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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. TLAIB).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 26, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RASHIDA TLAIB 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.

SLOUCHING TOWARD A WELFARE STATE

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, it is sobering to know that American exceptionalism is only a few degrees away from extinction. It should never be that way.

One of the greatest threats we face as a Nation is the creation of a welfare state and, subsequently, the mentality that is bred by one.

It seems that many have forgotten the simple principle that Americans have always abided by: Here, we work to earn our keep. Over the course of the last 9 months, that principle has become lost.

It is evident that America is no longer slouching toward socialism; we are standing on its doorstep. We are much better than this as a country.

The welfare-without-work expansions that are being proposed by the majority are dangerous. One of those expansions is the child tax credit that bears no work requirements for recipients.

Twenty-five years ago, Republicans and Democrats came together to reform America's welfare system. It was a bipartisan effort through and through. But if you fast-forward to today, the majority has ignored the spirit of that agreement in favor of their own distorted agenda.

Simply put, the majority has turned the child tax credit into a cash-for-kids handout. Remember, the recipients of this handout are not required to work to receive it.

Just last week, President Biden admitted during a CNN townhall that he opposes a work requirement. Keep in mind that members of the President's own party, such as Senator MANCHIN, are advocating for a work requirement.

The University of Chicago recently published a study showing how expanding the child tax credit disincentivizes work. In fact, it would lead to an exodus of 1.5 million workers from the workforce. America simply can't afford that.

When you consider the loss of 1.5 million workers and the abysmal jobs reports that have come out this year, it is clear that something is wrong. The labor force participation rate plummeted last month to 61.6 percent. The last time the labor force participation rate was 61.6 percent was in April of 1976.

There are roughly 3 months left in 2021, and at this pace America is on

track to fall right off the cliff and onto the rocks below. That is the cost of government dependency. That is the cost of providing a steady stream of other taxpayer checks that pay more to sit at home than to work.

Pitting Main Street businesses against government-led benefits won't build the economy back. It won't get Americans back to work, and it certainly won't steer our great country to brighter and better days.

American exceptionalism is not built by welfare or sitting at home collecting a check. It is built by everyday people who show up at work and get the job done. If that fundamental principle is lost, then America will be lost as well.

There is no denying that America is standing on socialism's doorstep. Look at the state our country is in because of the majority's failed policies and what could come down the line.

Government dependency robs this great country and its citizens of unparalleled opportunity. The majority has steered us in that direction, and the American people should be downright fearful.

AMERICA'S FAILING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE MUST BE REPLACED

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

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, we can't build back better without replacing every inch of lead service line in our country.

In too many of our communities from Flint to Benton Harbor to the cities of Wayne and Hamtramck and across the State of Michigan and our Nation, the water is poisoned with lead.

We have an opportunity now to change it, with a bold and clear investment to replace every single lead-contaminated service line in our Nation.

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

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



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Experts have already estimated that we need \$60 billion to replace every service lead pipeline in America. But we know the Senate proposal—which was negotiated without a shred of input from frontline communities or their representatives—only devotes \$15 billion. That is just simply not enough.

People are drinking water with lead now, and we know which communities lose out when there isn't enough money to go around. They are communities that look like mine. It is environmental justice neighborhoods.

We must—we must—do more, and we already have secured another \$30 billion in Build Back Better to get us closer to our goal. Again, a clear way to bring us all together is making sure that we all have access to clean water.

There are 2.65 million service lines in Michigan, and over 12 percent of those lines are contaminated with lead. To replace these lead pipes in Michigan alone, it would cost \$1.65 billion.

Again, I ask everyone, how can we build back better when children are being poisoned?

Benton Harbor in Michigan needs \$11.4 million to provide clean water to its residents. We just discovered new lead-contaminated issues in the cities of Wayne and Hamtramck in Michigan. That is why it is critical that the Federal Government, our government, steps up with bold and aggressive investment.

In 2018 a report from the Natural Resources Defense Council revealed that between 2015 and 2018 about 5.5 million Americans in communities around the Nation got their water from a system that exceeded the EPA's lead action level of 15 parts per billion. That is just the stuff we know about. We know that there is more.

The threat of lead-contaminated water is a longstanding one that has overwhelmingly impacted communities like mine, low-income communities, communities of color, for decades. And yet we have not done anything meaningful for a very long time to really, truly remove lead service lines.

We continue waking up to stories about children being poisoned with lead and cities handing out bottled water because we have failed to invest in our water infrastructure. Folks are being forced to drink, bathe, cook, and wash dishes with water that is literally contaminated with lead because politicians have put their well-being on the back burner.

On top of it all, the leaky, outdated infrastructure also means many of those same people can't even afford to pay for water that is being poisoned. Literally, they are paying money for water that is contaminated with lead. Some people in Washington like to pretend to worry about how we are going to pay for lead pipe replacement, but what we really can't afford is another moment of inaction.

Clean, affordable drinking water is a human right. There are Flints and Benton Harbors and cities of Wayne and

Hamtramck in every part of this country, communities right now where children are drinking water that can alter the course of their lives forever.

So please join me in replacing lead service lines across the country. It is a moral imperative. We need to immediately pass the full \$45 billion in the Senate proposal as well as the Build Back Better proposal. Again, there is no building back without it.

CONGRATULATING BROOKE CHILDERS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my district director, Brooke Childers, for being named a member of the Georgia Southern University Alumni Association's "40 under 40" class of 2021.

Brooke graduated from Georgia Southern University in 2005 with a degree in political science. Since graduating, Brooke has served her community with immense passion and dedication. As our district director, Brooke has ensured that the highest levels of constituent outreach and services are met throughout the district.

From cofounding a southeastern Rotary E-Club to volunteering across Georgia's First District, Brooke continues to make a lasting impact.

Whatever role Brooke has occupied, she has exemplified compassion, determination, and leadership. A model public servant, Brooke is well deserving of this prestigious honor.

I am proud to have her on our team, and I am thankful for all that she does for the First District and the entire State of Georgia. I am forever grateful to have her lead our district office and represent us in our community.

OCTOBER IS AMERICAN PHARMACISTS MONTH

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as American Pharmacists Month.

As a pharmacist, I have seen firsthand the impact pharmacists have on people's lives. Throughout this pandemic, pharmacists have helped distribute lifesaving medicines and care to those in need.

Pharmacists across our country deserve to be recognized for their service in helping others through these unprecedented times. Every day these pharmacists are providing vaccines for a number of illnesses and carefully counseling patients on prescriptions.

As a pharmacist currently serving in Congress, I am proud to recognize the work these individuals are doing every day to serve their local communities around the country. Their commitment to serving their communities is to be admired by all.

Mr. Speaker, this month, as well as through the rest of the year, I encourage everyone to visit their pharmacist, ask questions about your prescriptions, and get to know the people who provide your medicine and work to keep you healthy.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF TONY COPE

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor Tony Cope of Savannah, Georgia, who sadly passed away on October 8 at the age of 83.

Founder and director of the Oatland Island Wildlife Center, Tony dedicated his life to teaching and inspiring the next generation.

After attending college, Tony returned to Savannah, where he would serve the community for over 30 years as an author, educator, baseball coach, and an administrator.

Beyond the classroom, Tony's life work was sharing his love of Savannah with others. Authoring many books about his beloved hometown, Tony's work touched countless lives.

As president of the Savannah Symphony and member of the Rotary Club East, Tony's passion for his community was undeniable.

Despite retiring to Ireland, Tony was always first and foremost a Savannah native.

I am grateful for Tony's service to Georgia's First Congressional District, and I know his legacy will never be forgotten.

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

AWARD-WINNING SAVANNAH/HILTON HEAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport for being awarded the number one airport in the country by 2021 Conde Nast Traveler Readers' Choice Awards.

More than 800,000 readers rated the Savannah airport as the number one destination that they cannot wait to return to.

Since opening their doors in 1929, the Savannah airport has helped shape the Savannah community into a world-renowned travel destination.

This distinguished award highlights the airport's exemplary customer service and dedication to safety and security.

Providing the Savannah community with countless jobs and tremendous service, Savannah's airport has contributed immensely to the economic success of Georgia's First Congressional District.

Much like the readers of Conde Nast Traveler, I believe the southern charm of Savannah's airport makes it a truly unforgettable experience.

I look forward to the continued success of the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TLAIB). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

As a former law enforcement officer, some of the very first calls I responded to involved domestic violence. During my years as a young officer, I saw firsthand the damage this uniquely heinous crime can do to survivors and their families. As a homicide investigator later, I saw it on a continual basis through the court system and the devastation that it means to families across America.

This is an issue close to my heart and one I have focused my public policy efforts on from day one of my public service. Beginning with my time as a member of the Arizona legislature, all the way to the Halls of Congress, I have advocated for survivors, their children, and the resources needed to get whole families into stable and safe situations.

That is why, as a member of the Bipartisan Task Force to End Sexual Violence, I am proud to cosponsor a resolution to recognize the month of October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month and to have championed legislation that uplifts survivors across Arizona.

Together, as a Congress, we must commit to working to do whatever is in our power to secure justice for survivors both in and out of the courtroom.

This week I will reintroduce my Help End Abusive Living Situations or HEALS Act.

□ 1015

My bill will assist survivors of domestic violence to rapidly secure safe housing situations by directing the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to prioritize funds for transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

No person experiencing these crimes should be forced to stay in a dangerous situation because they do not have housing elsewhere.

The horrible legacy of domestic violence affects communities across our Nation, including Tribal communities.

As the Representative of Arizona's First Congressional District, I am humbled to represent 12 Sovereign Tribal Nations. Federal data indicates that 55 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.

However, it is estimated that less than 1 percent of the Crime Victims Fund reaches Tribes.

This Congress, I reintroduced two of my bills that address domestic violence in Tribal communities.

First, the SURVIVE Act, a bill to provide legal, medical, and counseling resources to women and children in Tribal communities who are survivors of domestic violence. This bill also corrects the Crime Victims Fund's allocation to Tribes, ensuring they receive a fair percentage of resources.

Second, my Native Youth and Tribal Officer Protection Act, bipartisan leg-

islation that ensures children and law enforcement officials in Tribal communities are protected when present at domestic violence incidents.

Currently, Tribes can convict non-Indian perpetrators of protection order violations, domestic violence, and dating violence.

But under current law, both the children of survivors and law enforcement officers who risk their lives to save victims are not protected by these same laws. My bill extends this Tribal jurisdiction to cover kids and cops, who so often deal with dangerous domestic situations.

I am committed to continued work with my colleagues in Congress, advocates on the ground in Arizona, and brave survivors. We hear you, and we believe you.

To those experiencing domestic violence and to those who have lost a loved one to this heinous and deeply personal form of violence, let me say this: I know that we cannot ever truly know your pain, but we will keep fighting for change at every level.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF LUKE SIEGEL

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of a remarkable young man named Luke Siegel, who inspired so many with his strength of spirit and will to live in the face of tremendous adversity.

On July 28 of 2015, Luke suffered severe brain damage as a result of a tragic golf cart accident that changed his life forever and left him immobile, lifeless, and even without the ability to speak. Doctors said, Madam Speaker, that he would stay in that condition as long as he lived.

But, through the love and support of his family, the prayers of our wonderful community, and the relentless and tenacious fight that Luke brought every day, he defied all odds and the diagnoses of numerous doctors, recovering to a life no one believed was possible.

Sadly, on August 19, our hero and west Texas warrior, Luke Siegel, went home to be with his Heavenly Father. Luke is survived by one amazing family: father, Tim; mother, Jenny; and sisters Alex, Kate, and Ellie.

Madam Speaker, Luke never gave up. He was a symbol of hope for people throughout the country whose families have struggled with the challenges of traumatic brain injury. Luke is an inspiration to us all to live every day to the fullest and never give up no matter what the circumstances.

I am confident that Luke Siegel heard those beautiful and sweet words of our creator and Lord of heaven and Earth.

Madam Speaker, Luke fought the good fight, he finished the race, and he kept the faith. May Luke enter into his

eternal rest. God bless Luke Siegel, coach, your family, and God bless west Texas.

RECOGNIZING NANCY LILES

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of an outstanding lady, Nancy Liles, who recently retired after an illustrious 36-year career as executive director of the Abilene Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Ms. Liles' passion for hospitality embodies the spirit of west Texas and has made Abilene a thriving tourist destination where visitors feel right at home.

West Texas is known for its friendliness and hospitality, and Ms. Liles has exemplified these attributes in her service to our community and the Key City.

Abilene, Texas, is a warmer and more welcoming place because of the leadership and service of Nancy Liles. We wish Nancy well as she spends more time with her family and continues to be a champion for the Big Country in Abilene, America. God bless, and go west Texas.

RECOGNIZING MINDY PATTERSON

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize an outstanding west Texan, Ms. Mindy Patterson.

Mindy has served the city of Abilene for three decades, from her start as an entry-level accountant to her current position of deputy city manager.

This year marks her 30th year of service for the city of Abilene, and her colleagues know her as a servant leader and a tireless worker who will do anything for her beloved community.

The city manager, Robert Hanna, describes Ms. Patterson as somebody who is, "simply indispensable to my leadership team."

I am grateful to Ms. Patterson for her service to Abilene and look forward to even more successes from her in the future and for our great city and community.

God bless Ms. Patterson, who is keeping the wheels turning out in west Texas. And go west Texas.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF GABRIELLA MILLER

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

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the remarkable life and legacy of a young constituent, Gabriella Miller, who passed away on this day 8 years ago due to an inoperable brain tumor.

Gabriella was a fierce fighter not just in her own battle with cancer, but as an advocate on behalf of the millions of other children who have suffered from this disease. In the months following her terminal diagnosis at age 9, Gabriella became a national force for change, urging Congress to grant increased funding and to develop better treatments and cures for childhood cancer.

Her passionate plea for lawmakers to “stop talking, start doing” helped deliver a successful push to pass the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act, bipartisan legislation named in her honor. Gabriella’s family joined sponsor Representative Eric Cantor from Virginia and President Barack Obama in the Oval Office in 2014 for the bill signing.

The Kids First program established a 10-year Pediatric Research Initiative Fund and led to the creation of the National Institutes of Health Kids First Pediatric and Data Resource Center. It has allocated millions of dollars to research grants looking into pediatric cancer and rare diseases, supporting over 60 research projects.

I am honored to carry on Gabriella’s mission by sponsoring the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0, which would deliver a new sustained and expanded funding source for this lifesaving program.

It has been 8 years since we lost Gabriella, and there is still a long fight ahead to better understand, treat, and ultimately cure childhood cancer. The 2.0 bill would give a dramatic boost to that fight and help demonstrate that Congress is serious about ensuring that no other family has to go through what the Miller family has.

Madam Speaker, I share Gabriella’s story today so that her legacy continues to live on. May Congress have the courage to answer Gabriella’s call to “stop talking, start doing” and deliver the resources needed to treat and cure childhood cancer.

RECOGNIZING BELLE HALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Belle Hall Elementary School in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. They were recently awarded the National Blue Ribbon School designation by the U.S. Department of Education.

Belle Hall is one of 325 schools in the Nation, one of five in South Carolina, and the only one in South Carolina’s First Congressional District to earn this distinction.

Led by their principal, Kevin Conklin, and the assistant principal, Bonita Foster, and numerous dedicated teachers, Belle Hall attributes their success to the tremendous level of support from their families, from businesses, and from the community as a whole in Mount Pleasant.

I would like to recognize the PTA as well who has made significant strides in increasing student learning outcomes for math and reading by raising more than \$100,000 a year to supplement one-on-one tutoring for their struggling students.

As we all know, the COVID-19 pandemic has presented enormous chal-

lenges for our schools, teachers, and parents. Belle Hall has overcome these challenges and demonstrated excellence despite them.

RECOGNIZING BARBARA MELVIN’S NEW POSITION
AND RECOGNIZING JIM NEWSOME’S RETIREMENT

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Barbara Melvin on her new position as the new president and CEO of South Carolina Ports Authority.

Barbara will be the sixth leader in the history of the port and the first woman to lead a top 10 U.S. operating container port.

Barbara has been with the South Carolina Ports Authority for over 23 years, and I am confident in her ability to lead our State and our region and our Nation.

Today I also recognize our much beloved outgoing president and CEO, Jim Newsome.

Jim has been the keystone in providing supply chain stability in our State and indeed our Nation and has developed visionary strategies for the port of South Carolina.

For 13 years, Jim oversaw countless projects which extended the port’s reach and led to a doubling of container volumes over the last decade.

I applaud Jim Newsome for his service and his incredible career on behalf of the First Congressional District. We thank him for his leadership, his passion, and his direction.

HONORING CURTIS BOSTIC

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to an incredible feat under extraordinary circumstances. South Carolina’s First Congressional District constituent, Curtis Bostic, was called to action to assist an endangered employee based in Afghanistan. Their communication was over 7,000 miles apart.

Mr. Bostic and his aides at the Christian relief group from Charleston called Remember pulled off an evacuation using intelligence reports from the streets of Kabul, Google maps, and a secure cell phone application to communicate with the employee and his family as they avoided all of the Taliban’s roadblocks.

I am happy to report the employee that Mr. Bostic and Remember had been working to assist has arrived in the UAE safely along with his wife and three children who were all under the age of 10.

I applaud Mr. Bostic and Remember for their perseverance as many said the evacuation would be abandoned and it would never happen. They continued fighting for their employee’s life and for the safety of his children and their family with ultimate success.

RECOGNIZING TRUIST BANK AND TRIDENT
TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Truist Bank and Trident Technical College for working together to create a new CDL training program this summer in north Charleston.

There is an acute need for truck drivers right now, particularly given the

supply chain shortages and the issues we are seeing across the country from COVID-19.

This CDL program will enable students to obtain their certificate in as short as 9 weeks. Trident Technical College will have day and evening sessions for students, and these programs will start about every 3 weeks. I have heard there is already a wait list for the program, and I couldn’t be happier to hear it.

I commend Truist Transportation and Logistics Center and Trident Technical College and Mary Thornely for their collaborative effort to fill a much-needed void and gap in our supply chains and for bringing the Lowcountry to the forefront of innovation and problem solving in the private sector during COVID-19.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, October is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. In the U.S., one in eight women will be diagnosed with breast cancer in her lifetime. Almost every one of us knows someone who has been diagnosed with breast cancer.

Sadly and tragically, it is the most common cancer among women worldwide.

On average, every 2 minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer, and one woman will die of breast cancer every 13 minutes.

Over three million breast cancer survivors are alive in the United States today.

In honor of Breast Cancer Awareness Month, I also recognize South Carolina reporter from the Associated Press, Meg Kinnard, who had the courage to talk about being diagnosed with breast cancer earlier this year. Meg came home just a few days ago from her many treatments, and she is now free from breast cancer. It is a heartwarming story, and I wish we had the research and the resources to ensure every woman who is diagnosed with breast cancer comes home cancer free.

□ 1030

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to stand in support of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act. I want to start by, of course, thanking Congresswoman MCBATH for her work to reauthorize this bill and wisely using this moment to strengthen protections for our communities with bipartisan support.

Domestic violence, unfortunately, impacts every community in the United States. It impacts every community in New Mexico. In fact, over 540,000 New Mexicans experience intimate partner violence in their lifetimes. It is so sad that children witness

this violence in too many cases and are, themselves, victims.

Our Native American and Latino communities are the most impacted. While Native people, especially Native women, have the highest need for medical and legal services, the current law does not provide them with equitable funding or resources.

This bill takes the steps to fix these inequities. It authorizes a Tribal domestic violence hotline, discretionary resource centers on Alaska Native populations, and direct funding for Tribal coalitions.

These changes will provide much-needed help to our communities so that we may properly respond to their needs.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

BUILD BACK BETTER AGENDA

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Build Back Better agenda. I would note that it is a women's agenda, Build Back Better. It is because we will be investing in those things that all women need to succeed in life because we began with our children.

The Build Back Better bill would expand and continue the child tax credit, which began under the American Rescue Plan. We cannot tell those families who finally received the child tax credit that the clock has struck midnight and they can no longer receive it. We must continue this tax credit so that all children in all families receive that benefit.

The Build Back Better agenda also makes sure that we provide pre-K so that there is universal pre-K. We know the biggest benefit we can provide our children is ensuring that everybody has quality pre-K education. When doing so, we must ensure that we pay the teachers of our children what they deserve and give them the respect they need.

In that sense, we will also be investing in our workforce development so that we can have the qualified workers who will be able to care for our children, who will be able to teach our children. The workforce development and workforce innovation investments in this bill are very needed.

I come from a State where we will need to transition away from oil and gas. In order to ensure a just transition for energy communities, we must ensure that there are new jobs for those workers.

Build Back Better will allow the creation of new jobs, both for plugging abandoned wells and for addressing the legacy pollution that we have seen that needs to be cleaned up.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support the Build Back Better agenda. It is good for our families. It is good for our women. It is good for our planet.

RECOGNIZING THE TZEDEK ASSOCIATION

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

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a proud American. In 1776, our Founding Fathers proposed *e pluribus unum*, "Out of many, we are one," for the first Great Seal of our country. It can be found on our currency, on buildings, and in the seal of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Sadly, this fundamental value is rarely seen in today's day and age. I am proud because I have come across an American faith-based organization that should serve as an example to all of us and this principle of *e pluribus unum*.

I am referring to the Tzedek Association. Recently, though they are of a completely different faith, and though this is really outside the purview of what they normally do, Tzedek has dedicated itself to saving the people from Afghanistan.

The Tzedek Association is a Jewish national nonprofit that advocates for criminal justice reform and religious liberty and fights for humanitarian cases throughout the globe.

Tzedek championed the First Step Act, as well as other commonsense criminal justice reforms. In fact, the president and founder of Tzedek, Rabbi Moshe Margaretten, was honored by former President Trump and the First Lady with the lighting of the menorah at the White House Hanukkah party in recognition of Tzedek's contribution to prison reform.

After the Taliban took over Kabul, it came to Tzedek's attention that the last remaining Jew of Afghanistan was in danger of being killed. They were requested to utilize their political connections to save his life. One thing led to another, and this led to Tzedek coordinating the escape of dozens and dozens of Afghans.

Let me stress the novelty of this: An Orthodox Jewish organization, led by Orthodox rabbis, is working day and night to save the lives of Muslims, Christians, and people of other faiths—mostly many women and children—because they clearly live by the value "out of many, we are one."

Tzedek has thus far coordinated the rescue of female judges, orphans, translators, and other individuals who helped the United States and the U.K. in the war on terror. They also saved the lives of female soccer players, who are at risk of being killed by the Taliban simply because they have chosen to play this global sport.

They recently led an effort to save two pregnant women who were high-risk targets, one of whom gave birth to a healthy baby girl just 3 days after being rescued. And yes, they also saved the last remaining Afghanistan Jew, Zebulun Simantov.

But along with him, they rescued 30 other people, religious minorities who were at risk of persecution just because

of their faith. To accomplish all of this, Tzedek has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars, all of which has come from the Jewish community. It is awe-inspiring and a lesson to us in Washington and to those all across the world that we must come together more often for the greater good.

Despite our differences, we must unite as creations of an Almighty God and do what we can together to make this world a better place.

RECOGNIZING TROOP 60 OF PAPILLION

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Boy Scout Troop 60 of Papillion, Nebraska, for their efforts to partner with the city of Papillion to preserve the community's historic 100-year-old Boy Scout cabin.

Originally formed in 1913 as Troop 1, they began building the log cabin in 1921 under the leadership of Scoutmaster Reverend B. Johansen to be used as the troop's headquarters. In June 1922, the Papillion community dedicated the Scout cabin, and it has been in continuous use ever since.

The cabin is an iconic local landmark in Papillion's City Park, celebrating pride in both Scouting and the community. It is believed that this Scout cabin could be one of the oldest Scout cabins in continuous use west of the Mississippi. Troop 60 recently finished renovation of the historic cabin, preserving it for another 100 years and for generations to come.

This restoration was part of the Papillion 150 celebration. Papillion 150 was a community movement that recognized the city of Papillion's 150th anniversary, having grown from an 1870s railroad town that was on the mainline of the Union Pacific Railroad to now being one of the fastest growing cities in Nebraska.

I also recognize the troop's longtime sponsor, the Harry Bossard American Legion Post 32, which has mentored Troop 60 to be the shining example of positive impacts of Scouting. Throughout Troop 60's history, it is estimated that over 200 individuals have attained the rank of Eagle Scout, and many of those have gone on to become leaders throughout the community of Papillion, the State of Nebraska, the military, and even in the Halls of Congress with our own chief of staff, Mark Dreiling.

Madam Speaker, I salute Troop 60 of Papillion.

BUILD BACK BETTER

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, Build Back Better. Three simple words, yet these words mean so much to my constituents and many Americans across the country.

Building back better means that 96 percent of children in my district benefit from a permanent and expanded child tax credit. Yes, you heard right: 96 percent of the children in my district.

Recently, Secretary Yellen told us that the child tax credit has already reduced poverty in our country by 25 percent, just with the first three checks. Imagine what continuation of this important program will do.

This is huge for American families who are struggling to put food on the table, with Latino and Black families suffering the most. The child tax credit would help the parents of almost 8.8 million children nationwide who are going hungry during this pandemic.

Madam Speaker, now is the moment. It is time to do better for our children.

The Build Back Better agenda will bring universal pre-K to our kids and end childcare deserts, an issue that affects children and families in my district and across America. Without pre-K or childcare, parents are forced to choose between their family or their job.

In fact, just a few months ago, I visited a childcare facility that struggled to keep up with the demand due to the lack of childcare infrastructure in Houston. We need to invest in this critical infrastructure for children, for working parents, and for care workers.

Madam Speaker, care workers are essential. They care for our loved ones every day and keep this country running. We need to build back better with investments for our care workers so that their families can have better futures. We need to build back better for the almost one in two adults over 65 in Texas with multiple chronic medical conditions.

Altogether, the Build Back Better agenda will make sure that millions of people in this country and in my home State of Texas gain affordable healthcare coverage. I represent a district that struggles to get vital coverage because the Republican-controlled State government has refused to accept the Federal dollars to expand Medicaid. This is how we build back better for the people who need critical care.

Families deserve that. They also deserve to unlock the American Dream through affordable housing so they can live with dignity. We need investments in first-generation home buyers and affordable housing, housing vouchers, and more infrastructure so that families can say "mi casa es su casa."

The Build Back Better agenda will do just that, but we must work hard. We must work hard to also provide a pathway to citizenship for the hundreds and thousands of Dreamers, TPS holders, and essential workers. They have been contributing to our economy, keeping this country running, and making it prosper.

The Build Back Better agenda will deliver on the American Dream promise and the values on which this Nation of immigrants was founded. It would fulfill the "give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

The Build Back Better agenda is an American agenda fulfilling this prom-

ise. The Build Back Better agenda is by and for the American people that will allow our country, our families, and our women to heal from this horrible pandemic and build back better with wealthy people and corporations paying their fair share.

This is why we are here in Congress, fighting for the people, fighting for our children, and building a better future so our mothers can rejoin the workforce, so our seniors can get care that will allow them to live with dignity, so our children can get the care they need without having to worry about poverty or going to school hungry, so our families can say "mi casa es su casa" and live with dignity in their own homes.

This is how we build back better for all. Our country doesn't leave anyone behind, so this is how we honor the 329.5 million Americans: building back better for everyone. This is how we honor every single one of them.

Madam Speaker, our time is now. We must get this done. So let's go and build back better now.

ASSAULT ON AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, we face an unprecedented assault on the American way of life by the radical left.

Under President Biden's leadership, the left has weaponized the Federal Government to go after the American people.

President Biden is building an IRS army of 85,000 new IRS agents to investigate middle-class Americans and ruin their lives. The Biden IRS wants the power to spy on private citizens' bank accounts and monitor their transactions.

Biden's Treasury Secretary said her next goal is to create a new tax on the value of farmland in America. This will destroy the American family farm and eliminate independent food production.

The Biden-Harris administration is also weaponizing OSHA to fire Americans who live paycheck to paycheck if they don't make a healthcare decision about vaccines that leftwing politicians don't like.

Madam Speaker, I note this hypocrisy from pro-abortion liberals who use the "my body my choice" slogan. We watched last week as Biden's Attorney General tried to defend the use of the FBI agents who intimidated, harassed, and want to spy on parents who show up to school board meetings to speak in opposition to the Biden agenda.

Middle-class parents are rightfully outraged that President Biden and leftwing school boards want to turn their children against each other with racist curriculum or indoctrinate their young children with perverted sexual content.

Americans used to be protected by the First Amendment. They were allowed to speak freely in our society.

Our Constitution and Bill of Rights limit the power of the Federal Government because our Nation is a place where people should be free to start independent small businesses and raise their own children.

□ 1045

The Biden administration and the radical left have a far different agenda. They want to use the FBI to intimidate and harass Americans; they want to use the IRS to spy on Americans; and they want to use OSHA to fire Americans.

The Federal Government is now a tool, a weapon that they want to use to make Americans obey. My constituents and the American people will not be intimidated by the Biden administration or the radical left, Madam Speaker. We are born free and our rights come from God.

Our response to a weaponized Federal Government is loud and clear. In the spirit of freedom, we say: Let's go, Brandon.

RECOGNIZING GRANT WOODS

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

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a fine Arizona public servant who we unexpectedly lost just a few days ago: Grant Woods, our State's former attorney general, someone who made a lasting impact on every person he met and on our State and on our Nation.

Before he was an elected official in his own right, Grant was a staff member right here in the people's House. Then-Congressman John McCain chose Grant as his first chief of staff and they formed a friendship that lasted the rest of the great Senator's life.

They had a lot in common. They believed in bipartisanship and compromise, and they were both willing to ruffle a few feathers if they thought it was the right thing to do. And when it counted most, they lived by the most simple creed: country first.

In the 1990s, as Arizona's top law enforcement official, Grant earned a reputation as a fighter for the little guy, and for good reason. He was one of the attorneys general who took on Big Tobacco and won, earning the largest civil settlement in our Nation's history on behalf of countless Arizonans who had been harmed.

After he left elected office, he continued his crusades as one of the Nation's top trial attorneys. He was a true Renaissance man, a writer and a musician, and he was a passionate supporter of the arts and local artists. In fact, he is a member of the Arizona Music Hall of Fame.

He was a tireless advocate for children. In fact, there is a Boys & Girls Club in the East Valley named after Grant Woods. No one was a bigger fan of Arizona sports and sports teams than Grant Woods, and he was an occasional critic of those teams when they deserved it.

Grant reminded us that public service isn't about partisanship. It is about making life a little bit easier for the hardworking people you serve. His passing is a tremendous loss for all of Arizona. He will be forever remembered for his faithful service to our State, our country, and our democracy.

SITUATION AT THE BORDER IS A COMPLETE AND TOTAL CRISIS

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak against the amnesty provisions included in the Democratic reconciliation bill.

The situation at the border is a complete and total crisis. Many folks look at what is happening there and they think it is incompetence by the Biden-Harris administration but, Madam Speaker, that is not true. Yes, there is a lot of incompetency in the Biden-Harris administration, but the southern border is not a failed policy. It is the policy.

The Democrats want illegal aliens to come to America as part of the social-ist plan. In fact, the Democrat reconciliation bill is a plan that would give amnesty to over 8 million illegal aliens—over 8 million. There is no provision to actually secure the southern border or to fix the problem at the source.

This blanket amnesty for over 8 million illegal aliens rewards law-breakers, empowers cartels, and encourages more people to make a very dangerous journey to our border. Amnesty for over 8 million illegal aliens is an outrageous proposal and must be defeated.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an organization, Fight Crime: Invest In Kids. It is a tremendous organization that 25 years ago understood that if you are going to fight crime in a community you have to fight crime with what I used to call the entire PIE: prevention, intervention, and enforcement.

And Fight Crime: Invest In Kids has been doing this for 25 years now, and I want to congratulate them on the untold number of young lives that they have saved and that they have kept out of a life of crime.

Congratulations to Fight Crime: Invest In Kids.

THE NATIONAL "BIG UGLY"

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

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, for the past several months, my colleagues across the aisle have struggled to advance their budget reconciliation bill. The reason is simple: It is a disastrous piece of legislation that the American

people simply don't want now that they are starting to find out what is actually in it.

When I served in Albany, we called these bloated budget bills, and ones just like this the "Big Ugly," and ugly this is.

I rise today to urge my colleagues to oppose our national "Big Ugly," which will raise corporation taxes, and that includes small businesses and family farms, to 26.5 percent, one of the highest rates in the world, and higher than the Communist Party of China charges their corporations.

Despite assurances from the administration, low- and middle-income taxpayers—and that includes, again, our small businesses and family farms, which are the heart of our communities which drive our economy—they will bear the brunt of this bill's \$2 trillion-plus increase in taxes.

Meanwhile, elite universities, left-leaning media outlets, and families earning more than \$800,000 per year will receive major tax benefits or breaks. This bill also allocates billions of dollars to Green New Deal policies while raising taxes on America's domestic energy producers.

As we approach winter in upstate New York—and it is cold, trust me—my constituents are facing some of the highest heating costs in recent memory. This bill's tax hikes on American energy producers are an insult to New York families who will be left struggling to pay their energy bills, especially those who are seniors on fixed incomes.

The point is simple: The Build Back Better plan is an endless list of progressive priorities that will add trillions of dollars to our national debt and worsen skyrocketing inflation, which is nothing more than a tax on the people who can least afford it: people on fixed incomes, people struggling to make a living.

