by the requester and any additional information relevant to the fishery, which may include—

''(aa) fishery characteristics;

''(bb) stock assessments;

''(cc) the most recent fishery independent surveys and other fishery resource assessments and surveys conducted by Federal, State, or Tribal officials;

''(dd) estimates of mortality; and

''(ee) overall effects; and

''(II) the available economic information, which may include an analysis of—

''(aa) landings data;

''(bb) revenue;

''(cc) the number of participants involved;

''(dd) the number and type of jobs and persons impacted, which may include—

''(AA) fishers;

''(BB) charter fishing operators;

''(CC) subsistence users;

''(DD) United States fish processors; and

''(EE) an owner of a related fishery infrastructure or business affected by the disaster, such as a marina operator, recreational fishing equipment retailer, or charter, headboat, or tender vessel owner, operator, or crew;

''(ee) an impacted Indian Tribe;

''(ff) other forms of disaster assistance made available to the fishery, including prior awards of disaster assistance for the same event;

''(gg) the length of time the resource, or access to the resource, has been restricted;

''(hh) status of recovery from previous fishery resource disasters;

''(ii) lost resource tax revenues assessed by local communities, such as a raw fish tax; and

''(jj) other appropriate indicators to an affected fishery, as determined by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

''(ii) TIME FRAME.—The Secretary shall complete the review described in clause (i), if the fishing season, applicable to the fishery—

''(I) has concluded or there is no defined fishing season applicable to the fishery, not later than 120 days after the Secretary receives a complete request for a fishery resource disaster determination;

''(II) has not concluded, not later than 120 days after the conclusion of the fishing season; or

''(III) is expected to be closed for the entire fishing season, not later than 120 days after the Secretary receives a complete request for a fishery resource disaster determination.

''(C) FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall make the determination of a fishery resource disaster based on the criteria for determinations listed in paragraph (5).

''(D) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 14 days after the conclusion of the review under this paragraph, the Secretary shall notify the requester and the Governor of the affected State or Tribal representative of the determination of the Secretary.

''(5) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make a determination about whether a fishery resource disaster has occurred, based on the revenue loss thresholds under subparagraph (B), and, if a fishery resource disaster has occurred, whether the fishery resource disaster was due to—

''(i) a natural cause;

''(ii) an anthropogenic cause;

''(iii) a combination of a natural cause and an anthropogenic cause; or

''(iv) an undetermined cause.

''(B) REVENUE LOSS THRESHOLDS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Based on the information provided or analyzed under paragraph (4)(B), the Secretary shall apply the following 12-month revenue loss thresholds in determining whether a fishery resource disaster has occurred:

''(I) Losses greater than 80 percent may result in a positive determination that a fishery resource disaster has occurred, based on the information provided or analyzed under paragraph (4)(B).

''(II) Losses between 35 percent and 80 percent shall be evaluated to determine whether economic impacts are severe enough to declare that a fishery resource disaster has occurred.

''(III) Losses less than 35 percent shall not be eligible for a determination that a fishery resource disaster has occurred.

''(ii) CHARTER FISHING.—In making a determination of whether a fishery resource disaster has occurred, the Secretary shall consider the economic impacts to the charter fishing industry to ensure financial coverage for charter fishing businesses.

''(iii) SUBSISTENCE LOSS.—In considering subsistence loss, the Secretary shall evaluate the severity of loss to the fishing community instead of applying the revenue loss thresholds described in clause (i).

''(C) INELIGIBLE FISHERIES.—A fishery subject to overfishing in any of the 3 years preceding the date of a determination under this subsection is not eligible for a determination of whether a fishery resource disaster has occurred unless the Secretary determines that overfishing was not a contributing factor to the fishery resource disaster.

''(D) EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.—In an exceptional circumstance where substantial economic impacts to the affected fishery and fishing community have been subject to a disaster declaration under another statutory authority, such as in the case of a natural disaster or from the direct consequences of a Federal action taken to prevent, or in response to, a natural disaster for purposes of protecting life and safety, the Secretary may determine a fishery resource disaster has occurred without a request.

''(6) DISBURSAL OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—

''(A) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary shall allocate funds available under paragraph (9) for fishery resource disasters.

''(B) ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATED FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER ASSISTANCE.—

''(i) NOTIFICATION OF FUNDING AVAILABILITY.—When there are appropriated funds for 1 or more fishery resource disasters, the Secretary shall notify—

''(I) the public; and

''(II) representatives of affected fishing communities with a positive disaster determination that is unfunded;

of the availability of funds, not more than 14 days after the date of the appropriation or the determination of a fishery resource disaster, whichever occurs later.

''(ii) EXTENSION OF DEADLINE.—The Secretary may extend the deadline under clause (i) by 90 days to evaluate and make determinations on eligible requests.

''(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the allocation of appropriations for a fishery resource disaster, the Secretary shall consider commercial, charter, headboat, or seafood processing revenue losses and may consider the following factors:

''(i) Direct economic impacts.

''(ii) Uninsured losses.

''(iii) Losses of subsistence and Tribal ceremonial fishing opportunity.

''(iv) Losses of recreational fishing opportunity.

''(v) Aquaculture operations revenue loss.

''(vi) Direct revenue losses to a fishing community.

''(vii) Treaty obligations.

''(viii) Other economic impacts.

''(D) SPEND PLANS.—To receive an allocation from funds available under paragraph (9), a requester with an affirmative fishery resource disaster determination shall submit a spend plan to the Secretary, not more than 120 days after receiving notification that funds are available, that shall include the following information, if applicable:

''(i) Objectives and outcomes, with an emphasis on addressing the factors contributing to the fishery resource disaster and minimizing future uninsured losses, if applicable.

''(ii) Statement of work.

''(iii) Budget details.

''(E) REGIONAL CONTACT.—If so requested, the Secretary shall provide a regional contact within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to facilitate review of spend plans and disbursal of funds.

''(F) DISBURSAL OF FUNDS.—

''(i) AVAILABILITY.—Funds shall be made available to grantees not later than 90 days after the date the Secretary receives a complete spend plan.

''(ii) METHOD.—The Secretary may provide an allocation of funds under this subsection in the form of a grant, direct payment, cooperative agreement, loan, or contract.

''(iii) ELIGIBLE USES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Funds allocated for fishery resources disasters under this subsection shall restore the fishery affected by such a disaster, prevent a similar disaster in the future, or assist the affected fishing community, and shall prioritize the following uses, which are not in order of priority:

''(aa) Habitat conservation and restoration and other activities, including scientific research, that reduce adverse impacts to the fishery or improve understanding of the affected species or its ecosystem.

''(bb) The collection of fishery information and other activities that improve management of the affected fishery.

''(cc) In a commercial fishery, capacity reduction and other activities that improve management of fishing effort, including funds to offset budgetary costs to refinance a Federal fishing capacity reduction loan or to repay the principal of a Federal fishing capacity reduction loan.

''(dd) Developing, repairing, or improving fishery-related public infrastructure.

''(ee) Direct assistance to a person, fishing community (including assistance for lost fisheries resource levies), or a business to alleviate economic loss incurred as a direct result of a fishery resource disaster, particularly when affected by a circumstance described in paragraph (5)(D).

''(ff) Hatcheries and stock enhancement to help rebuild the affected stock or offset fishing pressure on the affected stock.

''(II) DISPLACED FISHERY EMPLOYEES.—Where appropriate, individuals carrying out the activities described in items (aa) through (dd) of subclause (I) shall be individuals who are, or were, employed in a commercial, charter, or Tribal fishery for which the Secretary has determined that a fishery resource disaster has occurred.

''(7) LIMITATIONS.—

''(A) FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clauses (ii) and (iii), the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out under the authority of this subsection shall not exceed 75 percent of the cost of that activity.

''(ii) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the non-Federal share requirements of this subsection, if the Secretary determines that—

''(I) no reasonable means are available through which the recipient of the Federal share can meet the non-Federal share requirement; and

''(II) the probable benefit of 100 percent Federal financing outweighs the public interest in imposition of the non-Federal share requirement.

''(iii) EXCEPTION.—The Federal share shall be equal to 100 percent in the case of—

''(I) direct assistance as described in paragraph (6)(F)(iii)(I)(ee); or

''(II) assistance to subsistence or Tribal fisheries.

''(B) LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

''(i) FEDERAL.—Not more than 3 percent of the funds available under this subsection may be used for administrative expenses by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

''(ii) STATE OR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—Of the funds remaining after the use described in clause (i), not more than 5 percent may be used by States, Tribal governments, or interstate marine fisheries commissions for administrative expenses.

''(C) FISHING CAPACITY REDUCTION PROGRAM.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—No funds available under this subsection may be used as part of a fishing capacity reduction program in a fishery unless the Secretary determines that adequate conservation and management measures are in place in such fishery.

''(ii) ASSISTANCE CONDITIONS.—As a condition of providing assistance under this subsection with respect to a vessel under a fishing capacity reduction program, the Secretary shall—

''(I) prohibit the vessel from being used for fishing in Federal, State, or international waters; and

''(II) require that the vessel be—

''(aa) scrapped or otherwise disposed of in a manner approved by the Secretary;

''(bb) donated to a nonprofit organization and thereafter used only for purposes of research, education, or training; or

''(cc) used for another non-fishing purpose provided the Secretary determines that adequate measures are in place to ensure that the vessel cannot reenter any fishery anywhere in the world.

''(D) NO FISHERY ENDORSEMENT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A vessel that is prohibited from fishing under subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) shall not be eligible for a fishery endorsement under section 12113(a) of title 46, United States Code.

''(ii) NONEFFECTIVE.—A fishery endorsement for a vessel described in clause (i) shall not be effective.

''(iii) NO SALE.—A vessel described in clause (i) shall not be sold to a foreign owner or reflagged.

''(8) PUBLIC INFORMATION ON DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall make available and update as appropriate, information on data collection and submittal best practices for the information described in paragraph (4)(B).

''(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $377,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2026.''.

SEC. 3. MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 315 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1864) is repealed.

(b) REPORT.—Section 113(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 460ss note) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''ANNUAL REPORT'' and inserting ''REPORT'';

(2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter'' and inserting ''Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act, and biennially thereafter''; and

(3) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''the calendar year 2003'' and inserting ''the most recent''.

SEC. 4. INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 308 of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16. U.S.C. 4107) is repealed.

(b) TECHNICAL EDIT.—Section 3(k)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(k)(1)) is amended by striking ''(as determined by the Secretary of Commerce under section 308(b) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986)'' and inserting ''(as determined by the Secretary of Commerce under the Fishery Resource Disasters Improvement Act)''.

SEC. 5. BUDGET REQUESTS; REPORTS.

(a) BUDGET REQUEST.—In the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the Department of Commerce for each fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code), the Secretary of Commerce shall include a separate statement of the amount requested to be appropriated for that fiscal year for outstanding unfunded fishery resource disasters.

(b) DRIFTNET ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990 REPORT AND BYCATCH REDUCTION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 202(h), by striking paragraph (3); and

(B) in section 206—

(i) by striking subsections (e) and (f); and

(ii) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively.

(2) BIENNIAL REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE.—Section 607 of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826h) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—'' before ''The Secretary'' and indenting appropriately; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—In addition to the information described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a), the report shall include—

''(1) a description of the actions taken to carry out the provisions of section 206 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1826), including—

''(A) an evaluation of the progress of those efforts, the impacts on living marine resources, including available observer data, and specific plans for further action;

''(B) a list and description of any new fisheries developed by nations that conduct, or authorize their nationals to conduct, large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation; and

''(C) a list of the nations that conduct, or authorize their nationals to conduct, large-scale driftnet fishing beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation in a manner

that diminishes the effectiveness of or is inconsistent with any international agreement governing large-scale driftnet fishing to which the United States is a party or otherwise subscribes; and

''(2) a description of the actions taken to carry out the provisions of section 202(h) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1822(h)).

''(c) CERTIFICATION.—If, at any time, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, identifies any nation that warrants inclusion in the list described under subsection (b)(1)(C), due to large scale drift net fishing, the Secretary shall certify that fact to the President. Such certification shall be deemed to be a certification for the purposes of section 8(a) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)).''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask 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.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED EN BLOC

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to the following resolutions, en bloc: S. Res. 338, S. Res. 366, S. Res. 368.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolution (S. Res. 338), with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of August 5, 2021, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

(The resolution (S. Res. 366), with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 15, 2021, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

(The resolution (S. Res. 368), with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 20, 2021, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 402, S. Res. 403, S. Res. 404.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to; that the preambles, where applicable, be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 402) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

The resolution (S. Res. 403) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

The resolution (S. Res. 404) 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, OCTOBER 1, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 12 noon, Friday, October 1; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Adams-Allen nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:49 p.m., adjourned until Friday, October 1, 2021, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

THE JUDICIARY

LOREN L. ALIKHAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JOHN R. FISHER, RETIRED.

ADRIENNE JENNINGS NOTI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE FREDERICK HOWARD WEISBERG, RETIRED.

EBONY M. SCOTT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE RHONDA REID WINSTON, RETIRED.

DONALD WALKER TUNNAGE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE RUSSELL F. CANAN, RETIRED.

BRIDGET MEEHAN BRENNAN, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, VICE DAN A. POLSTER, RETIRED.

VICTORIA MARIE CALVERT, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, VICE THOMAS W. THRASH, JR., RETIRED.

JOHN H. CHUN, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, VICE JAMES L. ROBART, RETIRED.

SAMANTHA D. ELLIOTT, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, VICE PAUL J. BARBADORO, RETIRED.

CHARLES ESQUE FLEMING, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, VICE JAMES S. GWIN, RETIRED.

SARAH ELISABETH GERAGHTY, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, VICE AMY TOTENBERG, RETIRED

.

DALE E. HO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, VICE KATHERINE B. FORREST, RESIGNED.

LINDA LOPEZ, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE ROGER T. BENITEZ, RETIRED.

JINSOOK OHTA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE BARRY TED MOSKOWITZ, RETIRED.