Dictators from Russia to China, Putin to Xi, are counting on us to support our national "Big Ugly," the Democrats' Build Back Better plan, the budget reconciliation plan, that will secure Putin and Xi's economic and energy dominance for decades to come. This will irreparably hurt Americans across the board.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this. Come up with a better plan that actually empowers American businesses, and especially the small businesses who create most of the jobs and drive our economy, and again, our family farms which are the tradition and heart of our communities, especially in upstate New York.

INFLATION CRISIS

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

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I was in a grocery store on Sunday and nearly a dozen of my constituents stopped

me and were very upset about product shortages and price increases.

According to the data, eggs are up 12 percent, bacon is up 20 percent, chicken is up 8 percent, gasoline is up 40 to 50 percent, hamburger and beef are running short. I can assure you, Madam Speaker, while these data points paint a picture, price increases are just simply much higher, and my constituents are feeling the effects in their family budgets.

An older gentleman with a half-full shopping cart that rang up for \$111 glanced up at me and said: This is ridiculous. There are people filling their gas tanks now—before it was \$50, now it is \$80, \$90, \$100 to fill up a pickup truck because, Madam Speaker, the President and Members of this House—in fact, the leadership of this House—has decided to attack domestic energy production, which is clearly driving prices up through the roof.

With winter around the corner, it will cost 30 percent more to heat an average person's home. Yet, the Democrats are trying to implement a home heating tax—that is a wonderful idea—in the so-called Build Back Better bill that will drive energy bills even higher.

Madam Speaker, how is this helpful? How is it helpful to raise costs to tax our domestic energy while making it more competitive for Russia and Saudi Arabia and all the other places in the world to sell us their energy, so-called cheaper, when meanwhile a barrel of oil is over \$80 a barrel. It makes no sense.

And the thing is this, the American people get this. The American people know it. They are paying the price for it. Members here will pay the price at the polls because this bill called Build Back Better is a disaster, Madam Speaker.

This is seventh grade economics. There is too much demand created by Big Government policies and not enough supply, not enough workers because we are providing far too much incentive for them not to work. Why would they, if they are making more not working? We are not doing anything to help our U.S. productivity to fulfill the demand that is being created by these Big Government policies.

All the while, foreign imports are pouring in and creating a bottleneck at our ports that we all see because we don't have the capacity, number one, to build in the USA to fulfill the demand; but number two, to unload the cargo ships and distribute the goods and then put them in trucks and ship them around the country.

So even the Treasury Secretary is warning Americans that inflation will be here throughout the next year, even though the President and others have said: Oh, no, this is just a passing problem. Nobody has to worry about it.

So what is the plan moving forward for the majority in this House, for the Democrats? They want to prime the demand side of the equation with a multi-trillion dollar spending bill

known as Build Back Better, and we are hearing all these wonderful things about it.

Well, the problem is that all those wonderful things cost far too much and are completely unaffordable and aren't being paid for by the Members of this House; they are being paid for by my constituents who are going to be worse off because of it, and they also know that.

And not to mention, Madam Speaker, what about all the fraud? We don't hear much about that. Did you realize there was \$87 billion in fraud due to the unemployment compensation that was just sprawled out to whoever asked with absolutely no work requirements at all, and none exist in this bill either.

We will be building back—not better—we will be building back in a manner that will be hurtful to my constituents and to my State and to our country.

Madam Speaker, the holidays are around the corner. Demand always increases in the holidays. So the situation is going to get further exacerbated, without a doubt. You don't need an economist to know that demand is going to continue to go up, supply will be minimal, inflation will rise due to the Build Back Better, which means there will be less workers. This is going to be the most expensive Christmas anyone can remember.

□ 1100

CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to continue to recognize the month of October as Cybersecurity Awareness Month and to further highlight the importance of cybersecurity across our country.

Our Nation's safety and security are being challenged by enemies through cyberspace. As we have seen over the last year, these attacks can lie dormant for many months before being detected and can have devastating impacts on our economy and way of life. Furthermore, these cyberattacks can be carried out by both state and nonstate actors with ease, as they are relatively inexpensive to execute.

There are certainly effective ways to immediately respond to a cyberattack, yet victims are often constrained due to lack of capabilities, knowledge, or resources.

In many ways cyberattacks have emerged as a near-perfect weapon against our Nation. During these last 10 months in Congress, I have become aware of just how destructive a cyberattack can be on a small business. It makes no difference what the business does. The only concern of the thieves is that the business be vulnerable. That is what happened to a company in my district in rural north Georgia 3 years ago.

The operations of a company that manufactured various bathroom fixtures came to a screeching halt when it was hijacked by a ransomware attack. This business was then forced to send a \$100,000 ransom using cryptocurrency, bitcoin, to obtain the decryption key that would allow them to resume functioning. For almost 5 weeks their operations were shut down by the attack.

When I spoke to the business management team, they told me the attack happened so quickly that they were not sure what to do or to whom to turn. In the end, this business suffered a loss of over \$1 million in hard currency—money that had to be paid out to fix or replace equipment and almost \$10 million in lost revenue.

Any American or business can face the same horrifying reality. That is why it takes all of us to prevent these intrusions from occurring. It starts with fundamental cybersecurity practices that work to strengthen network resiliency; commonly known as good cyber hygiene.

The Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, known as CISA, spearheads efforts to educate Americans on what steps they can take to practice proper cyber hygiene.

I fully support CISA's efforts in this endeavor and encourage everyone, especially businesses, to take a look at the resources CISA has to offer to be more safe and more secure online. Madam Speaker, you can find them online at www.CISA.gov.

BIDEN BORDER CRISIS

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight the ongoing and record-breaking Biden border crisis. Hidden in last Friday's news dump, the latest data from Customs and Border Protection reveals Biden's self-inflicted crisis at our southern border is far from over. Last month there were 192,000 encounters at our southern border alone—a 232 percent increase from September of last year. This is the seventh straight month of more than 170,000 illegal encounters—a trend never before recorded.

This insanity must stop. The chaos at our southern border has now recklessly reached over 1.4 million illegal border crossings since President Biden took office. Yet during the President's townhall last week, he claimed that he hasn't had time to visit the crisis that he created. Keep in mind, Madam Speaker, the President has managed to visit his Delaware beach house almost every weekend of his Presidency.

It is shameful, Madam Speaker, that the President doesn't feel the need to witness the very crisis that he created. I refuse to ignore this administration's blatant dereliction of duty. The country needs to continue to hear about it until the issue is fixed, and I will continue working with my Republican colleagues to strengthen border security and put Americans first.

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 4 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. MCCOLLUM) at noon.

PRAYER

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

God of light, shine on us this day. Bring clarity into this dark world and illumine the path that will lead us through the challenges we face and the difficulties we discover on our way.

May we reflect Your light in our dealings with each other. May we find ways to brighten the lives of those we encounter and take the time to reveal with a kind word or a helpful gesture, the love that comes from You.

Indeed, O God, this Congress serves as a city on a hill. Nothing they do can be hidden; all eyes are upon them.

Let that vulnerability be a source of awareness of our dependence on You. Let that visibility be a source of hope for the Nation.

Then let our light, our devotion, our dedication, our purest motives, and our noblest intentions, shine before others that You would be glorified.

In the light of Your mercy and in the strength of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas 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 PEOPLE INCORPORATED

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor People Incorporated, a leading nonprofit and human service agency in western New York.

This year, People Incorporated is celebrating its 50th year of service to western New Yorkers with intellectual and developmental disabilities, as well as families and older adults.

The agency was founded in 1970 by a small group of parents and professionals to better meet the needs of people with disabilities and their loved ones.

Since then, People Incorporated has grown and expanded its services. They currently serve over 10,000 individuals and families every single year.

People Incorporated provides access to housing and healthcare in a safe and welcoming environment. Their innovative services have helped thousands of people across western New York to live independently.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking People Incorporated for 50 years of compassionate community care.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DORIS WILZ

(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 mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, small business owner, and a dear friend to many in my hometown of Ottumwa.

On October 20, Doris Wilz passed away at the age of 93. Born and raised in Ottumwa, Doris was known by many as being the one who always went above and beyond for the betterment of the community. As a young widow, Doris met Karl Wilz, a small business owner and also recently widowed with four small children, the youngest of which was around three. They got married, and Doris went forward to help him conduct two small businesses in two towns 30 miles apart.

Whether it was through serving customers at one of the family's small businesses or volunteering at Ottumwa Regional Health Center, comforting patients and making cookies for the families at McCreery Cancer Center, Doris always loved to put a smile on the face of others.

But when asked what her greatest passion in life was, Doris would say her four children, 12 grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Doris' gentle smile, melodious laugh, and encouragement meant so much to so many and drew people to her, including myself, and I am honored she considered me a friend.

Madam Speaker, I thank Doris for contributing to our community, and I will keep her, her family, and her loved ones in my prayers.

LEADING THE CHARGE TO FIGHT THE CLIMATE CRISIS

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

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, I rise today, not alone, but on the shoulders of hundreds of advocates and activists leading the charge to fight this climate crisis with the urgency it demands.

Over the past couple months, I have stood here almost every week calling for bold investments in clean energy infrastructure and climate solutions in the Build Back Better Act.

But I know when we pass the bipartisan infrastructure bill and the Build Back Better Act, it will be because of the efforts of so many advocates.

For years, Nevadans from the Nevada Conservation League, the League of Conservation Voters, the Sierra Club, Chispa, the Environmental Defense Fund, and Battle Born Progress and so many other hardworking organizations have come together to demand climate action.

Now, thanks to your hard work, I am confident that we will pass historic investment in clean energy infrastructure and build back better for our future.

The time to act on climate is now.

DEMOCRATS FAIL TO LIVE UP TO PROMISES

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

Mr. WILLIAMS OF Texas. Madam Speaker, President Biden and the Democrats promised back in March their \$1.8 trillion American Rescue Plan would end the pandemic and get us on a path of economic recovery.

Well, it was a lie.

It is now 8 months later, and neither has been accomplished. What the Democrats' failed recovery plan has done is caused the highest inflation rate in decades, worsened the supply chain crisis, and eliminated the incentive to work, fallen over a million jobs short of President Biden's and Speaker PELOSI's job guarantees.

More lies.

On top of failed economic progress, this summer we saw one of the worst surges of COVID since the pandemic started.

And now we are witnessing President Biden and Speaker PELOSI pushing for trillions more dollars to deliver their radical socialistic agenda and more lies.

Democrats fail to live up to any of the promises they have made to the American people, and the taxpayers have lost total trust and confidence in their pathetic leadership and their lies.

In God we trust.

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

EMPOWER MEDICARE TO NEGOTIATE DRUG PRICES

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I stand for patients and taxpayers in support of empowering Medicare to negotiate drug prices and to pass on the savings to lower out-of-pocket costs. We must seize this once-in-a-generation opportunity to make healthcare affordable and to promote the development of new cures.

Some policymakers have argued that lowering costs and sustaining biomedical R&D are an either/or proposition, that Medicare negotiation for all drugs in parts B and D must necessarily degrade innovation. I disagree. Cracking down on exploitations of exclusivity with thoughtful policy could turbocharge new therapeutics and lower the price of old ones with the effect of lowering out-of-pocket costs for patients, promoting high-impact science, and saving the government money that Congress can use to expand health insurance for low-income Americans and senior citizens.

That policy is within reach, and I strongly support meaningful Medicare negotiation in the Build Back Better agenda.

HONORING HUBERT PETERKIN

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, Hoke County Sheriff Dr. Hubert Peterkin died unexpectedly last Friday during surgery and from a previous unannounced affliction of cancer. For the people of Hoke County, whom Sheriff Peterkin served in that capacity for 19 years, it has been a devastating shock and loss. I consider it to have been my honor and privilege to have gotten to know him briefly.

Sheriff Peterkin wore the badge over three decades. His fellow sheriffs elected him vice president and then president of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association. But, of course, as sheriff, he maintained not only law and order but community cohesion in that special way that rural communities throughout my State do so well. Peterkin's terrific presence earned him many awards and recognitions, including the Order of the Long Leaf Pine and the key to the city of Raeford.

Sheriff Peterkin leaves behind his wife and two children to cherish his memory as well as many colleagues and friends. The people of Hoke County will miss his leadership, and I join them in lifting up the Peterkin family in prayer.

HONORING JESSE AND ROSEMARIE GOMEZ

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

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Jesse Gomez and his lovely wife, and good friend of mine, Rosemarie Gomez.

Jesse was elected East Chicago city councilman in 1963, making him the first person of Hispanic descent to be elected to political office in East Chicago. Jesse's time in office opened political doors for the Hispanic community throughout the city and northwest Indiana.

Jesse's wife, Rosemarie, was elected to replace him on the council, making her the first Hispanic female to serve in political office in East Chicago. Rosemarie dedicated much of her time to the East Chicago Public Library, volunteering countless hours to help support readers and future leaders. Rosemarie was also very proud to help decorate an annual Mexican-themed Christmas tree for the library's "Christmas Around the World" exhibit.

Madam Speaker, our Nation's success is reliant upon the rich heritage and cultural diversity of its people, including the extraordinary contributions of citizens such as Jesse and Rosemarie Gomez.

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, crisis after crisis after crisis.

We now know that over 2.1 million people have illegally entered this country this year. That is 1.7 million who have been apprehended, the highest number ever on record. And 400,000 additional gotaways that the administration is now owning up to; yet we know nothing about them, we know nothing about their intent for this country, we know nothing about what they are doing.

And more fentanyl has been seized by CBP at our southern border to kill seven times over every single American.

Even as migrant caravans with thousands of migrants march toward our border, this administration continues to mislead and deny that we have a crisis.

I am extremely concerned about who is facilitating these caravans and what organizations are involved in the drug and human trafficking along the way.

The blame for this crisis falls squarely on the Biden administration and his open-border policies. Biden has abandoned Texans, and this administration's blatant disregard and incompetence for border security is endangering every single American. Let me again say that the President is abandoning not just Texans, but every American.

This administration needs to get back to work, and I urge the Democrats to come to the table.

RECOGNIZING WAYNE METRO COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in recognizing the outstanding accomplishments of Wayne Metro Community Action Agency, a service organization based in Wayne County, Michigan, in my district.

Today, they celebrate 50 years of assisting southeastern Michigan's most vulnerable populations, a truly remarkable milestone.

Wayne Metro's staff and organizational leadership's holistic approach to serving our communities translates to exceptional service that has put many families on the path to a better quality of life.

Whether it is connecting a resident to emergency housing, helping with utility payments, or financial coaching, Wayne Metro has been a trusted agency for so many of my residents.

Their longevity is a testament to the trust in their reputation as a responsive and caring community partner in service. It has always been one of the main reasons I work very closely with them.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Wayne Metro Community Action Agency on 50 years of service and best wishes on many more to come.

□ 1215

HONORING TROOPER TED BENDA

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

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and the passing of a hero with deep roots in the tight-knit community of Waukon, Iowa, Iowa State Patrol Trooper Ted Benda.

On October 14, Trooper Benda was on duty, answering the calls of citizens in northeast Iowa, when he experienced a tragic accident. He later passed from his injuries on October 20.

This is the devastating loss of a father, a husband, a son, a friend, a mentor, a dedicated public servant who made it his life's mission to keep his community safe in Iowa.

This tragedy is a reminder that brave law enforcement officers often sacrifice for a purpose greater than themselves. So I join all Iowans in mourning the loss of Trooper Benda, and my heart is with his family, his friends, and fellow troopers during this very difficult time.

HONORING CORPORAL HUNTER LOPEZ

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

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of U.S. Marine Corps Corporal Hunter Lopez and to urge the Senate to pass H.R. 5142 to give our Nation's servicemembers who perished in Afghanistan on August 26, 2021, the recognition they deserve.

H.R. 5142 would posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, our Nation's highest honor, to the 13 heroes in uniform we lost that day, including my constituent, Marine Corporal Hunter Lopez from Indio.

Corporal Lopez gave his life to save the lives of others. In fact, just moments before the explosion went off, he had pulled two little girls out of the fleeing crowd, preventing them from being crushed and saving their lives. Because of him, two children now have a future and the promise of a new life, many thousands reached safety, and many others have a reason to hope.

And because of his efforts and the work of his fellow servicemembers, over 120,000 of our fellow Americans and allies were able to evacuate, and our Armed Forces completed the largest airlift in human history.

Madam Speaker, we must honor their sacrifice to our Nation. We must award them the Congressional Gold Medal.

HEAT YOUR HOME TAX

(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 heat your home tax that Democrats are adding to the partisan reconciliation package during our country's crippling economic crisis.

Americans are paying the most for a gallon of gas in 7 years, and now the Federal Government is warning Americans that their home heating bills could cost 54 percent more this winter compared to last.

This harmful provision authorizes the EPA to assess a \$1,500 tax per ton of methane emissions on energy producers, transmission, storage, processors, import and export, and pipelines. As a result, gas prices will continue to skyrocket, heating bills will increase up to \$242 per year, and thousands of jobs could be eliminated in the economy.

Madam Speaker, Americans will physically feel the effects of Democrats' senseless tax hike when choosing whether they can afford to heat their homes this winter. Instead of addressing our country's energy crisis at hand, Democrats are actively working to make it worse.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to consider these chilling effects and vote against the Democrats' reckless reconciliation package.

PREVENTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(Mr. BOWMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to emphasize how important our actions today are for domestic violence survivors everywhere.

Domestic violence is yet another pandemic in this country. In my district, we have seen a rise in domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic amongst teenagers.

Survivors of domestic violence carry their experiences with them every single day, experiencing fear, chronic stress, self-doubt, depression, and so much more. This emotional trauma can prevent survivors from accessing and maintaining safe housing, employment, and supportive relationships, leading to feelings of isolation that only worsen their mental health.

Organizations in my district, like Safe Horizon, Westhab, Family Services of Westchester, and the YWCA are a lifeline of support for survivors of domestic violence. The Federal Government should support groups on the ground like them doing this important work.

Madam Speaker, I strongly believe that together we can prevent all violence and create a culture of care for one another. This legislation, which will authorize funding for preventative and culturally responsive services, is an essential step toward this vision.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to co-sponsor this bill, and I rise in support of its passage.

CRISIS AFTER CRISIS

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

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, the Biden administration and Democrats are causing one crisis after another, whether it is the disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan; whether it is open border policy where caravans are coming here; whether it is increasing gasoline prices at the gas pump, increasing grocery prices, a shortage of goods so that we can't even get gifts at Christmas. Now the Biden administration and the Democrats want to pass a natural gas tax, which will cause heating prices and electricity to skyrocket.

Yet, at the same time that he wants to decrease natural gas in America, he is calling on OPEC to increase natural gas so that we can rely on it here in America. This makes absolutely no sense to me. It is as if he wants to hurt everyday Americans.

Madam Speaker, I object to these policies, and I hope that my Democratic colleagues do, too.

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

THE IRS IS WATCHING

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, the Federal Government needs to stop sticking its noses in places it does not belong.

For the past 9 months, the size and scope of the Federal Government have expanded like a balloon being inflated with helium. Look no further than a provision in the Democrats' budget reconciliation package that allows the IRS to monitor the bank accounts of every American. If you made a deposit or withdrawal of more than \$600 cumulatively, the IRS would be the first to know. That is \$28 a day.

Madam Speaker, the American people are fearful of more government control, and I share their fear. America should never find itself standing at socialism's door, and this dangerous provision puts us one step closer to doing so.

IRS SURVEILLANCE PLAN

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

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, \$10,000 a year, an average of \$200 a week. Under the Democrats' IRS surveillance plan, that is all you will need to spend before they require the IRS to collect personal information on your bank transactions.

Let's put that in perspective. According to the USDA, an average family of four on a low budget paid roughly \$196 per week for groceries in 2019. That is almost enough right there to require your bank to turn over your information.

Now, with skyrocketing inflation and the costs getting higher and higher—and what if you pay rent, have credit card bills, a car payment, or need to buy gas that you can drive back and forth to work to support your family? That can easily exceed the threshold, and probably five times over.

This proposal is not simply targeting the richest Americans or big corporations. It means the IRS would have the personal information of almost every American with a bank account. This is an invasion of your privacy and a serious cybersecurity risk.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 716, I call up the bill (H.R. 2119) to amend the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to make improvements, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 716, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor, printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-15,

modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-137 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 2119

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES; SEVERABILITY.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021”.

(b) *REFERENCES.*—Except as otherwise specified, amendments made by this Act to a section or other provision of law are amendments to such section or other provision of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.).

(c) *SEVERABILITY.*—If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

Subsection (b) of section 301 (42 U.S.C. 10401) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) *PURPOSE.*—It is the purpose of this title to improve services and interventions for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and to advance primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence by—

“(1) assisting States and territories in supporting local domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs to provide accessible, trauma-informed, culturally relevant residential and non-residential services to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence victims and their children and dependents;

“(2) strengthening the capacity of Indian Tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence committed against Indians;

“(3) providing for a network of technical assistance and training centers to support effective policy, practice, research, and cross-system collaboration to improve intervention and prevention efforts throughout the country;

“(4) supporting the efforts of State, territorial, and Tribal coalitions to document and address the needs of victims and their children and dependents, including victims and their children and dependents who are underserved, implement effective coordinated community and systems responses, and promote ongoing public education and community engagement;

“(5) maintaining national domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence hotlines, including a national Indian domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence hotline; and

“(6) supporting the development and implementation of evidence-informed, coalition-led, and community-based primary prevention approaches and programs.”.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 302 (42 U.S.C. 10402) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) *ALASKA NATIVE.*—The term ‘Alaska Native’ has the meaning given the term Native in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602).

“(2) *CHILD.*—The term ‘child’ means an individual who is—

“(A) younger than age 18; and

“(B) not an emancipated minor.

“(3) *DATING PARTNER.*—

“(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The term ‘dating partner’ means any person who is or has been in a social

relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with an abuser, and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of one or more of the following factors:

- “(i) The length of the relationship.
- “(ii) The type of the relationship.
- “(iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

“(iv) The cultural context of the relationship.

“(B) CONSTRUCTION.—Sexual contact is not a necessary component of a relationship described in subparagraph (A).

“(4) DIGITAL SERVICES.—The term ‘digital services’ means services, resources, information, support, or referrals provided through electronic communications platforms and media, which may include mobile phone technology, video technology, computer technology (including use of the internet), and any other emerging communications technologies that are appropriate for the purposes of providing services, resources, information, support, or referrals for the benefit of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence.

“(5) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, FAMILY VIOLENCE.—The terms ‘domestic violence’, ‘dating violence’, and ‘family violence’ mean any act, threatened act, or pattern of acts of physical or sexual violence, stalking, harassment, psychological abuse, economic abuse, technological abuse, or any other form of abuse, including threatening to commit harm against children or dependents or other members of the household of the recipient of the threat for the purpose of coercion, threatening, or causing harm, directed against—

“(A) a dating partner or other person similarly situated to a dating partner under the laws of the jurisdiction;

“(B) a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the person committing such an act;

“(C) a current or former spouse or other person similarly situated to a spouse under the laws of the jurisdiction;

“(D) a person who shares a child or dependent in common with the person committing such an act;

“(E) a person who is related by marriage, blood, or is otherwise legally related; or

“(F) any other person who is protected from any such act under the domestic or family violence laws, policies, or regulations of the jurisdiction.

“(6) ECONOMIC ABUSE.—The term ‘economic abuse’, when used in the context of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, means behavior that is coercive or deceptive related to a person’s ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitled, or that unreasonably controls or restrains a person’s ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitled. This includes using coercion, fraud, or manipulation to—

“(A) restrict a person’s access to money, assets, credit, or financial information;

“(B) unfairly use a person’s personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one’s own advantage; or

“(C) exert undue influence over a person’s financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or failing or neglecting to act in the best interests of a person to whom one has a fiduciary duty.

“(7) INDIAN; INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms ‘Indian’, ‘Indian Tribe’, and ‘Tribal organization’ have the meanings given the terms ‘Indian’, ‘Indian tribe’, and ‘tribal organization’, respectively, in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(8) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

“(9) NATIVE HAWAIIAN.—The term ‘Native Hawaiian’ has the meaning given the term in section 6207 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(10) PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—The term ‘personally identifying information’ has the meaning given the term in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)).

“(11) POPULATION SPECIFIC SERVICES.—The term ‘population specific services’ has the meaning given such term in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)).

“(12) RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITY GROUP; RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATION.—The terms ‘racial and ethnic minority group’ and ‘racial and ethnic minority population’ include each group listed in the definition of such term in section 1707(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u–6(g)).

“(13) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

“(14) SHELTER.—The term ‘shelter’ means the provision of temporary refuge and basic necessities, in conjunction with supportive services, provided on a regular basis, in compliance with applicable State, Tribal, territorial, or local law to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence and their children and dependents. Such law includes regulations governing the provision of safe homes and other forms of secure temporary lodging, meals, other basic necessities, or supportive services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence and their children and dependents.

“(15) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and, except as otherwise provided, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“(16) STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITION.—The term ‘State Domestic Violence Coalition’ means a statewide nongovernmental nonprofit private domestic violence, dating violence, and family organization designated by the Secretary that—

“(A) has a membership that includes a majority of the primary-purpose domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service providers in the State;

“(B) has board membership that is representative of primary-purpose domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service providers, and which may include representatives of the communities in which the services are being provided in the State;

“(C) has as its purpose to provide education, support, and technical assistance to such service providers to enable the providers to establish and maintain shelter and supportive services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and their children and dependents; and

“(D) serves as an information clearinghouse, primary point of contact, and resource center on domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence for the State and supports the development of policies, protocols, and procedures to enhance domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence intervention and prevention in the State.

“(17) SUPPORTIVE SERVICES.—The term ‘supportive services’ means services for adult and youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, and children and dependents exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, that are designed to—

“(A) meet the needs of such victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, and their children and dependents, for short-term, transitional, or long-term safety; and

“(B) provide counseling, advocacy, or assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, and their children and dependents.

“(18) TECHNOLOGICAL ABUSE.—The term ‘technological abuse’ means an act or pattern of behavior that—

“(A) occurs within domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(B) is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor, except as otherwise permitted by law, another person; and

“(C) uses any form of information technology, including any of the following:

“(i) Internet-enabled devices.

“(ii) Online spaces or platforms.

“(iii) Computers, mobile devices, or software applications.

“(iv) Location tracking devices.

“(v) Communication technologies.

“(vi) Cameras or imaging platforms.

“(vii) Any other emerging technology.

“(19) TRIBAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITION.—The term ‘Tribal domestic violence coalition’ means an established nonprofit, nongovernmental Indian organization recognized by the Office of Violence Against Women at the Department of Justice that—

“(A) provides education, support, and technical assistance to member Indian service providers in a manner that enables the member providers to establish and maintain culturally appropriate services, including shelter (including supportive services) designed to assist Indian victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence and the children and dependents of such victims; and

“(B) is comprised of members that are representative of—

“(i) the member service providers described in subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) the Tribal communities in which the services are being provided.

“(20) TRIBALLY DESIGNATED OFFICIAL.—The term ‘tribally designated official’ means an individual designated by an Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or nonprofit private organization authorized by an Indian Tribe, to administer a grant under section 309.

“(21) UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS; UNDERSERVED INDIVIDUALS.—The terms ‘underserved populations’ and ‘underserved individuals’ mean victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, and their children and dependents who face obstacles in accessing and using State, Tribal, territorial, or local domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence services, or who may be overrepresented in experiencing domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence due to historical barriers. Populations may be underserved on the basis of, marginalized racial and ethnic minority populations, Indigenous status, cultural and language barriers, immigration status, disabilities, mental health needs, sexual orientation or gender identity, age (including both elders and children), geographical location, faith or religious practice or lack thereof, or other bases, as determined by the Secretary.

“(22) VICTIM.—The term ‘victim’ means an individual against whom an act of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence is carried out.

“(23) YOUTH.—The term ‘youth’ has the meaning given the term in section 4002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(45)).”

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 303 (42 U.S.C. 10403) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 301 through 312 and 316, \$270,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(2) RESERVATIONS FOR GRANTS TO TRIBES.—Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, 12.5 percent shall be reserved and used to carry out section 309.

“(3) **FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES.**—Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year and not reserved under paragraph (2) (referred to in this subsection as the ‘remainder’), not less than 70 percent shall be used for making grants under section 306(a).”

“(4) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING CENTERS.**—Of the remainder, not less than 6 percent shall be used to carry out section 310.

“(5) **GRANTS FOR STATE AND TRIBAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.**—Of the remainder—

“(A) not less than 10 percent shall be used to carry out section 311; and

“(B) not less than 3 percent shall be used to carry out section 311A.

“(6) **SPECIALIZED SERVICES.**—Of the remainder, not less than 5 percent shall be used to carry out section 312.

“(7) **CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES.**—Of the remainder, not less than 2.5 percent shall be used to carry out section 316.

“(8) **ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.**—Of the remainder, not more than 3.5 percent shall be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this title.

“(b) **NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 313 \$14,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(c) **NATIONAL INDIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 313A \$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(d) **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ENHANCEMENT AND LEADERSHIP THROUGH ALLIANCES.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 314 \$26,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(e) **GRANTS FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 315 \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

“(f) **RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.**—There is authorized to be appropriated for research and evaluation of activities under this title \$3,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.”

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.

Section 304 (42 U.S.C. 10404) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by inserting “or institutions of higher education, including to support and evaluate demonstration or discretionary projects in response to current and emerging issues,” after “nongovernmental entities”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010” and inserting “Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “have expertise in the field of family violence and domestic violence prevention and services and, to the extent practicable, have expertise in the field of dating violence;” and inserting “have expertise in the field of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence prevention and services;”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “prevention and treatment of” and inserting “prevention of, intervention in, and treatment of;”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon; and

(ii) by adding after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) making grants to eligible entities or entering into contracts with for-profit or nonprofit nongovernmental entities or institutions of higher education to conduct domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence research or evaluation; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In response to any emergency or disaster described in paragraph (3), that substantially disrupts the provision of services under this title for the duration of the emergency or disaster, the Secretary may—

“(A) modify or broaden the allowable uses of funds by grantees and subgrantees solely to ensure the continuity of services authorized under this title, including for remote and mobile service delivery; and

“(B) modify or waive any administrative conditions, processes, or deadlines, including with respect to—

“(i) application requirements;

“(ii) reporting requirements; and

“(iii) grant award extensions.

“(2) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow altering or waiving the requirements in section 306(c)(2).

“(3) **EMERGENCIES DESCRIBED.**—The emergencies and disasters described in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) A major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

“(B) An emergency declared by the President under section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5191).

“(C) A public health emergency determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d).”

SEC. 6. ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS.

Section 305 (42 U.S.C. 10405) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—From the sums appropriated under section 303 and available for grants to States under section 306(a) for any fiscal year, each State shall be allotted for a grant under section 306(a), \$600,000, with the remaining funds to be allotted to each State (other than Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) in an amount that bears the same ratio to such remaining funds as the population of such State bears to the population of all such States (excluding Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).”;

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “under section 314” each place such term appears and inserting “under this title”; and

(3) by striking subsection (f).

SEC. 7. FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES.

Section 306 (42 U.S.C. 10406) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “dependents” and inserting “children and dependents”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “Indians, members of Indian Tribes, or” after “who are”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) **APPLICATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS PROVISIONS.**—Programs and activities funded in whole or in part with funds made available under this title are considered to be programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance for the purpose of applying the prohibitions against discrimination under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), section 40002(b)(13)(A) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(13)(A)), and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.).”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(I) by inserting “, including sexual orientation or gender identity,” after “on the ground of sex”; and

(II) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: “If sex-segregated or sex-specific programming is necessary to the essential operation of a program, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent any such program or

activity from being provided in a sex-specific manner. In such circumstances, grantees may meet the requirements of this paragraph by providing comparable services to individuals who cannot be provided with the sex-segregated or sex-specific programming.”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by striking “Indian tribe” and inserting “Indian Tribe”; and

(II) by striking “tribally” and inserting “Tribally”; and

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking “Indian tribe” and inserting “Indian Tribe”;

(B) by striking paragraph (4);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;

(D) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by adding at the end the following: “The nondisclosure of confidential or private information requirements under section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(2)) shall apply to grantees and subgrantees under this title in the same manner such requirements apply to grantees and subgrantees under such Act.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (G)(i), by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”;

(iii) by striking subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (F); and

(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (E), (G), and (H) as subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), respectively; and

(E) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking “Indian tribe” and inserting “Indian Tribe”; and

(ii) by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”; and

(3) in subsection (d) by inserting “and information on the development and implementation of barrier removal plans to ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794)” after “activities.”

SEC. 8. STATE APPLICATION.