DAVID AUGUSTIN RUIZ, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, VICE SOLOMON OLIVER, JR., RETIRED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ANTUAN X. AARON
DEVLIN A. ABERT
ALEXANDER N. ABT
ABRAHAM ACOSTA
TY L. ADELMAN
LINDOL T. ADKISSON
JOHN M. AGOGLIA
JOHN C. AKIN III
TYLER J. ALAVEKIOS
ERIC T. ALDRED
DAVID J. ALEXANDER
XANDER J. ALIX
CHRISTOPHER B. ALLEN
JACOB M. ALLEN
RAFAEL J. ALVERIO
ALISON E. AMAN
MICAH P. AMBROSE
KYLE M. AMONSON
JOSEPH G. AMOROSO
KEITH M. ANDERSEN
BRADLEY R. ANDERSON
PAUL M. ANDERSON
ROBERT E. ANDERSON
STEPHEN M. ANDERSON
AYMAN C. ANDREWS
MATTHEW A. AREVIAN
JONATHAN R. ARGYLE
JEREMY A. ARMIJO
MIGUEL ARVELO
MARY E. F. AVALOS
ALEXANDER F. BACK
CHRISTOPHER J. BAER
JOSEPH B. BAILEY
MICHAEL J. BAKER
AARON D. BALLARD
ADAM C. BALLARD
FRANKLIN J. BANEGAS
DILLON M. BANKS
ADAM H. BARBER
MATTHEW R. BARCLAY
JOHN C. BARNES
TYLER E. BARNUM
BRETT T. BARTON
KALEAD M. BASSMA
NICHOLAS D. BASTIAN
DANIEL W. BAUGHMAN
JORDAN L. BAXTER
FREDERICK E. BEEBE
HEIDI D. BEEMER
ROBERT J. BEERY
THOMAS J. BEERY
CRISTIAN E. BEGAZO
IAN J. BEIL
RYAN W. BEILSTEIN
AUSTIN A. BENNETT
SEAN A. BENNETT
GATES B. W. BENSON
BEAU M. BENTON
JOHN H. BENTON
DANIEL A. BERKOWITZ
ADRIAN A. BETANCOURT
RUSSELL L. BETTENCOURT
ZACHARY L. BETTS
ETHAN J. BEZZEK
ANDREW J. BIBB
ANDREW G. BIDWELL
RYAN L. BILLINGSREBER
ANDREW J. BILLISITS
CHRISTOPHER N. BINGMAN
DANIEL J. BISHOP
PATRICK P. BJERKE
CALEB T. BLACK
TAYLOR L. BLAIR
RANCE T. BLAKE
EBONEY BLANCANEAUXWILLIAMS
CHASE A. BLANKENSHIP
MITCHELL A. BLILEY
DARYL G. BODY
THOMAS E. BOEHM
BRIAR C. BOHACH
JOSHUA S. BORLAND
CHRISTOPHER M. BOSS
JOHN T. BOSTON
AUBREY L. BOSWELL
JASON B. BOSWELL
MATTHEW A. BOURDEAU
ERIC R. BOWERMAN

CAMERON B. BOWLING
BENJAMIN R. BOWMAN
AARON D. BOYER
CHARLES J. BRADLEY
JONATHAN T. BRADSHAW
MITCHELL C. BRADY
ERICH D. BRAUN
NEAL J. BRAY
MARCUS D. BRIDGES
JAMES D. BRIDIER, JR.
DEREK C. BRIGGS
JOSEPH P. BRINCAT
MICHAEL D. BRITZ
AUSTIN R. BROCHETTI
JONATHAN R. BRODERICK
DAVYD L. BROOKS
JORDAN D. BROWDER
ERIC C. BROWN
JAMES B. BROWN
LAURA T. BROWN
NAITHAN E. BROWN
WYATT C. BROWN
EVAN D. BRUCCOLERI
JACOB P. BRUDER
VALERIE J. BRYANT
BRENDAN P. BRYE
JUSTIN W. BUCALO
DAVID M. BUCHAN
CHRISTOPHER A. BUCK
CHRISTOPHER D. BUCKINGHAM
DAVID G. BUDD
LAWRENCE BUFALINO
NICHOLAS R. BUNDY
CORY J. BURDICK
JANA M. BURDICK
EDGAR BURGOS
SAMUEL I. BURNS
JOHN W. BURRIS
BRENT W. BUSHONG
BRADLEY D. BUSS
GRETCHEN C. BUTT
MICHAEL E. CAHILL
KEVIN H. CALIVA, JR.
SHAUN F. CALLAHAN
AUDLEY B. CAMPBELL
BRIAN J. CAMPBELL
KRISTOPHER J. CANDELARIA
NATHAN D. CARDA
MICHAEL F. CARILLO
ARIES D. C. CARINO
THOMAS P. CARR
ALEJANDRO CARREON
ESTEBAN R. CARRERA
CLINTON I. CASEY
GEORGE CHACON
KYLE F. CHAMBERS
CORY P. CHATIGNY
WILLIAM E. CHOATE
JEFFREY A. CHRISTENSEN
ERIC CHU
ZACHARY N. CIAMPA
JOHN J. CLARK
KIP A. COCHRAN
PATRICK F. COE
JESSICA G. COFFEY
TRAVIS J. COFFEY
JONATHAN M. COHEN
ALAN C. COLE
JOSHUA A. COLEMAN
HENRY G. COLLETT
CONNOR S. COLLINS
ABIGAIL P. CONSTANTINO
CHRISTOPHER W. CONTE
TRENTON D. CONYERS
WILLIAM C. CORDES
NICHOLAS J. CORONATO
KEVIN A. CORREA
MATTHEW J. CORREIA
JOSHUA A. CORSON
ZEBULUN C. COULTER
MATTHEW C. COVALT
ALAN J. COX
JONATHAN R. COX
JONATHAN R. CRAIG
CHRISTOPHER J. CRANSTONE
CHAZTINE A. CRAYNE
RYAN P. CRAYNE
BRYAN A. CRIDER
JUSTIN C. CROSE
BRYAN W. CROSSMAN
ALEXIS D. CRUZ
EDWIN G. CRUZ
JOSEPH A. CRUZ
PATRICK D. CUNNINGHAM
JONATHAN T. CURRAN
ZACHARIAH L. CURRIE
ERIC D. CURRY
ERIC W. CZAJA
FRANK A. CZERNIAKOWSKI
JOHN M. DALESSANDRO
THANG Q. DANG
JAKE R. DARSEY
ANTHONY R. DAVILA
DERIC R. DAVIS
JONATHAN W. DAVIS
ANTHONY M. DAY
COLLIN S. DECAMP
SHAMEEK O. DELANCEY
JOSEPH P. DELUCA
JOSEPH C. DEMENT
TANNER R. DERFLINGER
JUSTIN H. DERMOND
WILLIAM J. DESTASIO
ERIK G. DETTENMAYER
RICHARD L. DETTY
HAYDEN A. DEVERILL
SPENCER L. DIAMOND
MATTHEW R. DIBASILIO
MATTHEW A. DIBBLE
CHRISTOPHER M. DIXON
JOSHUA L. DIXON
BRANDON M. DOBLE
CRAIG W. DOLHI
AARON S. DONAHEY
SHAWN D. DOUGLAS
BENJAMIN A. DRATCH
ALVARO S. DREVONCAUSA
DANIEL A. DREYER
MARK V. DROUILLARD
SEAN W. DUMMITT
BRANDON S. DUNCAN
MICHAEL D. DUNCAN
CORRINE M. DUNN
JONATHAN L. DURAN
WILSON H. DUTY
KAITLIN R. DWYER
SEAN E. DWYER
BRYCE W. EAST
KYLE R. EAST
PRESTON R. EDGETT
KRISTOPHER C. EDSON
TYLER C. EDSTROM
GREGORY M. EDWARDS
TRAVIS B. EDWARDS
WALLACE L. EKLUND
VICTOR G. ELHORDOY
MARCUS T. ELLEDGE
JACOB J. ENKE
MATTHEW A. ESCARCEGA
TEJAY M. R. ESPE
KELLY O. ETHREDGE
JOSHUA P. EVANS
JONATHAN M. FALK
LOGAN C. FARLEY
RAQUEL S. FELDER
JAMES M. FERGUSON
JOSEPH FERNANDEZ
JOSEPH A. FERNANDEZ
ROBERT J. FERRAINOLO
DUSTIN M. FIELD
BRENDAN A. FIELDS
ELLIOTT FIGUEROA
HIRAM A. FIGUEROACRUZ
MICHELLE L. FILLIATER
JONATHAN R. FINDLEY
SEAN D. FIORELLA
BRYAN R. FISHER
ADAM R. FITTERER
MICHAEL V. FITZGERALD
CHRISTOPHER A. FLEIG
JACOB J. FLYNN
WILLIAM E. FOARD
ERIN M. FOLGERT
JAMES T. FORD
ROBERT B. FORNEY
DAVID R. FORRESTER
ROBERT A. FRANCIS
GNELLE FRANKLIN
JOSHUA L. FREE
ELLIOT A. D. FREEMAN
MARK H. FREEMAN
JACOB T. FRY
SAMUEL W. FUJINAKA
EMELIA S. FUJITA
ASHLEY B. FUQUA
DALTON T. FUSS
BRUCE J. GAFFNEY
RYAN M. GALLAGHER
KENNETH C. GANNETTA
JARED M. GANTT
CHASE V. GARCIA
GUSTAVO A. GARCIA
RODOLFO P. GARCIA
JAMES M. GARRITY
VIDAL C. GARZA
ALFRED G. GEE
FANIA GENDEMEH
PRESTON H. GEORGE
CONNOR R. GERENCSER
JONATHAN W. GERMANE
TREVOR W. GINGRICH
MARC L. GIULLARI
STEWART P. GLENN
MATTHEW R. GOCKE
GENE A. GOINS
DON H. GOMEZ
COURTNEY J. GONER
KENT J. GONZALES
PANCHO N. GONZALES
JAMES GONZALEZ
JUSTIN L. GOOD
THOMAS A. GOODMAN
ERIC M. GOODRICH
DANIEL B. GORDON
JAMES R. GORHUM
MICHAEL J. GORMAN
CLAYTON C. GORTON
ROBERT J. GOWIN
WALTER GRADZIK
DEREK C. GRAFTON
JASON W. GRAHAM
KEVIN M. GRAHAM
TODD P. GRAHAM
COLIN R. GRANT
CARL R. GRANTHAM
MICHAEL J. GRDINA
PATRICK L. GREEN
SAMANTHA K. GRIESINGER
DAVID W. GRIFFIN
DOUGLAS A. GRIFFIN
KYLE A. GRIFFIN
WAYLAND D. GRIFFIN
TIMOTHY M. GRIGGS
SCOTT D. GROSS
LUKE E. GROTELUESCHEN
NATALIA P. GRUENBAUM
CHRISTOPHER D. GUTHRIE
DARRELL J. GUTHRIE
ZACHARY J. GUYTON
LEIGH M. HACKBERT
JOSHUA R. HAGLER
KRISTOPHER T. HALVORSON
BRIAN E. HAMEL
ADAM R. HAMILTON
RYAN D. HAMILTON
DANIEL D. HAMMOND
MICHAEL W. HANNON
CHRISTOPHER D. HARDEE
MICHAEL A. HARDIN
JONATHAN HARPER
PATRICK J. HARRIS
JOSHUA M. HARRISON
WILLIAM K. HARRISON
JAMES A. HARTZELL
KATHERINE G. HATHAWAY
KARL G. HAUSFELD
SHAYE L. HAVER
ETHAN C. HECKMANN
DUSTIN S. HEIN
JOHN P. HELMERS
JACOB A. HENDRICKSON
GRAHAM C. HENNIG
JACOB M. HENRY
ALEXANDER J. HERINK
MICHAEL C. HERRICK
COLE L. HERRING
IAN S. HERTIG
BRUCE J. HICKS
PATRICK A. HIGGINS
GAVIN L. HILL
JEREMY M. HILLYARD
JONATHON T. HINGEY
WILLIAM J. HINKLEY
SHANE T. HINTON
JAMES W. HOBBS
JONATHAN W. HOEY
AVERY L. HOLMES
ADAM J. HON
ANNA J. HOOPER
THOMAS G. HOPKINS
JARED B. HOPTON
TIMOTHY J. HORAN
ROBERT S. HOREY
JAMES S. HORNBACK
MATTHEW S. HOVSEPIAN
TRAVIS K. HOWARD
CURTIS D. HUBBARD
JAMES B. HUFF
KATHERINE A. HUFFMYER
CHRISTOPHER C. HUGGETT
CALEB D. HUGHES
KYLE F. HUGHES
PETER J. HUGHES
BENJAMIN P. HULSEY
BRETT E. HUMPHREYS
RYAN N. HUNT
TRAVIS R. HUNT
ANDREW B. HUNTSMAN
SAMUEL J. HURCHALA
GREGORY M. HURLOCK
WILLIAM A. IBRAHIM, JR.
CHRISTOPHER G. INGRAM
SILIVELIO P. IOSEFO
KARA E. IRVIN
DAVID A. IRVINE
MARY T. IRWIN
JEFFREY P. IVAS
ADITYA IYER
JAY W. JACOBSEN
KARL W. JAHRSDOERFER
CHRISTOPHER M. JARRETT
MARSHALL H. JARRETT
CAMERON N. JARVIS
ANDREW V. JAZBEC
THOMAS J. JEDNAK
GARRETT R. JENNINGS
SVEN C. JENSON
BRIAN S. JERNIGAN
QUENTIN M. JESTER
HERBERT W. JOCKHECK
ALEXANDER B. JOHNSON
ASHLEY V. A. JOHNSON
CHRISTINA C. JOHNSON
RICHARD D. JOHNSON
RYAN K. JOHNSON
TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON
TYLER R. JOHNSON
THOMAS R. JOHNSTON
MATTHEW R. JOINER
JAMEL D. JONES
JOEL A. JOPLING
DOUGLAS C. JORDAN
JASON C. JORDAN
CURTIS R. JOSLIN
DANIEL J. JOWDY
CHRISTOPHER M. JUDY
WILLIAM I. JUNG
MIRANDA D. JUSTICE
KIERNAN M. KANE
ANDREW J. KANG
NEIL D. KANNEBERG
STANLEY T. KARETA
ROBERT K. KAVA
SEAN P. KEELER
JOSHUA R. KELLBACH
MEAGHAN E. KELLY
MEGAN M. KELTY
BENJAMIN S. KEMP
SAMUEL V. KENDALL
NOELLE A. KERR
BENJAMIN J. KERTZMAN