Section 307 (42 U.S.C. 10407) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “tribally” and inserting “Tribally”; and

(ii) by adding “For purposes of section 2007(c)(3) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, a State’s application under this paragraph shall be deemed to be a ‘State plan.’” at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “assurances” and inserting “certifications”; and

(II) in clause (iii)—

(aa) in subclause (I)—

(AA) by striking “operation of shelters” and inserting “provision of shelter”; and

(BB) by striking “dependents” and inserting “children and dependents”; and

(bb) in subclause (II), by striking “dependents” and inserting “children and dependents”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “an assurance” and inserting “a certification”;

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by striking “an assurance” and inserting “a certification”;

(II) by striking “planning and monitoring” and inserting “planning, coordination, and monitoring”; and

(III) by striking “and the administration of the grant programs and projects” and inserting “, the administration of the grant programs and projects, and the establishment of service standards and best practices for grantees”;

(iv) in subparagraph (E), by striking “to underserved populations” and all that follows through the semicolon and inserting “for individuals from racial and ethnic minority groups, Tribal populations, and other underserved populations, in the State planning process, and

how the State plan addresses the unmet needs of such populations, including a certification and description of how the State or Indian Tribe will disseminate information about the national resource centers authorized under section 310;";

(v) in subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G), by striking "Indian tribe" each place such term appears and inserting "Indian Tribe";

(vi) in subparagraph (G), by striking "tribally" and inserting "Tribally";

(vii) by redesignating subparagraphs (H) and (I) as subparagraphs (I) and (J), respectively;

(viii) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

"(H) describe how activities and services provided by the State or Indian Tribe are designed to promote trauma-informed care, autonomy, and privacy for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and their children and dependents, including in the design and delivery of shelter services;";

(ix) in subparagraph (I), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking "tribe" and inserting "Tribe";

(II) by striking "an assurance" and inserting "a certification";

(III) by inserting " , remove, or exclude" after "bar"; and

(IV) by striking "and" at the end;

(x) in subparagraph (J), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting " , and"; and

(xi) by adding at the end the following:

"(K) provide a certification that all funded entities demonstrate the ability to provide services for Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794)."; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "tribe" each place such term appears and inserting "Tribe"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "Indian tribes" each place such term appears and inserting "Indian Tribes".

SEC. 9. SUBGRANTS AND USES OF FUNDS.

Section 308 (42 U.S.C. 10408) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "that is designed" and inserting "that are designed"; and

(B) by striking "dependents" and inserting "children and dependents";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking "shelter, supportive services, or prevention services" and inserting "shelter or supportive services";

(II) by inserting "or prevention services" after "dependents"; and

(III) by striking "include—" and inserting "include making material improvements in the accessibility of physical structures, transportation, communication, or digital services, as well as—";

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "developing safety plans" and inserting "safety planning";

(iii) in subparagraph (E), by inserting "for racial and ethnic minority groups" before the semicolon;

(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (F) through (H) as subparagraphs (G) through (I), respectively;

(v) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

"(F) provision of shelter and services to underserved populations;";

(vi) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated—

(I) in clause (i), by striking "Federal and State" and inserting "Federal, State, and local";

(II) in clause (iii), by striking "mental health, alcohol, and drug abuse treatment), but which shall not include reimbursement for any health

care services" and inserting "mental health and substance use disorder treatment)";

(III) in clause (v), by striking " , and" and inserting a semicolon;

(IV) by redesignating clause (vi) as clause (vii);

(V) by inserting after clause (v) the following:

"(vi) language assistance, including translation of written materials and telephonic and in-person interpreter services, for victims with limited English proficiency, victims who are Deaf or hard of hearing, victims with sensory disabilities (including individuals who are blind or low vision), victims with speech-related disabilities, and victims with other disabilities; and"; and

(VI) in clause (vii), as so redesignated, by striking "and" at the end;

(vii) in subparagraph (I), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting " , and"; and

(viii) by adding at the end the following:

"(J) partnerships that enhance the design and delivery of services to victims and their children and dependents.";

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking "supportive services and prevention services" and inserting "supportive services or prevention services"; and

(ii) by striking "through (H)" and inserting "through (I)";

(C) by striking "dependents" each place such term appears (other than in paragraph (1)(J)) and inserting "children and dependents"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING USE OF FUNDS FOR REMOVAL OF ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS TO ACCESSIBILITY.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

"(A) Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities experience domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence at disproportionate rates;

"(B) domestic violence shelters are often not equipped to provide effective services to Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities, which can act as an impediment to victims seeking and receiving services; and

"(C) the Secretary should allow subgrant funds received under this section to be used for making material improvements in the accessibility of physical structures, transportation, communication, or digital services.";

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking "a local public agency, or"; and

(ii) by striking "tribal organizations, and voluntary associations," and inserting "Tribal organizations and voluntary associations) or a local public agency"; and

(iii) by striking "dependents" and inserting "children and dependents"; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) an organization whose primary purpose is to provide culturally appropriate services to racial and ethnic minority groups, Tribal communities, or other underserved populations, that does not have a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, but that is in partnership with an organization described in paragraph (1)."; and

(4) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) VOLUNTARILY ACCEPTED SERVICES.—Participation in services under this title shall be voluntary. Receipt of the benefits of shelter described in subsection (b)(1)(A) shall not be conditioned upon the participation of the adult or youth, or their children or dependents, in any or all of the services offered under this title.".

SEC. 10. GRANTS FOR INDIAN TRIBES.

Section 309 (42 U.S.C. 10409) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "42 U.S.C. 14045d" and inserting "34 U.S.C. 20126";

(B) by striking "tribal" and inserting "Tribal";

(C) by striking "Indian tribes" and inserting "Indian Tribes"; and

(D) by striking "section 303(a)(2)(B)" and inserting "section 303 and made available"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "Indian tribe" each place such term appears and inserting "Indian Tribes"; and

(B) by striking "tribal organization" each place such term appears and inserting "Tribal organization";

SEC. 11. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS AND TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTERS.

Section 310 (42 U.S.C. 10410) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "under this title and reserved under section 303(a)(2)(C)" and inserting "under section 303 and made available to carry out this section";

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking " , and" and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by striking "7" and inserting "10"; and

(II) by inserting "dating violence, and family violence," after "domestic violence,"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) an Alaska Native Tribal resource center on domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, to reduce disparities in the rate of such violence within the Alaska Native population; and"; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "grants, to" and inserting "grants to entities that focus on other critical issues, such as";

(ii) in clause (i)—

(I) by inserting " , dating violence, and family violence," after "domestic violence";

(II) by striking "(including Alaska Native)"; and

(III) by striking "and" at the end; and

(iii) by amending clause (ii) to read as follows:

"(ii) entities demonstrating expertise related to—

"(I) addressing the housing needs of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence victims and their children and dependents;

"(II) developing leadership and advocacy skills among individuals from underserved populations; or

"(III) addressing other emerging issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence.";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i)—

(aa) by inserting " , dating violence, and family violence" after "domestic violence" each place such term appears; and

(bb) by inserting "and dependents" after "children"; and

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by inserting "online" after "central";

(bb) in subclause (I), by striking "family violence and domestic violence" and inserting "domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence"; and

(cc) in subclause (II), by inserting " , dating violence, and family violence" after "domestic violence"; and

(dd) by striking "42" and all the follows through "3796g–10 note" and inserting "34 U.S.C. 10452 note";

(B) by striking "tribal" and inserting "Tribal";

(C) by striking "Indian tribes" and inserting "Indian Tribes"; and

(D) by striking "section 303(a)(2)(B)" and inserting "section 303 and made available"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "Indian tribe" each place such term appears and inserting "Indian Tribes"; and

(B) by striking "tribal organization" each place such term appears and inserting "Tribal organization";

SEC. 11. NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS AND TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTERS.

Section 310 (42 U.S.C. 10410) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "under this title and reserved under section 303(a)(2)(C)" and inserting "under section 303 and made available to carry out this section";

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking " , and" and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by striking "7" and inserting "10"; and

(II) by inserting "dating violence, and family violence," after "domestic violence,"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) an Alaska Native Tribal resource center on domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, to reduce disparities in the rate of such violence within the Alaska Native population; and"; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "grants, to" and inserting "grants to entities that focus on other critical issues, such as";

(ii) in clause (i)—

(I) by inserting " , dating violence, and family violence," after "domestic violence";

(II) by striking "(including Alaska Native)"; and

(III) by striking "and" at the end; and

(iii) by amending clause (ii) to read as follows:

"(ii) entities demonstrating expertise related to—

"(I) addressing the housing needs of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence victims and their children and dependents;

"(II) developing leadership and advocacy skills among individuals from underserved populations; or

"(III) addressing other emerging issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence.";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i)—

(aa) by inserting " , dating violence, and family violence" after "domestic violence" each place such term appears; and

(bb) by inserting "and dependents" after "children"; and

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by inserting "online" after "central";

(bb) in subclause (I), by striking "family violence and domestic violence" and inserting "domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence"; and

(cc) in subclause (II), by inserting " , dating violence, and family violence" after "domestic violence"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (i)—

(aa) by striking "tribes and tribal organizations" and inserting "Tribes and Tribal organizations";

(bb) by striking "the tribes" and inserting "the Tribes";

(cc) by inserting " , dating violence, and family violence" after "domestic violence"; and

(dd) by striking "42" and all the follows through "3796g–10 note" and inserting "34 U.S.C. 10452 note";

(II) in clause (ii)—
 (aa) by striking “tribes and tribal organizations” and inserting “Tribes and Tribal organizations”; and
 (bb) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”;
 (cc) by striking “42” and all that follows through “3796gg–10 note” and inserting “34 U.S.C. 10452 note”; and
 (III) in clause (iii)—
 (aa) by inserting “dating violence, and family violence,” after “domestic violence,”; and
 (bb) by inserting “the Office for Victims of Crime and” after “Human Services, and”;
 (B) in paragraph (2)—
 (i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—
 (I) by striking “State and local domestic violence service providers” and inserting “support effective policy, practice, research, and cross systems collaboration”; and
 (II) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “enhancing domestic violence”;
 (ii) in subparagraph (A)—
 (I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “to domestic violence”; and
 (II) by striking “which may include the response to the use of the self-defense plea by domestic violence victims and the issuance and use of protective orders” and inserting “including the issuance and use of protective orders, batterers’ intervention programming, and responses to charged, incarcerated, and re-entering domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence victims”;
 (iii) in subparagraph (B)—
 (I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” each place such term appears; and
 (II) by striking “dependents” and inserting “children”;
 (iv) in subparagraph (C)—
 (I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” the first place such term appears; and
 (II) by inserting “, and the response of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs and other community organizations with respect to health advocacy and addressing the health of victims” before the period;
 (v) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:
 “(D) The response of mental health, substance use disorder treatment and recovery, domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and related systems and programs to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and their children and dependents who experience psychological trauma, mental health needs, or substance-use-related needs.”;
 (vi) in subparagraph (E); by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” each place such term appears; and
 (vii) by adding at the end the following:
 “(F) The response of the domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs and related systems to victims who are underserved due to sexual orientation or gender identity, including expanding the capacity of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender organizations to respond to and prevent domestic violence.
 “(G) Strengthening the organizational capacity of State, territorial, and Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence coalitions and of State, territorial, and Tribal administrators who distribute funds under this title to community-based domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs, with the aim of better enabling such coalitions and administrators—
 “(i) to collaborate and respond effectively to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence;
 “(ii) to meet the conditions and carry out the provisions of this title; and
 “(iii) to implement best practices to meet the emerging needs of victims of domestic violence,

dating violence, and family violence and their families, children, and dependents.

“(H) The response of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service providers to victims who are Deaf and victims with disabilities, including expanding the capacity of community-based organizations serving individuals who are Deaf and individuals with disabilities to respond to, and prevent, domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence.”;
 (C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);
 (D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL RESOURCE CENTER.—In accordance with subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall award a grant to an eligible entity for an Alaska Native Tribal resource center on domestic violence to reduce Tribal disparities, which shall—

“(A) offer a comprehensive array of technical assistance and training resources to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, specifically designed to enhance the capacity of the Tribes and organizations to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and the findings of section 901 and purposes in section 902 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 10452 note);
 “(B) coordinate all projects and activities with the national resource center described in paragraph (1)(B), including projects and activities that involve working with non-Tribal State and local governments to enhance their capacity to understand the unique needs of Alaska Natives;

“(C) work with non-Tribal State and local governments and domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service providers to enhance their capacity to understand the unique needs of Alaska Natives;
 “(D) provide comprehensive community education and domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence prevention initiatives in a culturally sensitive and relevant manner; and
 “(E) coordinate activities with other Federal agencies, offices, and grantees that address the needs of Alaska Natives that experience domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, including the Office of Justice Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, and the Office for Victims of Crime and the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice.”; and

(E) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—
 (i) in subparagraphs (A) and (B)(i), by striking “Indian tribes, tribal organizations” each place such term appears and inserting “Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations”;
 (ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”;
 (iii) in subparagraph (B)—
 (I) in clause (i), by striking “the tribes” and inserting “the Tribes”;
 (II) in clause (ii), by striking “nontribal” and inserting “non-Tribal”; and
 (III) in clause (iii), by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”; and
 (iv) by striking “(including Alaska Natives)” each place such term appears; and
 (3) in subsection (c)—
 (A) in paragraph (1)—
 (i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”; and
 (II) by striking “or (D)” and inserting “(D), (F), or (G)”;
 (ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “dating violence, and family violence,” after “domestic violence,”; and
 (iii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:
 “(B) includes individuals with demonstrated experience working in domestic violence, dating

violence, and family violence programs, and, with respect to grantees described in subsection (b)(2)(F), individuals with demonstrated expertise in serving the targeted communities on the board of directors (or advisory committee) and on the staff; and”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—
 (i) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” each place such term appears;
 (ii) by striking “tribal organization” each place such term appears and inserting “Tribal organization”;

(iii) by striking “Indian tribes” each place such term appears and inserting “Indian Tribes”;

(iv) by striking “42” and all that follows through “3796gg–10 note” each place such term appears and inserting “34 U.S.C. 10452 note”; and

(v) by striking “tribally” and inserting “Tribally”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—
 (i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence” the first place such term appears; and

(II) by inserting “, dating violence, or family violence” after “domestic violence” the second place such term appears; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—
 (I) in clause (i), by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”; and
 (II) in clause (ii), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(III) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and
 (IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) has a board of directors (or advisory committee) and staff with demonstrated expertise in serving the targeted community.”;

(D) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5);

(E) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL RESOURCE CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (b)(3), an entity shall be a Tribal organization or a nonprofit private organization that focuses primarily on issues of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence within Tribes in Alaska that submits information to the Secretary demonstrating—

“(A) experience working with Alaska Tribes and Tribal organizations to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and the findings of section 901 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 34 U.S.C. 10452 note);

“(B) experience providing Alaska Tribes and Tribal organizations with assistance in developing Tribally based prevention and intervention services addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and safety for Indian women consistent with the purposes of section 902 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162; 34 U.S.C. 10452 note);

“(C) strong support for the entity’s designation as the Alaska Native Tribal resource center on domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from advocates working with Alaska Tribes to address domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and the safety of Alaska Native women;

“(D) a record of demonstrated effectiveness in assisting Alaska Tribes and Tribal organizations with prevention and intervention services addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence; and

“(E) the capacity to serve Tribes across the State of Alaska.”; and

(F) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated—
 (i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “(b)(3),” and inserting “(b)(4),”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—
 (I) in clause (i), by striking “(including Alaska Natives)”; and
 (II) in clause (ii)—
 (aa) by striking “Indian tribe, tribal organization” and inserting “Indian Tribe, Tribal organization”; and
 (bb) by inserting “, dating violence, and family violence” after “domestic violence”.

SEC. 12. GRANTS TO STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.

Section 311 (42 U.S.C. 10411) is amended—
 (1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “section 303(a)(2)(D)” and inserting “section 303 and made available to carry out this section”;
 (2) in subsection (d)—
 (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “shall include”;
 (B) in paragraph (1)—
 (i) by inserting “, and evidence-informed prevention of,” after “comprehensive responses to”; and
 (ii) by striking “working with local” and inserting “shall include—
 “(A) working with local”;
 (C) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;
 (D) in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1), as so redesignated—
 (i) by striking “dependents” and inserting “children and dependents”; and
 (ii) by adding “and” after the semicolon; and
 (E) by inserting after subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1), as so redesignated, the following: “(D) collaborating with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations (and corresponding Native Hawaiian groups or communities) to address the needs of Indian (including Alaska Native) and Native Hawaiian victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, as applicable in the State; and”;
 (F) in paragraph (4), by striking “collaborating with and providing” and inserting “may include—
 “(A) collaborating with and providing”;
 (G) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (2);
 (H) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated, by striking “health care, mental health” and inserting “health care (including mental health and substance use disorder treatment)”;
 (I) in paragraph (6), by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;
 (J) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (7) as subparagraphs (B) through (D), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;
 (K) in clause (ii) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2), as so redesignated, by striking “child abuse is present;” and inserting “there is a co-occurrence of child abuse; and”;
 (L) by striking paragraph (8); and
 (M) in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2), as so redesignated, by striking “; and” and inserting a period;
 (3) by striking subsection (e);
 (4) by redesignating subsections (f) through (h) as subsections (e) through (g), respectively; and
 (5) in subsection (g), as so redesignated, by striking “Indian tribes and tribal organizations” and inserting “Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations”.

SEC. 13. GRANTS TO TRIBAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 311 the following:

“SEC. 311A. GRANTS TO TRIBAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.

“(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—Beginning with fiscal year 2022, out of amounts appropriated under section 303 and made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities in accordance with this section.

“(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be a Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalition that is recognized by the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice that provides services to Indian Tribes.

“(c) APPLICATION.—Each Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalition desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. The application submitted by the coalition for the grant shall provide documentation of the coalition’s work, demonstrating that the coalition—

“(1) meets all the applicable requirements set forth in this section; and

“(2) has the ability to conduct all activities described in this section, as indicated by—

“(A) a documented experience in administering Federal grants to conduct the activities described in subsection (d); or

“(B) a documented history of activities to further the purposes of this section set forth in subsection (d).

“(d) USE OF FUNDS.—A Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalition eligible under subsection (b) that receives a grant under this section may use the grant funds for administration and operation to further the purposes of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence intervention and prevention activities, including—

“(1) working with local Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence service programs and providers of direct services to encourage appropriate and comprehensive responses to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence against adults or youth within the Indian Tribes served, including providing training and technical assistance and conducting Tribal needs assessments;

“(2) participating in planning and monitoring the distribution of subgrants and subgrant funds within the State under section 308(a);

“(3) working in collaboration with Tribal service providers and community-based organizations to address the needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and their children and dependents;

“(4) collaborating with, and providing information to, entities in such fields as housing, health care (including mental health and substance use disorder treatment), social welfare, education, and law enforcement to support the development and implementation of effective policies;

“(5) supporting the development and implementation of effective policies, protocols, and programs that address the safety and support needs of adult and youth Tribal victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(6) encouraging appropriate responses to cases of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence against adults or youth, by working with Tribal, State, and Federal judicial agencies and law enforcement agencies;

“(7) working with Tribal, State, and Federal judicial agencies, including family law judges, criminal court judges, child protective service agencies, and children’s advocates to develop appropriate responses to child custody and visitation issues—

“(A) in cases of child exposure to domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence; or

“(B) in cases in which—

“(i) domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence is present; and

“(ii) child abuse is present;

“(8) providing information to the public about prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence within Indian Tribes;

“(9) assisting Indian Tribes’ participation in, and attendance of, Federal and State consultations on domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, including consultations man-

dated by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (title IV of Public Law 103–322), the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.), or this title; and

“(10) providing shelter or supportive services to Tribal adult and youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and their children and dependents.

“(e) REALLOCATION.—If, at the end of the sixth month of any fiscal year for which sums are appropriated under section 303 and made available to carry out this section, a portion of the available amount has not been awarded to Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalitions for grants under this section because of the failure of such coalitions to meet the requirements for such grants, then the Secretary shall award such portion, in equal shares, to Tribal domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence coalitions that meet such requirements.”.

SEC. 14. SPECIALIZED SERVICES FOR CAREGIVERS AND THEIR CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE.

Section 312 (42 U.S.C. 10412) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “ABUSED PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN” and inserting “PARENTS, CAREGIVERS AND CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence service programs and community-based programs to prevent future domestic violence by addressing, in an appropriate manner, the needs of children” and inserting “domestic violence, dating violence, family violence, and culturally specific community-based programs to serve children and youth”; and

(ii) by inserting “, and to support the caregiving capacity of adult victims or other caregivers” before the period; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “more than 2” the first place it appears and inserting “less than 3”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting “or State domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence services” after “local”;

(B) by inserting “a culturally specific organization,” after “associations.”;

(C) by striking “tribal organization” and inserting “Tribal organization”;

(D) by inserting “adult and child” after “serving”; and

(E) by striking “and their children”; and

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) A description of how the entity will prioritize the safety of, and confidentiality of information about adult and child victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “developmentally appropriate and age-appropriate services, and culturally and linguistically appropriate services, to the victims and children; and” and inserting “trauma-informed and age, gender, developmentally, culturally, and linguistically appropriate services to children and youth, and their caregivers;”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “appropriate and relevant to the unique needs of children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence.” and inserting “relevant to the unique needs of children and youth exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, including children and youth with disabilities and children from underserved populations, and address the parent’s or caregiver’s ongoing caregiving capacity; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) a description of prevention activities targeting child and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence.”;

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “community-based program described in subsection (a)” and inserting “culturally specific, community-based program”;

(B) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(i) by striking “victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence and their children” and inserting “child and adult victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, including children and youth from underserved populations”; and

(ii) by inserting “or the health system” before the semicolon; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “mental” and inserting “behavioral”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “community-based organizations serving victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence or children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence” and inserting “health, education, or other community-based organizations serving adult and child victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “health,” after “transportation.”; and

(6) in subsection (e)—

(A) by inserting “shall participate in an evaluation and” after “under this section”; and

(B) by striking “contain an evaluation of” and inserting “information on”.

SEC. 15. NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE GRANT.

Section 313 (42 U.S.C. 10413) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “telephone” and inserting “telephonic and digital services”;

(B) by striking “a hotline that provides” and inserting “a hotline and digital services that provide”; and

(C) by inserting before the period at the end of the second sentence the following: “, and who provide information about healthy relationships for adults and youth”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “and digital services” after “hotline”;

(ii) in subparagraphs (A) and (B), by striking “hotline personnel” each place such term appears and inserting “advocacy personnel”;

(iii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “are able to effectively operate any technological systems used by the hotline” and inserting “or digital services are able to effectively operate any technological systems used by the hotline or provide any digital services, as applicable”;

(iv) in subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F), by inserting “and digital services” after “hotline” each place such term appears;

(v) in subparagraph (F), by striking “persons with hearing impairments” and inserting “individuals who are Deaf or hard of hearing, those with speech-related disabilities, those with sensory disabilities (including those who are blind or low vision), and individuals with other disabilities, including training for hotline personnel to support such access”; and

(vi) in subparagraph (G), by striking “teen dating violence hotline” and inserting “youth dating violence hotline and other digital services and resources”;

(B) in paragraph (4), by inserting “, digital services,” after “hotline”;

(C) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

“(5) demonstrate the ability to—

“(A) provide information and referrals for individuals contacting the hotline via telephonic or digital services;

“(B) directly connect callers or assist digital services users in connecting to service providers; and

“(C) employ crisis interventions meeting the standards of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence providers.”;

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (8) as paragraphs (7) through (9), respectively; and

(E) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) demonstrate the ability to provide information about healthy relationships for adults and youth.”;

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting “AND DIGITAL SERVICES” after “HOTLINE”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “telephone hotline” and inserting “telephonic hotline and digital services”; and

(ii) by striking “assistance to adult” and inserting “for the benefit of adult”; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and an internet service provider for the use of operating digital services” before the semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “, provide counseling and referral services for callers on a 24-hour-a-day basis, and directly connect callers” and inserting “and digital services contracts, provide counseling, healthy relationship information, and referral services for callers and digital services users, on a 24-hour-a-day basis, and directly connect callers and digital services users”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or digital services users” after “callers”;

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “and digital services” after “hotline”;

(v) in subparagraph (E), by striking “underserved populations” and inserting “racial and ethnic minority groups, Tribal and underserved populations.”; and

(vi) in subparagraph (F), by striking “teen dating violence hotline” and inserting “hotline or digital services”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—Of amounts made available to carry out this section, not more than 4 percent may be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section.”.

SEC. 16. NATIONAL INDIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE GRANT.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to increase the availability of information and assistance to Indian adult or youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, family and household members of such victim, and individuals affected by such victimization by supporting a national, toll-free telephonic and digital hotline to provide services that are—

(1) informed of Federal Indian law and Tribal laws impacting Indian victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence;

(2) culturally appropriate to Indian adult and youth victims; and

(3) developed in cooperation with victim services offered by Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 313 the following:

“SEC. 313A. NATIONAL INDIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE GRANT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award a grant to a Tribal organization or private, nonprofit entity to maintain the ongoing operation of a 24-hour, national, toll-free telephonic and digital services hotline to provide information and assistance to Indian adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, family and household members of such victims, and other individuals affected by such victimization.

“(b) TERM.—The Secretary shall award a grant under this section for a period of not more than 5 years.

“(c) CONDITIONS ON PAYMENT.—The provision of payments under a grant awarded under this section shall be subject to annual approval by the Secretary and subject to the availability of appropriations for each fiscal year to make the payments.

“(d) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be a Tribal organization or a nonprofit private organization that focuses primarily on issues of domestic violence as it relates to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and submit an application to the Secretary that shall—

“(1) contain such agreements, assurances, and information, be in such form, and be submitted in such manner, as the Secretary shall prescribe;

“(2) include a complete description of the applicant's plan for the operation of a national Indian domestic violence hotline and digital services, including descriptions of—

“(A) the training program for advocacy personnel relating to the provision of culturally appropriate and legally accurate services, information, resources and referrals for Indian victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence;

“(B) the training program for advocacy personnel, relating to technology requirements to ensure that all persons affiliated with the hotline and digital services are able to effectively operate any technological systems required to provide the necessary services used by the hotline;

“(C) the qualifications of the applicant and the hiring criteria and qualifications for advocacy personnel, to ensure that hotline advocates and other personnel have demonstrated knowledge of Indian legal, social, and cultural issues, to ensure that the unique needs of Indian callers and users of digital services are met;

“(D) the methods for the creation, maintenance, and updating of a resource database of culturally appropriate victim services and resources available from Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations;

“(E) a plan for publicizing the availability of the services from the national Indian hotline to Indian victims of domestic violence and dating violence;

“(F) a plan for providing service to limited English proficiency callers, including service through hotline and digital services personnel who have limited English proficiency;

“(G) a plan for facilitating access to the hotline and digital services by individuals who are Deaf or hard of hearing, individuals with speech-related disabilities, individuals with sensory disabilities (including those who are blind or low vision), and other individuals with disabilities, including training for hotline personnel to support such access; and

“(H) a plan for providing assistance and referrals to Indian youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and for victims of dating violence who are minors, which may be carried out through a national Indian youth dating violence hotline, digital services, or other resources;

“(3) demonstrate recognized expertise providing services, including information on healthy relationships and referrals for Indian victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence and coordinating services with Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations;

“(4) demonstrate support from Indian victim services programs, Tribal coalitions recognized by the Office on Violence Against Women and Tribal grantees under this title;

“(5) demonstrate capacity and the expertise to maintain a domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence hotline, digital services and a comprehensive database of service providers from Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations;

“(6) demonstrate compliance with nondisclosure requirements as described in section 306(c)(5) and following comprehensive quality assurance practices; and

“(7) contain such other information as the Secretary may require.

“(e) INDIAN HOTLINE ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An entity that receives a grant under this section shall use funds made available through the grant for the purpose described in subsection (a), consistent with paragraph (2).

“(2) ACTIVITIES.—In establishing and operating the hotline, the entity—

“(A) shall contract with a carrier for the use of a toll-free telephone line and an internet service provider for digital services;

“(B) shall employ, train (including providing technology training), and supervise personnel to answer incoming calls and digital services contacts, provide counseling, healthy relationship and referral services for Indian callers and digital services users, directly connect callers, and assist digital services users in connecting to service providers;

“(C) shall assemble and maintain a database of information relating to services for Indian victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence to which Indian callers or digital services users may be referred, including information on the availability of shelters and supportive services for victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence;

“(D) shall widely publicize the hotline and digital services throughout Indian Tribes and communities, including to—

“(i) national and regional member organizations of Indian Tribes;

“(ii) Tribal domestic violence services programs; and

“(iii) Tribal non-profit victim service providers;

“(E) at the discretion of the hotline operator, may provide appropriate assistance and referrals for family and household members of Indian victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and Indians affected by the victimization described in subsection (a); and

“(F) at the discretion of the hotline operator, may provide assistance, or referrals for counseling or intervention, for identified Indian perpetrators, including self-identified perpetrators, of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, but shall not be required to provide such assistance or referrals in any circumstance in which the hotline operator fears the safety of a victim may be impacted by an abuser or suspected abuser.

“(f) REPORTS AND EVALUATION.—The entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

“(g) ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—Of amounts made available to carry out this section, not more than 4 percent may be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section.”.

SEC. 17. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ENHANCEMENT AND LEADERSHIP.

Section 314 (42 U.S.C. 10414) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 314. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ENHANCEMENT AND LEADERSHIP.

“(a) PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION OF GRANTS.—

“(1) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this section are—

“(A) to continue efforts to build evidence about effective primary and secondary prevention practices, programs, and policies that reduce and end family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence;

“(B) to build capacity at the State, Tribal, territorial, and local levels to meet the objectives described in subparagraph (A); and

“(C) to advance primary and secondary prevention efforts related to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence nationally.

“(2) DESCRIPTION OF GRANTS.—From the amounts appropriated under this section, the Secretary shall—

“(A) acting through the Division of Violence Prevention of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in consultation with the Director of the Division of Family Violence Prevention and Services of the Administration for Children and Families—

“(i) provide core grants under subsection (b)(1) to support primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence; and

“(ii) enter into cooperative agreements under subsection (b)(2) with State, territorial, and Tribal domestic violence coalitions that are in partnerships with entities carrying out local and culturally specific programs, to test, evaluate, or, as appropriate, scale up innovative domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence primary and secondary prevention models, particularly those programs serving culturally specific or traditionally underserved populations; and

“(B) acting through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program of the Administration for Children and Families, award grants under subsection (c) to enhance the capacity of communities and systems to engage in effective primary and secondary prevention efforts.

“(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—Of the amounts appropriated under this section for a fiscal year the Secretary may use—

“(A) not more than 7 percent of the amounts for each fiscal year for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section; and

“(B) not more than 3 percent of the amounts for each fiscal year for technical assistance under this section.

“(b) GRANTS TO STATE, TERRITORIAL, AND TRIBAL COALITIONS.—

“(1) GRANTS TO BUILD PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION CAPACITY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.—

“(A) PURPOSE.—The Secretary shall provide a core grant for each eligible State, territorial, and Tribal coalition. The Secretary shall provide such a grant to build organizational capacity and leadership for primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, including work with other systems central to primary and secondary prevention at the local, State, territorial, and Tribal levels.

“(B) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this paragraph, a State, territorial, or Tribal coalition shall be a State domestic violence coalition, territorial domestic violence coalition, or Tribal domestic violence coalition, respectively, that has not entered into a cooperative agreement under section 314 of this title (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021) or under paragraph (2).

“(C) APPLICATION.—Each coalition seeking a grant under this paragraph shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. The application submitted by the coalition for the grant shall provide documentation of the coalition's primary prevention work, satisfactory to the Secretary, demonstrating that the coalition—

“(i) meets all of the applicable requirements of this paragraph; and

“(ii) demonstrates the ability to conduct appropriately the primary and secondary prevention activities described in this paragraph.

“(D) ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary shall allot an equal share to each qualified entity receiving funds under section

311 or section 311A to carry out evidence-informed prevention activities.

“(E) USE OF FUNDS.—A coalition that receives a grant under this paragraph—

“(i) shall use the grant funds to—

“(I) build the coalition's organizational capacity and enhance its State or Tribal leadership to advance evidence-informed primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence;

“(II) provide primary and secondary prevention-focused training, technical assistance, peer learning opportunities, and other support to local domestic violence programs and other community-based and culturally specific programs working to address domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(III) provide training and advocacy to other State, Tribal, and local public and private systems on how to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence, and help victims, including through health services, early childhood programs, economic support programs, schools, child welfare, workforce development, community-based programs primarily serving racial and ethnic minority groups, community-based programs serving Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities, community-based programs primarily serving other underserved populations, faith-based programs, and youth programs; and

“(IV) support dissemination of primary and secondary prevention strategies and approaches throughout the State, territorial, or Tribal communities; and

“(ii) may use the grant funds to provide subgrants to local programs to support the dissemination of primary and secondary prevention programs or initiatives.

“(F) REPORTS.—Each coalition receiving a grant under this paragraph shall submit a report to the Secretary at such time as the Secretary requires. Such report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds and the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may require.

“(G) FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may use a portion of the funds provided under this paragraph to provide primary and secondary prevention-focused training, technical assistance, and other support to coalitions described in subparagraph (B) or State or local entities that are in partnerships with such coalitions.

“(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION STRATEGIES.—

“(A) PURPOSE.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements with qualified State, territorial, and Tribal domestic violence coalitions that are in partnerships with entities carrying out local and culturally specific programs, to test, evaluate, or, as appropriate, scale up innovative domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence primary and secondary prevention strategies and models, particularly those serving culturally specific or traditionally underserved populations.

“(B) QUALIFICATION.—To be qualified to enter into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii), an organization shall be a State, territorial, or Tribal domestic violence coalition and include representatives of pertinent sectors of the local community, which may include—

“(i) health care providers and Tribal, State, or local health departments;

“(ii) the education community;

“(iii) a faith-based community;

“(iv) the juvenile justice system;

“(v) domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence service program advocates;

“(vi) public human service entities;

“(vii) business and civic leaders;

“(viii) child and youth-serving organizations;

“(ix) community-based organizations whose primary purpose is to provide culturally appropriate services to underserved populations, including racial and ethnic minority communities; and

“(x) other pertinent sectors.

“(C) TERM.—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement under this paragraph for a period of not more than 5 fiscal years.

“(D) CONDITIONS ON PAYMENT.—The provision of payments under a cooperative agreement under this paragraph shall be subject to—

“(i) annual approval by the Secretary; and

“(ii) the availability of appropriations for each fiscal year to make the payments.

“(E) APPLICATIONS.—An organization that desires to enter into a cooperative agreement under this paragraph shall submit to the Secretary an application, in such form and in such manner as the Secretary shall require, that—

“(i) identifies models and strategies to be tested and partner organizations who will be implementing programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(ii) demonstrates that the applicant has developed effective and collaborative relationships with diverse communities, including with organizations primarily serving racial and ethnic minority populations or other underserved populations;

“(iii) identifies other partners and sectors who will be engaged to meet the primary and secondary prevention goals;

“(iv) includes a description of the expected outcomes from the primary and secondary prevention activities and how the strategy is expected to achieve those outcomes;

“(v) describes the method to be used for identification and selection of project staff and a project evaluator;

“(vi) describes the method to be used for identification and selection of a project council consisting of representatives of the community sectors listed in subparagraph (B);

“(vii) demonstrates that the applicant has the capacity to carry out collaborative community initiatives to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence;

“(viii) describes the applicant's plans to evaluate the models and strategies it intends to implement, including demonstrating that the methods selected are rigorous;

“(ix) describes the applicant's existing capacity to collect and analyze data to monitor performance and support evaluation and other evidence-building activities or how they will use the grant to develop such capacity; and

“(x) contains such other information, agreements, and assurances as the Secretary may require.

“(F) GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements under this paragraph with organizations in States, territories, and Tribes geographically dispersed throughout the Nation.

“(G) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An organization that enters into a cooperative agreement under this paragraph shall use the funds made available through the agreement to establish, operate, and maintain implementation and evaluation of coordinated community response to reduce risk factors for domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence perpetration and enhance protective factors to promote positive development and healthy relationships and communities.

“(ii) EVALUATION, MONITORING, ADMINISTRATION, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may use a portion of the funds provided under this paragraph for evaluation, monitoring, administration, and technical assistance described in subsection (a)(3) with respect to the prevention projects.

“(H) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing and operating a project under this paragraph, an organization shall—

“(i) utilize evidence-informed primary and secondary prevention project planning;

“(ii) recognize and address the needs of underserved populations, including racial and ethnic minority groups, and individuals with disabilities;

“(iii) use not less than 30 percent or more than 50 percent of awarded funds to subcontract with local domestic violence programs or other community-based programs to develop and implement such projects;

“(iv) in the case of a new grantee, use the funds for up to 1 year for planning and capacity building without subcontracting as described in clause (iii); and

“(v) use up to 8 percent of the funds awarded under this paragraph to procure technical assistance from a list of providers approved by the Secretary and peer-to-peer technical assistance from other grantees under this paragraph.

“(I) REPORTS.—Each organization entering into a cooperative agreement under this paragraph shall submit a report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such report shall describe activities that have been carried out with the funds made available through the agreement and the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require. The Secretary shall make the evaluations received under this subparagraph publicly available on the Department of Health and Human Services internet website, and shall submit such reports to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

“(C) GRANTS TO EXPAND COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION.—

“(1) PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a grant program to expand the capacity of communities and systems to engage in effective primary and secondary prevention efforts.

“(2) GRANTS.—The Secretary may award grants to eligible entities through the program established under paragraph (1) for periods of not more than 4 years. If the Secretary determines that an entity has received such a grant and been successful in meeting the objectives of the grant application so submitted, the Secretary may renew the grant for 1 additional period of not more than 4 years.

“(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an entity shall—

“(A) be a private nonprofit, nongovernmental organization (which may include faith-based and charitable organizations) or a Tribal organization that is—

“(i) a community-based organization whose primary purpose is providing culturally specific services to racial and ethnic minority groups or other underserved populations; or

“(ii) a community-based organization with a program focused on serving youth or serving children and their parents or caregivers; and

“(B) have a demonstrated record of serving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence, or demonstrate a partnership with another organization that has such a record.

“(4) APPLICATION.—An entity seeking a grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require, including—

“(A) a description of how the entity will develop, expand, or replicate evidence-informed primary and secondary prevention strategies and approaches in their communities, including culturally and linguistically appropriate primary and secondary prevention programming;

“(B) documents that the entity meets all of the applicable requirements set forth in this subsection; and

“(C) demonstrates the ability to conduct appropriately the primary and secondary prevention activities described in this section.

“(5) USE OF FUNDS.—An entity that receives a grant under this subsection shall use the grant funds to—

“(A) build their organizational capacity and enhance their leadership of the organization within the community to promote community

engagement in and advancement of evidence-informed primary and secondary prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence;

“(B) promote strategic primary and secondary prevention partnership development, including between any of domestic violence programs and health programs, early childhood programs, economic support programs, schools, child welfare programs, workforce development, culturally specific community-based organizations, faith-based programs, community-based organizations serving Deaf individuals and individuals with disabilities, and youth programs;

“(C) support dissemination of primary and secondary prevention strategies and approaches to States, territories, Tribal organizations, and Tribes; and

“(D) use up to 5 percent of funds awarded under this subsection to procure technical assistance from a list of providers approved by the Secretary, from peer-to-peer technical assistance from other grantees under this section, or from both.

“(6) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—The Secretary may use a portion of the funds provided under this subsection for evaluation, monitoring, administration, and technical assistance with respect to the prevention projects.

“(7) REPORTS AND EVALUATION.—Each entity receiving a grant under this subsection shall submit a report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require.”

SEC. 18. ADDITIONAL GRANT PROGRAMS.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 315. GRANTS FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.

“(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide grants to assist communities in mobilizing and organizing resources in support of effective and sustainable programs that will prevent and address domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence experienced by underserved populations.

“(b) AUTHORITY TO AWARD GRANTS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Division of Family Violence Prevention and Services, shall award capacity building, implementation, and evaluation grants to eligible entities to assist in developing, implementing, and evaluating culturally and linguistically appropriate, community-driven strategies to prevent and address domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in underserved populations.

“(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall—

“(1) with respect to the programs under subsections (d) and (e), be—

“(A) a population specific organization that has demonstrated experience and expertise in providing population specific services in the relevant underserved communities, or a population specific organization working in partnership with a victim service provider or domestic violence or sexual assault coalition; or

“(B) a victim service provider offering population-specific services for a specific underserved population; or

“(2) with respect to the program under subsection (f), be an eligible entity described in paragraph (1) that is working in collaboration with an entity specializing in evaluation with documented experience working with targeted underserved populations;

“(d) CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities to support the capacity

building, planning, and development of programs for underserved communities that utilize community-driven intervention and prevention strategies that address the barriers to domestic violence services, raise awareness of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence and promote community engagement in the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in targeted underserved populations. Such grants may be used to—

“(A)(i) expand the collaboration with community partners who can provide appropriate assistance to the targeted underserved populations that are represented by the eligible entity through the identification of additional partners, particularly among targeted underserved communities; and

“(ii) establish linkages with national, State, Tribal, or local public and private partners, which may include community health workers, advocacy organizations, and policy organizations;

“(B) establish community working groups;

“(C) conduct a needs assessment of targeted underserved populations to determine the barriers to access and factors contributing to such barriers, using input from targeted underserved communities;

“(D) participate in training and technical assistance sponsored by the Family Violence Prevention and Services program for program development, implementation, evaluation, and other programmatic issues;

“(E) use up to 5 percent of funds awarded under this subsection to procure technical assistance from a list of providers approved by the Family Violence Prevention and Services program;

“(F) identify promising intervention and prevention strategies;

“(G) develop a plan with the input of targeted underserved communities that includes strategies for—

“(i) implementing intervention and prevention strategies that have the greatest potential for addressing the barriers to accessing services, raising awareness of domestic violence, and promoting community engagement in the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence within targeted underserved populations;

“(ii) identifying other sources of revenue and integrating current and proposed funding sources to ensure long-term sustainability of the program; and

“(iii) conducting performance measurement processes, including collecting data and measuring progress toward addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence or raising awareness of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in targeted underserved populations; and

“(H) conduct an evaluation of the planning and development activities.

“(2) DURATION.—The period during which payments may be made under a grant under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 4 years, except where the Secretary determines that extraordinary circumstances exist.

“(e) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities that have received a planning grant under subsection (d) or who already have demonstrated experience and expertise in providing population specific services in the relevant underserved communities to enable such entities to—

“(A) implement a plan including intervention services or prevention strategies to address the identified barrier or awareness issue or initiate the community engagement strategy for targeted underserved populations, in an effective and timely manner;

“(B) design and implement a plan to evaluate the program, including collecting data appropriate for monitoring performance of the program carried out under the grant;

“(C) analyze data consistent with the evaluation design, including collaborating with aca-

demic or other appropriate institutions for such analysis;

“(D) participate in training for the purpose of informing and educating other entities regarding the experiences and lessons learned from the project;

“(E) collaborate with appropriate partners to disseminate information gained from the project for the benefit of other domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs;

“(F) establish mechanisms with other public or private groups to maintain financial support for the program after the grant terminates;

“(G) develop policy initiatives for systems change to address the barriers or awareness issue;

“(H) develop and implement community engagement strategies;

“(I) maintain relationships with local partners and continue to develop new relationships with national and State partners; and

“(J) use up to 5 percent of funds awarded under this subsection to procure technical assistance from a list of providers approved by the Family Violence Prevention and Services program.

“(2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall award grants under this subsection for 4-year periods.

“(f) EVALUATION GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to eligible entities that have received an implementation grant under subsection (e) and that require additional assistance for the purpose of executing the proposed evaluation design, including developing the design, collecting and analyzing data (including process and outcome measures), and disseminating findings.

“(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to—

“(A) entities that in previous funding cycles—

“(i) have received a grant under subsection (d); or

“(ii) established population specific organizations that have demonstrated experience and expertise in providing population-specific services in the relevant underserved communities programs; and

“(B) entities that incorporate best practices or build on successful models in their action plan, including the use of community advocates.

“(3) DURATION.—The period during which payments may be made under a grant under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 4 years, except where the Secretary determines that extraordinary circumstances exist.

“(g) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Funds provided under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, and local public funds expended to provide services and activities that promote the purposes of this title.

“(h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds appropriated under this section for each fiscal year—

“(A) up to 5 percent may be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section; and

“(B) up to 3 percent may be used by the Secretary for technical assistance.

“(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY GRANTEEES.—The Secretary shall enable grantees to share best practices, evaluation results, and reports using the internet, conferences, and other pertinent information regarding the projects funded by this section, including the outreach efforts of the Family Violence Prevention and Services program.

“(3) REPORTS AND EVALUATION.—Each entity receiving funds under this section shall file a performance report at such times as requested by the Secretary describing the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds and providing such additional information as the Secretary may require.

“(i) ADMINISTRATIVE BURDENS.—The Secretary shall make every effort to minimize dupli-

cative or unnecessary administrative burdens on the grantees.

“SEC. 316. GRANTS TO ENHANCE CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATIONS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a grant program to establish or enhance culturally specific services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from racial and ethnic minority populations.

“(b) PURPOSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The purposes of the grant program under this section are to—

“(A) develop and support innovative culturally specific community-based programs to enhance access to shelter services or supportive services to further the purposes of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence intervention and prevention for all victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from racial and ethnic minority populations who face obstacles to using more traditional services and resources;

“(B) strengthen the capacity and further the leadership development of individuals in racial and ethnic minority populations to address domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in their communities; and

“(C) promote strategic partnership development and collaboration, including with health systems, early childhood programs, economic support programs, schools, child welfare, workforce development, domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence programs, other community-based programs, community-based organizations serving individuals with disabilities, faith-based programs, and youth programs, in order to further a public health approach to addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to programs based in the targeted community to establish or enhance domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence intervention and prevention efforts that address distinctive culturally specific responses to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in racial and ethnic minority populations.

“(B) NEW PROGRAMS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may award initial planning and capacity building grants to eligible entities that are establishing new programs in order to support the planning and development of culturally specific programs.

“(C) COMPETITIVE BASIS.—The Secretary shall ensure that grants are awarded, to the extent practical, only on a competitive basis, and that a grant is awarded for a proposal only if the proposal has been recommended for such an award through a process of peer review.

“(D) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Up to 5 percent of funds appropriated under this section for a fiscal year shall be available for technical assistance to be used by the grantees to access training and technical assistance from organizations that have entered into a cooperative agreement with the Director to provide training and technical assistance regarding the provision of effective culturally specific, community-based services for racial and ethnic minority populations.

“(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with organizations having a demonstrated expertise in and whose primary purpose is addressing the development and provision of culturally specific, accessible, community-based services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from the targeted populations to provide training and technical assistance for grantees.

“(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible for a grant under this section, an entity shall—

“(1) be a private nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that is—

“(A) a community-based organization whose primary purpose is providing culturally specific

services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence from racial and ethnic minority populations; or

“(B) a community-based organization whose primary purpose is providing culturally specific services to individuals from racial and ethnic minority populations that can partner with an organization having demonstrated expertise in serving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence; and

“(2) have a board of directors and staffing with demonstrated expertise in serving racial and ethnic minority populations.

“(d) CULTURAL RESPONSIVENESS OF SERVICES.—The Secretary shall ensure that information and services provided pursuant to this section are provided in the language, educational, and cultural context that is most appropriate for the individuals for whom the information and services are intended, and that information is made available in accessible formats as appropriate.

“(e) GRANT PERIOD.—The Secretary shall award grants for a 4-year period, with a possible extension of another 2 years to further implement the projects under the grant.

“(f) NONEXCLUSIVITY.—Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to exclude linguistically and culturally specific community-based entities from applying for other sources of funding available under this title.

“(g) REPORTS.—Each entity receiving funds under this section shall file a performance report at such times as requested by the Secretary describing the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds and providing such additional information as the Secretary may require.

“(h) ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING.—Of amounts made available to carry out this section, not more than 4 percent may be used by the Secretary for evaluation, monitoring, and other administrative costs under this section.

“(i) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow a grantee to limit services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence on the basis of race or ethnicity.”

SEC. 19. ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY AMONG SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE.

Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and issue a report that includes—

(1) a review of what is known about the number of survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence in the United States;

(2) statistical data, where available, for recent fiscal years, on the number of survivors described in paragraph (1);

(3) a description of the key Federal programs providing survivors described in paragraph (1) with financial and non-financial support;

(4) an analysis of the gaps in current Federal programs, in terms of benefit adequacy and benefit coverage for the population of survivors described in paragraph (1);

(5) a demographic analysis of the distribution of the gaps described in paragraph (4), for groups including racial and ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities, tribal populations, and individuals who are geographically isolated;

(6) a review of challenges that could affect program utilization by the population of survivors described in paragraph (1); and

(7) an indication of the extent to which Federal agencies or departments currently administering programs described in paragraph (3) have taken steps to ensure that survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence have access to programs that will support their financial stability.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, is debatable for 1 hour

equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials on H.R. 2119.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge support for the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021 introduced by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

Before I continue, I want to encourage anyone struggling with intimate partner violence to reach out to the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE or the StrongHearts Native Helpline at 1-844-7NATIVE.

Madam Speaker, it is difficult to overstate the need to address intimate partner violence in this country. Roughly 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 10 men reported experiencing some sort of intimate partner violence.

These incidents often cause severe physical injuries that portend even graver consequences, including the tragic loss of life.

For survivors of violence, emotional trauma and intimate partner violence often last long after the physical injuries have healed, triggering lifelong struggles with disease and mental health challenges.

For decades, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act has been a central pillar in our response to domestic violence, authorizing services like shelters and 24-hour domestic violence hotlines.

Regrettably, these programs have been technically expired since the end of 2015. Although funding has continued, updates to the law have been long overdue. For example, we know that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the risk of intimate partner violence and restricted access to critical services for survivors.

H.R. 2119 strengthens our fight in this public health crisis by updating the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act in two important ways.

First, it prioritizes equity by expanding funding to reach communities that have disproportionately high rates of intimate partner violence but limited access to services.

Second, it invests more in prevention so we can avert the physical danger and emotional trauma that survivors experience before it occurs.

These updates represent the next steps we must take not only to support the survivors who need it most, but also to prevent intimate partner violence from harming our communities.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act.

A survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, estimated that one-third of all men and women are victims of domestic violence at some point in their life. In 2018, approximately 40 percent of female homicides in North Carolina were related to intimate partner violence. The 2020 statistics aren't any better.

□ 1230

COVID-19 and President Biden's failed economic policies have dealt our Nation government-mandated restrictions and economic challenges. It appears those negative outcomes have snowballed to exacerbate an even worse fallout.

Evidence suggests that in this pandemic environment, stress due to work, school, substance abuse, and financial struggles have added to more violence in the home. Especially hard-hit appear to be rural areas where job opportunities can be hard to find. Recent statistics show that domestic violence-related homicides have increased in my home State of North Carolina.

Domestic violence in any form is an evil that demands a strong response. That is why, in 1984, Congress enacted the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, FVPSA, which authorizes programs to support victims of domestic violence and their dependents. These programs include grants to support domestic violence shelters and services and a national domestic violence hotline.

Additionally, FVPSA funds the CDC's DELTA program, which provides funding to State domestic violence coalitions to develop, test, and coordinate local prevention and education programs. Since FVPSA's enactment, Congress has worked in a bipartisan manner to reauthorize the bill. Sadly, Democrats are now using it as a vehicle to push left-wing priorities. This is disappointing.

Committee Republicans wanted to support a bipartisan bill. I strongly believe that FVPSA's history of bipartisanship must be continued. However, the Democrat bill before us puts special interest groups ahead of victims of domestic violence.

H.R. 2119 paves the way for taxpayer-supported abortions. Forcing the public to pay for abortions is morally repugnant and should not be allowed to

stand in this bill or any bill. Previous reauthorizations of the law included a prohibition preventing reimbursement for healthcare services, but this bill drops that prohibition.

The bill also tramples the rights of faith-based providers by forcing organizations to abandon their sincerely held religious beliefs or give up helping victims through these programs, meaning that fewer victims will be able to access vital services and care. Faith-based providers who offer critical care to survivors of domestic violence should not be obstructed from operating.

Additionally, this bill lacks common-sense accountability that is needed after years of Congress ignoring this program. We need to know what is going on with the program and the Republican substitute would ensure we have that information.

FVPSA is not an instrument for partisan policies, or it should not be, especially those that threaten religious liberties. That is why Republicans offered an amendment that includes a carefully focused set of reforms that act in the best interest of victims of family violence and the people who serve them. Specifically, it improves current law, ensuring that funds are focused on life-saving supportive services. Democrats opposed it in committee, and I am guessing they will oppose it on the floor.

Republicans recognize the importance of supporting survivors of domestic violence. We must understand that dealing with this issue is best done at the local level and government cannot always provide the answers. Local civic groups and faith-based providers are best positioned to provide aid and deliver it effectively.

Congress should support best practices and protect the providers closest to the victims seeking help. Pushing faith-based providers out of this important work—as the Democrat-led bill could do—does nothing to help continue the delivery of locally-driven support services for victims of domestic violence.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote “no” on H.R. 2119, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), the lead sponsor of the legislation.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman BOBBY SCOTT of the Education and Labor Committee and staff, and my colleagues that have joined me on this policy and lifesaving legislation for the diligence and the commitment towards keeping Americans safe and saving lives.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, a long overdue reauthorization of the Nation's oldest law providing Federal support to survivors of intimate partner violence. Known as FVPSA, this law is the primary source of Federal funding for in-

timate partner violence prevention and services and provides vital services for victims all over the United States.

This bill funds shelters, State domestic violence coalitions, a national domestic violence hotline, and national resource centers that offer technical assistance to service providers. Despite its pivotal role in combatting domestic violence, FVPSA has not been reauthorized since 2015. It is far past time that Congress acts to pass a comprehensive reauthorization of this vital law.

During this pandemic, we have seen a dramatic rise in the number of cases of family and domestic violence. While attempting to stay safe from the COVID-19 virus that has swept this country, many children and families were forced to face the violence that awaited them inside their own homes and further isolated them from their support systems.

Violence in the home can have a tragic and drastic effect on children, stunting their emotional and cognitive growth and affecting their performance in school and their social development. This early trauma can cause long-lasting effects in a person's life and impact their success as adults. We must make sure that our children and their families have the resources they need to prevent domestic violence and abuse.

I have seen too many families in my home State of Georgia suffer at the hands of domestic and family violence. We must protect these families and families all across the Nation.

This legislation has broad bipartisan support within both Chambers of Congress and from stakeholders on the front lines of combatting domestic violence in America. Our community partners recognize that this legislation is critical to protecting and supporting our families and our children.

The reauthorization makes key changes to current law, most importantly, by ensuring equitable access to resources for Native Tribes and Tribal coalitions, authorizing a Tribal domestic violence hotline, authorizing resource centers for Alaska Native and LGBTQ populations, expanding funding for prevention so that every State and coalition receives prevention resources, and authorizing grants for underserved populations and culturally specific services for racial and ethnic minority groups. It helps provide survivors a way up, a way out, and a way forward.

Some of my colleagues have argued that the LGBTQ anti-discrimination clause in this legislation will result in discrimination against religious organizations who provide services to victims of domestic violence. This could not be further from the truth.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter in support of this legislation from the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago.

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES,
ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, IL, October 15, 2021.

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

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

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: Catholic Charities is one of the largest social services providers in the Midwest, and I am honored to serve as its Chief Program Officer.

For 104 years, Catholic Charities has served and accompanied anyone in need in Greater Chicago. Every year, Charities' helps nearly 200 survivors of domestic violence and those at high risk through emergency shelter, safety planning, counseling, legal services, and transitional housing. Our wrap-around services and partnerships help survivors and in many cases their children improve stability and restore security.

Pre-pandemic, we knew that people experiencing domestic violence in Illinois were 95% women, 55% Black, and 13% Latinx. Forty-three percent resided in Chicago and 40% were low-income.

The survivors we serve at Catholic Charities Chicago face staggering challenges. One hundred percent live below the federal poverty line. They come to us as survivors of intergenerational trauma. They fear losing their children. They often have prolonged exposure to substance use and are experiencing homelessness or housing instability. Almost universally, they are in poor physical and emotional health.

Survivors are often isolated due to cultural factors, language barriers, lack of familial support, and lack of awareness of their lawful protections. Moreover, they have inadequate support once they leave the abusive situation.

It is often the church, and Catholic Charities, to which survivors turn. The role of trusted, faith-based providers in this service arena is profound.

COVID-19 has only compounded the struggles faced by survivors. Since the pandemic began, the Illinois Domestic Violence Hotline reports a 15% increase in calls and a 2,000% increase in text messages requesting help. Additional burdens include financial stress, unemployment, isolation, increased family conflict, and deepening mental health issues. For persons experiencing domestic abuse, lockdowns and other COVID restrictions have forced them to spend more time with their abuser and less time with their support networks, increasing survivors' difficulty trying to flee.

A grim reality is that flight from an abusive situation often leaves survivors without a place to call home. In response, Catholic Charities operates two transitional housing programs for domestic violence survivors. While families are in a safe environment, Charities supports them on their journey toward healing and recovery with a long-term goal of securing permanent housing and stable employment. We offer free legal services including facilitating orders of protection and court representation in matters of child support and custody.

Although survivors may reside with us for up to two years, families typically transition after 12 to 14 months. Once a one-year housing agreement is secured, Charities arranges

for the family to move into its new home. With Charities support, survivors arrive with a truckload of furniture, household supplies and clothing, and often with savings between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Most important is their increased self-sufficiency and their deep connection to a supportive, faith-based community. Our presence continues in many survivors' lives through after care programming. For instance, past residents attend support groups, in English and Spanish. Survivors continue coming to us for food, clothing, school supplies, and other necessities.

Even through COVID, 100% of the survivors we have served remained in stable permanent housing. Prior to COVID, 68% sustained full-time employment; today employment is an ongoing struggle. Moreover, since the pandemic, Charities has seen a 25% increase in survivors coming back to us for basic necessities. Some may not have worked with our team in years—but our doors remain open.

This past winter, we began offering new services for survivors of domestic violence on the Westside of Chicago, where African American and Latinx communities have been hardest hit by COVID. Our staff offer trauma-informed counseling and intensive case management. We are collaborating with churches, hospitals, and others to expand access to free, confidential services for survivors. Together we are helping people regain control of their lives and begin their healing process.

Catholic Charities fulfills the Church's role in the mission of charity to anyone in need by providing compassionate, competent and professional services that strengthen and support individuals, families and communities based on the value and dignity of human life.

That's why the FVPSA Re-Authorization Act of 2021 (H.R. 2119) is so important to Catholic Charities and to survivors in faith communities all across the country. Our shelters and healing recovery programs help survivors rebuild their lives with hope and dignity.

Thank you for your leadership and the Committee's work to eradicate gender-based violence through the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119. Catholic Charities endorses H.R. 2119 which will provide core supports and enhance comprehensive responses to domestic violence and urges Members to vote YES on final passage. FVPSA provides critical support for shelters, coalitions, training and technical assistance centers, children's services, emergency response hotlines, supportive services, and prevention initiatives.

We must continue to consider the ripple effect violence imposes on the health and well-being of IPV survivors. Access to resources and continuous supports can be a turning point in a survivor's journey towards healing and living free from violence. Your continued leadership in the passage of this bill is an action of service that responds to those needs in trauma informed and culturally responsive ways.

Thank you again for your leadership on behalf of survivors, their families, and their communities around the country.

Sincerely,

AMI NOVORYTA,
Chief Program Officer,
Catholic Charities of
the Archdiocese of
Chicago.

Mrs. MCBATH. Since coming to Congress, I have focused on protecting the children and families of Georgia and everyone all across this Nation, along with children and families throughout

this great Nation that we all serve here today.

Working in close partnership with local, State, and Tribal leadership, this bipartisan legislation would reauthorize and expand funding for programs focused on preventing family and domestic violence, while also protecting its survivors.

I am so proud of this legislation and I am hopeful that it is one that we can all support. We must come together to support this law, recognizing that family and domestic violence can affect all Americans, no matter where they come from. Domestic violence and family violence is not a partisan issue.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, domestic violence is not a partisan issue. Family violence is not a partisan issue; it is a public health crisis.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues everywhere, Republicans and Democrats, to support the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act by voting "yes" on H.R. 2119.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Person Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 2119.

The other side of the aisle claims that this would help families, but instead, it would devastate them. The bill would coerce faith-based providers, as the gentlewoman from North Carolina has already said, to violate their deeply held beliefs or stop their work altogether.

This bill would redefine the definition of sex, and it inserts gender identity language into U.S. Code. Isn't that the objective of this administration, this majority, to force our faith-based providers out of business and to redefine sex and to change the identification of gender?

My colleagues on the other side claim they want to protect the family, but instead, they have chosen to attack the very bedrock of our country—the moral principles and the traditional family that hold our families and communities together.

In fact, nearly everything that plagues our society can be attributed to a failure to follow God's laws for morality and His rules for and definition of marriage and family.

The very name of this bill is steeped in irony—the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act—as it would truly inflict more violence on unborn babies' lives and force taxpayers to fund the murder of unborn life; again, consistent with the goals and objectives of this administration and this Democrat majority.

This would be a bad bill without its attack on the unborn. This would be a bad bill without its dangerous sexual

orientation and gender identity provisions, or SOGI. This is a bad bill because it spends over a billion dollars more in expansive and intrusive government. Violence is already illegal. We Republicans are against it in all forms. This is a matter for local and State law enforcement.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill, and I will be doing so.

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

Ms. BONAMICI. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2119, the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act. As policymakers, we have an obligation to do all we can to address the domestic violence epidemic and to support survivors.

In 2021, the annual Domestic Violence Counts Report from the National Network to End Domestic Violence, found that more than 76,000 adults and children nationwide received potentially lifesaving services from emergency shelters and hotlines in one 24-hour period. Tragically, during that same day, more than 11,000 survivors' requests could not be fulfilled because of a lack of resources. That is unacceptable.

We must better fulfill our responsibility to the millions of survivors who carry the trauma of experiencing domestic violence, and whose safety and well-being depends on access to these services.

There is a clear need to update and strengthen our Federal programs to prevent intimate partner violence and better serve survivors. This critical reauthorization includes a much-needed investment to increase funding for the Family Violence and Prevention Services Act, which will help close national resource gaps.

Additionally, communities of color, LGBTQ individuals, and people with disabilities face disproportionate rates of intimate partner violence while too often having limited access to services.

Importantly, this bill will make sure that resources do reach culturally-specific programs and community-based organizations that are better equipped to serve the needs of survivors who face historic violence and systemic inequities.

As chair of the Civil Rights and Human Services Subcommittee, I was honored to hold a hearing that examined evidence-based solutions to prevent and end domestic violence. Passing this legislation takes a critical step in fulfilling our obligation to eradicate intimate partner violence wherever and whenever it occurs.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman MCBATH and Chairman SCOTT for their leadership in working to update this important legislation to keep individuals and families safe, and I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters in support of the bill from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence and the National Network to End Domestic Violence.

NATIONAL RESOURCE
CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
Harrisburg, PA, September 20, 2021.

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

Rep. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education & Labor, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: Thank you for your leadership and the Committee's work to eradicate gender-based violence through the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119. The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC DV) endorses H.R. 2119 which will provide core supports and enhance comprehensive responses to domestic violence and urges Members to vote YES on final passage. FVPSA provides critical support for shelters, coalitions, training and technical assistance centers, children's services, emergency response hotlines, and prevention initiatives.

In addition to its broader systems impact, for over 25 years FVPSA has been a critical resource to NRC DV's efforts to provide training, technical assistance, and resource development. Through programming such as the National Capacity Building Center on Safe and Supportive Housing for Domestic Violence Survivors and web resource repositories such as VAWAnet, which receives 300,000 site visits per day—an average of 800 visits per day from 210 countries and territories around the world, NRC DV can lead innovative and equitable solutions that address the housing needs of survivors and resource needs of organizations serving them.

FVPSA also supports NRC DV's work to prevent domestic violence through the PreventIPV Project. This project enhances the capacity of state/territory domestic violence coalitions and community-based domestic violence programs to advance a comprehensive national prevention agenda and broaden support for the full implementation of the agenda at the national, state, territory, and local levels. Additionally, the platform provides communities with access to an inventory of searchable tools and materials utilized and developed by prevention experts from across the country.

Finally, FVPSA supports NRC DV's work to support the facilitation, coordination, and strategic collaboration amongst the Domestic Violence Resource Network (DVRN). The DVRN informs and strengthens domestic violence intervention and prevention efforts at the individual, community, and society levels through a network of two national resource centers, four special issue resource centers, three culturally specific resource centers, five emerging issue resource centers, and the National Domestic Violence Hotline. These examples are only a minor representation of the ways FVPSA supports the work of NRC DV and enhances the impact of on the ground advocacy efforts.

As you lead the efforts to pass H.R. 2119, Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvements Act, we thank you again for your leadership on behalf of survivors, their

families, and their communities around the country.

Sincerely,

SHENNA MORRIS, M.A.,
Director of Policy, Na-
tional Resource Cen-
ter on Domestic Vio-
lence.

NATIONAL NETWORK TO END
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2021.

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

Rep. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education & Labor, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of our 56 member state and territorial domestic violence coalitions, their more than 2,000 local programs, and the millions of victims they serve, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) commends the Education and Labor Committee for passage of the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119. H.R. 2119 would bolster existing FVPSA programs and increase authorized funding, while expanding access to tribes, tribal coalitions working to end domestic violence, culturally specific programs, and other underserved communities. We write today to express NNEDV's strong support for the bill as reported out of Committee and to urge all Members to vote yes on final passage.

FVPSA is at the heart of our nation's response to domestic violence services and supports lifesaving services including emergency shelters, crisis hotlines, counseling, legal assistance, and prevention education for communities throughout the United States, American Indian and Alaska Native communities, and U.S. territories. First authorized in 1984 and administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, FVPSA is the only federal funding source dedicated to domestic violence shelters and programs. FVPSA expired in 2015 and must be reauthorized with key enhancements in order to meet the growing needs of survivors.

Over 1,500 local, public, private, nonprofit, and faith-based organizations domestic violence programs rely on FVPSA-funding to keep their doors open to more than 1.3 million victims seeking safety each year. NNEDV's 15th Annual Domestic Violence Counts reports that on just one day in 2020, 76,525 domestic violence victims and their children received essential services ranging from shelter to counseling to legal advocacy. However, on that same day, 11,047 requests for services went unmet due to lack of resources. Many communities and tribes currently have very limited access to FVPSA funds. H.R. 2119 would bolster existing FVPSA programs and increase authorized funding, while expanding access to tribes, tribal coalitions working to end domestic violence, culturally specific programs, and other underserved communities. It is vital that access to FVPSA funds be expanded through the passage of this bill.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence. Survivors are at risk in a time of heightened economic, health, familial, and emotional

trauma. Direct service providers are also grappling with the unprecedented challenge of housing survivors and providing life-saving services while following distance and separation protocols. The improvements made in this bill will greatly help meet the needs of survivors in the current crisis and beyond.