DONALD J. KESHEL
JOSHUA M. KEZELE
JOSHUA R. KIEHL
JOSEPH R. KIENHOLZ
MARIA KIENLE
ZACHARIAH A. KIER
ALEXANDRA K. KILGORE
BRANDON J. KILTHAU
ERIC T. KIM
GRANT D. KIRKPATRICK
ANDREW K. KIRSHAK
CHRISTOPHER L. KLETZIEN
KENNETH C. KNIGHT
DANIEL J. KNOX
DEMETRIOS KOLITSOS
AARON R. KOSER
SOPHEARUN D. KOU
THOMAS A. KRAKOWIAK
DANIEL M. KRIZAN
KYLE P. KUBISIAK
ROBERT J. KUDER
MICHAEL T. KUKESH
ANDREW C. KUNTZ
CHRISTOPHER M. KUST
DANIEL M. LABARGE
TRISTAN S. LAICER
MAITIU I. LAMAN
JUSTIN D. LANE
PETER J. LANE
JOSEPH R. LANHAM
CHRISTOPHER A. LAPINSKY
ERIC K. LARSON
JOSHUA J. LARSON
CASSIDY D. LEACH
HARRISON S. LEARY
SEAN P. LEARY
HA N. LEE
JEFFREY H. LEE
JOSHUA A. LEE
LOGAN D. LEE
RYAN J. LEE
JORDAN R. LEGG
JARED M. LEIBOLD
ALEXANDER T. LEIDER
KURT A. LEMMERT
JORGE A. LEMUS, JR.
GREGORY P. LENTZ
BRUCE T. LEUTHOLD
TYLER A. LEWIS
MATTHEW J. LINARELLI
ZANE K. LINDQUIST
SAMUEL B. LLOYD
PATRICK R. LOCKARD
PETER J. LOFREDDO
JOHN R. LOGAN
JACOB LOPEZ
SCOTT M. LORETTE
JAMES A. LORING
KEVIN R. LOWN
RYAN J. LUBIN
JAMES S. LUCADO
JACOB T. LUEDERS
NICHOLAS J. LUIS
PATRICK J. LUPFER
NICKOLAS D. LUPO
JEFFREY A. LYDIC
DEVIN J. LYNCH
PHILIP S. MACFARLAND
JAMES E. MACGIBBON
BENJAMIN MADERA, JR.
MATTHEW T. MAHON
BRENDAN P. MAHONEY
DANIEL A. MAHONEY
JORGE L. MALDONADO
TYLER B. MALLON
ANTHONY J. MANDUCA
JEREMY S. MANESS
LIMWELL MANGRUBANG
MICHAEL A. MANZANO
VINCE M. MARCANTONIO
JORDAN A. MARKS
THOMAS J. MARSH
CAMERON J. MARTIN
JOSHUA D. MARTIN
SEAN T. MARTIN
BRIAN A. MARTINEZ
XAVIER A. MARTINEZ
NATHANIEL P. MARTINS
ANDREW R. MASCOLA
AARON D. MATHYS
GARY D. MATOCHA
DAVID H. MATTHEWS
MARK E. MATTHEY
SAMANTHA M. MAULUPE
JOSEPH B. MAXWELL
JOSHUA N. MAY
KEVIN W. MAY
WILLIAM E. MAYNE
IAN P. MCALPINE
CONNOR P. MCCARTHY
JOHN R. MCCLUSKEY
JACOB A. MCCORKLE
JAMES P. MCCOY
TAYLOR M. MCCURRY
DOUGLAS J. MCFARLAND
DANIEL S. MCGRATH
MARK J. MCINTYRE
SHAWN M. MCKILLIP
JACOB D. MCLELLAN
BRENDAN T. MCMANUS
ANDREW S. MCNEELY
CHRISTIAN D. MCPEEK
CARSON D. MCREYNOLDS
DANIEL D. MCSWEENEY
JULIA N. MEANS
MICHAEL J. MEIER
ANGEL L. MENDOZA
JOSEPH T. MENZIE
GRANT E. MEUMANN
MARC K. MEYBAUM
ROBERT A. MEZS
ANDREW J. MIHILL
AARON C. MILEY
THADDEUS S. MILLER
ZACHARY W. MILLER
THOMAS N. MINOR
PETER N. MITCHELL
CHRISTOPHER W. MOFFETT
ANTHONY P. MOLLICA
CESAR MONDRAGON
JACOB T. MONSON
ISRAEL F. MONTECE
HAMPTON H. MOORE
THOMAS E. MOORE
ANTHONY J. MORENO
KYLE J. MORGAN
MATTHEW L. MORRELL
JACOB M. MORRIS
REUBEN O. MORRIS
JOSEPH P. MORSE
MATTHEW A. MOSCHGAT
GREGORY C. MOXCEY
JUAN C. MOYA
MIGUEL A. MOYENO
MATTHEW S. MRAZ
FAITH M. MUELLER
JARON T. MULDER
MICHAEL E. MULLIGAN
IAN M. MUNOZ
MATTHEW R. MURDOCH
ROMEDY B. MURR
BENJAMIN T. MYERS
MICHAEL P. MYERS
MITCHELL C. MYERS
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DEREK R. TURNER
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WILLIAM P. TYLER
WILLIAM J. TYNAN
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MAX A. UNDERWOOD
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CLINTON D. VANERT
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STEVEN D. WOODS
WILLIAM W. WURZEL
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CHRISTOPHER T. YOUNG
GREGORY M. YOUNGBLOOD
LAURA E. YUENGERT
MAX E. ZALDIVAR
THOMAS H. ZARACK
JORDAN A. ZARADICH
KEVIN ZHANG
JUSTIN A. ZWICK
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D016314
D016313
D016144

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STEVEN J. BUTLER
RANDOLPH A. CARINO
SEAN T. CHAMBERS
AARON N. CINDRIC
TABITHA S. CLOUD
JACOB J. CURTIS
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DANIEL GOMEZ
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GARRY SCHWARTZMAN
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CALEB C. STENHOLM
CARL A. STICKELER
DANIEL R. STRICKLAND
NICOL R. STROUD
KAYTLIN R. STUART
DAVID R. STURM
HYRUM M. SUAREZ
ETHAN G. SUBRA
MICHAEL T. SULLIVAN
RAYMOND J. SULLIVAN
LANCE M. SWITZER
JAMES W. TATALONE
MARK T. TAYLOR
ANDREA M. TERPIN
ERIC R. TERWILLIGER
DEMETRIUS L. THREADGILL
ADAM D. TOLMAN
JEREMY S. TOMAINO
GIOVANNI P. TOMASI
NICHOLAS A. TOOMEY
LESHAWN F. TORRANCE
BENJAMIN C. TROXELL
WILLIAM B. TURNER
SEAN A. TYRKA
GERRIT P. VANOMMERING
KEVIN E. VANWINKLE
JOSEPH D. VELEZ
SEBASTIAN A. VELTZE
JESSICA R. VILLANUEVA
CHRISTOPHER D. VUCICH
MATTHEW A. WALKER
WILLIAM C. WALKER
EVAN P. WALSH
JOHN T. WALSH
GEORGE A. WASICKANIN
LEVI C. WEBB
ROXANNE A. WEGMAN
MICHAEL J. WEISS
CALVIN J. WHITAKER, JR.
CODY D. WHITMIRE
SEAN D. WILL
JOHN T. WILLIAMS
DENNIS P. WILLIS
KYLE A. WILLS
LEIGH A. WILSON
STEVEN M. WILSON
MARK E. WOLF, JR.
WESLEY A. WOOD
KYLE R. WOODWARD
JEREMY J. WORKMAN
JUN H. YOU
CHELSEA R. YOUNG
MATT A. YOUNG
JESSICA M. ZENTNER
D015470
D015565
G010557
G010581
D015307
D015691
D014213
G010658
D016059
D015552
D016131
D014881
D015306
D016147
D001903

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

APRIL N. ABBOTT
VICTORIA M. ADAME
PAUL W. ADAMS
TEDDY F. AGULLANA
JOCELYN P. ALCALA
ANNAVICTORIA O. ALEJO
ALISTAIR M. ALEXIS
CHARLES A. ALLEY
DANIEL J. AMATO
MARIA C. ANANIA
JENNIFER H. C. ANCHETA
DALLAS Z. APOTHEKER
PITOU ASSISI
STARLET E. BAKER
DALLAS M. BALABAN
JACOB C. BALDWIN

BRADLEY K. BALL
MATTHEW F. BARNES
JOSHUA S. BARNETT
DAVID M. BARRERAS
SONIA C. BARRESSE
SLADE M. BARRON
JAMES N. BASHFORD, JR.
CHRISTINE C. S. BAUGHAN
JEREMY S. BEALS
ALICE J. BECHTOL
ADAM C. BECKER
JOHN F. BENE
NADEGE E. BENOIT
ALEC R. BERG
NATHANIEL S. BERGER
BRADLEY T. BERGFELD
JODY J. BERNARD
CLAIRE P. BETTERBED
LAURI R. BLAIR
JASON L. BLEUER
SARAH L. BLOOD
GAVIN R. BLOSSER
ELENA BOBOCEA
ERIC R. BOHN
EVELIN J. BONILLA
JUAN A. BONNET
AMAQUAH K. BONSU
DEMETRIST L. BOOKER
WESTON S. BOOSE
JANE L. BOOTS
JERRY L. BORTNER
DAVID E. BOTTOMS
JEREMIAH A. BRADFORD
JAMES T. BRADLEY
HYEDI A. BRANCH
JOSHUA R. BRANDON
EUGENE M. BREAUX
LOGAN L. BRIDGEFORD
NADINE J. BRIDGEFORD
AMY L. BRIGGS
ADAM M. BROOKS
JORDAN T. BROUGHT
JAMES R. BROUSSEAU
JUSTIN A. BROWN
ROBERT A. BROWN
PORTIA J. BRUBAKER
DANIEL K. BURKHOLDER
LAUREN N. BUSH
TRACI L. BUTLER
ZACHARY T. BUTLER
KEVIN P. CAMPBELL
PAUL E. CAPSTICK
ANDREW J. CARPENTER
JESSICA L. CARR
WILLIAM F. I. CARRIGG
DAVID J. CARRINGTON
XIOMARA G. CARTAGENARIVERA
MATTHEW W. CARTER
HENRY A. CASTILLOFAMILIA
RYAN D. CERMELY
LUCAS C. CHASE
STEVEN M. CHERUBINO
QUINZEL E. CHESTNUT II
WILSON S. CHIU
TIMOTHY G. CLAPP
ROBERT D. CLARK
TITYINA A. CLARKE
JOHN B. CLEGG
TYLER S. CLINE
SEAN P. COCHRAN
MONTIA L. COLBERT
LAURA M. COLLEDGE
JASON R. COOLEY
CHRISTOPHER C. COOPER
CIARA C. COOPERTHOMAS
JESSE S. COVAN
CONSTANCE M. CRENSHAW
KIRBY E. CRITES
BENJAMIN D. CROCKETT
RUSS A. CUAJUNCO
CARLOS A. CUERVO
JOSHUA T. CURTIS
WILLIAM A. CUTLER
ARTUR O. CZEPCZYNSKI
MITCHELL G. DAUGHERTY
DANIEL J. DAVIS
MOVETA A. M. DAVIS
JONATHAN A. DECOSTA
JOHN R. DEELY
CATHERINE R. DEETER
DANIEL S. DELLORUSSO
THAMIO L. R. DELPESCHE
SABRINA W. DESPER
KEVIN R. DEVOL
TARA U. DIAZ
ADAM T. DICKINSON
ADAM K. DIETZ
GARY A. DIVITO
JONATHAN S. DODGE
KENISA L. DOKES
JIN L. DORSO
DOUGLAS G. DORWARD
PATRICK T. DRURY
JOSHUA R. DUNLEAVY
CHRISTOPHER J. DURAND
JACOB T. DUTTON
VINCE L. DY, JR.
SOKETAO A. EARLEY
DANIEL O. EDOMWANDAGBON
ADAM T. EHLERT
ADAM H. ELBORN
RIZZOLI Y. ELIASVIDAL
RICARDO E. ELLINGONZALEZ
CALEB W. ELY
JOSHUA D. ERICKSON
RICHARD M. ESPAILLAT
CHALONDA J. ESTELLE
DAVON E. ESTELLE, JR.
BLAKE R. ESTLUND
TIMOTHY V. EVANS, JR.
ALBERT FARLEY III
SAMANTHA K. FARR
DANNY L. FERUCCI
JACQUELYN N. FETHER
KYLE J. FIELD
TYLER L. FIGHT
JORGE L. FIGUEROAMORALES
ANTHONY S. FINCH
PARREN D. FLEMMING
JACQUES FLEURIZARD
ERIC B. FORSGREN
CALVIN J. FORTUNE, JR.
DAVID P. FOWLER
THOMAS W. FRAIN
DOMINIC B. FRANCIS
TIFFANY S. FRANKLIN
BRIAN C. FRAUSTO
DUSTIN K. FREEMAN
JOSEPH M. FRIEDMAN
KURT T. FRYBERGER
ADAM J. FULLING
WILLIAM R. GADDY
BRITTNEY O. GAINES
WILLIAM J. GALINDO
KYLE F. GARIS
DAVID P. GARZA
WILLIAM D. GARZA
KYLE H. GASKILL
JOHN M. GATEWOOD
CHRISTOPHER M. GAZY
PETER C. GERRITSEN
JOHN H. GIBSON
BRETT L. GODDARD
ANTHONY W. GONZALEZ
FRANCISCO GONZALEZRODRIGUEZ
JOSEPH B. GOOCH
NURU K. GOODRUM
JOHN W. GRAHAM
NICOLE R. GRAMS
GORDON J. GREENBERG
MARVIN GREENE
SHANNON M. GREGORY
OMAR I. GUILLEN
COREY M. GUNDERSON
ROCIO A. GUTIERREZ
PETER V. HAMILL
COLE G. HANNA
TRAVIS W. HARRANT
DEXTER L. HARRIS
CODY R. HARTMAN
COURTNEY D. HARTZELL
PATRICK L. HARVEY
RICHARD A. HAWKS
ZACHARY A. HAYES
ANGELEA HAYNES
DARRIUS R. HAYWOOD
CORTNEY R. HEAPS
JOSIAH T. HESKETT
JEFFREY D. HEXOM
STEVEN C. HIGGS
WILLIAM V. HILL
CHARLENE K. HOADWONIC
JOHN HOHNG
TRAHERN C. HOLDEN
WILLIAM A. HOLLIS
MICHAEL W. HOLLY
ERIC J. HOLMES
ANDREW HOLZHEIMER
DAVID L. HOMER
TERRIE L. HOOVER
MICHAEL E. HOUSTON, JR.
CHRISTOPHER I. HOWELL
YAN L. HUANG
MICHAEL J. HUGHES
TRENISHIA R. HUMPHREY
JUSTIN C. HUNTER
JESSE A. HUNTSMAN
CHISOM C. HUTCHINS
MICHAEL K. J. HUTCHINS
DOUGLAS A. INFANTI
RICHARD L. IRBY
ADRIAN D. JACKSON
LACEY L. JEMMOTT
ANGELA M. JENKINS
DANIEL J. JENSEN
DANIELLE L. JOESTLEIN
AARON L. JOHNSON
CURTIS L. JOHNSON
MARTIN A. JOHNSON, JR.
SAMUEL W. JOHNSON
CHRISTOPHER L. JONES
DAVID M. JONES
JEREMY D. JONES
STEVEN A. JONES
JEFFREY P. KELLEY
JEFFREY J. KEY
PETER M. KILKENNY
GIBSON K. KIM
SAM C. KIM
SUNGJAE KIM
CHRISTOPHER M. KING
VIVIAN S. Y. KING
BRADY A. KINNINGS
MATTHEW A. KISKER
BRIAN T. KITAHARA
TIMATHY D. KLOTH
NEIL K. KROTZER
DANIEL P. KRUS
ANTHONY N. KWAMU, JR.
DONALD E. LASKEY
JACK R. LAW
ALEXANDER K. LEE
ERICKSON T. LEE
JOHN J. LEE
MARK J. LEE
SARAH A. LEIV
VERONICA J. LENTSCH
CHRISTOPHER S. LEVACK
JOHN F. LEYDEN III
ANTOINETTE A. LINARELLI
MARIA D. LIRIANO
ANDREW C. LITTO
DANIELANTHONY N. LIZAMA
JOSHUA K. LODEN
STEPHEN J. LOMAN
CURTIS M. LONG
EDWIN LOPEZ
MARY K. LORD
DONNA M. LOYER
CODY B. LUCAS
JOSEPH C. LUCAS
WILLIAM H. LUECK
DANIEL R. MACDONALD
RONNIE S. MADAYAG
CHRISTOPHER M. MADDEN
JORGE A. MADRIGAL
DANIEL E. MAGAR
MIKAELA E. MAKOWSKI
BLAKE J. MALCOM
AARON G. MALLORY
DAVID J. MARKIEWICZ
JEFFREY MARTIN
SUSAN T. MASON
MICHAEL R. MATHENY
CHRISTOPHER W. MAULDIN
CARMEN MAYBERRY
WILLIAM F. MCCARTHY
NICOLE L. MCCOY
MORGAN A. MCCREARY
ZACHARY K. MCDONALD
MATTHEW T. MCDUFFIE
BRYAN N. MCFADDEN
JOSEPH R. MCGEE
MARTIN J. MCKELVEY
MICHAEL W. MCKINNEY
CLAYTON D. MCKINNIS
SEAN K. MCLACHLAN
TIFFANY K. MCMILLANPOLLARD
BRAD M. MCPHERSON
CHRISTOPHER S. MEINDL
RYAN A. MELKUS
ERIN E. MERRION
MITCHELL K. MESSICK
WILLIAM S. METRO
BENJAMIN A. MEYER
BERT W. MICKELSON
ANDREW W. MIDGETT
CHRISTOPHER B. MIHLON
ELIZABETH S. MILLER
ERIC L. MILLER
JEFFREY R. MILLER
SHEENA M. MILLER
STEPHEN A. MILLER
TREVOR I. MITCHELL
DAVID C. MOLL
AISHAH R. MOORE
ARABIA MOORE
CASEY A. MOORE
STEVEN A. MOORE
TAMEKA N. MOORETHOMAS
DEREK A. MOOS
JAMES R. MORRIS
BRIAN S. MOUTON
YAROM H. NAVARROACEVEDO
LORENZO M. NEAL
MARC A. NEAL
CHRISTOPHER J. NELSON
SAMUEL R. NELSON
JONATHAN K. NG
TERENCE K. NGOH
ADAM M. NICHOLSON
DANIEL J. NICOLOSI
KATIE E. NISBET
JENNY L. NOCELLA
JOEL P. NOLAND
ANTONIO A. NORIEGA
TYRONE W. NORMAN
BENJAMIN S. NOVAK
SHONNETTE A. NURSE
RYAN S. OGDEN
DANIEL T. OGLESBY, JR.
ZACHARIAH R. OWENS
ERIC M. PAGE
KWANG S. PARK
COURTNEY B. PARKER
OREY L. PARKS
CHARLES D. PEARSON
CODY D. PEARSON
DAVID V. PERAINO
MATTHEW A. PIAZZA
DORAINE D. PIERRELOUIS
MATTHEW W. PIRAM
SHAWN P. PLUMB
RODRICK A. POLK
LUISA POLLETTE
EDWARD H. POPPE
DRAKE W. PRICE
JULIUS J. PRICE
SASHAGAYE R. PRINGLE
JOSEPH D. PUCCIO
ASHLEY N. QUINONES
JOSE M. RAMIREZNIEVES
JAMES P. RAMSEY III
DAVID S. RANDALL
SCOTT A. RANKIN
TIMOTHY R. RAY
JAMES M. REAMS
ROSS H. REID
JASON A. REINHARDT
AARON M. RENAUD
DAVID D. RHODES