The important improvements in H.R. 2119 reflect the priorities of the domestic violence field and the diverse needs of survivors. These improvements include:

Bolstering and investing in lifesaving core victim services and shelters;

Expanding support for and access to culturally specific programs by authorizing a new grant program to provide enhanced access to services for racial and ethnic minority populations;

Strengthening the capacity of Indian tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to more fully respond to domestic violence in their communities by increasing resources for tribes, authorizing funding for tribal coalitions, and authorizing the currently funded Alaska Native Women's Resource Center;

Meaningfully investing in domestic violence prevention by increasing support for evidence-informed prevention projects and funding new initiatives that bring these approaches to more communities across the country;

Creating a new underserved populations grant program; and

Increasing the funding authorization level to respond to very low per-program funding levels and adjusting the current formula to increase access to FVPSA funds for programs not currently funded.

The bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act (H.R. 2119) provides meaningful investments in and expanded support for lifesaving domestic violence shelters and services, including prevention, throughout the country. NNEDV strongly endorses H.R. 2119 as reported out of Committee and urges all Members to vote yes on final passage.

Sincerely,

DEBORAH J. VAGINS,
NNEDV President and CEO.

□ 1245

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I cannot in good conscience support legislation that opens the door to Federal dollars being used to harm our most vulnerable—the unborn.

Current law prohibits Federal funding from being used to pay for reimbursements for medical services while still allowing domestic violence victims to obtain referrals to have their healthcare needs met. This prohibition, coupled with the longstanding Hyde amendment included in annual appropriations, has long been supported by Democrats, including President Biden.

This precedent ensures that tax dollars under this law do not pay for abortion services either directly or indirectly.

Sadly, committee Democrats are proposing to strike this prohibition from the law. Along with their public intentions to strike the Hyde amendment, I am concerned that this bill could lead to taxpayer dollars being used to fund abortions instead.

My amendment would have maintained current law and made clear that

FVPSA funds cannot be used for abortion services or abortion referrals. This will ensure that even as Democrats make an extreme push to repeal Hyde, these funds will not be used for such services.

A Marist Poll from earlier this year indicated that 58 percent of Americans opposed taxpayer funding of abortion—or we could say inducement for women to have abortions. We should not force taxpayers to fund services that violate their strongly held beliefs. This amendment ensures that this does not occur.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), who is a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter of support from Jewish Women International.

JEWISH WOMEN INTERNATIONAL,
Washington, DC, October 8th, 2021.

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

Rep. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education &
Labor, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: Jewish Women International (JWI) writes to urge the House to vote yes on the final passage of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvements Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119 which provides essential support for domestic violence shelters and programs.

The core funding provided by FVPSA supports more than 1,500 local public, private, nonprofit, and faithbased organizations and programs and over 240 Tribes and Tribal organizations in their response to the urgent needs of over 1.3 million domestic violence victims and their children. This act also creates a new underserved populations grant program which will enable these groups to receive services from culturally specific programs that they are more likely to seek assistance from and that can better meet their needs.

JWI understands that FVSPA (H.R. 2119) clarifies that discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity is prohibited under the law. This is in line with existing law. JWI strongly and urgently is in support of the non-discrimination clarification included in H.R. 2119.

JWI's work focuses on the nexus of faith and domestic violence. As the convener of the National Collaborative of Jewish Domestic Violence Programs, the Clergy Taskforce on Domestic Abuse in the Jewish Community, and the Interfaith Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, JWI is well aware of the critical supports provided by faith communities to survivors and their children. Our 2021 National Needs Assessment on Domestic Abuse in the Jewish Community confirms that survivors seek domestic violence services that are inclusive of their religious traditions and that maintain their connection to their existing religious community.

JWI understands that FVSPA (H.R. 2119) clarifies that discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity is prohibited under the law. This is in line with existing law. JWI strongly and urgently is in support of the non-discrimination clarification included in H.R. 2119. Our deeply held religious values mandate treating all people with dignity and respect and providing all survivors with the services they require.

We urge the House to pass the full FVPSA to avoid failing the more than a million survivors and children who rely on these programs and ensure their needs are met.

Sincerely,

MEREDITH JACOBS, CEO,
Jewish Women International.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the reauthorization of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act. This act was the first Federal law to provide resources for survivors of domestic violence and remains the primary source of funding for shelters.

This critical legislation hasn't been reauthorized since 2010, leaving vital programs like crisis counseling and safety planning underfunded and outdated. In North Carolina, a staggering 35 percent of women and 30 percent of men experience intimate partner violence or stalking. COVID-19 has only further increased intimate partner violence rates and has put a strain on services survivors urgently need.

No individual should have to endure the trauma of domestic violence. We must ensure victims have access to the support and resources necessary for their safety and well-being. We cannot turn our backs on our neighbors in need. During this Domestic Violence Awareness Month, I urge my colleagues to join me in reauthorizing this important act.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), who is the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, preventing domestic violence and supporting survivors should never be a partisan issue. Unfortunately, this bill makes it one.

First, by removing the prohibition on reimbursements for healthcare services, my colleagues across the aisle would allow for Federal funding from this bill to be used to pay for abortion services.

Secondly, it includes provisions that will effectively bar faith-based organizations from participating in these domestic violence prevention and survivor support programs. These organizations play a vitally important role in providing support to women, children, and families who are in need.

We should be providing survivors with as many lifelines as we can, not alienating care providers based on their religious beliefs.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on this bill to protect the lives of the unborn and request we revisit a clean reauthorization of this legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MRVAN) who is a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman SCOTT for this time.

Madam Speaker, throughout my career, I have witnessed the direct, positive impact of programs and shelters such as the St. Jude House in Crown Point, Indiana, and the Haven House in Hammond, Indiana, which provide hope and resources for survivors and help prevent and protect against domestic violence. That is why I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention Act and Services Improvement Act.

The increase in domestic partner violence is alarming, particularly as many individuals have lost valuable resources to aid them due to the pandemic and are forced to remain in close quarters with their abusers. As an administrator of emergency assistance for 15 years, I remain deeply concerned about the mental, physical, and emotional trauma survivors and their children endure.

As one of the most effective Federal investments in preventing domestic violence, Congress must pass this measure to reauthorize and improve family violence and prevention service programs.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of Chairman SCOTT, Representative MCBATH, and the Education and Labor Committee, and I encourage my colleagues to support this measure.

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

Madam Speaker, currently the Secretary of HHS has unimpeded authority to create resource centers under FVPSA that are meant to provide victims of domestic violence with help. Unfortunately, the number of resource centers has grown in recent years without the public's knowledge. A brief look at the websites of these organizations reveals that a number of these centers are using taxpayer money to promote a progressive ideology on gender and sexuality instead of simply supporting victims of domestic violence. Taxpayers deserve to know the mission and purpose of these resource centers and whether they are effective.

The Republican substitute requires the Secretary to provide notice to Congress before creating additional resource centers. Additionally, it requires the Government Accountability Office to issue a report on the effectiveness of these resource centers and provide recommendations for improvements on how they can do a better job delivering services to victims.

Madam Speaker, money is scarce and getting scarcer, and we need to know that taxpayer dollars are being spent wisely.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD),

who is a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021, and, quite honestly, it is just mind-boggling to me that anybody could find anything to criticize about this bill.

Since it was signed into law four decades ago, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act has remained the main source of Federal funding for the domestic violence shelters in which so many of the most vulnerable people in our society find safety.

Despite the progress that we have made in this country in acknowledging the scourge of domestic violence, Congress has not provided the necessary resources to keep pace with this crisis. This bill would reauthorize programs that have not been fully funded in more than a decade, since 2010—programs that are a literal lifeline for all those who are facing domestic violence across the country.

Domestic violence affects millions of Americans. According to the Centers for Disease Control, around one in five homicide victims across our Nation are killed by an intimate partner, and approximately one in every five women and one in every seven men in the United States will experience major physical violence from an intimate partner at some point in their lives.

Madam Speaker, we must pass this critical legislation.

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

Madam Speaker, victims of domestic violence should not lose important faith-based assistance simply because bureaucrats in Washington don't share the same beliefs. Our freedom of religion is the number one freedom outlined in the Bill of Rights, and yet our friends often on the other side of the aisle seem to forget that and want to trample on that right. Faith-based providers have helped victims of domestic violence for years, and they should not be forced to abandon their mission because progressives want to use taxpayer resources to promote a progressive ideology on gender and sexuality.

As we learned from our witness at a hearing on this program, sometimes victims need to hear from faith leaders to feel really safe and able to get help. We should not jeopardize that lifeline.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS), who is the chair of the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in strong support of reauthorizing the Family Violence Protection and Services Improvement Act. As a survivor of intimate partner violence, I can tell you that this piece of legislation is so very important.

For 37 years the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

has supported survivors of domestic violence and their children. FVPSA helps local governments and service providers prevent violence. It protects families and victims in their most vulnerable moments. This time around, FVPSA has strong components of culturally specific programs, underscoring the sad truth: that victims from all communities need support.

This reauthorization comes at a critical time for State and local organizations in this space. The COVID-19 pandemic has not only led to an increase in domestic violence, it has also led to budget cuts for many organizations which work to combat violence.

Whether it is in the House of Representatives or the house next door or my house, we must always speak out against the harmful effects of violence, especially against women.

Madam Speaker, let's pass this bill. We will keep working for a future free from domestic violence and intimate partner violence.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. NEWMAN).

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of America's survivors of domestic violence, millions of whom live in every corner of this country and every single congressional district represented here today.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to vote to pass the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act so that we can expand support, protection, and prevention for these survivors.

But we must do more. In a recent survey of domestic violence service providers, 90 percent reported increased demand for mental health services; however, only 12 percent of respondents said that their program is very prepared to meet the needs of adult survivors with more severe or disabling mental health challenges.

We need help with mental healthcare in this country. I don't think that is a secret to anybody. That is why my amendment would ensure domestic violence coalitions can partner with mental health and substance abuse providers for domestic violence programs.

By passing this amendment, we can provide survivors with the mental health support they need and deserve, especially those from underserved communities, including: racial and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, seniors, and youth.

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

Madam Speaker, the Democrats' bill strikes a current law provision that requires certain grant recipients to provide a non-Federal match for the taxpayer dollars they receive under FVPSA.

Madam Speaker, I agree with my colleagues who have indicated that fund-

ing for domestic violence is not a Federal responsibility. It is a State and local responsibility. The 10th Amendment of the Constitution said if their responsibilities were not outlined in the Constitution for the Federal Government to do, then those responsibilities were left to the States and to the people themselves.

However, I am a realist. The Federal Government stepped into this space, in a bipartisan manner, many, many years ago. So, taxpayers paying taxes at the Federal level have been supporting these programs for a long time. However, it is appropriate that there be a local match for this to show that local people have an interest in these programs and believe they should be supported.

Furthermore, Democrats are refusing to acknowledge that we are nearly \$30 trillion in debt and going up in debt quickly, going down the tubes quickly. Their radical taxing and spending spree is intended to create the largest Federal Government expansion since the New Deal. Frankly, many of them brag about this, which is unbelievable to me.

But Republicans are committed to ensuring taxpayer dollars are used efficiently and effectively. That is why the Republican substitute amendment and my amendment ensure the important non-Federal match provision under FVPSA remains in place. We need some local skin in the game.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Domestic violence diminishes us all, and we all have a role to play to prevent abuse, save lives, and protect victims, which is why I stand in strong support of my colleague and friend Congresswoman MCBATH's Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act.

This thoughtful legislation will expand funding for lifesaving services, such as emergency shelter, a crisis hotline, counseling, and legal assistance. It is focused on protecting survivors and preventing domestic violence.

The need for safe spaces is in desperate demand. This need has only increased with the pandemic. Abusers are now leveraging circumstances to exert new power and control tactics, like withholding information about COVID-19 and preventing access to medical care.

Our work must match this uniquely challenging time, and I believe this legislation does just that.

Recently, I visited Laurel House, a domestic violence nonprofit organization in my district, and I think of how this bill would support their mission.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MCBATH. This legislation will save lives.

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

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Madam Speaker. And I thank the chairman, Chairman SCOTT, for the opportunity to be heard.

Madam Speaker, I support this legislation because, on any given night or day, in 2020, around 11,000 requests for domestic violence services went unmet, and this was due to a lack of resources. We have the resources; they are just not getting to the people.

This is what we can do to make a difference in the lives of 11,000 people. I will do what I can. I support the legislation.

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

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

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 2119—FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021—REP. MCBATH, D-GA, AND 83 COSPONSORS

The Administration strongly supports House passage of H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021. Congress first enacted the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) in 1984 to provide resources to address domestic violence as a public health issue and to support life-saving services and prevention programs throughout the nation. FVPSA, last reauthorized in 2010, allocates funding to states and territories that reaches over 1,500 domestic violence shelters and services programs, as well as funding for over 240 tribes and tribal organizations, to address and prevent domestic violence and dating violence. FVPSA also provides funding for a network of state and territorial domestic violence coalitions, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and national technical assistance providers that provide training and capacity building to ensure that vital services and support are available to individuals experiencing domestic violence and their children. Additionally, FVPSA funds the DELTA program, which provides funds to design, implement, and evaluate innovative domestic violence and dating violence prevention models.

As a result of FVPSA funding, each year approximately 1.3 million survivors receive critical services such as emergency shelter, crisis counseling, safety planning, assistance in seeking an order of protection, and assistance recovering from financial abuse and addressing housing insecurity. Nonetheless, research demonstrates that the need for services continues to outpace availability and many survivors are unable to access critical services and support. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated economic insecurity, increased isolation, and compounded barriers faced by victims and survivors in seeking safety and stability, particularly for those from historically marginalized communities.

H.R. 2119 is a bipartisan bill that will authorize increased funding to strengthen existing services while expanding access to tribes and tribal coalitions, culturally-specific programs, and other underserved communities. It will also expand investments in domestic violence prevention by increasing support for existing evidence-based, community projects and by funding new initiatives to reach more communities nationwide. The

Administration urges swift passage of this legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the family violence prevention working group, a coalition of national organizations working on domestic violence issues.

SEPTEMBER 20, 2021.

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

Rep. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education & Labor, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

Rep. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, CHAIRMAN SCOTT, and REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: The undersigned organizations thank the Committee for passage of the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute (ANS) to the bipartisan Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvements Act (FVPSA), H.R. 2119, to re-authorize core support and enhance comprehensive responses to domestic violence, family violence, and dating violence. We write today to express our profound support for the bill and write to urge all Members vote yes on final passage. FVPSA provides critical support for shelters, coalitions, training and technical assistance centers, children's services, emergency response hotlines, and prevention initiatives. This bill also expands grant programs and makes many needed improvements to ensure more survivors of domestic violence, family violence and dating violence have access to support and safety.

FVPSA provides core funding to support more than 1,500 local, public, private, non-profit and faith-based organizations and programs and over 250 tribes and tribal organizations in responding to the urgent needs of over 1.3 million domestic violence victims and their children. As you know, there is still an urgent need to increase survivors' access to these vital programs as well as to address current unmet needs. Estimates show that due to a lack of capacity, nearly 200,000 requests for shelter can go unmet in a year. As demonstrated in the annual survey of the National Network to End Domestic Violence, in just one day in 2020, programs across the country were unable to meet 11,407 requests from survivors (requests for emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, counseling, legal representation, and other supportive services).

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence. Survivors are at risk in a time of heightened economic, health, familial, and emotional trauma. Direct service providers are also grappling with the unprecedented challenge of housing survivors and providing life-saving services while following distance and separation protocols. The improvements made in this bill will greatly help meet the needs of survivors in the current crisis and beyond.

The important improvements in H.R. 2119 reflect the priorities of the domestic violence field and the diverse needs of survivors, including:

Increasing the funding authorization level to address very low per-program funding levels and provide access to FVPSA funds for more programs not currently funded.

Updating provisions and definitions to ensure access to services for all survivors, bet-

ter alignment with related statutes, and reflect evolving best practices amongst service providers to provide uniform guidance to the domestic violence field.

Strengthening the capacity of Indian Tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to respond more fully to domestic violence in their communities, and authorizing funding for tribal coalitions and the currently funded Alaska Native Women's Resource Center.

Bolstering support for all survivors through a grant program that increases the capacity of culturally specific community-based organizations to expand access to safety for survivors of color, as well as provisions that promote best practices.

Providing a more robust investment in prevention by bringing evidence-informed prevention initiatives to more tribes, states, and local communities across the country.

Continuing and expanding support for national technical assistance (TA) centers and their work to develop effective policy, practice, research, and cross-system collaborations.

Updating provisions to include additional access and resources for survivors with disabilities and Deaf survivors, including a new TA center on enhancing accessible services for those survivors.

Updating provisions for the National Domestic Violence Hotline and hotline services for underrepresented populations, including American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Deaf survivors.

Creating an underserved grant program to increase access to safety for populations that face additional barriers.

We must continue to ensure that when survivors take the courageous step to reach out for support, individuals, organizations and institutions are prepared to address the risks faced by survivors and their children and improve efforts to create pathways to enhanced safety and well-being.

As you lead the efforts to pass the bill out of the House, we thank you again for your leadership on behalf of survivors, their families, and their communities around the country, and hope the bill moves swiftly through a vote by the full House of Representatives on final passage.

Sincerely,

Alaska Native Women's Resource Center (AKNWRC); Alliance of Tribal Coalitions to End Violence (ATCEV); Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence (API-GBV); Battered Women's Justice Project (BWJP); Casa de Esperanza; National Latin@ Network for Healthy Families and Communities; Futures Without Violence; Lovelace Consulting, Inc.; National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health (NCDVTMH); National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women; National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV); National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP); National Congress of American Indians (NCAI); National Domestic Violence Hotline (The Hotline); National Indigenous Women's Resource Center (NIWRC); National LGBTQ Institute on IPV; National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV); StrongHearts Native Helpline; The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV); Ujima: National Center on Violence Against Women in the Black Community; YWCA USA.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for bringing

outstanding leadership to this issue. And I thank my good friend, Congresswoman MCBATH, for her outstanding leadership on helping to reauthorize this very important legislation that really saves lives.

In my own district, we lost a heroic Sergeant Preston of the Houston Police Department for one of the most dangerous calls that police get, domestic violence. He was killed. The 11-year-old son was shot, but, thank God, he survived. What terrible, senseless violence.

We know that in this program, more than 76,000 people a day are helped. It is important to take note of the fact that intimate partnership violence is a crucial element of this legislation. To be able to reauthorize the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act is to save lives.

In addition, it is important to take note of my amendment that has been accepted. I look forward to debating it on the floor and the \$2 million extra that the State of Texas will give.

But the most important part of it is the recognition that we will save lives and help to bring families together and to unify the Nation.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 1 minute.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. As indicated, 76,000 victims of domestic violence are helped, but 11,000 are unable to get help because of the lack of funding.

It is important, as well, to note that, on average, more than one in three women and one in four men in the United States will experience rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

It is also important to relieve the regulations, the strangulations that were on this bill before. It now opens it to up provide more to individuals who are suffering.

What we want to do is to end family domestic violence, and what we want to do is to end that intimate partner violence and bring families together, protect children. I am supporting this legislation, and I believe it is long overdue.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Jackson Lee Amendment to H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, which makes a good bill even better.

I thank my colleague, Congresswoman MCBATH of Georgia, for introducing this important legislation which will improve the protection and prevention for Americans affected by family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence.

The Jackson Lee Amendment improves the bill by requiring the Comptroller of the United States to produce a report on the success of outreach efforts to minority communities.

Through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), survivors receive services such as emergency shelter, crisis counseling, safety planning, and assistance recovering from financial abuse and housing insecurity.

FVPSA is the only federal funding source dedicated to providing support to domestic violence shelters and programs.

Madam Speaker, this bill marks an historic effort to acknowledge and address the unique suffering of family violence survivors from marginalized communities.

I thank the Rules Committee for including my amendment, because this amendment is straightforward and makes this important bill even more effective than it already is.

We must recognize that not all survivors are a monolith.

Different communities and cultures have different perceptions of domestic violence and reactions to it—therefore different communities and cultures need different treatments and prevention measures to address domestic violence.

That is why I am proud to support this bill, which includes provisions that are tailored to these specific populations.

Such provisions include:

1. Providing new grants to local programs serving culturally specific or traditionally underserved communities;
2. Increasing access for survivors from racial and ethnic communities to services by creating a national grant program to build the capacity to address domestic violence; and
3. Increasing funding for Native American tribes by allocating tribal grants as a set-aside to acknowledge their sovereign authority.

These are laudable initiatives, and my amendment goes a step further to sustain this commitment by adding a requirement that the Comptroller of the United States must produce a report on the success of outreach efforts to minorities.

Specifically, my amendment requires the Comptroller General to include in the study and report described in Section 19 the results of outreach efforts conducted pursuant to section 308 to certain groups—including racial and ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities, tribal populations, and individuals who are geographically isolated—regarding increasing the availability and ease of access to services.

Simply put, receiving accurate feedback about our efforts will inform our decision-making, allowing us to adapt and improve upon our programs to reach more minority survivors.

It is these communities specifically that are in the most need of our help.

In my home state of Texas, 29 percent of domestic violence victims are Black despite making up only 12 percent of the population.

The share of domestic violence victims in Texas who are Native American is twice as much as the proportion of Natives in the general population.

Madam Speaker, no member should be complacent with these egregious statistics.

With this bill's increased commitment to prevention and treatment of family violence, we are sending a message to survivors that you are not forgotten.

For these reasons, I encourage all Members to support H.R. 2119, the "Family Violence and Prevention Services Improvement Act."

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

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

Madam Speaker, this bill contains a number of provisions that are well-

known poison pills for Republicans. Democrats can't claim this is a bipartisan bill when it takes far-left positions on multiple social issues that are unrelated to FVPSA's purposes.

This bill was rejected on a party-line basis at a committee markup. Democrats ignored the long history of bipartisan reauthorizations and included poison pills and not moving forward.

The Senate was able to leave politics at the door, and there is no reason for the House not to do the same.

Madam Speaker, the majority of Americans oppose using their hard-earned money to pay for abortions. A Marist Poll conducted earlier this year showed that as many as 58 percent oppose using tax dollars to fund abortions.

We have repeatedly seen Democrats attack the lifesaving Hyde amendment. This, along with the removal of a long-standing prohibition on using FVPSA funding to reimburse for healthcare services, would risk forcing taxpayers to fund abortions under this program.

FVPSA dollars are meant to offer hope and healing to victims of domestic violence, not bring harm to innocent lives.

Madam Speaker, victims of domestic violence deserve access to the expertise and resources necessary to aid them in their time of crisis, free from political interference. The Democrats' partisan proposal could harm the unborn and obstruct high-quality providers from offering services to domestic violence victims.

As I said before, FVPSA should not be an instrument for partisan policies, especially those that threaten religious liberties.

Committee Republicans want to continue FVPSA's history of bipartisanism, yet Democrats have upended the previously bipartisan balance between prevention services and support for victims and children at the behest of special interest groups. This is shameful.

I encourage my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 2119, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I have to respond to a comment about the budget. I would point out and remind everyone that since the 1960s, every Democratic President has ended an administration with a better deficit situation than they inherited, without exception. And every Republican administration has ended their administration with a worse deficit situation than they inherited, without exception. The last President was well on his way to fulfilling that trend before the pandemic.

The Build Back Better and the transportation plans are in the process of being paid for so they will not be adding to the deficit.

Madam Speaker, each person in this Chamber should agree that we must do more to address intimate partner violence in this country. The critical services for survivors under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

have now expired, have been expired for more than 5 years, and are in urgent need of updates.

During the pandemic, many survivors have been isolated with their abusers, while the gaps in our response to domestic violence have been exacerbated. This is not the time for Congress to stand by while our communities continue to endure the far-reaching and lifelong impacts of this public health crisis. Now is the time for Congress to take action.

As we face new challenges during the pandemic, we must ensure that survivors in our most vulnerable communities have access to the support services they need. We must prioritize effective prevention strategies that stop intimate partner violence from occurring in the first place.

Madam Speaker, each of us has the responsibility to do our part to fight against domestic violence. The bill before us is an opportunity to come together and reaffirm our commitment to supporting survivors and preventing all Americans from suffering the devastating consequences of intimate partner violence.

I want to thank all the bipartisan sponsors for their leadership and for their work to pass this urgent legislation. I urge my colleagues to support the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act.

October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and now more than ever, we must recommit ourselves to eliminating the threat of domestic violence and ensure survivors have the support they need to heal physically, mentally, and emotionally.

The bill before us today is the only federal funding source dedicated to domestic violence prevention programs, and it is critical this bill is passed to continue funding lifesaving services like emergency shelters, counseling, and crisis hotlines for survivors and their children.

FVPSA has been a key pillar in our nation's strategy to eradicate domestic violence. It has made a difference in my home state, and this bill is estimated to provide a 50 percent funding increase to \$4.5 million that will undoubtedly strengthen care for survivors across Michigan.

In addition to improving this law and increasing its resources, we must continue working together to advance comprehensive legislative solutions that protect Americans from the threat of domestic violence.

This issue is personal for me—I've seen it up close growing up. No woman, no child, no person, and no family should fear for their life because of domestic violence. That's why I am a proud co-chair of the Bipartisan Working Group to End Domestic Violence, a group we established in 2018 to unite members from both sides of the aisle to achieve a common purpose: ending domestic violence.

This is not a partisan issue—it's an American issue—and I am honored to work alongside a bipartisan coalition of members who are just as dedicated to accomplishing this task.

Our goal today, tomorrow, and each day after will be to end domestic violence and ensure survivors are given the support they deserve.

Earlier this year, the House also reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act. This bill includes vital improvements to address gaps that have been identified by survivors, and I was glad several legislative pieces of mine were included in its reauthorization.

My Zero Tolerance for Domestic Abusers Act was again included that would close loopholes that make it easy for domestic abusers to purchase weapons without passing a background check. Additionally, this bill reauthorizes the VAWA Health program at increased levels that helps train health care providers and strengthens collaborations between public health and domestic violence agencies. Finally, it includes my amendment that would update how survivors of domestic violence can obtain protection orders.

Our work is far from over. Without reauthorization of FVPSA and VAWA, programs to help survivors are losing critical funding. We must demonstrate that protecting and expanding resources for survivors are top priorities. I urge all my colleagues to support me in passing this important piece of legislation, and I call on the Senate to swiftly act to protect survivors across the nation.

I would like to thank leadership for bringing this bill to the floor and my colleagues, Reps. MCBATH, MOORE, YOUNG, and KATKO for their bipartisan work on this bill.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 2119—the Family Violence Prevention and Service Improvement Act.

This bill heavily invests in resources and programs to protect and support women like Gladys Ricart, a 39-year-old woman and former constituent of mine who was killed by her ex-boyfriend on her wedding day.

After years of physical and mental abuse, she left him to move on with her life, even as he continued to threaten and stalk her.

As she moved on, she met her soulmate, and was happy and eager to marry the man of her dreams.

What should have been one of the happiest days of her life, was instead her last. Her ex-abuser fatally shot Gladys on her wedding day. But her legacy lives on and in 2001, the Brides March was created to remember Gladys Ricart and to bring awareness to domestic violence.

Heartbreakingly, Gladys' story is not isolated or unique.

By passing the Family Violence Prevention and Service Improvement Act, we also have an opportunity to honor her memory—her and the hundreds of thousands of women who have stories just like Gladys'.

This crucial legislation would put millions of dollars towards expanding support for culturally specific domestic violence programs, investing in community-based prevention initiatives, and creating an underserved population grant program.

These resources would help to connect people to advocates and help them safely navigate life during and after leaving an abusive relationship.

And as I think of all the resources this legislation will make available, I think of Gladys and the hundreds of women who march on her behalf.

I think about the one in three woman, particularly black and trans women, who will ex-

perience intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

I think of the irreparable, lasting harm domestic violence causes families and children.

I think about all these lives that will be catastrophically changed or lost and I know that they deserved more.

As we prepare to vote, I implore everyone to think of all the good the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act will do for all survivors.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, everyone, inside Congress and out, has a duty to stop domestic violence.

Those of us in the House of Representatives can fulfill that duty today by voting to reauthorize and strengthen the Family Violence and Prevention Services program.

Sadly, Atlanta experienced what researchers at Emory University called the “co-occurring pandemics” of COVID-19 and domestic violence. The victims of both were disproportionately in marginalized communities.

A strengthened Family Violence and Prevention Services program may have prevented those acts of violence in the first place. This bill's expanded resources will support organizations like the Partnership Against Domestic Violence, and everyone else working in the Fifth District to end domestic violence.

If you are a victim of domestic violence, I want you to know you are not alone. Please call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1 800-799-SAFE or text “START” to 88788.

Thank you to my fellow Georgian LUCY MCBATH and to Chairman BOBBY SCOTT for their leadership in advancing this crucial legislation.

I urge all my colleagues to vote yes on the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act because there are not two sides to this issue. You are either opposed to domestic violence or you aren't.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-137, not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 716, shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Education and Labor or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of House Report 117-137 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 716, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 1.

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

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8, printed in part B of House Report 117-137, offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. KAHELE OF HAWAII

Page 7, strike lines 22 through 25, and insert the following:

“(9) NATIVE HAWAIIAN; NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION.—The terms ‘Native Hawaiian’ and ‘Native Hawaiian organization’ have the meanings given such terms in section 6207 of the Native Hawaiian Education Act (20 U.S.C. 7517).”

Page 34, line 21, strike “10” and insert “11”;

Page 35, line 7, strike “population; and” and insert “population;”;

Page 35, line 7, after “Native population;” insert the following:

“(iv) a Native Hawaiian resource center on domestic violence, to reduce Native Hawaiian disparities; and

Page 45, after line 11, insert the following: (F) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) NATIVE HAWAIIAN RESOURCE CENTER.—In accordance with subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall award a grant to an eligible entity for an Native Hawaiian resource center on domestic violence to reduce Native Hawaiian disparities, which shall—

“(A) offer a comprehensive array of technical assistance and training resources to Native Hawaiian organizations, specifically designed to enhance the capacity of the Native Hawaiian organizations to respond to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence;

“(B) coordinate all projects and other activities with the national resource center described in paragraph (1)(B);

“(C) coordinate all projects and other activities, with State and local governments, that involve working with the State and local governments, to enhance their capacity to understand the unique needs of Native Hawaiians;

“(D) provide comprehensive community education and prevention initiatives relating to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence in a culturally sensitive and relevant manner; and

“(E) coordinate activities with other Federal agencies, offices, and grantees that address the needs of Native Hawaiians who experience family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, including the Office for Victims of Crime and the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice.”; and

Page 49, line 16, strike “and”.

Page 50, line 7, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 50, after line 7, insert the following:

(G) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) NATIVE HAWAIIAN RESOURCE CENTER.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (b)(3), an entity shall be a Native Hawaiian organization, or a nonprofit private organization that focuses primarily on issues of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence within the Native Hawaiian community, that submits information to the Secretary demonstrating—

“(A) experience working with Native Hawaiian organizations to respond to family violence,

domestic violence, and dating violence;

“(B) experience providing Native Hawaiian organizations with assistance in developing prevention and intervention services addressing family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and safety for Native Hawaiian women;

“(C) strong support for the entity’s designation as the Native Hawaiian resource center on domestic violence from advocates working with Native Hawaiian organizations to address family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and the safety of Native Hawaiian women;

“(D) a record of demonstrated effectiveness in assisting Native Hawaiian organizations with prevention and intervention services addressing family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; and

“(E) the capacity to serve geographically diverse Native Hawaiian communities and organizations.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

Strike page 3, line 24, through page 4, line 2, and insert the following:

“(2) CHILD.—The term ‘child’ means an individual who is younger than age 18.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN OF TENNESSEE

Page 88, line 22, strike “or” at the end.

Page 89, line 2, strike “and” at the end and insert “or”.

Page 89, after line 2, insert the following:

“(iii) a community-based organization that offers legal services to help victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or family violence and that works to serve the needs of racial or ethnic minority groups, other underserved populations, youth, or children and their parents or caregivers; and”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. NEWMAN OF ILLINOIS

Page 81, line 17, insert “(including mental health providers and substance use disorder treatment providers)” after “health care providers”.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 107, line 6, strike “and” at the end.

Page 107, line 12, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 107, after line 12, add the following:

(8) information on the outreach efforts conducted pursuant to section 308 on outreach to racial and ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities, tribal populations, and individuals who are geographically isolated, to determine ways—

(A) to increase the availability of services relating to domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence for such groups; and

(B) to ensure access to such services.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. BUSH OF MISSOURI

Page 79, line 9, insert “housing and shelter services,” before “early childhood programs”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 716, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

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

Madam Speaker, there are six amendments in this en bloc.

Mr. KAHELE has offered an amendment which establishes the Native Ha-

waiian Resource Center on domestic violence.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ has offered an amendment to amend the definition of a child to include any child under 18, including emancipated minors.

Mr. COHEN has offered an amendment to clarify grant eligibility for legal aid organizations.

Ms. NEWMAN has offered an amendment to clarify that domestic violence coalitions may partner with mental health and substance abuse disorder providers.

Ms. JACKSON LEE has offered an amendment requiring the GAO study required in the underlying bill to include information on outreach to racial and ethnic minorities.

Ms. BUSH has offered an amendment to clarify that domestic violence coalitions can provide training to housing service providers.

These amendments make meaningful improvements to the bill. I urge a “yes” vote on the amendments en bloc No. 1, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, while many of the amendments offered today by my Democrat colleagues do not make the bill any worse, they fail to correct the significant flaws of the underlying bill.

Several amendments offered by Republican Members would have improved the bill, but Democrats blocked those amendments from being debated.

Two of those I would like to highlight quickly are: An amendment offered by Congresswoman MARY MILLER to ensure FVPSA dollars cannot be used for abortion services or abortion referrals and an amendment offered by Congresswoman SPARTZ to ensure taxpayers know the mission and purpose of the resource centers authorized under FVPSA.

These amendments are needed to address concerning changes the Democrats make that open the door for taxpayer funding of abortion under FVPSA and also double down on attempts to advance a radical gender ideology through FVPSA’s resource centers.

The Democrats missed an opportunity to change course, work in a bipartisan fashion, and send the Senate a bill we know could become law. But they have decided to pursue partisan policy over protecting victims.

Thankfully, this bill is not heading to the President’s desk, and I look forward to working on making further needed improvements so victims can access the help they need from those they trust.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), the chair of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, a heartbreaking statistic of the COVID-

19 pandemic has been the increase of domestic and family violence that continues to affect Americans across the country. It has alarmingly gone up. We must do all we can to keep children and families safe throughout this pandemic and at all times.

My amendment is part of the en bloc package, and it simply clarifies grant eligibility to include legal aid organizations that provide violence prevention services.

There is a direct relationship between legal intervention and a decline in domestic violence. One study found that obtaining a permanent protection order resulted in an 80 percent reduction in physical violence in the 12 months after initial client contact.

Another study found that women represented by legal counsel obtained a protection order 83 percent of the time, while those without legal counsel only received a protection order 32 percent of the time.

In the United States, 1 in 4 women and 1 in 9 men have experienced domestic violence, resulting in tens of millions of Americans experiencing domestic violence in their lifetimes.

Legal aid is a critical prevention tool to help limit the damage domestic violence causes.

I want to thank Chairman SCOTT, Legal Services Corporation, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and all of the domestic violence prevention organizations for their support of the inclusion of this amendment and the vital work that they do.

I want to thank Reisha Buster on my staff, Kevin on my staff, and all of the other members of my staff.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the overall bill.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman very much for his work, and again let me thank my colleague, Congresswoman MCBATH, a member of the Education and Labor Committee and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Madam Speaker, I rise to support my amendment, and all of the other amendments, which in particular my amendment provides an outreach that I think is extremely crucial to providing an outreach to populations that have been unnecessarily victims of domestic violence.

I do want to, again, emphasize the issue of Sergeant Preston, who died in the course of a police encounter with a domestic abuser with a gun, and to emphasize that an average of 24 people per minute are victims of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in the United States; more than 12 million women and men over

the course of a year. Nearly 3 in 10 women, or 29 percent, and 1 in 10 men, in the U.S. have experienced physical violence and/or stalking.

This reauthorization is long overdue. Just under 15 percent of women, 14.8 percent, and 12 percent of men in the U.S. have been injured as a result of intimate partner violence that included rape, physical violence, and stalking by an intimate partner. More importantly, how many of them have been killed?

In my own district, we had a circumstance of a domestic violence incident where the woman was killed in the bed, and laying next to her was her newborn infant. The stories are without comparison.

When you talk to women's shelters, the great need that they have and the funding that is going to come from this particular effort is \$2 million to the State of Texas alone. The effort that is most important is vulnerable women, women of color, and Native Americans. The Tribal dollars that are in here are crucial as well.

The Violence Against Women Act, I hope that we will see its passage in the Senate, along with the reauthorizing of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act as well, because we, too, address the question of Tribal women.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, Tribal circumstances are an enormously difficult circumstance to be engaged in. The abuse in the Tribal areas, and the utilization of vicious acts then coming out and not being prosecuted is really unseemly.

But this is going to be intervention. This is going to be saving lives.

I would just offer, as I close, a comment on who we should expand this to: the LGBTQ community, the transgender, individuals who have to deal with the remnants of a rape. That is, of course, a pregnancy that my State, the State of Texas, has now violated all human dignity with their abortion bill that not only stops women from engaging with their faith leader, their family members, and their doctor, but it also stalks women and sends people out for a bounty to get \$10,000.

So this is the kind of uplifting legislation, reauthorization after 10 years, that is going to address the question of women who are desperately in need and also protect law enforcement officers as well.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, this is also going to protect law enforcement officers as well. In tribute

and memory to Sergeant Preston, a veteran of the HPD, the idea of being able to go and help and come back with your own life and protect those who are being victimized. The less we have of that and the more intervention that we have, the more we can save lives.

So I want to claim that this particular legislation is lifesaving. I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment, which is, in essence, attempting to get more resources, more information, and support the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act.

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

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

Madam Speaker, again, these amendments included in the amendments en bloc make meaningful improvements to the bill. I urge a "yes" vote on en bloc No. 1, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, again, these amendments do not make any further harm to the programs, but they also do not cure the flaws in the bill before us today. I do not oppose this en bloc but urge my colleagues to oppose the underlying bill.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2119, the "Family Violence and Prevention Services Improvement Act," which will improve the protection and prevention for Americans affected by family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence.

I would like to thank my good friend, Congresswoman MCBATH, for championing this important legislation and shepherding it to the floor.

Through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), survivors receive services such as emergency shelter, crisis counseling, safety planning, and assistance recovering from financial abuse and housing insecurity.

The FVPSA supports life-saving services throughout the country via grants to states, tribal governments, and territories through three primary sets of activities, all of which are administered by HHS.

First, the FVPSA funds a national domestic violence hotline that receives calls for assistance related to this violence. The hotline provides crisis intervention and counseling, maintains a database of service providers, and provides referrals for victims and others affected by domestic violence.

Second, FVPSA funds efforts to prevent domestic violence through a program known as Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Allies (DELTA).

Third, FVPSA supports direct services for victims and their families. Most of this funding is awarded via grants to states, territories, and tribes.

FVPSA is the only federal funding source dedicated to providing support to domestic violence shelters and programs.

FVPSA provides base core funding to support more than 1,600 local public, private, non-profit, and faith-based organizations and programs in their response to the urgent needs of over 1.3 million domestic violence victims and their children.

In 2020, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) found that in just one day, FVPSA-funded programs helped 76,525 victims of domestic violence.

However, over 11,000 people were unable to be served due to a lack of funding.

This shortage of funding is especially severe with shelters serving rural and marginalized populations, and increased funding and culturally-specific programs are essential to addressing the needs of these communities.

FVPSA was first passed in 1984 and was most recently reauthorized in 2010. Its authorization expired in 2015.

Madam Speaker, this bill marks an historic effort to acknowledge and address the unique suffering of family violence survivors from marginalized communities.

Different communities and cultures have different perceptions of domestic violence and reactions to it—therefore different communities and cultures need different treatments and prevention measures to address domestic violence.

That is why I am proud to support this bill, which includes provisions that are tailored to these specific populations.

Such provisions include:

1. Providing new grants to local programs serving culturally specific or traditionally underserved communities;

2. Increasing access for survivors from racial and ethnic communities to services by creating a national grant program to build the capacity to address domestic violence; and

3. Increasing funding for Native American tribes by allocating tribal grants as a set-aside to acknowledge their sovereign authority.

Simply put, receiving accurate feedback about our efforts will inform our decision-making, allowing us to adapt and improve upon our programs to reach more minority survivors.

It is these communities specifically that are in the most need of our help.

In my home state of Texas, 29 percent of domestic violence victims are Black despite making up only 12 percent of the population.

The share of domestic violence victims in Texas who are Native American is twice as much as the proportion of Natives in the general population.

In addition to addressing the special needs of minority communities, there is a litany of other exciting provisions in this bill that build upon the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, such as:

1. Increasing the funding authorization level to \$253 million to address chronic underfunding that resulted in 11,000 people not receiving services in a single day.

2. Technologically updating the National Domestic Violence Hotline and improving hotline services for underrepresented populations.

3. Authorizing funding for tribal coalitions, which provide support to tribal domestic violence programs but are not currently authorized by statute to receive FVPSA funding.

4. Authorizing new grants of up to \$150,000 to each state, territorial and tribal coalition to prevent domestic violence.

A bill of this nature is incredibly important for my home state of Texas, where it is esti-

mated that 1 in 3 Texans will be a victim of domestic violence during their lifetime.

Madam Speaker, no member should be complacent with these egregious statistics.

With this bill's increased commitment to prevention and treatment of family violence, we are sending a message to survivors that you are not forgotten.

For these reasons, I encourage all Members to support H.R. 2119, the "Family Violence and Prevention Services Improvement Act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 716, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

Mr. CLYDE. 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.

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

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 716, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 2.

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

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 3 and 7, printed in part B of House Report 117-137, offered by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 22, strike lines 12 through 14.

Page 22, line 15, strike "(4), as so redesignated" and insert "(5)".

Page 23, line 8, strike "(5), as so redesignated" and insert "(6)".

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. LETLOW OF LOUISIANA

Strike the text of the committee print and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 303 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10403) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking "\$175,000,000" and inserting "\$270,000,000"; and

(2) by striking "fiscal years 2011 through 2015" each place such term appears and inserting "fiscal years 2022 through 2026".

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL ISSUE RESOURCE CENTERS.

Section 310(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10410(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall provide to the Congress not less than 120 days notice before awarding any grant for the establishment of a special issue resource center under paragraph (2)(A)(ii) after the date of the enactment of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021."

SEC. 4. GAO REVIEW OF RESOURCE CENTERS.

Section 310 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10410) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) GAO REVIEW.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the national resource centers and special issue resource centers authorized under this section and submit a report to the Congress not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021 that includes an evaluation of the effectiveness of the entities receiving a grant under this section at preventing family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, and providing successful intervention services.

"(2) ADDITIONAL MATTER.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall also include—

"(A) an evaluation of the quality of the data submissions by each entity receiving a grant under this section;

"(B) recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for improvements to the use of the resource centers; and

"(C) an evaluation of the ability of the Department of Health and Human Services to present statutorily-required data on entities receiving a grant under this section to the Congress within the congressionally-mandated timeline."

SEC. 5. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 315. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.

"Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to authorize the making of any payment under this title for abortion services or referrals for receipt of such services."

SEC. 6. ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—Section 304(c) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10404(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) REPORTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Every 2 years, the Secretary shall review and evaluate the activities conducted by grantees, subgrantees, and contractors under this title and the effectiveness of the programs administered pursuant to this title, and submit a report containing the evaluation to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate. Such report shall also include—

"(A) a summary of the documentation provided to the Secretary through performance reports submitted under sections 306(d), 310(d), 311(g), 312(e), 313(f), and 314(h);

"(B) a description of how the grantees, subgrantees, and contractors met the goals of their activities;

"(C) a description of how grantees and subgrantees awarded funds under this title use those funds so they are not duplicative of, or overlap with, other Federal, State, local, and private funds directed toward preventing family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; and

"(D) for any of the grantees that continue to receive funding, a description of the changes that were made to their activities to improve services and meet the purpose of the Act.

"(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make publicly available on the Department of Health and Human Services website, in an easily searchable format, the evaluation reports submitted to Congress under this subsection, including the summary of the documentation provided to the Secretary under sections 306(d), 310(d), 311(g), 312(e), 313(f), and 314(h)."

(b) **FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES.**—Section 306(d) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10406(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each grantee shall submit an annual performance report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the grantee and subgrantee activities that have been carried out with grant funds made available under subsection (a) or section 309, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require.”.

(c) **NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS AND TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTERS.**—Section 310(d) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10410(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary annually and in such manner as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require”.

(d) **GRANTS TO STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.**—Section 311(g) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10411(g)) is amended to read as follows:

“(g) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary annually and in such manner as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require”.

(e) **SPECIALIZED SERVICES FOR ABUSED PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN.**—Section 312(e) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10412(e)) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary annually and in such manner as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require”.

(f) **NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE GRANT.**—Section 313(f) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10413(f)) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary annually and in such manner as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe the activities that have been carried out with such grant funds, including the number of families and individuals served

and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require”.

(g) **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ENHANCEMENT AND LEADERSHIP THROUGH ALLIANCES (DELTA).**—Section 314(h) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10414(h)) is amended to read as follows:

“(h) **REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.**—Each organization entering into a cooperative agreement under this section shall submit a performance report to the Secretary at such time as shall be reasonably required by the Secretary. Such performance report shall describe activities that have been carried out with the funds made available through the agreement, including the number of families and individuals served and the types of services rendered, contain an evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities, and provide such additional information as the Secretary may reasonably require. The Secretary shall make the evaluations received under this subsection publicly available on the Department of Health and Human Services website. The reports shall also be submitted to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 716, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act provides critical services to victims of domestic violence, and faith-based organizations are some of the leading providers of these services.

Unfortunately, the Democrats' bill would change that by adding extreme provisions that stray from FVPSA's important purposes and could limit participation of the important faith-based providers.

The substitute amendment offered by Congresswoman LETLOW ensures that faith-based providers don't have to choose between their beliefs or continuing to deliver the vital service and care that help protect victims.

Congresswoman LETLOW's amendment also brings much-needed accountability to FVPSA. The law currently authorizes the Secretary to create domestic violence resource centers, but these resource centers have been used to push a radical gender ideology rather than help victims of domestic violence.

That is why the substitute amendment requires the Secretary to provide notice to Congress before creating additional resource centers. Further, it requires the Government Accountability Office to issue a report on the effectiveness of these resource centers

and provide recommendations for improvements on how they can do a better job delivering services to victims.

It has been too long since Congress has exercised effective oversight of this program, and it is time to change that. Beginning with the provisions in Congresswoman LETLOW's amendment, this law will finally have some real accountability metrics.

□ 1330

The Democrats' bill also strikes a current law provision that requires certain grant recipients to obtain funding from sources outside the Federal Government, so Federal taxpayers are not on the hook for providing all of the funding.

While Republicans are committed to ensuring taxpayer dollars are used efficiently and effectively, Democrats refuse to acknowledge that we are nearly \$30 trillion in debt. Their radical taxing-and-spending spree is intended to create the largest Federal Government expansion since the New Deal, and this bill is the latest attempt by the Democrats to create further reliance on government, pushing out private-sector involvement in these critical programs. That is why the amendment I offered ensures the important non-Federal match provision under FVPSA remains in place.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, there are two amendments in this en bloc. First, as it has been explained, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) has offered an amendment to reinstate the State match requirement, and the gentlewoman from Louisiana (Ms. LETLOW) has offered a substitute amendment, leaving out the majority of the programming improvements in H.R. 2119 and adding a problematic provision regarding abortion.

These amendments undermine the bipartisan, bicameral progress included in H.R. 2119 and neglect to make any changes or enhancements to FVPSA programs.

These amendments en bloc fail to meet the moment. There are a number of things they do:

They halt the creation of a new resource center on disability and domestic violence needed to counter the disproportionate rates of intimate partner violence among people with disabilities.

They prevent Tribal governments from getting the resources they need to combat domestic violence, which occurs at alarming rates in Tribal communities.

They strike grants that support survivors from racial and ethnic minority groups. Communities of color face disproportionate rates of domestic violence and sexual assault and often experience barriers to accessing services.

They remove the addition of new prevention grants to ensure prevention funding goes to every State, Tribe, and territory, despite the fact that currently only 10 States receive funding to do any prevention work, and this amendment maintains that status quo.

These amendments would also reinstate State matching fund requirements. Particularly during the ongoing pandemic and economic crisis, this would create significant operational challenges for service providers. For example, nonprofit organizations do not have the benefit of guaranteed funding and may struggle to meet match requirements. Ultimately, this means fewer services available for survivors.

The amendments en bloc also include a partisan attack on abortion, undermining a comprehensive reauthorization that can meaningfully improve the lives of survivors of intimate partner violence.

These amendments inject needless political controversy into this debate, undermining the hard work we have done to develop a comprehensive reauthorization. Instead of acknowledging the complexities of medical decisions for both women and their providers, abortion opponents use these bills and amendments like these as a distraction.

These amendments threaten the progress we have made on the bill, and therefore I urge a “no” vote on amendments en bloc No. 2.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Louisiana (Ms. LETLOW).

Ms. LETLOW. Madam Speaker, I appreciate Dr. Foxx’s strong leadership of the committee and on this important issue.

According to CDC estimates, at least one in three Americans has experienced sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by a partner. For decades, Congress has worked in a bipartisan fashion to dedicate resources toward preventing and healing the suffering of these victims.

But today, the bill we are considering, H.R. 2119, the Family Violence and Prevention Services Improvement Act, includes several highly concerning provisions.

First, this bill opens the door for entities to spend taxpayer dollars on abortions.

Secondly, it forces an unnecessary conversation about sexual orientation and gender identity when these issues have never been a part of this bill before and should not be a barrier between people and the services they need.

Our focus must be on supporting survivors and those who use these vital resources. That is why my substitute amendment replaces the full text of the bill before us with multiple key provisions to ensure victims of domestic violence and their dependents re-

ceive critical assistance to help them in their time of crisis.

First, my amendment reauthorizes the current Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, FVPSA, for the next 5 years, ensuring that victims of domestic violence get the lifesaving, supportive services they need.

FVPSA was enacted to save innocent lives, not put them in harm’s way. That is why my amendment also rejects a change included in the Democrats’ proposal that could lead to violence prevention dollars going to support abortion services. The amendment makes clear that Federal law should not support abortions. Upholding the sanctity of every human life is of utmost importance, and it is critical to ensure that no taxpayer dollars pay for abortions.

Next, my amendment also protects the ability of faith-based organizations to continue helping victims of domestic violence. Countless religious organizations work tirelessly to help protect victims of domestic violence, but the Democrats’ radical abortion agenda risks denying victims’ access to these providers.

Finally, my amendment brings much-needed transparency and Federal agency accountability to the programs authorized under this law. Congress should have safeguards in place to ensure that these resources are going to the people who truly need them and not being used to push a hidden agenda without the public’s knowledge.

The Republican substitute is a carefully crafted set of reforms that puts victims of family violence and the people who serve them first. Furthermore, it is a pro-life amendment strongly opposed by Planned Parenthood.

I urge my colleagues to reject the other side’s bill and instead embrace the commonsense, lifesaving provisions included in the Republican substitute amendment.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, it is critical that we reauthorize FVPSA in a bipartisan manner, free from partisan poison pills. The Democrats’ bill fails to do that, but the Republican amendments would set aside politics, ensuring FVPSA continues to offer help to victims of domestic violence.

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

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

Madam Speaker, again, the amendments included in this en bloc weaken the bill. I urge a “no” vote on en bloc No. 2. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ). Pursuant to House Resolution 716, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

Ms. FOXX. 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.

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

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 2119 is postponed.

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 1 o’clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1431

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin) at 2 o’clock and 31 minutes p.m.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2119) to amend the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to make improvements, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 117-137, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 189, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 334]

YEAS—238

Adams	Bera	Boyle, Brendan
Aguilar	Beyer	F.
Allred	Bishop (GA)	Brown
Auchincloss	Blumenauer	Brownley
Axne	Blunt Rochester	Bush
Bacon	Bonamici	Bustos
Barragán	Bourdeaux	Butterfield
Bass	Bowman	Carbajal
Beatty		Cárdenas

Carson Johnson (GA)
Carter (LA) Johnson (TX)
Cartwright Jones
Case Joyce (OH)
Casten Kahele
Castor (FL) Kaptur
Castro (TX) Katko
Chu Keating
Cicilline Kelly (IL)
Clark (MA) Khanna
Clarke (NY) Kildee
Cleaver Kilmer
Clyburn Kim (CA)
Cohen Kim (NJ)
Connolly Kind
Cooper Kirkpatrick
Correa Krishnamoorthi
Costa Kuster
Courtney LaMalfa
Craig Lamb
Crist Langevin
Crow Larsen (WA)
Cuellar Larson (CT)
Davids (KS) Lawrence
Davis, Danny K. Lawson (FL)
Davis, Rodney Lee (CA)
Dean Lee (NV)
DeFazio Leger Fernandez
DeGette Levin (CA)
DeLauro Levin (MI)
DelBene Lieu
Delgado Lofgren
Demings Lowenthal
DeSaulnier Luria
Deutch Lynch
Dingell Malinowski
Doggett Malliotakis
Doyle, Michael Maloney,
F. Carolyn B.
Escobar Maloney, Sean
Eshoo Manning
Espaillat Matsui
Evans McBeth
Fitzpatrick McCaul
Fletcher McCollum
Foster McEachin
Frankel, Lois McGovern
Gallego McNerney
Garamendi Meeks
Garbarino Meng
Garcia (IL) Mfume
Garcia (TX) Miller-Meeks
Golden Moore (WI)
Gomez Morelle
Gonzales, Tony Moulton
Gonzalez (OH) Mrvan
Gonzalez, Vicente Murphy (FL)
Gottheimer Napolitano
Green, Al (TX) Neal
Grijalva Neguse
Harder (CA) Newman
Hayes Norcross
Higgins (NY) O'Halleran
Himes Obernolte
Horsford Ocasio-Cortez
Houlahan Omar
Hoyer Owens
Huffman Pallone
Jackson Lee Panetta
Jacobs (CA) Pappas
Jayapal Pascarell
Jeffries Payne

NAYS—189

Aderholt Burgess
Allen Calvert
Armstrong Cammack
Arrington Carl
Babin Carter (GA)
Baird Carter (TX)
Balderson Cawthorn
Banks Chabot
Barr Cheney
Bentz Cline
Bergman Cloud
Bice (OK) Clyde
Biggs Cole
Billirakis Comer
Bishop (NC) Crawford
Boebert Crenshaw
Bost Curtis
Brady Davidson
Brooks DesJarlais
Buchanan Diaz-Balart
Buck Donalds
Bucshon Gosar
Budd Dunn
Burchett Ellzey

Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Latta
Latta
Latta
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk

Amodei
Kelly (PA)

Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rodgers (AL)
Rodgers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy

NOT VOTING—4

Kinzinger
Rosendale

□ 1517

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Butterfield Kirkpatrick
(Kildee) (Stanton)
Cárdenas Lawson (FL)
(Gomez) (Soto)
DeFazio (Brown) Lieu (Beyer)
DeSaulnier Luetkemeyer
(Beyer) (Long)
Doggett (Raskin) Meng (Jeffries)
Green (TN) Payne (Pallone)
(Joyce (PA)) Porter (Wexton)
Kahele (Jacobs) Rush
(CA)) (Underwood)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR.

SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 2, printed in part B of House Report 117-137, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 175, nays 250, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 335]

YEAS—175

Gonzalez (OH) Moore (AL)
Granger Moore (UT)
Graves (LA) Murphy (NC)
Bacon Graves (MO) Nehls
Griffith Newhouse
Grothman Nunes
Guest Obernolte
Guthrie Owens
Hagedorn Palazzo
Harshbarger Pence
Hern Pfluger
Herrera Beutler Posey
Higgins (LA) Reed
Hill Reschenthaler
Hinson Rice (SC)
Hollingsworth Rodgers (WA)
Hudson Rogers (AL)
Huizenga Rogers (KY)
Issa Rose
Jacobs (NY) Rouzer
Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD) Johnson (SD)
Jordan Schweikey
Joyce (OH) Scott, Austin
Joyce (PA) Simpson
Keller Smith (MO)
Kelly (MS) Smith (NE)
Kelly (PA) Smith (NJ)
Kim (CA) Smucker
Kinzinger Kinzinger
Kustoff Kustoff
LaHood Stauber
LaMalfa Steel
Lamborn Stefanik
Latta Stewart
LaTurner Tenney
Lesko Thompson (PA)
Letlow Timmons
Long Turner
Loudermilk Upton
Lucas Valadao
Luetkemeyer Van Drew
Mace Van Dyne
Malliotakis Wagner
Mann Walberg
Fitzgerald Walorski
Fitzpatrick Mast
Fleischmann McCarthy
Fortenberry McCaul
Foxy McClain
Franklin, C. McClintock
Scott McHenry
Fulcher McKinley
Gaetz Meijer
Gallagher Garbarino
Garbarino Meuser
Garcia (CA) Miller (WV)
Gibbs Miller-Meeks
Gimenez Moolenaar
Gonzales, Tony Mooney

NAYS—250

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deuth
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)

Himes	McGovern	Schiff
Horsford	McNerney	Schneider
Houlahan	Meeks	Schrader
Hoyer	Meng	Schrier
Huffman	Mfume	Scott (VA)
Jackson	Miller (IL)	Scott, David
Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)	Sessions
Jacobs (CA)	Morelle	Sewell
Jeffries	Moulton	Sherman
Johnson (GA)	Mrvan	Sherrill
Johnson (TX)	Mullin	Sires
Jones	Murphy (FL)	Slotkin
Kahele	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Kaptur	Napolitano	Soto
Katko	Neal	Spanberger
Keating	Neguse	Speier
Kelly (IL)	Newman	Stansbury
Khanna	Norcross	Stanton
Kildee	Norman	Steube
Kilmer	O'Halleran	Stevens
Klm (NJ)	Ocasio-Cortez	Strickland
Kind	Omar	Suozzi
Kirkpatrick	Pallone	Swalwell
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Takano
Kuster	Pappas	Taylor
Lamb	Pascrell	Thompson (CA)
Langevin	Payne	Thompson (MS)
Larsen (WA)	Perlmutter	Tiffany
Larson (CT)	Perry	Titus
Lawrence	Peters	Tlaib
Lawson (FL)	Phillips	Tonko
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Torres (CA)
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Torres (NY)
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Trahan
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Trone
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Underwood
Lieu	Quigley	Vargas
Lofgren	Raskin	Veasey
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Vela
Luria	Ross	Velázquez
Lynch	Roy	Wasserman
Malinowski	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
Maloney,	Ruiz	Waters
Carolyn B.	Ruppersberger	Watson Coleman
Maloney, Sean	Rush	Welch
Manning	Ryan	Wexton
Massie	Sánchez	Wild
Matsui	Sarbanes	Williams (GA)
McBath	Scanlon	Wilson (FL)
McEachin	Schakowsky	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—6

Amodei	Jayapal	Palmer
Cooper	McCollum	Rosendale

□ 1534

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

Ms. CHENEY and Mr. CURTIS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. PALMER. Madam Speaker, I was detained and missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 335.

Stated against:

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I missed rollcall 335 on October 26, 2021. Had I been present, my vote would have been “nay.”

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Butterfield	Kinzinger	Rush
(Kildee)	(Gonzalez	(Underwood)
Cárdenas	(OH))	Sires (Pallone)
(Gomez)	Kirkpatrick	Takano
DeFazio (Brown)	(Stanton)	(Cicilline)
DeSaulnier	Lawson (FL)	Thompson (PA)
(Beyer)	(Soto)	(Reschenthaler)
Doggett (Raskin)	Lieu (Beyer)	Trahan (Lynch)
Green (TN)	Luetkemeyer	Watson Coleman
(Joyce (PA))	(Long)	(Pallone)
Kahele (Jacobs	Meng (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL)
(CA))	Payne (Pallone)	(Hayes)
Kelly (PA)	Porter (Wexton)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

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

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

Ms. FOXX. 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 228, nays 200, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 336]

YEAS—228

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

Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz

Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild

Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—200

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

NOT VOTING—3

Amodei	Rosendale	Williams (TX)
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□ 1553

Ms. LETLOW changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Butterfield	Green (TN)	Kinzinger
(Kildee)	(Joyce (PA))	(Gonzalez
Cárdenas	Kahele (Jacobs	(OH))
(Gomez)	(CA))	Kirkpatrick
DeFazio (Brown)	Kelly (PA)	(Stanton)
DeSaulnier	(Keller)	Lawson (FL)
(Beyer)		(Soto)
Doggett (Raskin)		Lieu (Beyer)

Luetkemeyer	Rush	(Reschenthaler)
(Long)	(Underwood)	Trahan (Lynch)
Meng (Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)	Watson Coleman
Payne (Pallone)	Takano	(Pallone)
Porter (Wexton)	(Cicilline)	Wilson (FL)
	Thompson (PA)	(Hayes)

□ 1600

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 26, 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 October 26, 2021, at 2:24 p.m.:

Appointment:

Smithsonian American Women's History
Museum Advisory Council.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

WISHING ATLANTA BRAVES GOOD LUCK IN WORLD SERIES

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

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the tremendous achievement of the Atlanta Braves and wish them good luck in their first World Series since 1999.

The story of the 2021 Braves is one of resiliency. The team lost two of their stars—Ronald Acuna, Jr., and Mike Soroka—to injuries early this season.

Despite these setbacks, the Braves persevered and won the National League's Eastern Division title for the fourth year in a row.

The Braves have been underdogs in each of their playoff series, but thanks to big performances by players such as Eddie Rosario, whose 14 hits against the Dodgers tied the record for the most hits in a single series, tonight, they will take the field to compete in the World Series.

Many of the players on the Braves' roster honed their skills in Georgia's Seventh District, playing for the Gwinnett Stripers, the Braves' Triple-A affiliate in Lawrenceville.

The 2021 Atlanta Braves embody the never-quit spirit of the State of Georgia, and I wish them good luck as they begin the World Series tonight.

My family, staff, and people of Seventh District are cheering you on. Go Braves.

CALLING FOR CREATION OF A FORMAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE TRUE ORIGIN OF COVID-19

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

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, Dr. Fauci has forsaken his Hippocratic oath and exchanged it for the mantle of unchecked power. His policies shuttered the U.S. economy, drove our country into financial upheaval, and violated the rights of millions of Americans.

In July, he willfully lied to the U.S. Senate about his role in funding gain-of-function research in Wuhan, China.

This week, the world was shocked to discover that through an experiment under his watch, sweet beagle puppies had their heads stuffed into crates so that sand flies could slowly strip away the skin from their bones. These defenseless animals were damned to agonize in silence because their vocal cords had been surgically ripped from their throats so that their tormentors could discharge their evil actions without having to hear incessant yapping.

Madam Speaker, today I am calling for the creation of a formal commission to investigate the true origin of COVID-19, the role Fauci played in its creation, the false statements he made to Members of Congress under oath, and why the hell Americans are funding the torture of puppies in Africa.

Americans deserve the truth, and this demon doctor must never be allowed to escape justice.

STANDING UP FOR IMMIGRANTS

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise on behalf of every single TPS holder, DACA recipient, essential worker, and farmworker in this country who have pleaded for this Congress to act; not just today, Madam Speaker, but for the last 35 years.

During the pandemic, our Nation's undocumented immigrants rose to the occasion. They kept our grocery shelves stocked, packing warehouses running, and cleaning and sanitizing businesses, caring for our families—particularly our seniors, Madam Speaker—and delivering food right to our doorsteps while this country came to a standstill—to a halt.

Our praise and lip service are simply not enough. How can we build back better without delivering for those who delivered for us—literally delivered for us—during this pandemic? Building back better means providing real reform for our undocumented neighbors.

There are about 5 million undocumented immigrants who risked their lives during the worst pandemic in our history. They risked their lives each

and every day, and the countless more that kept this country afloat, like our more than 30,000 DACA recipients who stepped up for us and worked on the front lines as physicians, residents, nurses, and paramedics.

Madam Speaker, let's stand up for immigrants.

BIDEN ENERGY CRISIS

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

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, Democrats are always looking for a new way to pick your pocket. Their latest scheme, tucked away in their reconciliation bill, is a heat your home tax just in time for winter.

This tax would eliminate almost 90,000 American jobs and increase Americans' heating bills by up to \$242 per year. Pain from the heat your home tax would hit Americans who are already suffering from the Biden energy crisis.

The national average for a gallon of gasoline reached \$3.38 on Monday—the most Americans have paid since Biden was Vice President. And the heating home costs are already projected to rise as much as 54 percent on some homes and households in America.

This crisis is driven by bad policies. On Joe Biden's first day in office, he killed 11,000 American jobs by blocking the Keystone pipeline. Basically, Joe Biden's energy policy is this: You kill the Keystone pipeline and then you allow Russia a green light to build a pipeline, and then you beg OPEC to increase production, and you buy solar panels from China.

HONORING AMERICA'S IMMIGRANTS

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

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, today I rise to remind my colleagues of the contributions that immigrants have made to our country.

I want to direct your attention to the poster next to me. This is Corporal Jose Angel Garibay; he is a Dreamer who lived in my district and joined the U.S. Marine Corps. Jose Angel Garibay was the first serviceman from Orange County to be killed in action in Iraq. Jose Angel Garibay was a Dreamer who made the ultimate sacrifice for America.

Madam Speaker, if I can call your attention to a second poster. This is Gregoria, a farmworker who has risked her life during the worldwide pandemic to feed our country. Even during droughts and fire season in California, these farmworkers still went to work to make sure that our country was fed, and America was kept healthy. Gregoria has been living and working in my district for 28 years. She is a mother and breadwinner.

People like these two individuals, Gregoria and Jose Angel Garibay, have

earned the right to American citizenship. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to continue to fight for a pathway to citizenship for millions of individuals like Gregoria and Jose.

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Equal Healthcare for All Act. Federal law protects against discrimination in housing, schooling, and employment.

But equitable access to healthcare remains broadly unprotected, the consequences of which are deadly: for Black women who are more likely to die during childbirth, for Hispanic individuals who suffer from higher rates of chronic diseases, for LGBTQ individuals who postpone medical treatment for fear of discrimination.