NICHOLAS A. RICH
CHARLES E. RICHARD
KANESHIA R. RICHARDSON
JUSTIN R. RIDER
EDGARDO L. RIVERA
JOSE L. RIVERA
NATASHA RIVERA
CLAIRE E. ROBERSON
MICHAEL W. ROBERSON
PATRICK S. ROBERTS
TRISTAN A. C. ROBINSON
ROBERT K. RODELL
OZIEL RODRIGUEZGAMEZ
ZACHARY N. ROITZ
JESSICA M. ROLSHOUSE
MIGUEL A. ROSARIOALICEA
JACOB C. ROSS
ELI D. ROTHBLATT
LINDSAY H. ROUFA
ERIC A. ROUSH
ARIN C. ROUSSEAU
DANIEL P. ROY
TATE M. RUSSACK
ANTONIO J. SALDANA
DANIEL R. SAMUELSON
DARLENE E. SANDERS
CALEB M. SANDOVAL
ANDREW M. SANTIAGO
TYLER T. SAPP
ELENA D. SAVCHENKO
KATHERINE A. SCHNEPPER
GEORGE W. SCHWARZ
JONATHAN E. SCHWEBKE
SHELTON L. SEABORN
ANDREW F. SHANKS
MARCUS A. SHARPS
PATRICK A. SHEA
DREW A. SHIVLER
QUENTIN SICA
RICHARD M. SIMPSON
DAVID A. SIMS
NAOMI F. SIRIGNANO
BRANDON L. SLUSHER
AARON J. SMITH
ANGELA SMITH
MELANIE L. SMITH
DREW E. SNOW
WILLIAM H. SNYDER
ALICIA S. SPAZIANTE
HUNTER P. SPENCER
MATTHEW M. SPENCER
ERIC C. SPEROHOY
GUY L. STARK
TRAVIS J. STAUB
DAVID J. STEELE
DAVID A. STEPHENS
PHILIP C. STEPHENS
CIARA A. STEVENSON
SPENCER A. STIEGLER
JUSTIN M. STRAIT
JOHN E. STRICKLAND III
SAMUEL B. STTHOMAS
RACHEL J. STUHLMILLER
CRAIG T. STUMP
MICHELLE Y. SU
JON P. SULLIVAN
JACOB E. TAECKENS
CHRISTOPHER L. TAIT
PHILIP S. TARVAINEN
DENIECE M. TAUFUA
COLE W. TAYLOR
ADAM C. TEACHEY
ANDRES TELLEZ
JOSEPH W. TERENIAK
BRANDON E. THOMAS
CALEB P. THOMAS
GREGORY J. THOMPSON
MICHAEL H. THOMPSON
CHRISTOPHER T. THORNTON
JIMMIE R. THORNTON
SHARLENE I. TILLEY
COLIN F. TILTON
JAMES E. TODD
MICHAEL J. TORRESMATIAS
AZUCENA TOWNE
BRITTANY L. B. TRUESDALE
GECOREY G. TURNER
DUSTIN M. TUTIN
AARON J. ULLRICH
GEOFFREY S. UTTER
JONATHAN C. VALLONE
JOHN C. VANDEGEVEL
DEREK S. VANINO
JOSHUA H. VEAL
ISMAEL VELEZ
TERRELL L. VEREEN
BRENT W. VIBBERT
THOMAS K. VIERRA
JUSTINE B. VITUG
JOSEPH J. VORNDRAN
JASON M. VRYHOF
BROCK M. WADDELL
KOLIN B. WALK
KEVIN WALKUP
LAUREN A. WARD
VINCENT W. WARD
BENJAMIN A. WATERS
JOSHUA M. WATERS
JAMES D. WATSON
BENJAMIN W. WEAVER
JENNIFER A. WEAVER
AMANDA L. WEYENETH
DANIEL J. WHALEN
DEREK D. WHIPKEY
JATONYA M. WHITAKER
ANTHONY R. WHITE
RONALD C. WHITE III
TYLER R. WHITE
CANDICE B. WHITSON
ROBERT D. WICKHAM
LINDSAY N. WIDDICOMBE
KENISHA L. WILKERSON
ANDREW J. WILKINSON
ELLAINA D. WILLIAMS
JAVIYA S. WILLIAMS
JOSHUA W. WILLIAMS
ASHLEIGH WILLIAMSWHITESIDE
BUFORD M. WILLIE
JUSTIN S. WILLMETH
MARK C. WILSON
TAREN L. WILSON, SR.
CHRISTOPHER R. WINBURN
MARK E. WISEMAN
ERIC A. WOLF
TRAVIS G. WOMACK
DESERAE A. WOOD
WILLIAM W. WOOLSEY
DANE R. WRIGHT
DI WU
RICHARD J. WYATT
REUBEN T. YANCEY
JOHN F. ZAEHRINGER
JUSTIN C. ZALESKI
NATHAN S. ZERMENO
D014694
G010735
D015462
D015964

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C., SECTION 12203(A):

To be captain

PATRICK J. GRACE
ANN M. MCSPADDEN
CAROLINE A. BECKMANN
TIFFANY H. DAVIDSON
JUSTIN T. MOYER
MICHAEL F. MCCARTHY
KARL B. HELLBERG

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 30, 2021:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

MELANIE ANNE EGORIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TRACY STONE–MANNING, OF MONTANA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

DARYL W. BALDWIN, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2024.

GENINE MACKS FIDLER, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2022.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

THOMAS ANDREW MONHEIM, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE .

BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

ROHIT CHOPRA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EREK L. BARRON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

NICHOLAS W. BROWN, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

CLIFFORD D. JOHNSON, OF INDIANA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

ZACHARY A. MYERS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

TRINI E. ROSS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

VANESSA WALDREF, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. EDWARD D. CASEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LINDA S. HURRY

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. CARLA D. RINER

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MAX G. MCCOY, JR.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. RICHARD G. ADAMS

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

LT. GEN. KARSTEN S. HECKL

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. DAVID J. JULAZADEH

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. LANCE K. LANDRUM

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. MATTHEW S. REID

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY C. COGGIN

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. XAVIER T. BRUNSON

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH INGRID C. KAAT AND ENDING WITH GENEVIEVE N. MINZYK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF ANGELICA HAWRYSIAK, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KATHERINE A. ABBOTT AND ENDING WITH BANNER LEE SUE ZIMMERMAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JON R. ALEXANDER AND ENDING WITH PETER H. YUSCKAT, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY JAMES ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH CHAD M. WHITSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRAD C. BORDES AND ENDING WITH RICHARD J. ZAVADIL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF SARAH E. ISBILL, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH NICOLE MARIE BERMUDEZ BECK AND ENDING WITH HERMES Y. SILVA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 13, 2021.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL C. ALDER AND ENDING WITH D016000, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 28, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIC R. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH CHARLES R. ZIPPERER, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 28, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHELLE M. AGPALZA AND ENDING WITH D015670, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 28, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH THOMAS K. BRENTON AND ENDING WITH D010918, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 28, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JOSE E. SANTOS–MARTINEZ, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DONNA J. BROUSSARD, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF STEPHEN W. CHU, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JASON R. BRADLEY, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID W. LEWIS AND ENDING WITH HUGH D. WEST III, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PAUL E. BOCCIO AND ENDING WITH DELPHIA C. RENO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DENNIS M. BISHOP AND ENDING WITH SCOTT T. TREXLER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PHILIP N.R. ESTES AND ENDING WITH RODERICK V. MATHIS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KIM R. CLIDAS AND ENDING WITH BENJAMIN W. RILEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KELSY L. ABELL AND ENDING WITH STEPHANIE P. TOWER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRIAN J. AHERN AND ENDING WITH BRYAN K. YU, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ANTHONY W. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH D016183, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARJORIE ACSENVIL AND ENDING WITH BE Y. YOO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MALIK J. FREEMAN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF RICHARD J. H. GASH, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF LUCRETIA C. PORTWINE, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SHILO S. VELASQUEZ, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DANIEL E. TORRES, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ANDREW GARCIA IV, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES L. FUHRIMAN AND ENDING WITH SCOTT C. VALLEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MERCEDES MURILLO, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KATHRYN L. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH KEVIN R. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES E. ADKINS, JR. AND ENDING WITH JASON P. WELLS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID J. ADAM AND ENDING WITH CHESTER D. SHERMER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TRAVIS T. ELDER AND ENDING WITH MARCUS D. WISNER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KAREN M. HANSEN AND ENDING WITH KAREN F. WIGGINS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON AUGUST 4, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BRYAN T. JACK, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MARCI J. SAM, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JENNIFER M. A. BROMM, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF TRAVIS C. CARPENTER, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL C. WALLET, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SHAWN D. WRAY, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JORDAN L. WOODBURN, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF COREY M. JAMES, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DAVID MELENDEZ, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JOHN C. BOYLE, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JENNIFER N. PENDLETON, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF KEVIN A. POOLE, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DANIEL J. CARLSON, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DMITRIY KALANTAROV, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID O. ANGLIN AND ENDING WITH DOUGLAS W. MOORE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LITO D. AMANDE AND ENDING WITH D016150, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL C. ESTAVILLE AND ENDING WITH BRIAN J. HARLAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GEORGE W. BOGUSLAWSKI AND ENDING WITH MATTHEW H. WATTERS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DOUGLAS F. BAKER, JR. AND ENDING WITH SAMUEL S. YI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID S. BICKELL AND ENDING WITH ROBERT T. WILKINS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH VICTORIA M. ADAME AND ENDING WITH BENJAMIN R. THOMPSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SEAN P. MAHONEY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF SPIROS KULUBIS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF WILLIAM T. T. CHEN, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF CRAIG A. CLUTTS, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER J. GOODSON, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF BRETT E. GRADY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF IGNACIO I. MENDIGUREN, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH HANIF K. BENT AND ENDING WITH RICHARD J. WALLACE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TWYLA M. ARBUCKLE AND ENDING WITH KEITH D. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH AARON M. ACKERMAN AND ENDING WITH BRANDON M. ZOSS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL A. DIERKS AND ENDING WITH CARL B. STEFFER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATION OF WAJAHAT ALI, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MASON P. JONES, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JARROD M. TRANT, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANNEMARC ATIS AND ENDING WITH KYLE E. ZUNK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SAMUEL O. ADJEI AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL T. ZERVAS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PETER L. AGDAMAG AND ENDING WITH COLE C. YOOS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MORONKEJI S. ADERIBIGBE AND ENDING WITH JONATHAN P. ZISKO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LEONARDO D. CALDERON AND ENDING WITH NICHOLAS J. GEGG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SUSANA AGUDELOURIBE AND ENDING WITH DANIEL ZHANG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARILYN A. H. ANDERSEN AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER P. WILDE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL S. ACKMAN AND ENDING WITH DAVID J. ZART, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ASHLEY M. BELYEA AND ENDING WITH LAUREN E. YUTCHISHEN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DEVIN M. ARNESON AND ENDING WITH MICHELLE L. T. TUCKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH COLIN A. BARNARD AND ENDING WITH NATALIA A. WIDULINSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEREMY M. BULLARD AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER J. WILSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW D. AKERS AND ENDING WITH KELLY WU, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRIAN T. ABE AND ENDING WITH TYLER D. YOUNG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MACBRIDE J. ABEASI AND ENDING WITH REICO O. TAYLOR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH NATHAN J. ADMIRAAL AND ENDING WITH DANIEL A. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ANDREW M. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL J. ZIAREK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CARL A. GROVER AND ENDING WITH JASON O. LAWRIE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER S. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH DAVID S. WILEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW C. ABARE AND ENDING WITH KEITH E. WILBER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KARIMA AYESH AND ENDING WITH STACY L. YU, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EMILEE K. BALDINI AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL F. WHITICAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TUESDAY L. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH BRENDA M. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SCOTT E. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH CHARMAINE R. YAP, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER A. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH JAMES P. WILLIFORD, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ADENIYI S. ALATISE AND ENDING WITH NATHAN S. ZUNDEL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JON A. ANGLE AND ENDING WITH SHANNON L. WRIGHT, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CARL K. BODIN AND ENDING WITH GRAHAM D. ZIEMBA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EBENEZER ANIAGYEI AND ENDING WITH ADAM L. ZEILER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2021.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING JACKIE D. MÉNDEZ FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Jackie D. Méndez. Jackie is the founder and editor-in-chief of Tu Revista Mujer, Florida's first Spanish, female-focused health magazine. Established in 2009, the publication was created to address the health issues surrounding the Latina community. It is the first of its kind to interview celebrities and leaders of the Hispanic community to advocate for personal care and better quality of life.

Jackie is also one of the founders of Talleres de Bienvenida, the informative conferences for newcomers to Central Florida. Jackie is also the current executive director of the Pan American Medical Association of Central Florida—producing events, developing medical directories, and hosting health-minded programming for the community.

Born in Spain and raised in Puerto Rico, her career started with a degree in journalism from the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic. She also worked at Casiano Communications as a sales manager of Buena Vida Magazine and GTV Magazine, and as the editor of Comercio and Produccíon for the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce, before moving to Florida in 2002 with her two daughters. There, she began a career in advertising at El Nuevo Dia Orlando, and in 2012, she became the communications director of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce of Central Florida.

Mrs. Méndez's life's motivation is to serve others through education and awareness on issues of health knowledge. Her philosophy is that knowledge is the primary tool to combat ignorance and leads to valuable new perspectives.

For this and more, we honor Jackie D. Méndez.

ANTHONY JIMENEZ, EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, in December of 2019, Anthony Jimenez earned the rank of Eagle Scout. He attends Rowan University in the music education program and just completed his first year. Anthony participated in the marching band and was awarded the rookie of the year award and has earned a leadership award every year after that. For Anthony's Eagle Scout project, he started a music program at Daniel's Den Community Center in Vineland, South Jersey. He donated and collected over 20 musical instruments needed for the project and put in 130 hours of work dedicated to the launching of the music program. Over the course of Anthony's time as a scout, he earned 26 merit badges, and held positions as troop bugler, patrol leader, assistant senior patrol leader, and senior patrol leader. In addition to all his successes, he is currently teaching eight merit badges to younger boy scouts online. Anthony is an inspiration to his peers and is looked up to by his fellow scouts and I know he will go on to achieve great things. God Bless Anthony and God Bless America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOUIE GOHMERT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on September 30, 2021 due to not being physically present in the District of Columbia. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: NO on Roll Call No. 311.

Today I was unable to vote on the Continuing Resolution due to being at an important hearing outside of the District of Columbia on behalf of a highly decorated Marine who is currently confined. The Democrats had a conclusive number of votes to pass the bill in the House of Representatives and my recorded vote of "no" would unfortunately not change the outcome. However, with the liberties of an American patriot and service member, Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Stuart Scheller, hanging in the balance, I came to his assistance to testify in person on his behalf.

When a member of Congress with my prior experience can potentially help someone who has repeatedly risked his life for our nation, it seems I have a duty to fight for the liberty and rights of all American citizens. A weighty decision had to be made, but protecting the legal rights and liberties of Americans, particularly one who has sacrificed so much, was the only choice to make. It is unfortunate that Democrats continue to spend at unsustainable levels and without any appreciation of the fact that their irresponsibility today jeopardizes the freedom of all Americans—those living today as well as those not even born yet.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, as co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Ukraine Caucus, I join Liberty lovers around the globe in congratulating Ukraine on its 30 years of restored independence.

Since my first trip to Ukraine in 1973, it has been an honor to watch Ukraine's inspirational path to Liberty. In the dark days of Soviet-Russian occupied Ukraine, there were very few cars on the street, the buildings were gray, and people lived their lives in the shadow of secret police oppression. Yet, while Ukraine's progress has at times been jagged, even then, I personally witnessed her people's thirst for Liberty, and their desire to live in an open society.

Today's Ukraine is religiously and ethnically diverse, vibrant, and yes, a democracy. Her people have decided to cast off the yoke of Russian oppression. They wish to join the community of democracies, the Euro-Atlantic nations, and importantly NATO.

The U.S. Congress on a bipartisan basis has been the backbone over generations to support these aspirations. Ukraine's success is critical for U.S. national security. Indeed, she is on the scrimmage line for Liberty on the European continent.

The Congressional Ukraine Caucus strongly condemns Russia's ongoing illegal war and occupation of Ukrainian territories. The U.S. House of Representatives voted to increase security assistance by $25 million for fiscal year 2021. To counter Russia's weaponization of energy against our allies and partners, the House unanimously adopted our bipartisan amendment in the FY22 National Defense Authorization Act to fully sanction the Nord Stream 2 pipeline. The Congress also strongly supports the U.S. pledge for $1 billion in the Three Seas Fund to strengthen the region's energy resilience.

While our Caucus celebrates Ukraine's 30 years of restored independence, we also commemorate the 80th anniversary and honor the lives lost at the Babyn Yar massacre. We shall never forget the precious lives lost in this atrocity and in the Holocaust. We must work together to uncover historical truth to allow for historical reconciliation and to ensure acts like these never happen again.

In conclusion, our Caucus looks forward to working with freedom defenders around the world to ensure a Ukraine that is democratic, secure, prosperous, and at peace.

Onward Liberty, Onward Ukraine, Slava Ukrayna.

HONORING DR. DIANA MEJIA FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Dr. Diana Mejia. Dr. Mejia is a dedicated and passionate advocate against domestic violence. As an activist for Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Advocacy for Change, Dr. Mejia aims to create a highlighted awareness within municipal and government agencies of a need for change in policies and legislation to enhance education and services that protect victims and survivors of violence and sexual abuse.

Dr. Mejia has an 18-year track record of serving the culturally diverse population of Orlando, Florida, which is composed primarily of Hispanic women and their children. Through her work, Dr. Mejia has been able to mentor, teach, support, and advocate for many of these women and families. As a prevention practitioner provider, she continues to help families affected by sexual violence in the management of culturally relevant services, including immigrant communities, faith-based organizations, seminars, and culturally specific programs geared to prevent sexual violence. She has a particular passion for advocating for male survivors as well, and she has been invited to work in collaboration with the Mexican and Colombian consulates to educate their communities in Central Florida.

For this and more, we honor Dr. Diana Mejia.

MATTHEW PAULSON, EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I want to recognize Matthew Paulson who recently passed his Eagle Board of Review to become an Eagle Scout. Matthew graduated from Cumberland Christian School in Vineland, South Jersey where he was a four-sport starting senior for basketball, baseball, soccer, and track. He was also a National Honor Society member and plans to attend Rowan University in the business management program. He is also very involved in his church where he volunteers as the leader of the church's technology crew. For Matthew's Eagle Scout project, he completed a playground restoration for Cumberland Christian School. He recruited and supervised 34 workers for over 265 hours to complete the project. Students at the school have had the opportunity to enjoy the playground renovation because of Matthew's willingness to make a difference for his community. Matthew is a born leader, as he served as his troop's patrol leader, assistant senior patrol leader, chaplain's aide, quartermaster, and troop guide. God Bless Matthew and all he has done for his community and God Bless America.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF COUNTRY CLUB CHRISTIAN CHURCH

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I am honored to rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Country Club Christian Church. Since 1921, this church has received everyone, regardless of background, with open arms into their religious community. This church has made a tradition of service since its very inception, serving as a center of support for those who call Kansas City home. It is a great pleasure to have this house of worship and pillar of faith in my Congressional District.

Country Club Christian Church was founded in 1921 and it bears the name of its location, the Country Club District. While the church's name may bring to mind images of exclusivity, the church serves under the motto that "all means all," and they have always been committed to providing for and including each and every one of their neighbors. The church has been led by both male and female pastors and ordained its first LGBTQ Minister in 2013. Through its inclusive and loving community, Country Club Christian Church has embodied the notion of loving thy neighbor, making it a central message and mission at this parish.

Not only is Country Club Christian Church a center of worship but also a hub of service in its community. The church participates in community outreach and service, helping its marginalized members by partnering with Cross-Lines Community Outreach Food Kitchen every first Tuesday of the month to serve food to its members. Along with helping those neighbors within Kansas City, this church extends its arms to help newly arrived refugees and immigrants settle into their new homes in our community by providing them support through their transition into a new country.

Around the world, this church has embarked upon missions in Nicaragua, Haiti, South Africa, and India as well as several locations in the United States to provide service, a place of worship, and support for others. While on these missions, Church members helped build water filtration systems for a community in Nicaragua, delivered clothing and gifts to children in Haiti, and provided health services while in India. Additionally, the church organizes a Christian Community Camp each year. Held in the Rocky Mountains, this expedition allows members of the church to build friendships with each other while also growing and expanding their faith.

Country Club Christian Church has served for over a century, and that spirit of service holds true today. The assembly is a clearly devoted group which includes Federal District Judge Steve Bough and his wife, Kansas City Councilwoman Andrea Bough. Madam Speaker, because of the church's decades of service and commitment to communities at home and abroad, please join me in celebrating and honoring Reverend Carla Aday and the congregation of Country Club Christian Church for achieving this milestone. May the next 100 years be just as fruitful.

HONORING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

HON. BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 60th Anniversary of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

60 years ago, under President Kennedy, governors from Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York came together to sign concurrent compact legislation to form a regional body in order to protect, manage, and improve the Delaware River Basin. This profound coming together of the federal government and state governments as equal partners in signing of the Delaware River Basin Compact was a first in our nation's history.

Working together regardless of political boundaries, the Delaware River Basin Commission has worked tirelessly to ensure the health of the Delaware River and the surrounding ecosystems and communities through implementing flood damage reduction, protecting fisheries, abating and controlling stream pollution, improving water quality, and more.

I thank the Delaware River Basin Commission for their work, and congratulate them on their 60th Anniversary.

HONORING CRAMER VERDE IN HONOR OF HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Cramer Verde. Cramer was raised in Peru and now makes Florida his home. As a child, his father's work as a city councilman and business owner sparked his interest in helping others. He continues this legacy to this day, and still remembers his early involvement in supporting his hometown through community efforts.

Cramer received a degree in marketing and business administration from San Ignacio de Loyola University in Lima, Peru. There, he worked closely with the school administration and was president of the University Social Alliance. This student nonprofit organization worked with the vice president of Peru to provide educational and medical material to kids in low-income communities. These experiences helped cultivate Cramer's drive for success and spirit of hard work.

When Cramer moved to Sarasota in 2003, he quickly saw a need to change immigration policies and other issues. He mobilized and got involved with numerous organizations like UnidosNow, the ACLU of Florida, and LULAC Florida. Presently, he serves as political director of LULAC Florida and president of the Sarasota chapter of the ACLU of Florida.

In his professional career, Cramer has worked with the Small Business Administration of Peru, Microsoft, Bank of America, and many other groups, organizations, and companies. Cramer is an entrepreneur and currently the owner of Casa Verde Real Estate and Cramer Strategic Consulting, a marketing-political consulting company. He is a car aficionado, dog lover, husband, and is always looking at different ways to support and defend his community from any threats or harm.

For this and more, we honor Cramer Verde.

ISABELLA FREUND MISS TEEN

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I am honored to be able to recognize Isabella Freund who was announced Miss New Jersey Outstanding Teen. A South Jersey native, Isabella will go on to represent our state in the

national competition this summer. She attended Ocean City High School and held multiple leadership positions and was heavily involved in community service. She raised over $25,000 for Make-A-Wish and raised over $2,000 for Children's Miracle Network hospitals. Isabella was inspired to give back to her community because of her brother, Antonio. Antonio was born with Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome, and qualified to receive a wish from Make-a-Wish. After Isabella witnessed what Make-a-Wish did for her brother, she wanted to become a volunteer and actively fundraise to help other children like Antonio. Isabella says that our voices have the power to change the world, and she is absolutely right. Our young generation will be our future leaders, and I am honored to be able to recognize Isabella for all of her accomplishments. God Bless Isabella and God Bless America.

COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NASA ARMSTRONG FLIGHT RESEARCH CENTER

HON. KEVIN McCARTHY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. McCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Armstrong Flight Research Center. Located on Edwards Air Force Base, NASA Armstrong is well-positioned in the western Mojave Desert of California for its innovative research and testing that keeps our Nation on the cutting edge of aeronautical advances.

Formerly known as the Dryden Flight Research Center in honor of Hugh Dryden, a former Director of Aeronautical Research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), the Center was founded in 1946. With faith, ingenuity, and grit, 13 engineers and technicians from NACA's Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory came to Edwards Air Force Base, then known as Muroc Army Air Base, to prepare for the X–1 rocket plane's first supersonic flight in the Mojave Desert. Retired U.S. Air Force Captain Chuck Yeager completed this important supersonic mission, breaking the sound barrier on October 14, 1947 by flying the X–1 over Southern California.

In 2014, the Center was renamed the NASA Armstrong Flight Research Center to honor Neil Armstrong, a former aeronautical research scientist at Dryden and astronaut who became the first person to step foot on the moon. Since its inception, NASA Armstrong has been involved in historical space and aeronautical milestones, including supersonic and hypersonic flight and the development of our space shuttles. NASA Armstrong also developed the Lunar Landing Research Vehicle (LLRV) and served as the testing site for Apollo's famous X–15 rocket plane. The importance of the LLRV was recognized by Neil Armstrong, who said that the technology played a critical role in the success of the Apollo 11 mission.

Today, NASA Armstrong is known as the premier research center for testing high-risk atmospheric projects in the United States. Its Research Aircraft Integration Facility can check the systems, electronics, and controls of aircraft simultaneously—the only facility controlled by NASA that can achieve such a feat. In addition to its research, NASA Armstrong is a leader in safety. In 2020, NASA Armstrong won the Federal Aviation Safety Award among Premier Federal Aviation Programs.

From the Stratospheric Observatory For Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA) program to partnerships to advance commercial space, NASA Armstrong is helping America learn more about the vast unknown beyond Earth. As a faithful pioneer in aeronautics, NASA Armstrong is focused on advancing technology with projects like the X–59 which would demonstrate that supersonic flight over land is feasible by reducing the noise of the sonic boom. NASA Armstrong also supports progressing space technology with its management of the Flight Opportunities program to partner with industry to improve technologies for space exploration.

On behalf of the 23rd District of California, it is my honor to celebrate NASA Armstrong's historic 75th anniversary. I wish NASA Armstrong and its devoted team of nearly 1,100 civil servants and contractors continued success in maintaining America's edge in space and aeronautic research.

HONORING VIRGINIA OLIVER, MAINE'S OLDEST LOBSTER HARVESTER

HON. CHELLIE PINGREE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Virginia Oliver, who at 101 years old is Maine's, and perhaps the world's, oldest lobster harvester.

Known as Ginny to her friends, and affectionately called "The Lobster Lady" by us at home, Mrs. Oliver has been hauling traps off and on since the age of seven, a decade before World War II and at a time when few women were working on the water. When asked recently how much longer she'll continue lobstering, she shared that she has no plans to stop.

Three long days a week, May through November, Mrs. Oliver and her son Max tend their traps off Rockland, working one of the most hazardous jobs in the country. She pilots the boat named after her, cleans and fills bait bags, and measures and bands lobsters.

In Maine we take great pride in our strong work ethic, and Virginia Oliver, The Lobster Lady, is a bright example of why that pride is well-placed. I am honored to recognize this Mainer's contribution to our heritage lobster industry.

HONORING ANTHONY CARRILLO FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Anthony Carrillo. Anthony Carrillo serves as the Florida regional director of the Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration. As director, he represents the government of Puerto Rico and over 1.3 million U.S. citizens from the island who now call the Sunshine State home. In this role, he has provided much-needed assistance to the Puerto Rican community in the post-Hurricane Maria era, assisting small businesses with opportunities, helping thousands of citizens who relocated from the island, and helping former inmates to get second chances by providing community services such as housing, healthcare, jobs, and vital documents.