For the first time in our Nation's history, my bill would make equitable healthcare a protected civil right. And it will be another important step towards breaking down the barriers of discrimination in our country.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Dwayne Hall, a community leader and good friend, for his efforts to conceptualize and advance this bill. The importance of those efforts cannot be understated.

BETTER MANAGEMENT FOR OUR FEDERAL FORESTS

(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, I just wanted to point out, as a result of the over 2 million acres of fire that have happened in California, the next thing that happens is when the winter comes, and the rains come—like we are having so much now—the deluge of rain caused after the forest fires because of unmanaged forests the erosion that we are seeing here.

This example here is Highway 70 running through Butte County and Plumas County. The rockslide you see here is part of the fire scar. So when we lose all that foliage, you get erosion.

What does erosion mean? Not just the highway being closed, but this washes into, in this case Feather River, on down into Lake Oroville, which is a water source for 25 million people in California.

So why is this important? Because we have to do a much better job of managing our Federal forests, our Federal lands, and we are not doing that. We are not doing it speedily enough because we have so much to catch up on, yet every year millions of acres of forest land burn. This is just one of the results here.

The lost transportation. The water quality that affects so many people is

going to be negatively affected by this lack of action. We need the Forest Service to move rapidly towards not only mitigating the fires from this year with erosion, but also manage these lands so we don't have these horrific fires.

GO ASTROS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I want everybody to know there is breaking news, and you are going to see something exciting on the floor of the House tomorrow.

First of all, Go Astros. The big orange is rolling into Atlanta. And I know the red, white, and blue is in Atlanta, called the Braves. But we are coming in because there is nothing more meteoric than the Astros.

And breaking news, we will be on the floor tomorrow with some exciting challenges. Go Astros, all the way to the World Series.

But I don't mind accepting a challenge, and tomorrow I think we will have some folks from Atlanta and Georgia and some folks from Texas and Houston on the floor tomorrow with some breaking news. Go Astros.

HELP FOR OUR RETURNING SERVICEMEN AND SERVICEWOMEN

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the topic of our Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, our servicemen and—women have sacrificed so much in their courageous fight for our exceptional Nation and our freedoms. Unfortunately, when our veterans return home from the battlefield, too often they find that their fight has just begun.

My home county in New York, Suffolk, boasts one of the highest concentrations of veterans in the country, and we pride ourselves on our rich history and commitment to serving our Nation's veterans.

The Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that approximately 20 veterans per day take their own life, oftentimes plagued with post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury.

One of those suffering was PFC Joseph Dwyer, an Iraq war veteran from

Mount Sinai, New York. As an Army combat medic, PFC Dwyer was the face of the Iraq war. In 2003, this photo next to me was taken of Joe carrying an injured Iraqi child to safety, and it went viral worldwide.

Unfortunately, when he came back home to Long Island he returned with the mental wounds of war, and after years of struggling, he lost his battle with PTSD in 2008. It is important to note that Joe didn't commit suicide. He was seeking temporary relief from his pain, and his last words were: I don't want to die.

Understanding that PFC Dwyer was just one of the local veterans struggling, I created the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Veteran Peer Support Program as a New York State senator in 2012. The Dwyer program is modeled as a peer-to-peer support program for veterans struggling with PTSD and TBI.

This model provides a safe, confidential, and educational platform where all veterans are welcome to meet with other veterans in support of each other's successful transition to post-service life and seeks to build vet-to-vet relationships that enhance positive change.

The Dwyer program also incorporates a variety of therapeutic activities, such as horse training and fishing that provide for common experiences, learning, and personal growth.

Suffolk County served as one of four test counties in New York, and since then, with the dedication and hard work of so many exceptional men and women, the program has successfully expanded to more than 25 counties across New York, saving lives and assisting tens of thousands of New York veterans battling PTSD and TBI.

The program has been so successful that the New York State budget for fiscal year 2022 included a 22 percent increase in funding for the Dwyer program. The way the program is organized, by providing grants to localities, it has allowed each county to customize its individual program to fit individual needs and resources they have available while running an efficient and effective program.

Each county only receives between \$100,000 and \$300,000 from the State, and what they manage to do with that money is incredible.

Its continued track record of success is why I introduced bipartisan legislation, H.R. 1476, the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act, to expand the Dwyer program nationally by authorizing the VA Secretary to make grants available to State and local entities, to carry out peer-to-peer mental health programs all across our Nation and help ensure that all of our Nation's veterans have access to the support they need.

This important legislation has earned the support of 14 veteran advocacy organizations, including: The American Legion, Military Veterans Advocacy, Blinded Veterans Association, Military Order of the Purple

Heart, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Catholic War Veterans, New York City Veterans Alliance, Jewish War Veterans, the Fleet Reserve Association, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, Wounded Warrior Project, AMVETS, and the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention.

It has also been cosponsored by 36 of my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, some of whom we will hear from this evening about the importance of this legislation and improving the resources and care we provide to our Nation's heroes as they make the difficult transition to civilian life.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA), who is a leader in this effort fighting for our veterans and is a cosponsor of H.R. 1476.

□ 1615

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the Private First Class Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act. I want to thank my colleague, Representative ZELDIN, for his good work and his efforts on behalf of veterans who serve our country with great honor.

Roughly 15 million adults in the United States suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, otherwise known as PTSD. The Department of Veterans Affairs indicates that between 15 and 30 percent of Vietnam veterans have had post-traumatic stress disorder in their lifetime; about 12 percent of Desert Storm veterans have had post-traumatic stress disorder; and between 11 and 20 percent of those who served in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom now also, sadly, have been subject to post-traumatic stress disorder in a given year.

These statistics are staggering, and, sadly, because of PTSD, many veterans have taken their lives. Our servicemen and -women sacrifice so much to protect our freedom, and we must do all we can to help them recover and prevent these tragic losses.

In 2013 the State of New York, under the leadership of Representative ZELDIN and others, established the Dwyer program to support veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, otherwise referred to as TBI, by connecting veterans with other veterans who suffer through similar struggles. Over the years, the program has created a safe, confidential, and educational network for thousands of veterans to support each other on their transition to post-service life; and this is so important.

The Veterans Administration has found that one key part to help our veterans is to ensure that they feel connected to their communities and know that they are not alone in their struggles that they face and that they can come back and become a contributing member to their community as they were when they left. Expanding

the Dwyer program nationwide, therefore, is crucial to save lives and help our veterans successfully transition to civilian life when they come home.

The San Joaquin Valley of California, which I am honored to represent, is home to nearly 30,000 veterans. Throughout my time in Congress, veterans and their families have been one of my top priorities. I have spent 17 years working side by side with the Veterans Administration assisting veterans with PTSD, creating a veterans' home, expanding veterans' healthcare, and providing a whole host of efforts that deal with post-traumatic stress disorder and pending claims for service-connected benefits. When we support them, we also must never forget about their families because it is both them and their families.

Next month on November 11 we are going to celebrate Veterans Day, and I can't think of a better thing that we can all do than to work on this legislation successfully and say thank you to those who have served our Nation. I am a proud cosponsor of this bipartisan legislation to provide our veterans with the support, healthcare, and treatment they have earned and, therefore, that they deserve. This nationwide expansion is long overdue.

I want to congratulate and thank my colleagues for their efforts. We can do more, and we must do more. Every veteran counts on us to do our part because they have done theirs.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman COSTA so much for his leadership and advocacy. It is so important that from coast to coast every veteran in the United States of America knows that there are people in their community who would drop everything at a moment's notice in the middle of the night to provide that love and support to get them through their difficult times. Every veteran should have access to a program like this, and I appreciate the gentleman's leadership.

Mr. COSTA. I commend the gentleman and my colleagues on this effort. It is very important, and it is the right thing to do.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, Congressman MIKE GARCIA is another cosponsor of H.R. 1476. He was a Navy fighter pilot. We are not going to hold that against him. We are still just getting close here to an Army-Navy game.

But what we find is that different generations serving in different branches and different conflicts, whether it is in peacetime or wartime, we have so many veterans who have stepped up. Congressman MIKE GARCIA sure has done his part. It is an honor to serve with him now here in the House.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARCIA), who is a cosponsor of H.R. 1476.

Mr. GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I look forward to maybe more contested Army-Navy games in the near term.

Madam Speaker, in our battle against our internal demons, there is

nothing more powerful than veterans helping other veterans. I rise today to discuss the need to support our veterans battling post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, otherwise known as TBI. Prior to coming to Congress I served in the U.S. Navy as an F/A-18 strike fighter pilot. I served from the age of 18 until the age of 36. I was honored to fly combat missions during the first 6 months of Operation Iraqi Freedom over the skies of Baghdad, Fallujah and Tikrit in 2001 in support of our soldiers and marines on the ground.

As a veteran myself, I understand that individuals serving in the military or those who have served often take pride in their ability to compartmentalize things or to compartmentalize events in their minds. This is how we cope. But during my journey I lost too many friends, and many of them to suicide, because they thought they were able to compartmentalize when in reality they needed the help.

When someone makes a decision to leave the military, they often think that by going back to the real world they will lose their experiences and that the memories that terrorize many of us will come off with the uniform. This simply could not be further from the truth. The memories are always there weighing on you mentally, physically, and emotionally. This is why it is crucial that we raise awareness for those dealing with PTSD or TBI.

The mental toughness taught in the military does not mean staying silent or not reaching out for help. Instead, I believe that receiving help and talking with a professional or a fellow veteran shows resilience. It shows you are longing to heal, Madam Speaker, so you can be a better spouse and you can be a better parent and a better friend. That is what real toughness looks like.

It is abundantly clear that there is a dire need to improve access to the critical mental health resources for our veterans battling PTSD and TBI. This is what H.R. 1476 does. And I commend Representative ZELDIN for introducing the bipartisan bill, the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act, which would establish a peer-to-peer support program for military veterans suffering from PTSD and TBI.

Private First Class Joseph P. Dwyer, an Iraq war veteran, is just one example of a life taken too soon because of PTSD acquired during his time of service. There is a bond amongst those who have served that cannot be broken, and this program will create efforts that take into account this bond and this friendship and this kinship, and it provides a way for veterans to heal alongside one another.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and encourage others to do the same. Our precious warriors deserve our support. Our precious warriors and their families need our support.

God bless all those who serve.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, the gentleman just said something that

really struck with me as he reflects on people he served with who lost their lives due to PTSD.

I have actually known more people in the military who have lost their lives due to PTSD than have lost their lives in combat. When we were deciding whether or not to create a program like this and we created a veterans' advisory panel to design the proposal, one of the members was someone named John Jennings. Right before we had our first meeting, John lost his battle due to PTSD, and we named it the John P. Jennings Veterans' Advisory Panel. But these stories for many post-9/11 veterans—and it was called something else in decades and generations past, it seems like each time there has been a conflict it has had a different name—so many veterans have been impacted actually losing more friends due to PTSD than in combat.

My colleague from New York, CHRIS JACOBS, who is a cosponsor of H.R. 1476, comes from a part of the State that I actually had just visited. They have successful Dwyer models now in his region, too. Veterans of all generations and proud veteran supporters all throughout CHRIS JACOBS' district are looking to find ways to tell the story of how the Dwyer program is working for them and in other areas looking for ways to expand it to go further. Every minute since he has been here, CHRIS JACOBS has been an outstanding leader for our veterans and our veteran community. Of course, he is cosponsoring this legislation because he doesn't waste any opportunity to do everything in his power to help fight for vets.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS).

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his service and sacrifice to our country.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support, as well, of H.R. 1476 to allocate more resources to our American heroes struggling with post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD, and traumatic brain injury.

Madam Speaker, as we become more aware of mental health, we must ensure that we make every possible effort to help those who served our Nation and are now struggling. It is estimated that 11 to 20 percent of veterans suffer from PTSD, and almost 500,000 veterans have suffered a TBI in the past 20 years.

These injuries were incurred protecting our Nation and defending our freedom across numerous wars. Certainly this conversation surrounding mental health has gained a new national spotlight in the past number of months as veterans witnessed the chaotic and reckless withdrawal from Afghanistan. My office has received numerous calls from veterans in my district who are deeply disturbed by the events we have witnessed, and many are experiencing new grief and pain.

Similarly, it was reported that the veterans crisis hotline saw a recent

surge in both texts and calls from veterans struggling with mental health around the Nation.

There is no greater honor or act of selflessness than to sign up to serve our Nation in our military. We have a moral and sworn obligation to protect those who sacrificed protecting us, and we have an obligation to ensure any veteran can access the resources they need.

I proudly cosponsored the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act as one solution to this complex problem. I would say I knew full well how well this program operated as a member of the State senate trying to carry on the great work and the creation of Congressman ZELDIN when he was in the State senate. I want to thank him for his leadership on this issue and carrying this forward to the Federal level so more areas can benefit from it.

Supporting our veterans is a bipartisan issue we can all get behind. There is no room to debate this issue, only room for action to help our American heroes.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring H.R. 1476, and I urge this body to move efficiently to provide more mental health and brain injury resources to hundreds of thousands of veterans across the Nation who desperately need it. I am grateful for this opportunity.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, Congressman JACOBS, as he mentioned, was a member of the New York State Senate, and every single year it was a budget battle to get this money in that final budget. Thanks to Chris' efforts working on both sides of the aisle in both the New York State Senate and New York State Assembly, it didn't just continue to get funded but it expanded, and it is now in his region very successfully.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for being here and for his cosponsorship.

Congressman MADISON CAWTHORN with North Carolina's 11th District is a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. He is a cosponsor of H.R. 1476. He is all in on that committee to fight for our veterans to make sure that the Department of Veterans Affairs is being run as effectively and efficiently as possible and there are a whole lot of Americans all across this country who know that as MADISON CAWTHORN has their back as a member of this committee. We are all proud of him and glad he is here in the House with us. We are honored to have him as a cosponsor.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CAWTHORN).

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I will say that I am proud to be a cosponsor on his bill. I think it is far past time that Congress start taking the mental health requirements, neces-

sities, and needs of our veterans' community more seriously. Not only does this mean just sending more money to it, it means thinking outside of the box; and I think that is exactly what the gentleman's bill does.

I will tell you, Madam Speaker, when we start thinking about the debt that our Nation owes to this Nation's veterans, we realize that the debt can never truly be repaid. But certainly we can make sure that not 23 servicemembers—veterans—are committing suicide every single day. Certainly we can make sure that the telehealth program within the VA is expanded so that people can have easy mental checkups that won't deem them as someone who is mentally unfit.

□ 1630

Certainly, this means that we can take a proactive manner in making sure that our veterans feel safe and feel as if they can come forward and speak about the mental health issues that they are facing.

So many servicemembers are dying. I believe the gentleman from New York remarked earlier that one of our members of this committee said that they actually knew more people who had committed suicide since returning home from the battlefield than had actually died on the battlefield, and that is truly heartbreaking.

When they come home to America, they should be greeted as our Nation's heroes because that is exactly what they are.

It is my honor to cosponsor this bill. It is my honor to support the mental health needs of our veteran community. And it is my honor to fight for them every single day.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman CAWTHORN, and I am not surprised that he is a cosponsor of this bill. He very eloquently stated the need to think outside the box.

People go for help, and there are some people who just always thought, Congressman RUTHERFORD, that the answer is just to provide a medication. They weren't thinking outside the box.

I remember people were showing up sick to PT. They would go to the infirmary complaining, and they were diagnosing Tylenol and codeine. You have a headache, Tylenol and codeine. You need knee surgery? Well, here is Tylenol and codeine. Whatever it was, it was just all over the base. It was the instinctive response.

I think, for a while, the Department of Veterans Affairs thought that that was the only answer.

We have a county sheriff who, in many ways, I look to him as the sheriff here in the House. He is also a cosponsor of H.R. 1476. He is someone who knows his purpose here in the House, a principled man, a fighter. His constituents are very lucky to have him in Florida's Fourth Congressional District. And he gets it.

That is why he has been all in fighting for veterans every day that he has been here.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

Mr. RUTHERFORD. I thank my good friend from New York for his kind words.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss something that affects far too many of our veterans around the country. Every year in America, thousands of young men and women, they raise their right hands and take that oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

They take this oath with the full knowledge of the risks associated with military service. They may be shipped off to a dangerous place. They may be required to have courage under fire. And like scores of American heroes who have paid the ultimate sacrifice throughout our history, they may even lay down their lives as well.

Madam Speaker, what these men and women did not sign up for is the torment that follows too many after their service is complete. In fact, for some, the toughest battle that they will face comes after they leave the military.

Over the last 2 years, Americans have weathered the COVID-19 pandemic. But I tell you, there is another pandemic raging in our veteran community. Every single day, over 20 veterans take their lives—every single day.

Since 9/11, we have lost four times as many veterans and Active Duty servicemembers to suicide than we have to combat—four times more to suicide than combat. This pandemic may not get the front-page attention in the media, but for those battling PTSD, TBI, and other forms of service-connected trauma, it is personal, and it is real.

We owe not only a debt of gratitude to those who have served but also a commitment that we are there for them throughout their lives. That is why I am proud to support the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act because I know it works.

This bipartisan legislation expands an already proven, successful peer-to-peer support program for veterans suffering from PTSD and TBI. This program, as I said, has already been proven to be effective therapy across the State of New York. It is time to bring this to veterans in every corner of the United States to save those lives.

I want to thank my good friend, Congressman LEE ZELDIN, for filing this bill, this very important bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill and continue to fight for those who have so bravely fought for us.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, here, in the Halls of Congress, you hear millions, billions, trillions get thrown around, big dollar numbers. What has been so amazing is that a county gets \$180,000, saving countless lives, seeing

families staying together, people being able to stay in their jobs, and communities are stronger.

It is so efficient, and that, I think, is one of the keys of success because there are people in our communities who want to volunteer their specialties. There is a social worker, psychologist, psychiatrist. There is someone who wants to provide food to that barbecue, a venue for a meeting. They want to give back.

There are a lot of people I come across all the time who say that their only regret in life is that they never served. They wanted to serve and didn't do it, and that is their biggest regret in life. They are finding ways to serve.

The gentleman is stepping up in a huge way, and it is something that I would be excited to see in his congressional district in Florida.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. I would, too. I will tell the gentleman, listening to him speak, it reminds me that this is not even just about those servicemembers. We talk about the 20 to 23 number that take their lives every day. But there are thousands of family members and friends who are affected by those deaths. So this is not only for our servicemembers. It is also for all of their families and friends and loved ones. I thank the gentleman for this bill.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I have seen that, too. There is a spouse out there who is seeing their loved one struggling with post-traumatic stress, and they don't know what to do to help. They are reaching out to the local veterans service office. They are reaching out to their local Dwyer program because they want to help their loved one. They want to keep their marriage together. They don't want everything to fall apart.

The specialty, the expertise here, is not just about providing that support and help to the servicemember. When one person serves in the military, just like you were a sheriff, when one person serves in law enforcement, the whole family serves. You come home with the mental wounds of war, and really, in a way, the whole family is experiencing the mental wounds of war.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. I will tell the gentleman, it is proven in New York. It is actually proven in northeast Florida. We have a peer-to-peer program that is called Fire Watch, which has been incredibly successful just recently.

That is why I was excited to see this bill because I know from Fire Watch, and I know from the results that you all have had in the great State of New York, just how important this is to saving lives.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I remember when I first got here to the House, and there was somebody with a national veterans service office who was advocating for peer-to-peer support. I asked this national commander what he had in mind, what he envisioned, what his model was for how to provide peer-to-peer support.

I wasn't trying to ask it as some type of a trick question, a gotcha question, but I realized, in his answer, he didn't really know. He knew that he was supposed to advocate for peer-to-peer support, but he didn't know exactly what that model was going to look like.

Then, over the course of these last few years, more of these national veterans service organizations have been looking at what is going on in New York. Now they come to the Halls of Congress and are testifying in front of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. They talk about peer support, and they specifically are citing the Dwyer program as that model.

I saw, at a place called the Warrior Ranch in Suffolk County, a veteran who is struggling with post-traumatic stress disorder be placed in this area with a wild horse that was just rescued. He had never interacted with horses before. Within minutes—he had some training as to how to understand what the horse is thinking, how to take charge, realizing that the horse is going to be testing you out a little bit as to who is in charge. He took charge of that situation, and he immediately developed this bond with this horse.

I was speaking to someone who barely survived his own struggle with post-traumatic stress. He is upstate New York. Through a similar program, he developed a bond with a horse, and it was so strong that the owner of this ranch would allow him to come in the middle of the night if he was having a bad night and spend some time with this horse. That was how he got through his tough time.

I mean, he is healthy. He is doing great. He is a leader in his community, with the veterans community specifically. And he credits that interaction he had with a horse.

Others, it is fly-fishing. Others, it is having access to a companion animal.

The answer is not just to medicate a person with mental health issues. You need to find other alternative ways to try to assist these men and women in need.

It is not just veterans, although here we are specifically talking about veterans with the mental wounds of war. A lot of the examples that could be provided of success with the Dwyer program can be replicated for others who are nonveterans who have mental health challenges in this country.

The Dwyer program has made a lifesaving impact in our State. I have received a few testimonials.

Danielle is an Army veteran enrolled in the Suffolk County Dwyer program. She stated:

I started the Dwyer program back in April 2020 because the internship program I was in was no longer an option during COVID-19. I was a single mother who was furloughed and attempting graduate school through virtual means, which was extremely taxing on my mental health.

The support group grew into a sisterhood of not only emotional and spiritual support but guidance and education on the resources available to us and that female veterans

must continue to fight for their needs as a special population.

I owe everything to this magnetic group for being the positive guidance I needed to continue my service, complete my educational goals, and become employed at an agency that truly cares about veterans' special needs.

In Suffolk, that program is led by Thomas Ronayne and Marcelle Leis and a number of others. They are all in. They have dedicated their lives toward making it a huge success. They certainly impacted Danielle's life.

They also impacted Robert's life. He is a Navy veteran and a Suffolk County Dwyer program participant who said:

I was struggling with both substance abuse and use and thoughts of self-harm, as well as a suicide attempt.

This program, and those involved, helped me battle all this, and I now have over 5 years sober, a family, two degrees, and a new career.

Roger is a Marine Corps veteran, a Purple Heart recipient, and a Suffolk County Dwyer program participant. He said:

You have to be mentally ready to say to yourself, I need something. I need to reach out to somebody somewhere, because even though it takes a tremendous amount of courage and dedication to join the military, it takes just as much courage and dedication to be able to express that you have an issue with your life because of your experiences through the military. I am really happy for the Dwyer program because it gives us the outlet we need, because veterans only relate to other veterans.

Judy is from Suffolk County. She said:

I am a psychiatric RN with 33 years clinical experience. During that time, I have treated veterans with PTSD and traumatic brain injury. As these issues are long term, the problem has always been providing support after hospitalization. There have been no resources in the community until Dwyer came along.

Now there is a strong helping hand to support these heroes. But it needs to be expanded to accomplish more. Without it, veterans face repeated hospitalizations, resulting in premature and unnecessary deaths.

Arthur is a Vietnam veteran from Suffolk County. He said:

As a combat vet of the Vietnam war, I can relate to the need for the Dwyer program. When I returned home from Vietnam, there were no support services that I was aware of. I went from my duty station in Vietnam to CONUS in 3 days, no adjustment.

I am not alone, as there are many Vietnam vets that are suffering even today. I believe that not adjusting to civilian life sets back an individual's progress and assimilation back into society.

□ 1645

I will give you one last testimonial, and I would like to be able to introduce my friend, BUDDY CARTER from Georgia.

Anthony is a Suffolk County Dwyer program participant. He said: I have personally seen how veterans, myself being a disabled veteran included, show up to a meeting, and they are provided with food, drinks, and a safe and secure environment to share veteran-related issues with other veterans and receive

positive, supportive feedback that significantly improves their quality of life. I am happy to support this program and be involved in any way possible.

Congressman BUDDY CARTER and I were elected in 2014. He is a friend. He is a great public servant. He has a number of specialties that bring diversity here to our Chamber. A number of times, based off of his civilian experiences in life, he has made letters, requests, and legislation all better and stronger when he has weighed in.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), who is my friend and a cosponsor of H.R. 1476.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, this afternoon, I am pleased to join many of my colleagues to discuss the crucial need to improve access to critical mental health resources for veterans battling post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD, and traumatic brain injury, TBI.

Georgia's First Congressional District, which I have the honor and privilege of representing, has a strong presence from each branch of the military, with 61,000 Active Duty servicemembers.

We are home to four major military bases: Fort Stewart, Hunter Army Airfield, Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, and Moody Air Force Base.

My district is also home to over 50,000 veterans. Approximately 19,000 of these veterans are post-9/11 veterans, 14,000 are Gulf war veterans, 15,000 are Vietnam war veterans, 1,800 are Korean war veterans, and nearly 200 are World War II veterans.

Suicide is a major issue, not just within Georgia's First District, but one across our entire Nation as well.

The Department of Veterans Affairs reports that an estimated 20 veterans a day commit suicide. Madam Speaker, that is totally unacceptable. Twenty servicemembers, 20 veterans a day committing suicide. It is a sad thought that 20 of our veterans and servicemembers are taking their own lives after returning home.

Even worse, a recent study released this past summer by the Costs of War Project found that servicemembers and veterans are four times more likely to have committed suicide than those who lost their lives in combat. This is an epidemic.

We are losing more veterans on our home front than we have fighting the global war on terrorism. It affects not only the veterans suffering from mental stress but their families, friends, and loved ones they leave behind.

The Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that 11 to 20 percent of veterans who deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom will have PTSD in a given year, compared to veterans of Desert Storm and Vietnam, who will suffer from PTSD at a rate of 12 and 30 percent, respectively.

As many as 23 percent of combat veterans who have returned home from

Iraq and Afghanistan have come back with a traumatic brain injury. The reason why these statistics are so alarming is the increased risk factors veterans with PTSD and TBI have for committing suicide.

Veterans who suffer from PTSD are four times more likely to commit suicide than those veterans without PTSD, while veterans with a TBI are twice as likely to commit suicide than those without one.

That is why I stand here today with my colleagues and pledge we work together in passing crucial legislation needed to improve access to critical mental health resources for our veterans.

One critical piece of legislation that I was proud to cosponsor is H.R. 1476, the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act, which has been offered by my friend and colleague, Representative LEE ZELDIN. This bill will expand veteran peer-to-peer support programs nationally and help veterans suffering from PTSD and TBI. It is imperative that veterans receive the care they need and to prevent this ongoing crisis.

Over 60 percent of the veterans that died by suicide in 2018 did not visit the VA in the year of their death or the previous year. Again, over 60 percent of the veterans that died by suicide in 2018 did not visit the VA in the year of their death or the previous year.

While the VA offers different types of treatment for veterans who are battling with PTSD and TBI, we need to ensure that veterans are aware of the programs available to them and remind them that they are not alone.

That is also why earlier this month I cosigned a letter led by my friend Representative DAVID JOYCE to Secretary McDonough. This letter urged the VA to develop a comprehensive plan to connect veterans of the war in Afghanistan and the global war on terrorism to essential VA benefits and services as soon as possible.

As I mentioned, Georgia's First Congressional District is home to a large military and veteran community. We have several veteran nonprofit organizations who focus on providing peer-to-peer support for veterans who suffer from PTSD.

The PFC Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support Program Act will ensure that all veterans have access to a safe and confidential peer-to-peer platform. I wholeheartedly believe this will help lower the number of veterans who commit suicide in our country each day.

One death is too many.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for organizing this today. His efforts are appreciated, they are recognized, and we thank him for that.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman BUDDY CARTER of Georgia for being here and for cosponsoring this bipartisan bill. There are a lot of people on both sides of the aisle who have signed on, on this effort.

Congressman CARTER has the expertise to understand what has been a

longtime, conventional treatment, where doctors would just be prescribing a medication. The value of thinking outside the box has just saved so many lives. To be able to bring this program to Georgia, to Florida, to California, all across our entire Nation, would be enormous.

I want to thank all my colleagues who joined me here today in sharing stories of veterans they represent or served with during their time in the military, and some of their own experiences. I look forward to continuing to work with each of them to expand and improve access to lifesaving mental health resources for our veterans suffering from PTSD and TBI.

We are less than 2 months removed from the 20th anniversary of the 9/11 terror attacks and less than 3 months since the withdrawal of Afghanistan. The tragic events that unfolded in Afghanistan were hard for Americans to watch, including many Afghanistan vets who are speaking out.

What was interesting to note, and not surprising for many, as we are having our individual conversations, especially with the Afghan vets, the calls rose to the Veterans Crisis Line, online chats with the crisis line staff were up almost 40 percent, and texts to the crisis line rose by 98 percent.

For me, my life could be separated into two parts. I am 41 years old. Half of my life was before September 11, 2001; half of my life was after September 11, 2001. But what is so amazing about those who are currently serving, so many of them, and those who are contacting our offices looking for congressional nominations to go to a service academy, all they know is life post-September 11, 2001. They either weren't born yet or they are just too young to remember.

Everyone who is here in this Chamber now, every one of us probably vividly remembers exactly where we were on September 11, 2001. For these people who are signing up right now, to think that their whole life is everything we have seen post-9/11 and they still raise their hand and answer the call. We have a duty to look out for them, in some way to try to give back, because they are willing to give it all up in defense of us.

I want to thank all 14 of the veteran service organizations who have stepped up, the national commanders who come here to the Halls of Congress to talk about the PFC Joseph P. Dwyer program.

If you go back and look at the American Legion National Commander's testimony earlier this year in front of the House and Senate VA committees, he was advocating for the Dwyer program to be expanded nationally.

It is our duty to give back, to look out for our vets and our veteran families. PFC Joseph P. Dwyer left behind a young widow, a 2-year-old daughter, a proud family, and forever they should know that this country will never forget Joseph Dwyer's service and sac-

rific. We are trying to turn it into as much of a positive as possible.

For anyone who is out there, any veteran in need, there is the Veterans Crisis Line to call and there are online chats. There are ways to reach out in your local community and nationally. Please reach out to your local Department of VA, at the very least, if you don't know of any other opportunities or resources available in your community.

There are people who live around the block from you who will drop everything in the middle of the night to help you, as I mentioned earlier. Don't give up. We have your back. We are so grateful for your service to our country. This is a great world, a great country that is worth fighting to protect and defend, and a life worth living.

Madam Speaker, I thank all of the cosponsors, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the need to improve access to critical mental health resources for veterans battling with Post-Traumatic Stress and TBI, and to pledge my continued support on these vital issues facing our countless brave and heroic men and women who have dedicated their lives to serving our nation. It is imperative that we as a country and the United States Congress continue to work with our partners in government, industry, academia, and with private citizens to provide the best possible tools needed for their mental health and well-being.

TBI is a serious and complex injury that happens on and off the battlefield. In fact, most TBIs occur during training. While many injuries appear to be psychological, many of them are physical and are caused by actual damage to the brain because of blast exposure, heavy weaponry, or just doing the day-to-day job of a service member.

I stand firmly behind my colleague, Representative LEE ZELDIN, as a partner in his efforts and a cosponsor of H.R. 1476, the PFC Joseph Dwyer Peer Support Program Act—a wonderful tool for our military that provides grants for peer-to-peer mental health support authorized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. I will continue to support efforts like this and other measures to improve the safety, research, and well-being of those who volunteer to keep our nation safe.

The timing of this cannot be more critical. We know that following the debacle in Afghanistan, we have seen a significant increase of veterans calling the suicide hotlines and, very unfortunately, we've seen an increase in suicides. Many veterans are questioning the value of their service in Afghanistan, and hurting knowing that friends and colleagues died for what General Millie has called a strategic failure. I share in that pain frankly. I encourage anyone struggling with this to reach out and get help. You are not alone. But also know, that your service was worth it. We stopped terrorism for 20 years coming out of Afghanistan and protected the homeland. We killed or captured the terrorists that masterminded 9/11. I think the decisions by President Biden were wrong in the failed withdrawal from Afghanistan, but our country will learn from its mistakes and we will rebound. We always do because we are a free country. I encourage my fellow veterans to keep the faith . . . in our God and country.

I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to work together and ensure we do all we can to serve and support our men and women in uniform by keeping their physical brain health and mental health a priority.

HONORING RICHARD TRUMKA

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I come before you with many wonderful colleagues to honor the life and legacy of Richard L. Trumka. Rich was a passionate and steadfast leader who committed himself to bettering the lives of working men and women in every nook and cranny of this country.

Like many made-in-America stories, Richard Trumka's had humble beginnings. He grew up in southwest Pennsylvania's coal country, the son and grandson of coal miners. He worked the mines himself, and he was able to go to college and then to law school. His talent and his charisma were hard to miss, which I guess helps explain how he came to lead one of our great and historic unions, the United Mine Workers of America, at a very young age.

As President of the United Mine Workers, Rich led the iconic Pittston Coal strike, a difficult but ultimately successful effort to fight off cuts to healthcare benefits of workers and their families. As a young activist, this labor struggle made a huge impression on me.

I knew Rich Trumka for over a quarter of a century, and I enjoyed working with him in numerous capacities. In 1995, I had the honor of running the field operation of his historic campaign to become secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, along with president John Sweeney and executive vice president Linda Chavez-Thompson. Their victory was historic because it represented the only insurgent takeover of the AFL-CIO leadership since the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined to create the AFL-CIO in 1955. That remains true to this day, 66 years later. Rich brought earthiness and oratory to the ticket, complementing the widely loved but more taciturn president John Sweeney from SEIU.