Mr. Carrillo is also the chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Puerto Rican Equality Coalition, a nonprofit organization focused on educating and advancing equality to Puerto Ricans. In 2020, the people of Puerto Rico elected him as a presidential delegate for President Joe Biden at the Democratic National Convention. Prior to his appointment as regional director, he served as Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration's District of Columbia office policy advisor in the government affairs division, where he was the lead advisor of the Puerto Rico Statehood Commission and handled multiple policy portfolios.

Moreover, from 2011 to 2015, Mr. Carrillo was the co-founder and elected chairman of the Young Democrats of America Hispanic Caucus, the largest youth Hispanic democratic organization promoting voter education and outreach in the United States. Mr. Carrillo received his higher education in Puerto Rico, is an Army veteran and current captain in the U.S. Army Reserve Judge Advocate General Corps and serves as the national security law chief of the 79th Theater Sustainment Command. In his spare time, Mr. Carrillo enjoys volunteering for multiple voting, civil rights, and veteran advocacy organizations.

For this and more, we honor Anthony Carrillo.

LIAM MILLAR, EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I want to recognize Liam Millar for achieving the rank of Eagle Scout. Liam graduated from Ocean City High School and has entered the Massachusetts Maritime Academy and is a Marine Engineering major. While Liam was in high school, he participated on his school's crew team and was also in the academic team club. For his Eagle Scout project, he put up a sign and shrubbery at his neighborhood playground, North Street playground. Before Liam stepped in to create this sign, there was no indication that the playground was there for people to enjoy. He worked directly with the mayor's office to put up the sign and shrubbery to add a scenic view of the playground. I am so proud of Liam's accomplishments and I wish him luck as he enters his sophomore year as a 3/C cadet. God Bless Liam and God Bless America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BRINGING REGULATORY ADVANCES INTO NEUROSCIENCE (BRAIN) ACT OF 2021

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Bringing Regulatory Advances into Neuroscience (BRAIN) Act of 2021.

Today, brain and central nervous system (CNS) disorders account for an incredible burden both on individual patients and their families as well as the United States health care system. One in five adults in America—more than 50 million people—live with a mental illness while 20 million Americans suffer from a neurological condition. Brain diseases and disorders cost the U.S. more than $1.5 trillion per year, a significant portion of which is paid for by the Medicare program. Seven of the 21 chronic conditions tracked by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) are related to the brain and this represents an average annual cost of $23,325 per Medicare beneficiary, higher than the average cost for all other chronic conditions.

The BRAIN Act of 2021 would establish a Neuroscience Center of Excellence (NCOE) under the Food and Drug Administration. Modeled after the FDA's Oncology Center of Excellence, an NCOE would create opportunities for innovation in the development and regulation of treatments for brain diseases and disorders. By focusing on patients, it would ensure that investments in research are more likely to produce safe and effective treatments which would provide relief for those who have been waiting too long.

The blueprint for a center of excellence like this was included in a discussion draft of 21st Century Cures 2.0, circulated by my colleagues Representatives DEGETTE and UPTON. The draft legislation would require the FDA to create at least two new intercenter institutes, including one focusing on high prevalence and burdensome diseases like those affecting the brain and CNS.

It is clear that there is an enormous need to address these conditions and a Neuroscience Center of Excellence would make significant progress for people who have been suffering for far too long.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

SAINT LOUIS COUNTY NAACP

HON. CORI BUSH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, the rich roots of advocacy, activism, and community organizing etched in the NAACP's history continue to reverberate through the countless lives you all have touched. I am deeply heartened at the opportunity to celebrate the Saint Louis County Chapter of NAACP on 84 years of service and leadership in our community. St. Louis has unquestionably been made better by the work that they all have committed themselves to, and I am honored to be their representative.

The fight for justice for Black people has been one fraught with pain and strife, but that very pain produces a strength and resilience in each of us that gives us the courage to fight onward amidst the adversity. That resilience is beautifully evidenced in this chapter's work throughout St. Louis. As our office continues to do the most for all people starting with those that have the least, I am grateful to be in this struggle alongside them. I thank the Saint Louis County Chapter of NAACP for their commitment and extend congratulations on 84 strong years.

HONORING DR. JESUS ''JV'' ROA FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Dr. Jesus ''JV'' Roa. Dr. Roa is an emergency medicine physician serving Central Florida in the Orlando Regional Medical Center Emergency Department. As the COVID–19 pandemic has evolved, Dr. Roa has been at the forefront of the response. As the director of resident professional development and emergency medicine clerkship director for Orlando Health, Dr. Roa was instrumental in leading the hospital systems' clinical teams in the emergency room. His work involved inspiring team members through challenging days while working long, strenuous hours. Dr. Roa contributed to developing treatment options including the use of emerging therapies for COVID–19 patients. Dr. Roa and his physician colleagues made critical decisions that impacted staff safety and allowed providers to clinically assess and treat patients, as well as deliver outstanding care.

In addition to his work with Orlando Health, Dr. Roa serves as medical director of the Orlando Police Department SWAT team, volunteering his time to train with the team that takes on the most dangerous assignments to resolve critical incidents. Using his military and medical expertise, earned through 20 years of service in the United States Army Reserves combined with three years of active duty as a combat medic prior to medical school, Dr. Roa helps train officers in the use of advanced tactics and specialized equipment, so they are prepared to handle dangerous, high-risk situations.

Dr. Roa trained at the Chicago Medical School at Rosalind Franklin University and completed a residency in emergency medicine at Orlando Regional Medical Center. He is an assistant professor of emergency medicine at the University of Central Florida College of Medicine.

For this and more, we honor Dr. Jesus Roa.

THOMAS VAN DER MOLEN, EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last month, I had the pleasure of attending Thomas van der Molen's Eagle Court of Honor. For his Eagle Scout Project, Thomas designed and installed a paved walk path to connect the entrance to the gazebo with the community gardens. The red bricks that compose the walk path were all hand laid and will be enjoyed for years to come. This new walk path will greatly impact the accessibility of the community gardens for those who have mobility impairments and our elderly. Thomas was able to complete this project with the help of his troop, sponsorships from Home Depot and Atlantic Masonry, and his family. Thomas' dedication to this project will give more people the ability to access the gardens and he should be proud of his accomplishments. God Bless Thomas and God Bless America.

IN RECOGNITION OF OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICIAL KATHLEEN M. MCGETTIGAN ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Kathleen M. McGettigan on the occasion of her retirement after 30 years of federal service at the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Ms. McGettigan has dutifully performed in every role she has held at OPM, including as Chief Financial Officer, three separate Deputy Associate Director roles, and multiple appointments as Acting Director of the Agency. Ms. McGettigan holds the distinct honor of being OPM's longest serving Acting Director.

Ms. McGettigan consistently elevated OPM's work and mission throughout her career. She held herself to the highest standards and inspired those around her to do the same. Kathleen M. McGettigan's long and distinguished career exemplifies the very best of public service: dedication to country and commitment to serving the American people.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. McGettigan for her three decades of exemplary service.

RECOGNIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL JANSON D. BOYLES AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. MICHAEL GUEST

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize the appointment of Major General Janson D. Boyles as the Chairman of the National Guard Association of the United States. Major General Boyles has enjoyed a distinguished career with the National Guard since he was commissioned in the Reserve Officer Training Corps program at Mississippi State University in 1982.

General Boyles has displayed exceptional levels of leadership and competence in his service to our state and nation. In 2005, General Boyles managed the United States Army

Engineer Corps response to Hurricane Katrina in Mississippi. Then, in 2008, he deployed to Afghanistan with the 168th Engineer Brigade as Deputy Commander. He took this experience to his role as Chief of Staff of Kosovo forces in 2015. Through his leadership role in medical and engineer units in Mississippi, General Boyles has earned the position of Mississippi's top officer.

As the Adjutant General of Mississippi since 2016, Major General Boyles has led the state's ready force of more than 12,500 Citizen Soldiers and Airmen through crises and deployments. including natural disasters, civil unrest, and assisting the state in responding to the COVID–19 pandemic. His leadership has elevated Mississippi's reputation among the country's National Guard units and has demonstrated a commitment to defending country and state through any contingency.

The National Guard Association of the United States in an integral partner to the National Guard's state associations and congressional delegations, The work that they do directly impacts Mississippi, and our state and country will be served well with General Boyles at the helm.

I congratulate Major General Boyles on this excellent achievement in his career. He will be an exceptional leader, and Mississippi is proud of his accomplishments.

HONORING JUANA DIAZ FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Juana Diaz. Juana was born in Polk County, Florida. Her parents immigrated from Mexico to the United States and worked as migrant workers. When Juana was a child, she recalls living in a migrant camp. There, she encountered a public health nurse who came to the camps to administer vaccinations and aid the workers in their overall health. The impact of that moment led her to believe that she could one day be a nurse and help her community.

In 1996, Juana applied to work at Winter Haven Hospital as a ward clerk. After working in the surgical intensive care unit, she recalls how the intensive care nurses were compassionate, caring, and brilliant, which inspired her to pursue a career in nursing. Juana understood that nursing was her calling.

After graduating from Polk Community College with her associates degree in nursing in 2003, Juana began her career in the same unit she started as a ward clerk. Throughout her career, Juana has had the privilege of helping many of her fellow Hispanic patients and families. She understood that language barriers frequently affected the care of these patients and made it her duty to help whenever she could. Juana obtained her certification in critical care nursing in June of 2009 and recently graduated with her bachelor's degree in nursing.

Juana has a strong work ethic, which she inherited from her parents. They came to this country not knowing the language or culture and achieved the American dream for themselves and their children.

For this and more, we honor Juana Diaz.

MARGARET FAUERBACH'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last month, I had the pleasure of meeting Margaret Fauerbach who turned 100 years old on June 17th. Margret was raised in Portland with her five brothers. While two of her brothers were serving in the U.S. Navy during WWII, Margaret met a sailor whom she married after a year of dating. Margaret and her husband, Rudy, had a son, Rudy Jr., and moved to Millville soon after. After Rudy was honorably discharged from the Navy, the two had their second son, Donald. Margaret was involved in cub scouts, serving as a cub scout leader, and she was also a Sunday School teacher, a Babe Ruth league volunteer, and served as a sorority leader. For years, Margaret and Rudy traveled in an RV to seashore campgrounds over the summer months. Margaret and Rudy were blessed with four grandchildren and five great grandchildren, who they could not be more proud of. They were married for 72 years before Rudy's passing, and she now enjoys cruises on the riverfront in her golf cart and taking care of her home. God Bless Margaret and her wonderful family and God Bless America.

REMEMBERING ERICKA EDWARDS JONES

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize, remember and mourn the life of a dear friend and sister, Ericka Edwards Jones of Marrero and Algiers, Louisiana.

She lived a life of service and activism throughout her 48 years of life, as a longtime employee of the parish courts, and staffer of former Congressman William J. Jefferson, and as chief deputy of 2nd City Court under the leadership of Clerk Darren Lombard. She served with compassion and honor.

She thoroughly enjoyed politics, but, most importantly, public service. She was an incredible wife, mother, daughter, and friend. We will sorely miss her incredible smile, her leadership, her compassion for service.

Ericka was a devoted elected member of OPDEC. She had a smile that would light up the room. Ericka was passionate, and compassionate, and generous to a fault. She had a strong sense of style. Ericka brought a sense of calm and "I've got it under control" into complex situations.

We will miss Ericka, but her fingerprints will long live in the great works that she leaves behind.

My thoughts and prayers are with her family, with all that knew her, and all that will remember her forever. I'm sending prayers especially to her son Marcus Jones, Jr., her husband Marcus Jones, Sr., and to her parents.

The entire community of New Orleans will miss her deeply. I thank Ericka, and may she rest easy.

HONORING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF REVEREND ROBERT MOORE AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COALITION FOR PEACE ACTION

HON. BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rev. Robert Moore for serving as the Executive Director of the Coalition for Peace Action (CFPA) for 40 years. Rev. Moore has worked tirelessly on critical issues of peace including gun control, disarmament, the reduction of nuclear weapons, voter engagement, and countless other causes.

In his role as Executive Director, he has led critical peacemaking efforts through the Coalition for Peace Action, which celebrated its 40-year anniversary last year. Rev. Moore led many grassroots initiatives in the United States including the inaugural Peace Voter Campaign in 1995 as well as one of the largest demonstrations in national history in 1982 where one million people gathered in New York to call for a freeze on nuclear weapons.

In honor of Rev. Moore's illustrious career and dedication to peacemaking efforts, the Princeton Municipal Council declared that September 8, 2021 is "Reverend Robert Moore Day" in Princeton, New Jersey. Rev. Moore's dedication to building a more peaceful world is an inspiration to us all and today we celebrate the impact and importance of his work.

I congratulate Rev. Bob Moore on his notable achievements.

HONORING ARNALDO AMOROS FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Arnaldo "Arnie" Amoros. Arnie was born and raised in New York City. He is married to his wife Betsy and together they raised two children. Alex and Alexis, and one granddaughter, Ari. He joined the New York City Police Department in 1980 and retired as a lieutenant. In 2015, Arnie became president of the Fraternal Order of Police of Central Florida continues in this position to this day.

Arnie first came to Central Florida in 1996 as a deputy in the Sheriffs Office where he was instrumental the restructuring of several procedures. During this time, he helped introduce the NYPD's community policing concept to the office. On September 11, 2001. Arnie volunteered to assist in efforts at Ground Zero and remained there for a month. After his time with the Seminole County Sheriffs Office, Arnie fulfilled his duties at the Fire Marshal's Office until 2011 when he retired. However, he

continued to serve his community and in 2015, Arnie became president of the Fraternal Order of Police of Central Florida.

In 2016, Arnie helped draft a state bill which enabled all disabled Florida first responders who were injured in the line of duty to receive a homestead exemption. The bill was signed into law and took effect on January 2017. Arnie continues to contribute to investigative cases as an experienced officer and has enabled the arrest of two suspects in cold cases.

For this and more, we honor Arnaldo Amoros.

THOMAS McGOWAN

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last month, I had the honor of attending Thomas McGowan's send-off party celebrating his acceptance to West Point. I nominated Thomas because of his strong commitment to his community and his academics. He graduated from Mainland Regional High School where he took a total of 13 advanced placement classes and was also a member of the National Honor Society. He achieved the rank of Eagle Scout and held positions in his troop as assistant patrol leader, patrol leader, senior patrol leader, instructor, and order of the arrow representative. In addition to Thomas' academic successes, he also played on his school's baseball team and also volunteered at numerous organizations. He was an American Legion volunteer since he was in 6th grade, and assisted his local veterans by participating in over 300 hours of giving back to those who served their country. His Eagle Scout project took over 40 hours to complete and he also did over 225 hours of other community service projects. I know Thomas will go on to achieve great things and will represent South Jersey with pride. God Bless Thomas and God Bless America.

DRUG TREATMENT PIONEER MIKE WATANABE RETIRES

HON. KAREN BASS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, as he retires I rise to commemorate the career of a pioneer and advocate in drug treatment, Michael N. Watanabe. Mike and I became friends during the time that the crack cocaine epidemic devastated neighborhoods across Los Angeles, but his dedication to serving those struggling with addiction goes back much further.

Even as a high schooler in the 1960s, Mike had seen friends and neighbors of all races suffer and even die from drug overdoses. He was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1969, where he served as a Huey helicopter Crew Chief in Vietnam. His experiences there gave him further insight into the role that substances like drugs and alcohol play in people's lives. He emerged from his transition back to civilian life with a determination to help people. That led him to pursue a degree in social work at UCLA, earning a scholarship through the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH).

In 1975 he joined the staff of the Asian American Drug Abuse Program (AADAP). With offices in the heart of the Crenshaw district of Los Angeles, AADAP had been founded to assist Asians, Pacific Islanders and other underserved communities. Mike quickly saw opportunities to extend services, and to treat the whole person. He has dedicated 46 years of his life to AADAP, 39 of those years as the head of the organization.

During his tenure, AADAP grew from a small grassroots organization with 20 staff to a large, comprehensive service agency with over 120 professional staff serving a significant portion of Los Angeles County through ten service sites. AADAP boasts an impressive track record, serving all races and cultures, and offering residential and outpatient treatment, family support, job training, and a wide spectrum of programs providing prevention, intervention, and diversion services for substance use disorders.

In his nearly half-century of service, Mike has also leant his expertise to numerous national, state and local organizations and commissions. He has given workshops, seminars, testimony, and consultations to anyone who could benefit from his experience and vision for change. He has received innumerable awards and recognitions for his work as an educator, clinician and leader, including an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters (LHD) degree from his undergraduate alma mater, California State University Northridge.

Countless lives have changed for the better due to Mike's work. Now, as he hands over the reins of this vital organization, I wish him and his family the very best, and I look forward to the next chapter of his life.

IRON DOME CRUCIAL TO DEFEND FAMILIES

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, last week, in a move that stunned me and my Republican colleagues, the Democrats removed funding for the Israeli Iron Dome air defense system from the continuing resolution. Though I remain hopeful it will ultimately be included in the final package, it is unbelievable that scrapping this essential system was even being considered.

The U.S. and Israel have an alliance mutually beneficial for joint security and Middle East stability of peace through strength.

Israel is under regular rocket attack from the terrorist group Hamas, from Gaza and Hezbollah from Lebanon, and the Iron Dome, a product of U.S.-Israel security cooperation, is designed to intercept and destroy short-range rockets and shells the Iran-sponsored terrorists fire indiscriminately into their country, targeting civilians. Some 4,400 rockets were fired into Israel in May alone, and sadly, tens of thousands more projectiles may be stockpiled.

I have been to Israel and know first-hand the fear of attack felt by their citizens visiting mothers in Sderot who have traumatized children by rocket attacks, and mothers in Jerusalem who have horribly injured children by suicide bombers at Hadassah Hospital. Mass murderers must be stopped. The American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) makes a difference alerting Americans with the truth by sponsoring conferences with Christian civic leaders as this week with Hope Walker from South Carolina.

So, we must continue to support their security needs as an ally and as a matter of the broader U.S. national security.

In conclusion, God Bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years as the Global War on Terrorism continues moving from abroad to our neighborhoods.

HONORING DR. LUIS HERRERA FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Dr. Luis Herrera. As medical director of the Orlando Health Cancer Institute Thoracic Oncology Program, Dr. Herrera serves Central Florida by providing the most advanced levels of innovative care for patients with lung and esophageal cancer at the busiest thoracic surgery location in Florida. After attending medical school at the University of Puerto Rico, Dr. Herrera completed a general surgery residency at the University of Pittsburgh, followed by a cardiothoracic surgery fellowship at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, prior to joining Orlando Health in 2006.

Dr. Herrera is widely regarded as a pioneering senior thoracic surgeon with advanced expertise in lung cancer treatment and minimally invasive and robotic surgery. He has received a number of prestigious research grants, published dozens of journal articles and scientific abstracts, and holds academic appointments at the colleges of medicine at the University of Florida, University of Central Florida, and Florida State University.

In his current role as medical director, Dr. Herrera has led the significant growth of the Thoracic Oncology Program at Orlando Health Cancer Institute. Through effective recruitment, innovative technology, and operational efficiencies, he has developed the leading thoracic surgery program in Florida. He is now focused on developing a state-of-the-art lung cancer screening program, the first of its kind to Florida. Dr. Herrera also serves as co-director of the Orlando Health Advanced Robotic Surgery Program, chief of the Orlando Health Perioperative Governance Committee and member of Orlando Health's Oncology Executive Cabinet.

For this and more, we honor Dr. Herrera.

VETERANS HORSE SHOW

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this summer, I had the honor of attending the Veterans Horse Show, hosted by NJ American Veterans

(AMVETS). NJ AMVETS is a non-profit organization committed to assisting our Veterans. Their organization is currently in the process of establishing a place where Veterans can receive Equine Therapeutic Assistance. These men and women should be recognized for their efforts to better the lives of South Jersey veterans and veteran families. God Bless NJ AMVETS and God Bless America.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. NEAL P. DUNN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. DUNN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in honor of National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month and in support of the nearly half a million veterans living with prostate cancer in the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) system. Our nation's heroes are diagnosed with prostate cancer at nearly twice the rate of the civilian population, and they deserve the best care our nation has to offer.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is already a notable leader in prostate cancer care through partnerships with the private sector and the nation's leading prostate cancer researchers and physicians, but improvements are needed—especially when it comes to consistent screening protocols and early diagnosis.

I have introduced the Veterans' Prostate Cancer Research and Treatment Act, which will give the VA the tools to do just that.

Prostate cancer is the number one cancer diagnosed at the VHA and this bill will improve the care our veterans receive every step of the way. Whether it be at an early screening, the difficult moment a veteran receives a prostate cancer diagnosis, during treatment, during recovery, or while receiving end-of-life care, our veterans deserve the best.

16,000 veterans are diagnosed with prostate cancer annually—nearly 43 each day. The most common cancer diagnosed in the VA health system should be met with the most recent clinical data, national expertise, and state-of-the-art technology.

Where a veteran resides should not determine the quality of care they receive. Early screening saves lives and early screening should be the standard of care at every VA.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting veterans with prostate cancer this month by supporting the Veteran's Prostate Cancer Research and Treatment Act.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF COUNCIL MEMBER EMERITUS LEONARD PAULITZ

HON. NORMA J. TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mrs. TORRES of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent from the City of Montclair, Council Member Emeritus Leonard Paul Paulitz. It is with more than a heavy heart that I share that Leonard Paul Paulitz passed away on August 24, 2021.

Leonard committed his life to serving his community. Leonard served his country in the U.S. Army after getting drafted for World War II during his senior year of high school. Shortly after earning his degree in accounting at Gannon College in Erie, Pennsylvania on the GI Bill, Leonard met Constance Marie Howard and married her in August, 1954 in Ohio. Leonard, his wife, and his children shortly after moved to Montclair, California in 1960 and into the home where he lived the rest of his life.

Leonard took an active role in local policymaking soon after moving to Montclair. He served on the Planning Commission starting in 1965, and then was elected in 1978 to sit on the City Council. Leonard served humbly for nearly thirty-seven years on the Montclair Council Chamber and is the longest-serving council person in San Bernardino County, from March 1978 to December 2014. During this time, he also served as Mayor Pro Tem for eight years.

Leonard's leadership and vision resulted in countless projects that bettered Montclair and the region, including the expansion of Montclair Plaza before it became Montclair Place, Holt Boulevard, the Montclair Police facility, the Montclair Youth Center, and the Montclair Senior Center. He also served for 12 years on the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing Board, as Montclair's Representative to Omnitrans, the San Bernardino Association of Governments, and the League of California Cities, among many others.

Leonard's passion for local government and the betterment of his Montclair community is just one reason we will miss Leonard. Along with being dedicated to his public servant role, his love for gardening and tending to his citrus trees led Leonard to start the Montclair Community Garden and Orchard.

Montclair would not be the beautiful community it is now if it wasn't for the 49 years of wise leadership Leonard provided. His service and contributions to Montclair will serve as a model for many generations and will be a good example for future leaders.

Today, Madam Speaker, for his decades of commitment to our community and country in so many ways, we honor Leonard Paul Paulitz and thank him for the legacy he left in the City of Montclair and the greater Inland Empire community. May he rest in Peace.

HONORING COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR ANÍBAL ALBERTORIO FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Command Sergeant Major Aníbal Albertorio. Command Sergeant Major Albertorio is what he calls 91 years young. He served as a member of the United States Army from I 948 to 1971 as part of the 65th Infantry Regiment, also known as the Borinqueneers. He participated as an infantryman with them during the Korean War and later participated as sky trooper with the 1st Cavalry Division, 7th Cavalry Regiment during the Vietnam War.

During and after his military service, Albertorio received several awards including the Korean War Bronze Star Medal for Valor, the Vietnam War Bronze Star Medal for Meritorious Service, and the Borinqueneers Congressional Gold Medal, among many others.

Albertorio retired from military service after nearly 23 years and successfully retired from the private sector as well. He calls Central Florida his home since 1990. To date, Command Sergeant Major Albertorio continues to be a spokesperson for the Borinqueneers, carrying the torch for his brothers in arms, and keeping their legacy alive. He also helps to coordinate and create events to pay tribute to other Borinqueneers that have yet to receive a Congressional Gold Medal and participates in informative events to educate future generations of patriots about the U.S. Army's 65th Infantry Regiment.

For this and more, we honor Command Sergeant Major Aníbal Albertorio.

TERESA CALLWAY

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, on July 14, 2021, Teresa Callaway and her husband David, were traveling eastbound on the Atlantic City side of Route 30, and came across an overturned vehicle. The couple stopped to lend aid, but suddenly, as they were in the process of carrying her to safety, another car entered the path. Tragically, Teresa was struck and killed. Ms. Callaway's last act in this life was to put a stranger's life ahead of her own, and she truly died a Hero. Let us please remember the courage and humanity that Teresa Callaway demonstrated during the last few moments of her life, when no one was watching her actions. God Bless Teresa, David, and their family, and God Bless America.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GUADALUPE DANCE COMPANY'S FIRST PERFORMANCE

HON. JOAQUIN CASTRO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today in celebration of the Guadalupe Dance Company's 30th anniversary of its first performance on September 15, 1991. The Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center founded the Guadalupe Dance Company in 1991 through a collaboration with the City of San Antonio and the Instituto Cultural de Mexico.

The Guadalupe Dance Company was created to build and promote a professionally-trained Mexican Folkloric Dance Company to represent South Texas, and has grown to be a premier professional dance company in the region.

The Guadalupe Dance Company was brought to life with cultural activists, community leaders and master artists led by then Executive Director Pedro Rodriguez. With dancers from in and around the San Antonio area, the Company debuted its first performance to

a full house for the Citysponsored Grito Ceremony on September 15, 1991 at the Lila Cockrell Theatre.

In 1994, Maestro Rafael Zamarripa was commissioned to create, choreograph and fully stage Rio Bravo, an original production telling the story of South Texas through a chronology of dance and music. With a cast of over 25 dancers, musicians and stage and film star Jesse Borrego, Rio Bravo helped set the course for the dance company. The Guadalupe Dance Company continues to create original productions as well as its ongoing First Friday events and staple annual productions which include Historias y Recuerdos, Dia de los Muertos, Alma de Mujer, Pastorela Folklorica and Celebrando Tradiciones.

The 30th Anniversary Celebration features the Guadalupe Dance Company and Mariachi Azteca de America. It will commemorate 30 years of dance, success, and evolution with repertoire from various states of Mexico. I am proud to honor the Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center, and its remarkable impact on San Antonio, and I look forward for many performances to come.

HONORING ANGELITA SEDA FOR HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Hispanic Heritage Month, I honor Angelita Seda. Angelita was born in Brooklyn, New York to Puerto Rican parents. She began her career as a home health aide at a senior care center where she developed a passion for healthcare. After earning her nursing degree, she pursued higher education at Northern Essex Community College in Lawrence, Massachusetts, where she received degrees in medical assistance and billing.

Angelita loves her family. She has four daughters and one grandson. Her biggest asset is her tenacious attitude and willingness to keep trying to help people in need. Throughout her career, she has seen many people in need of quality healthcare, which has led her to develop a work ethic based on empathy for her patients.

As a senior licensed practical nurse at the Florida Department of Health in Osceola County, her responsibilities include school health and ensuring students remain healthy. Angelita has worked to provide back-to-school vaccinations and health screenings for school-aged children. She continues to play an important role in COVID–19 testing and vaccinations at the health department.

For this and more, we honor Angelita Seda.

DANIEL MILLAR, EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize Daniel Millar for achieving the rank of Eagle Scout. Daniel graduated from Ocean City High School and currently attends Rowan University majoring in electrical and computer engineering. While in high school, Daniel participated on his school's crew team all four years, and also was a member of the National Honor Society and Latin club. For his Eagle Scout project, Daniel put together a public book library exchange located at the entrance of Seaspray Beach in Ocean City. He worked with the local mayor's office and the Ocean City Public Library to help this come to fruition. Daniel thought of the idea because he worked as an Ocean City Patrol lifeguard and thought that people going to the beach would enjoy having the opportunity to read a book by the water. Daniel's innovation will help him go on to accomplish anything he sets his mind to. God Bless Daniel and God Bless America.

REMEMBERING FIRE CHIEF WILLIAM F. GODDARD III

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a Maryland hero and my dear friend, Chief William 'Bill' Goddard III of Huntingtown, Maryland, who passed away September 1. I was fortunate to meet Bill many years ago, when he was serving as Deputy Chief at the Prince George's County Fire Department, and it was a privilege to watch him take on so many roles in public service over the years and to work closely with him on matters critical to the safety of Fifth District residents and all Marylanders.

He began his life of contribution at the age of seventeen, serving in the Navy during the Vietnam War. After returning home, Bill became a volunteer firefighter at the Glen Dale Fire Association. From there, he moved on to the Prince George's County Fire Department, where he rose to the rank of Deputy Chief before leaving to serve the people of Maryland as Executive Officer for the State Fire Marshal. In the years that followed, he held various positions in our state government, from Deputy Secretary of State, to Director of the Governor's Board of Public Works, to Chief of Staff at the Maryland Department of Transportation. As we continue to mark the twentieth anniversary of 9/11, I would be remiss not to acknowledge Bill's key role as a state safety official on that fateful day and in the months that followed, providing guidance and expertise on preventing terrorism and ensuring public safety.

Bill had wanted to be a firefighter since he was fourteen years old, and his commitment to the job and the responsibilities it held never wavered. He said the saddest day of his life was when he retired from the fire service, and he didn't stay away long. When he got the call to serve again in 2009, Bill donned his uniform once more as Fire Chief and Emergency Manager for Howard County. In 2018, after retiring once more, he accepted an appointment as the City Administrator for Laurel, Maryland, returning again to public service.

In each of his roles, Bill was a tireless advocate for others. Wherever there was need, he never hesitated to give of himself and encourage others to do the same. He was a true public servant in every sense of the term, and an irreplaceable community leader.

More than that, Bill was a loving husband and father, and he was a cherished friend to me and so many others. All of us who served Marylanders alongside him and who knew him well share our deepest condolences with his beloved wife Marie, with his children—Kellie, Jordyn, Emily, and Stephen—and with his stepdaughter Brandi. We are grateful that they shared Bill with us all those years. Marie was truly a partner to Bill in public service, and she continues to give so much of her time and energy to their community.

I am grateful to have known and worked with Bill, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to his life and legacy. Keeping him in my thoughts, I will continue to fight for the health and safety of firefighters in Maryland and across our country, on whose behalf he advocated so tirelessly and effectively.

IN MEMORY OF ALEX ODEH

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 2021

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, today I rise to remember October 11th the day that Alex Odeh was assassinated 36 years ago. This somber anniversary is a stark reminder that his killers have still not yet been brought to justice. In fact, not a single suspect has been named. The pipe bomb that killed Mr. Odeh as he opened the door to the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee's Santa Ana office that morning took his life and left a wife without a husband, three daughters without a father.

Alex Odeh was a Palestinian-American activist and civil rights icon who served as the West Coast regional director for the ADC. He worked to erode pervasive stereotypes against Arabs in the media and stood for the human rights of all. The lack of progress in the investigation into his death is, at the very least, disturbing. For 36 years, the Department of Justice and FBI have been ignoring what they themselves deemed an act of domestic terrorism. Just a year after Mr. Odeh 's assassination, Rev. Jesse Jackson stood up and criticized the FBI's investigation, and that criticism has only become more prophetic.

In 2013, 28 years after the bombing that took Alex Odeh's life, Ben Jealous, then the President of the NAACP, wrote an op-ed in which he compared Mr. Odeh to the civil rights icon Medgar Evers, highlighting "each man's commitment to building bridges beyond his community". He wrote that Mr. Odeh's "life and work shared strong parallels with Medgar Evers, as did his untimely and tragic death. Unlike Medgar Evers, however, the name Alex Odeh remains unrecognizable for too many Americans, and his murder remains unresolved."

Today, I am introducing a resolution to remember the life and work of Alex Odeh and to call for justice to be served. I ask my colleagues to join me in my call.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed H.R. 5305, Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6801–S6871

Measures Introduced: Twenty-one bills and seven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2903–2923, and S. Res. 398–404. **Pages S6841–42**

Measures Reported:

S. 1486, to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6841**

Measures Passed:

Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act: By 65 yeas to 35 nays (Vote No. 397), Senate passed H.R. 5305, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, by the order of the Senate of Wednesday, September 29, 2021, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S6801–10**

Adopted:

Leahy Amendment No. 3830, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S6809–10**

Rejected:

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 394), Leahy (for Cotton) Amendment No. 3833 (to Amendment No. 3830), to modify the immigration benefits for which certain Afghan nationals are eligible. **Page S6808**

By 50 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 395), Leahy (for Marshall/Braun) Amendment No. 3831 (to Amendment No. 3830), to prohibit the use of Federal funds for implementing or enforcing COVID–19 vaccine mandates. (Pursuant to the order of Wednesday, September 29, 2021, the amendment having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, was not agreed to.) **Pages S6808–09**

By 53 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. 396), Leahy (for Braun) Amendment No. 3832 (to Amendment No. 3830), to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills. (Pursuant to the order of Wednesday, September 29, 2021, the amendment having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, was not agreed to.) **Page S6809**

Manufacturing.gov Act: Senate passed S. 1037, to provide for the establishment of a section of the website of the Department of Commerce that shall serve as the primary hub for information relating to Federal manufacturing programs, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6856**

FLOODS Act: Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation was discharged from further consideration of S. 558, to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S6856–60**

Schumer (for Wicker) Amendment No. 3840, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6857**

Fishery Resource Disaster Relief Program: Senate passed S. 2923, to improve the Fishery Resource Disaster Relief program of the National Marine Fisheries Service. **Pages S6860–63**

National Democracy Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 338, designating September 2021 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of government of the

United States to a more free and stable world, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S6863**

Patriot Week: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 366, expressing support for the designation of the week of September 11 through September 17 as ''Patriot Week'', and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S6863**

Blue Star Welcome Week: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 368, designating September 25, 2021, through October 3, 2021, as ''Blue Star Welcome Week'', and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S6863**

Engrossment Correction: Senate agreed to S. Res. 402, providing for a correction in the engrossment of S. Res. 357. **Page S6863**

National Healthy Aging Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 403, designating September 2021 as ''National Healthy Aging Month'' to raise awareness of and encourage healthy lifestyle behaviors and the prevention and management of chronic health conditions among older adults. **Page S6863**

National Retirement Security Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 404, supporting the goals and ideals of National Retirement Security Month, including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles, increasing personal financial literacy, and engaging the people of the United States on the keys to success in achieving and maintaining retirement security throughout their lifetimes. **Page S6863**

House Messages:

Promoting Physical Activity for Americans Act: Senate began consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 1301, to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of physical activity recommendations for Americans, taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S6832–33**

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill. **Page S6832**

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 3835, to change the enactment date. **Page S6832**

Schumer Amendment No. 3836 (to Amendment No. 3835), of a perfecting nature. **Page S6832**

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 3837, to change the enactment date. **Page S6832**

Schumer Amendment No. 3838 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 3837), of a perfecting nature. **Page S6833**

Schumer Amendment No. 3839 (to Amendment No. 3838), of a perfecting nature. **Page S6833**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S6832**

By 50 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. 402), Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to consideration of the House message to accompany the bill. **Page S6832**

Meyer Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Jonathan Eugene Meyer, of Ohio, to be General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, October 4, 2021. **Page S6832**

Adams-Allen Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Paloma Adams-Allen, of the District of Columbia, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development. **Page S6833**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, September 30, 2021, a vote on cloture will occur at 11:30 a.m., on Tuesday, October 5, 2021. **Page S6833**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S6833**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination at approximately 12 noon, on Friday, October 1, 2021. **Page S6863**

King Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Lauren J. King, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington. **Pages S6833–34**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Paloma Adams-Allen, of the District of Columbia, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development. **Page S6833**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S6833**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S6833**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 50 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. EX. 399), Rohit Chopra, of the District of Columbia, to be Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection for a term of five years. **Page S6819**

By 51 yeas to 50 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. EX. 398), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S6810–19**

By 50 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 401), Tracy Stone-Manning, of Montana, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management. **Page S6819–**

By 50 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. EX. 400), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6819**

Melanie Anne Egorin, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Thomas Andrew Monheim, of Virginia, to be Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Daryl W. Baldwin, of Ohio, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2024.

Genine Macks Fidler, of Florida, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2022.

Erek L. Barron, of Maryland, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maryland for the term of four years.

Nicholas W. Brown, of Washington, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington for the term of four years.

Clifford D. Johnson, of Indiana, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana for the term of four years.

Zachary A. Myers, of Maryland, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana for the term of four years.

Trini E. Ross, of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of New York for the term of four years.

Vanessa Waldref, of Washington, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington for the term of four years.

6 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

2 Army nominations in the rank of general.

2 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy. **Pages S6869–71**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Loren L. AliKhan, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for a term of fifteen years.

Adrienne Jennings Noti, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Ebony M. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Donald Walker Tunnage, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of fifteen years.

Bridget Meehan Brennan, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Victoria Marie Calvert, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

John H. Chun, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Samantha D. Elliott, of New Hampshire, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Hampshire.

Charles Esque Fleming, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Sarah Elisabeth Geraghty, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

Dale E. Ho, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Linda Lopez, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

Jinsook Ohta, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

David Augustin Ruiz, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Routine lists in the Army and Coast Guard. **Pages S6863–69**

Messages from the House: **Page S6839**

Measures Referred: **Page S6839**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S6839–41**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S6841**

Notice of a Tie Vote Under S. Res. 27: **Page S6837**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S6842–44**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S6844–47

Additional Statements: Pages S6838–39

Amendments Submitted: Pages S6850–56

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S6856

Record Votes: Nine record votes were taken today. (Total—402) Pages S6808–10, S6819, S6831–32

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 9:49 p.m., until 12 noon on Friday, October 1, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S____.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

AFGHANISTAN

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine Afghanistan, after receiving testimony from Vali Nasr, Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, and Thomas Joscelyn, Foundation for Defense of Democracies, both of Washington, D.C.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Todd M. Harper, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration Board, and Judith DelZoppo Pryor, of Ohio, to be First Vice President, and Owen Edward Herrnstadt, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors, both of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

PROTECTING KIDS ONLINE

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security concluded a hearing to examine protecting kids online, focusing on Facebook, Instagram, and mental health harms, after receiving testimony from Antigone Davis, Facebook, Washington, D.C.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Laura S. H. Holgate, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the rank of Ambassador, and to be Representative of the United States of America to the Vienna Office of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, who was introduced by former Senator Sam Nunn, Caryn R. McClelland, of California, to be Ambassador to Brunei Darussalam, David John Young, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malawi, and Claire A. Pierangelo, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Madagascar, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Union of the Comoros, all of the Department of State, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

SCHOOL REOPENING DURING COVID–19

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine school reopening during COVID–19, focusing on supporting students, educators, and families, after receiving testimony from Xavier Becerra, Secretary of Health and Human Services; and Miguel Cardona, Secretary of Education.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Jessica D. Aber, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, Carla B. Freedman, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, William J. Ihlenfeld II, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, Christopher R. Kavanaugh, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, Darcie N. McElwee, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maine, Breon S. Peace, of New Jersey, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, William S. Thompson, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, and Damian Williams, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, all of the Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:

Page [see next issue]

Additional Cosponsors: Page [see next issue]

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Eshoo to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H5555

Recess: The House recessed at 11:23 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. Page H5564

Recess: The House recessed at 12:29 p.m. and reconvened at 2:30 p.m. Page H5567

Communication from the Sergeant at Arms: The House received a communication from William J. Walker, Sergeant at Arms. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, following consultation with the Office of Attending Physician, Mr. Walker notified the House that the public health emergency due to the novel coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 remains in effect. Page H5567

Announcement by the Chair: The Chair announced the extension, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 8, and effective October 2, 2021, of the covered period designated on January 4, 2021. Page H5567

Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act: The House agreed to take from the Speaker's table and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 5305, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, by a yea-and-nay vote of 254 yeas to 175 nays, Roll No. 311. Pages H5568–82

Suspension—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Monday, July 26th.

Establishing occupational series for Federal positions in software development, software engineering, data science, and data management: H.R. 3533, amended, to establish occupational series for Federal positions in software development, software engineering, data science, and data management, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 416 yeas to 9 nays, Roll No. 312. Pages H5582–83

Recess: The House recessed at 4:01 p.m. and reconvened at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, October 1, 2021. Page H5583

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on pages H5567–68.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5581–82 and H5582–83.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m.

Committee Meetings

PROTECTING STUDENTS AND TAXPAYERS: IMPROVING THE CLOSED SCHOOL DISCHARGE PROCESS

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment held a hearing entitled "Protecting Students and Taxpayers: Improving the Closed School Discharge Process". Testimony was heard from Melissa Emrey-Arras, Director, Education, Workforce and Income Security, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

A LEVEL PLAYING FIELD: COLLEGE ATHLETES' RIGHTS TO THEIR NAME, IMAGE, AND LIKENESS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce held a hearing entitled "A Level Playing Field: College Athletes' Rights to Their Name, Image, and Likeness". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S AND FEDERAL RESERVE'S PANDEMIC RESPONSE

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Oversight of the Treasury Department's and Federal Reserve's Pandemic Response". Testimony was heard from Janet L. Yellen, Secretary, Department of the Treasury; and Jerome Powell, Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 1456, the "Peace Corps Reauthorization Act of 2021"; H.R. 4133, the "Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Authorization Act"; H.R. 1311, the "Energy Diplomacy Act"; H.R. 3485, the "Global Respect Act"; H. Con. Res. 45, 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; H.R. 2748, the ''Israel Relations Normalization Act of 2021''; H.R. 4785, the ''Uyghur Policy Act of 2021''; and H. Res. 336, calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan. H.R. 1311, H. Con. Res. 45, and H.R. 4133 were ordered reported, without amendment. H.R. 4785, H. Res. 336, H.R. 5102, H.R. 2748, H.R. 3485, and H.R. 1456 were ordered reported, as amended.

20 YEARS AFTER 9/11: TRANSFORMING DHS TO MEET THE HOMELAND SECURITY MISSION

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Accountability held a hearing entitled ''20 Years After 9/11: Transforming DHS to Meet the Homeland Security Mission''. Testimony was heard from Chris Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Team, Government Accountability Office; Randolph Alles, Acting Under Secretary for Management, Department of Homeland Security; and Angela Bailey, Chief Human Capital Officer, Department of Homeland Security.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 5374, the ''SHOP SAFE Act''; H.R. 2883, the ''Stop Stalling Access to Affordable Medications''; H.R. 2891, the ''Preserve Access to Affordable Generics and Biosimilars Act''; H.R. 2873, the ''Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Through Promoting Competition Act of 2021''; H.R. 2884, the ''Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Through Improvements to Patent Litigation Act''; H.R. 3617, the ''MORE Act of 2021''; H.R. 2116, the ''CROWN Act of 2021''; H.R. 187, for the relief of Victoria Galindo Lopez; H.R. 680, for the relief of Arpita Kurdekar, Girish Kurdekar, and Vandana Kurdekar; H.R. 681, for the relief of Rebecca Trimble; and H.R. 739, for the relief of Median El-Moustrah; H.R. 785, for the relief of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso. H.R. 5374, H.R. 681, H.R. 2883, H.R. 2891, H.R. 2873, H.R. 2884, H.R. 3617, H.R. 2116 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 187, H.R. 680, H.R. 739, and H.R. 785 were ordered reported, without amendment.

A STATE OF CRISIS: EXAMINING THE URGENT NEED TO PROTECT AND EXPAND ABORTION RIGHTS AND ACCESS

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''A State of Crisis: Examining the Urgent Need to Protect and Expand Abortion Rights and Access''. Testimony was heard from Representatives Bush, Cammack, Chu, Jayapal, and Lee; and public witnesses.

EMPOWERING EMPLOYEE OWNED BUSINESSES AND COOPERATIVES THROUGH ACCESS TO CAPITAL

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Empowering Employee Owned Businesses and Cooperatives Through Access to Capital''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ASSESSING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COVID–19 RELIEF AND RESPONSE EFFORTS AND ITS IMPACT—PART II

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—Part II''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MODERNIZING AND SECURING VA'S IT INFRASTRUCTURE

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Technology Modernization held a hearing entitled ''Modernizing and Securing VA's IT Infrastructure''. Testimony was heard from Neil Evans, Acting Assistant Secretary for Information and Technology and Chief Information Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 5412, the ''Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022''; and Authorizing all Members of the House of Representatives to review, at a time to be determined by the Committee, the Classified Annex to the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022. H.R. 5412 was ordered reported, as amended. Authorizing all Members of the House of Representatives to review, at a time to be determined by the Committee, the Classified Annex to the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 was approved. This hearing was closed.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D1056)*

H.R. 5293, to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend and modify certain authorities and requirements relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs. Signed on September 30, 2021. (Public Law 117–42)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

12 noon, Friday, October 1

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Paloma Adams-Allen, of the District of Columbia, to be a Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9:30 a.m., Friday, October 1

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Complete consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 3684—Investing in a New Vision for the Environment and Surface Transportation in America Act.

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