A mine worker from western Pennsylvania, a service worker from New York City, and a public sector champion in Linda Chavez-Thompson from Texas, they made a perfect combination and they brought big change to the labor movement in many ways.

For the next 11 years, I served as assistant director of organizing at the AFL-CIO, working closely with Rich and seeing his drive through innumerable organizing legislative and political campaigns throughout the Nation.

The picture next to me represents one such effort and one such opportunity for me to help Rich and the other officers carry out their missions.

□ 1700

In their campaign to take over the AFL-CIO, they said that they were going to get young people involved in the labor movement in unprecedented ways. And so we created something called Union Summer, and they told me without a whole lot of notice that I had to put it together and lead it.

In fact, we recruited young people from across the Nation, had over 3,500 applicants, and put 1,000 young people, which was the commitment they made—and they fulfilled it—1,000 young people on union organizing and bargaining campaigns throughout this Nation, and they were incredibly diverse. Something like two-thirds were women, and over half were people of color.

This picture comes from the launch of the Union Summer campaign, and after Union Summer was over, the officers gave me a little framed copy of this picture, and Rich Trumka's comments were classic Trumka. He said, "Levin, you did a good—no, an outstanding job on this effort. But thank God those kids of yours look like Mary." That was Rich Trumka. I still remember it.

It is no secret that Rich was elected to be president of the AFL-CIO in 2009 at a difficult moment for the labor movement. Due to a confluence of many different factors, working men and women faced a string of complex challenges. Becoming the head of the AFL-CIO was no easy task, but Rich was not one to pass up critical fights.

Instead, he was able to rely on his character and conviction and his relationships to forge a path of consensus and solidarity among the 57 unions representing 12.5 million members of the AFL-CIO.

Regardless of whether he was talking with workers on a factory floor or to the President of the United States in rooms of the White House few people ever see, even on TV, Rich was grounded in his pursuit to improve the material life of all working people and their families. The AFL-CIO was truly made better through his many contributions and his strong leadership.

Coming to Congress and working with Mr. Trumka as president of the AFL-CIO was a real highlight for me. I, and all who knew him, will miss him dearly.

I am grateful to my colleagues for being with me here tonight to pay tribute to Rich and to his remarkable life.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his hard work on the Education and Labor Committee and for his strong support for working men and women in Michigan and across the country.

I rise today in honor of Richard Trumka, the late AFL-CIO president and one of the Nation's fiercest and

most effective champions for workers and their families.

As a former coal miner and leader of the storied United Mine Workers of America, Richard Trumka deeply understood the power of the labor movement and the importance of defending workers' rights to organize. His commitment to improving the lives of workers and their families never waned and has inspired countless people from all walks of life.

To honor Mr. Trumka's legacy, I remain committed to championing legislation that supports hardworking Americans and strengthening their rights in the workplace. To that end, the House has twice passed the Protecting the Right to Organize Act.

Our Nation's labor unions are critical to rebuilding the middle class in America, but decades of antiunion attacks have eroded workers' basic rights to organize and negotiate for better wages, benefits, and working conditions.

Among other things, this legislation would ensure effective sanctions for those who violate the law by retaliating against those who exercise their legal rights; and require workers whose rights have been violated to be temporarily reinstated while their cases are pending. The bill would lift restrictions on workers' First Amendment rights to engage in boycotts and strikes; and ensure workers can win a first contract, if they vote to support a union.

It is a fitting tribute that the PRO Act will be named after him. The next most important step to honor his legacy is for the Senate to pass this historic legislation. I look forward to the day when the Richard L. Trumka Protecting the Right to Organize Act is signed into law.

But we also have an opportunity to strengthen and protect our workforce through the Build Back Better plan. Notably, the Committee on Education and Labor's section of the plan will increase enforcement of labor law and civil rights violations and set meaningful civil monetary penalties for violations of wage and hour, worker safety, and labor laws.

The plan also includes a major investment in proven workforce development programs to ensure that Americans can access the training they need to find a rewarding career and earn fair wages.

These historic provisions advance Mr. Trumka's vision: to ensure that all workers have a good job and the power to determine their wages and working conditions.

Even up to his final days, Mr. Trumka was fulfilling that mission, rallying workers across the country and demonstrating the spirit and solidarity that defined his tenure as president of the AFL-CIO.

I hope my colleagues in the House and the Senate will join me in honoring Mr. Trumka's legacy by passing both the Richard L. Trumka PRO Act and the Build Back Better Act. I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his hard work and dedication.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. SCOTT. That is really amazing, the idea that the PRO Act would be named for Rich Trumka. It is so fitting. It is really moving to me, as somebody who worked for him for so long.

I now yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Congressman LEVIN, for yielding and for organizing this tribute this evening. I also thank Congressman BOBBY SCOTT for the honor that we are looking to bestow on Rich Trumka.

Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to honor Rich Trumka. Throughout his life, he never backed down from fighting for workers. As the leader of the 12.5-million-member American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, he championed workers every day.

He followed in his father's footsteps. He worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, as his father and his grandfather before him had. He rose to become president of the United Mine Workers and later president of the AFL-CIO with one singular focus, protecting and fighting for the right to organize and to collectively bargain.

Earlier in my congressional career, in 1996, during one of his many visits to my district—and I can remember it poignantly because he sat in my kitchen along with John Wilhelm, head of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers—we were on our way to the people's graduation on the New Haven Green because we were fighting, and he was there to help fight for better contracts for the workers at Yale University.

We were told that we wouldn't have very many people that day on the Green, and I will just tell you that they were 10,000 strong, led by Rich Trumka, John Wilhelm, and other labor leaders in this country. They gathered to advocate for new contracts, and he joined that chorus to support their efforts.

Together, I had the opportunity to work with him hand in hand to defeat the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement, because it would outsource jobs overseas; it would hurt American workers here. We worked in solidarity to renegotiate the new NAFTA agreement in 2019. I was proud to be at the center of these fights with Rich and so many more. He once said to me, as we talked about working together on this, he said, "My dear, we are like two coats of paint. We are together." I will never forget that conversation.

While I always valued his counsel, it was his friendship that I came to value most. Our shared Italian-American heritage, our commitment to fighting for better working conditions were rooted from the lessons that we learned at our kitchen tables. My mother was a garment worker in the sweatshops of the city of New Haven. He was a mine worker's son and understood how difficult that life was and what it meant

for struggling families and why the unions were the way out and the way for them to get what they earned and what they deserved.

Rich Trumka's legacy stretches far and wide. I do not know where we would be without him. Rich's relentless efforts to end unfair trade practices and restore U.S. manufacturing strength made him a tireless advocate for the labor movement in the United States and around the globe, and I was honored to call him a colleague and a dear friend.

To his family, I say that my thoughts and prayers are with you. To his brothers and sisters of the AFL-CIO, I say, solidarity. And I thank Rich, my dear friend. I thank him for his endless pursuit on behalf of those struggling for justice. I thank him for his counsel and thank him for his friendship.

Now it is our turn to carry on his legacy, a legacy of championing the dignity of all workers. He has shown us the way, and his fight continues in all of us. Solidarity now and solidarity forever.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Rosa. That was really moving. I remember that 1996 day on the New Haven Green.

I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), a great ally of the working people of this country.

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Richard Trumka, a relentless champion for working people.

When I heard from labor leaders across the State of Washington following his passing, without exception they spoke about what a substantial loss his passing was.

But in the brief time that I have here to reflect on his life, I want to talk about what a gain it was to have him as a leader in our Nation: A gain for folks who, because of his work, can retire with dignity, a gain for workers who, because of his leadership, are safer and better compensated, a gain for every worker who can collectively bargain.

In fact, when I spoke to him last, we talked about how important it was to support our Federal workers throughout the region I am proud to represent, the brave public servants that protect our sailors through their work at the shipyard, that prepare our timber sales in the Federal forests, that welcome visitors to our national parks, that care for our veterans, that ensure citizens get the services that they need, and that keep us safe. We agreed that we need to do everything we can to have their backs, and throughout his life, he did.

I also admire that not only did Mr. Trumka advocate for our workplaces to work better for the American people, but he also wanted our country and our democracy to work better for working people. Advocating to protect access to the ballot box and to get big money out of politics.

As president of the AFL-CIO, he proudly represented millions of work-

ers throughout our country and hundreds of thousands of workers in Washington State: Shipbuilders and electrical workers, ironworkers, letter carriers, machinists and pipefitters, and paper workers and teachers and healthcare workers. I could go on and on and on. These workers are the heartbeat of our Nation.

In honor of his life, we should commit to continuing his legacy to ensure workers have dignity, to ensure workers have the right to organize, so that they can seek fair pay and better benefits and safer working conditions and to make our democracy work better for all Americans.

Madam Speaker, my sincere condolences to his family, to his friends, and to every worker and American who was touched by his life.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. NEWMAN).

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, it is good to see everyone here tonight. This is a very special evening, although I wish it wasn't happening. I wish we weren't saying good-bye to Rich Trumka.

I remember the first time I saw him speak. I thought about, wow, there is a lot of intensity there, a lot of intention, and, yeah, he scared me a little bit.

I was very inspired to join a picket line that day. I had been on many picket lines before that, but he delivered his comments and what he intended to do for labor in such a way that made me feel like things were actually possible, that it was possible to make change at an employer, it was possible to make change at a plant.

And so specifically I joined a plant and their picket line. I didn't know anybody. I just showed up because I thought, wow, this guy is someone that I will follow, I will follow into fire. And I did, at least long distance for a long time.

□ 1715

And I have to tell you one other thing about Rich. One of the things that is immediately obvious—and I frequently see this in friends of mine that are in the military—he is a servant leader true and true and through and through. And I think that is the best kind of leader to be.

So I learned a lot from him and all of his work, but mostly I believe he inspired the movement to be stronger and more vibrant in the last decade.

So we say good-bye to Rich with heavy hearts but thank him for his

amazing work and his ability to inspire.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), one of the co-chairs of the Labor Caucus in the House of Representatives.

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN for yielding and for organizing this special order. We are so grateful to you for making sure we take this time to stop and honor the great legacy of Rich Trumka.

I first came to Congress in 2017, and one of the first things I did was request a meeting with Rich Trumka, and he took me to breakfast. I have always been a pro-labor person through my time as mayor and county executive of Nassau County. And I talked to him, and he made it very clear that what he was looking for and what the labor movement is looking for are champions that will be with you no matter what; not with you on some issues and not on other issues, but with you 100 percent.

Everything he said to me that morning really resonated with me. And I decided from that moment on that I would make it clear that I would be a true friend of labor because of the instruction of Rich Trumka.

The country has changed so much from the time from when he served as president of the United Mine Workers Union in the 1980s. And since the 1980s, we have seen tremendous growth in wealth in America. We have seen the Dow Jones go up 1,900 percent. We have seen the GDP go up 900 percent. But workers' wages during that same period of time have gone up less than 20 percent. So we have created enormous wealth in our country, but we are not sharing it with the men and women who go to work every day.

Rich Trumka has reminded us how important it is that for this great system of capitalism to survive in our country, the best system that has ever been in human history, which has created more wealth, more innovation, has lifted more people out of poverty, for it to survive for the long-term future, we have to learn how capitalism and our economic system can share the great production of wealth with the people who go to work every day.

Because the American Dream is based upon a very simple concept: if I go to work, I will make enough money. And with that money I can buy a home; I can educate my children; I can have health insurance; and I can retire one day in security without being scared.

Rich Trumka reminded us of that every day of his life, that we need to recreate the American Dream for people in this country; that hard work will be rewarded with sufficient wealth so that you can live the American Dream.

So my condolences to the Trumka family. Thank you to my colleague for setting this up. And thank you to Rich Trumka, a good and faithful servant, who has made our country a better place. And let's honor him by making

sure we do everything we can to support the labor movement in this country.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), a true champion of workers in this country for decades in this House, the longest serving woman in the history of the House of Representatives, and my good friend.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN so very much, my Great Lakes buddy, for sponsoring this very deserved tribute this evening to Richard Trumka.

It truly is an honor to be here today in fellowship with my colleagues and those who are unyielding in their commitment to creating a better world for the hardworking men and women who build our Nation and world forward.

No one embodied that devotion more deeply than the man whose life we celebrate here today: Richard Trumka.

For nearly 50 years, President Trumka was steadfast in his dedication to advancing the dignity and worth of American and guest workers who clock into work every day to earn a living to provide for themselves and their families and do the work before them.

Each bring about their own version of the American Dream.

I knew Rich from his earliest days leading the United Mine Workers of America from 1983 to 1995 as its president, and I was blessed to call him a friend.

I well recall when the mine workers conducted a national strike against Peabody Coal in 1993 to achieve better wages and working conditions in this dangerous industry.

I always respected Rich as an ally in the battles against job-outsourcing trade agreements like NAFTA, which opened up the chutes for corporations to ship jobs overseas, unleashing a devastation of America's middle class and industrial America, the likes of which we had never seen before.

Having stood alongside him for many of these fights over the years, I witnessed firsthand how global his reach truly was.

I recall one convening in particular that he organized with workers from across the world.

There I saw how acutely he understood the need for working people to band together across national boundaries in common cause to better working conditions for all. He saw the future.

From the coal mines to Congress, workers had no fiercer advocate than when they were attacked by special interests or antiworker lawmakers.

We shall all miss him and his passion immensely.

I take heart in the knowledge that he left behind a coalition that is well prepared to take on the challenges that lie ahead.

America's unions are strong as the cause they pursue is just.

And in his memory, let us push forward on the path to building back better for the American people.

The working men and women of labor are poised and will distinguish themselves in retooling our Nation for the century ahead. And there will be many pylons that will be installed that will be done in the memory of Richard Trumka.

May God carry him high and give him deserved rest.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), Rich Trumka's great partner in the House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN for organizing this Special Order for a very special person. It is my honor to participate. I know you were a great friend and ally of President Trumka, and he would be so proud that you are leading the way for us this evening.

Richard Trumka. That name is synonymous with workers' rights. Richard Trumka, fairness for everyone. Richard Trumka, middle class with a union label on it. Richard Trumka, fighter for the people.

As we are engaged in our negotiations now, I think of Richard every day because he always said, when you get down to the end of the negotiation, that is when you have to be the strongest. Never tire. Never tire. Always save energy for that final negotiation. Because sometimes people relax and say, well, let's just get it over with, but Richard Trumka would never adopt that attitude when he was there working for the workers.

Richard Trumka was an unsurpassed titan of the labor movement. A third-generation coal miner, Richard dedicated his life for the right to organize from his work at the United Mine Workers of America to his decades-long leadership of the AFL-CIO.

In everything he did, Richard Trumka was always thinking about the workers. What can we do to give them more certainty in their lives in terms of good pay, jobs, benefits, and working conditions?

Richard Trumka was a great patriot, and he fought always to strengthen the middle class, as I said, and lift up those who aspire to it, understanding that the middle class—again, which is the backbone of our democracy—has a union label on it.

Richard carried his values into other realms of public policy, as he recognized and respected the dignity of all people, whether speaking out against Apartheid in South Africa or fighting bigotry and racism at home. His leadership transcended any single movement.

Richard's courage in speaking truth to power made a difference for millions. And it made Richard a respected ally in Congress' mission to advance the health, financial security, and well-being of working families.

After his passing, many members immediately called for the PRO Act—the cornerstone of Democrats' proworker agenda—to be renamed in his Honor.

Doing so would be a fitting way to pay tribute to this great hero for workers. We did pass the pension bill in the rescue package and now the PRO Act.

While we remain heartbroken over Richard's passing, we take comfort in knowing that Richard's leadership gives a legacy that will inspire countless people for years and generations to come.

I know I share the same impression when we heard that he died. It was like, it can't be. He is a giant. He is so strong. It can't be, but it was.

Again, the legacy that he left is something we will always build on in his memory. May it be a comfort to his wife, Barbara, their loved ones, and the 11 million men and women of the AFL-CIO that so many mourn their loss. We are praying for them at this sad time.

Richard Trumka, we love you. We miss you. May you rest in peace.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO), another person like MARCY KAPTUR and me who represents a district full of gritty, working-class factories and neighborhoods that Rich championed so fiercely.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank Congressman LEVIN for arranging this evening's special order.

Today we honor the remarkable life of Richard Trumka, a person who poured his entire heart and voice and passion into what is right for workers and what is right for union workers. Rich emboldened that mission and fought with great fierceness in order to achieve. Rich taught us that anything worth fighting for deserves our efforts beyond belief, and he poured himself passionately into his mission.

A fierce champion of the labor movement and fearless proponent of the rights of working people, Rich revolutionized collective bargaining and civil disobedience as a mechanism for meaningful change in our modern era.

I was deeply saddened and stunned to learn of Rich's sudden passing back in August.

A great friend to so many of us, myself included and my district, we worked together to build strong enforceable labor standards into the heart of the new NAFTA agreement, which gives American workers a fair shot and level playing field on the global stage.

That kind of fight was at the heart of Richard's lifelong work, using unionism as a tool to build a fairer economy, a more just economy, a more robust and competitive economy for our society.

We must honor his indelible legacy and deliver the kind of generational change for which he fought day in and day out by creating good-paying union jobs and tackling the climate crisis, racial injustice, and economic injustice that disproportionately hurts working people.

My sincerest condolences go out to the entire Trumka family and all of his loved ones.

May Richard rest in peace.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, who has been a dear friend of mine as his father was for a very long period of time. And we share in common a lot of things, but one of those things that we share in common is a great respect for Richard Trumka, a great appreciation for the leadership that Richard Trumka showed, not only in the labor movement but in our country as a citizen representing our best values.

And we share respect for the labor movement.

Richard Trumka, Madam Speaker, walked with the weight of America's workers on his shoulders, but he wore that weight lightly in one sense and with a great sense of responsibility in another sense.

□ 1730

He carried them with him always in his mind and in his soul. His life was devoted to the labor movement and to each and every worker who was part of the labor movement.

His loss, in my view, is a grievous one for our country, and he leaves behind a legacy for which we can all be grateful: the men and women in labor who have a better wage, a better place to work, and greater security because of Richard Trumka.

Thanks to Mr. Trumka, workers across the United States today have stronger representation and safer working conditions.

Madam Speaker, 12.5 million union members and countless others have looked up to him for decades as a force for our positive change, an unrivaled leader in the labor movement.

Few people epitomized the ideas of the workers' rights movement, which are also core values of the Democratic Party, in the way Mr. Trumka did. He was a fighter, but he was also a great tactician and strategist. Those, of course, are the determination and attributes that everyone who works hard ought to be able to get ahead and that working families ought to be able to access opportunities and economic security.

From the beginning of his career, first as a coal miner and then as president of the United Mine Workers of America, he was committed to forging closer ties between workers and their union representatives. He ultimately became president of the AFL-CIO because not only was he committed to do that, he did it. He accomplished it.

He made a difference for workers, for their families, and for America. He knew that union action was the greatest tool available to achieve labor reforms and to make economic security more attainable for workers and their families.

As American workers continue to face new challenges as a result of the

pandemic, it is essential that policymakers continue to work closely with organized labor and leaders like Richard Trumka.

Madam Speaker, the COVID-19 pandemic has placed so many of our workers and their families in situations dangerous to their health and also to their economic well-being. More than ever, workers need champions for their rights, their fair wages, and their fair benefits, and they are missing that champion they called President Richard Trumka.

We need to ensure that workers continue to have a strong voice in Congress, and we need to do everything we can to keep them and their families safe and able to access opportunities.

Madam Speaker, in his last major speech, Mr. Trumka told Texas AFL-CIO members that inequality is the greatest threat to democracy. He said this: "Without the right to vote and without the right to organize, there is no democracy."

I share that view with Richard Trumka. Our Democratic House majority will not waver in our work to secure both the right to organize and the right to vote. They are really two of the same principle.

We look forward to working just as closely with Liz Shuler—I might say a historic figure in her own right, like our Speaker, who spoke a little while ago—the first woman to lead the AFL-CIO. She has worked alongside Richard Trumka for years, helping him realize his goals for the organization in its fight for workers' rights in this country. Richard Trumka's vision for the future was one of dignity and justice for all working Americans.

Madam Speaker, we remain committed to that vision and will continue to honor his memory by fighting to realize his dream for all working Americans.

God bless Richard Trumka, and may God keep his family in the hollow of his hand.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 23 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN), the better half of the Levin caucus, my brother.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I thank my dear friend from Michigan and the other half of the unofficial Levin caucus.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the late Richard Trumka, a fierce fighter for the hardworking men and women of America's labor movement.

Rich Trumka dedicated his life to protecting the safety of workers, ensuring the right to organize, and upholding the principle that each and every person is to be treated with dignity and respect in the workplace.

For many years, Richard worked with Presidents and Members of Con-

gress on both sides of the aisle to advance workers' rights. Richard approached legislation with clear intent, passion, and purpose, to ensure that no worker was left behind or abandoned.

Simply put, Rich Trumka's life was a testament to the amazing power behind organizing and fighting for progress. America's workers are better off, thanks to his many years rallying for those without a voice. I know his legacy will live on in all of us who he inspired.

With Richard's legacy in mind, I am recommitted, as are many of my colleagues, to creating a better America that lifts up working people and promotes a society that treats every person with kindness, dignity, and respect.

We now have an extraordinary opportunity, right now, to honor Richard, not just in words, but in deeds, by creating good-paying union jobs as part of the Build Back Better agenda. Let's get this done for him.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I have to say that this tribute to our great friend, Rich Trumka, would not be complete truly without hearing from the representative of his home district, his home area in Nemacolin, Pennsylvania.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB), my brother.

Mr. LAMB. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Michigan.

This is the mask of the Allegheny-Fayette Labor Council, which represents the coal miners that President Trumka loved so well.

Madam Speaker, before he was the president of the AFL-CIO and an internationally known figure, he was a western Pennsylvanian. Rich Trumka was a football player, a deer hunter, a member of a great family. What I respected about him so much is that the western Pennsylvania part of Rich Trumka never went away. It always shone through.

I heard him speak one time where he said one of the problems with our opponents in politics is that they want you to think the economy is just like the weather. It is just something that happens to people, and we might be able to predict it and prepare for it, but there is nothing we can do to change it.

He knew that in parts of the country, like ours in western Pennsylvania, people had heard versions of that for so long at such high volume with so much corporate money and messaging behind it that it threatened the basic fabric of our community.

The unions built the middle class not just in America but particularly in western Pennsylvania, and that has eroded over time. The benefits and the value of the labor movement have receded in a lot of people's minds. To me, the most western Pennsylvania thing about President Trumka was that he never gave up on it because he knew that our people never really accepted

the result of the recession of the labor movement, the inequality and injustice that has grown, the way so many of our towns have been hollowed out, and the way people looked to the future now sometimes with cynicism instead of optimism and hope.

Madam Speaker, to me, what he represented was that he really lived out the kind of abstract idea we have that the interests and the struggle of a coal miner can be the same as the interest and struggle as someone who works in home healthcare or someone who survived a nursing home during the pandemic working for less than \$15 an hour.

We have a lot of those in western Pennsylvania now. Healthcare is one of our biggest economic drivers, and those people are not paid well for the risks that they take and the hard, back-breaking work that they do.

Coal miners know something about that. I think that the best way we can honor President Trumka is to set aside some of the many differences that we have, even within the Democratic family and the labor family, and refocus ourselves on the core economic issues that tie together all the working- and middle-class people in this country that, themselves, represent such a powerful force that they really can't be stopped when people unite with each other.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. LEVIN for pulling this together, and may God protect Richard Trumka.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative LAMB.

Madam Speaker, it is really fitting that we are honoring Rich Trumka during what has come to be called Striketober. This month has seen more workers in motion in more industries across more regions than at any time in modern history.

We have people in the healthcare industry, nurses, on strike.

We have miners in Alabama, members of Rich Trumka's home union, the United Mine Workers of America, toughing it out for a better life in their workplace.

We have agricultural and industrial workers.

We have workers like those at John Deere represented by the UAW striking for better conditions.

We had stage and production workers, members of IATSE, go right up to a strike deadline to demand a better and fairer contract.

We have food production workers, like those from Kellogg's, a company based in my home State of Michigan.

Rich Trumka knew that workers never want to go on strike, but the right to withhold your labor is a sacred right that every worker should possess, and it should be protected by law.

When he had to lead a strike, he showed that he was up to it in order to get fairness for workers he represented and workers all over this country.

Madam Speaker, I want to also mention—and Leader HOYER mentioned

this—that Rich's passing was so unexpected. A number of people have mentioned this. It was shocking to us because he seemed like such a strong, strong figure. It is hard to imagine him passing from the scene.

But I do have to commend the executive council of the AFL-CIO, the officers of the AFL-CIO, for carrying on. That is what we do in the labor movement. We carry on the struggle for justice, for the workers of this country, and in particular, Liz Shuler, who was chosen by the executive council to step up and become president for the remainder of Rich's term.

I have known Liz since she was an assistant to the president at IBEW back when Ed Hill was president there. She was a really important ally when I was on the AFL-CIO staff, and she was IBEW staff in those days, then her election as secretary-treasurer, her years of working with Rich Trumka. I didn't know what to do when he passed, on the morning that he passed, so I called Liz. She was heartbroken. Yet, she just immediately stood up and said we will not miss a beat. We will fight on for the workers of this country.

I know she will do a tremendous job in leading. She is a historic figure, as STENY HOYER said, the first woman to lead the national labor union movement in this country.

In terms of Rich, himself, and his passing and how we should take it, I want to quote the words of one of my favorite union songs called "I Dreamed I Saw Joe Hill Last Night," a song about a union leader who was murdered unjustly by the copper bosses. The premise of the song is Joe Hill appears to someone in a dream, and these lyrics say:

Joe Hill ain't dead, he says to me,
Joe Hill ain't never died.

And now I add working women.

Where working men are out on strike,
Joe Hill is at their side.
Joe Hill is at their side.
From San Diego up to Maine,
In every mine and mill,
Where workers strike and organize,
It's there you'll find Joe Hill.
It's there you'll find Joe Hill.

And Rich Trumka will be there with us in every labor struggle. His spirit, his militancy, his insistence on justice for working people will always be with us.

Madam Speaker, I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman LEVIN for the courtesy of yielding to me and for organizing this recognition for Richard Trumka.

As has been documented here on the floor this evening, he was truly a giant in terms of organized labor, for social justice, his passion, his energy. But I wanted to just note one item that I thought was really remarkable.

As I became chair of the Trade Subcommittee on Ways and Means, Mr. Trumka arranged for me to have lunch

with him and a half dozen different leaders, with six international union presidents talking about the need to be able to have a worker-centered trade policy.

□ 1745

It was a remarkable exchange of ideas and opinions and commitments to work together. And we took a NAFTA agreement that could not pass on the floor of the House and worked together to be able to have a process that was worthy of support. There was nobody who was more essential to that than Richard Trumka, who was tireless in his efforts to make sure that that legislation moving forward would respect workers' rights, that we would deal with enforcement of labor agreements. They should be worth the paper they were printed on.

I'll go to my grave convinced that if we had had that opportunity earlier with the Obama administration, we wouldn't have had some of those concerns, we could have resolved issues of investor-state and worker rights.

Rich Trumka was tireless in terms of his determination. He was a tough negotiator. He was fair. He was honest. As I say, reaching out even to a new subcommittee chair. He took the time, brought people together so that we could fashion an area of common cause going forward.

It struck me, as the measure of the man, with all the things that were on his plate, that he would take the time to deal with these important details and be able to expose it to other labor leaders. It is the measure of his leadership, the legacy that he leaves, and we are all fortunate that we have had an opportunity to work with him over the years. He will be missed but his legacy will linger on.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER), another great colleague who knew Richard Trumka.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Richard Trumka, one of the most dedicated champions of labor and working families in our Nation's history. Like so many others—I don't have a photo like Andy has—but I will tell you, my moments in time where I got to speak to and visit with a legend were ones that are seared in my memory because he just brought out the best in everyone around him. The lives he impacted and the people he moved will never be forgotten.

We all know that he started his career as a union man in the mines in Pennsylvania, like his father and grandfather before him, working his way through college and law school as a miner.

After law school, instead of leaving the world he knew behind, Rich decided to use his skills to fight on behalf of it and dedicated the rest of his career to the labor movement, to the hard-working men and women of labor,

eventually becoming the president of the largest labor union in the United States of America.

He had an unrivaled sense of grit and determination that was paired with a deeply-held belief in the dignity of all work, and the rights of all workers. It was this combination that led him to spend his whole life fighting to ensure that every American worker has access to the wages, safety, healthcare, and finances that they deserve.

Rich spent every day pushing to ensure that the American worker could build a good and honorable middle class life through their own hard work. You could feel it when you spent time with him. He was just somebody who cared deeply about the people around him, and then making sure everyone's best days were ahead of them.

He was innovative and forward-thinking, constantly working to build an AFL-CIO for the 21st century. In fact, I argue that the AFL-CIO and the modern labor movement are what they are because of Mr. Trumka. The hard-working women and men of labor are better off, and our country is better off because of the legacy that he leaves behind.

He, in many ways, is irreplaceable and will be deeply missed by so many men and women across our country for so many years to come. We will never forget him. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering a great leader, Richard Trumka.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I want to end, in the spirit of Rich Trumka, by thanking my legislative assistant, Meseret Araya, for doing an amazing job of organizing this Special Order and thanking all the staff who work the floor of the House of Representatives for doing such an amazing job of keeping this place running.

Madam Speaker, I want to say to Barbara and the whole Trumka family that we are so grateful to you for sharing this person with us, with the mine workers union and with all the unions of the AFL-CIO, and with all the workers of America and of this world.

Rich, we love you. You will be in our hearts forever. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, we lost a steadfast leader for hard-working families and people across the country in Richard Trumka.

A union worker himself, serving as the President of the United Mine Workers of America before becoming the President of AFL-CIO, he was a giant among labor leaders and advocates and never once backed down from fighting for workers' rights and speaking truth to power.

A steadfast champion for income equality, stronger benefits, and robust protections on the job, he knew that fighting for workers not only uplifts working families but drives our economy forward.

His commitment to a fair and just society that is built upon the foundation of a strong middle class and provides for each subsequent generation of workers remains unparalleled.

His passing is a profound loss for this movement, but his life and his determination serve as a role model for all of us to continue his critical work and remain dedicated to empowering and supporting workers and their families across the United States.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, today, we honor the life of a fearless labor leader, Richard Trumka. With his recent passing, the working people of America lost an outspoken, powerful voice.

Mr. Trumka dedicated his life and career to serving American workers. From his early days as a staff attorney for the United Mine Workers of America and throughout his tenure as President of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, he was a consistent champion for social and economic justice, fair wages, and safe working conditions—and our nation is better for it.

During my time in Congress, I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Trumka on several occasions to discuss the challenges facing American families and union workers, and to explore the ways in which we could lift up all people. He was a fierce advocate for policies that had the power to produce real, meaningful results that would improve countless lives.

Now more than ever, as our country and our economy grapple with the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, we will miss Mr. Trumka's presence in the fight to fully recover from the economic downturn and difficulties we've experienced, but we will never stop the work he started. The way to honor his memory is by empowering workers and the unions that represent them.

I offer my sincerest condolences to the family, friends, colleagues, and loved ones of Mr. Trumka during this time.

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker, Mr. Richard Trumka blessed our nation with leadership, courage, and dignity, fighting for working men and women throughout his life. Born into a coal mining family in Nemacolin, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, Richard never forgot his working-class roots.

At the age of 19, Richard followed the footsteps of his father and grandfather—straight into the mine shafts, alternating several months below ground and several months in school. He graduated from Pennsylvania State and received a law degree from Villanova. Then for 13 years, he led the United Mine Workers of America as its elected president before bringing his staunch advocacy to the AFL-CIO, first as its secretary-treasurer, then as its president.

Many will remember Richard as a leader who opened the door of opportunity for millions of Americans. I, too, will remember Richard in the same vein. Today, Hawaii's working men and women share more of the nation's wealth because of Richard's leadership at the AFL-CIO.

I will also remember Richard for his fight for social and racial justice when in the early 1980s, he took a strong stand in solidarity with Black mineworkers in South Africa. Richard chaired the U.S. Boycott Committee, mobilized the support of other unions, and rallied opposition to apartheid. He urged the AFL-CIO to support the boycott against the Royal Dutch Shell, who, as he explained, was a critical multinational corporation propping up the South African government.

At a 1988 rally in Chicago, Richard stated that "true labor solidarity cannot be limited by national boundaries or the color of a person's skin. My opposition to apartheid comes not only from my personal beliefs and values, but is also deeply rooted in the history of my union."

Richard was a true traditional union leader who fought for economic, social, and racial justice for all. Richard stood for true solidarity. Looking upon us from above, Richard just might be saying, "Don't mourn, Organize!" Aloha oe, Richard. Mahalo for devoting your life to uplifting the lives of all Americans and working people throughout the world.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, today I pay tribute to my late friend, Rich Trumka.

Rich was a labor giant who dedicated his life to fighting for workers and giving them a voice.

His death was a huge and sudden loss for all of us, especially the working people of this country—even those who never knew him.

Rich was a friend to all, and many of us were lucky enough to know him personally.

I first met Rich at an AFL meeting in Cherry Hill, NJ, when I was a labor leader in South Jersey, and he was raising money for coalminers on strike back in the 80s.

From there, I was lucky to work with Rich for three decades, from his time with the Mineworkers to his leadership at AFL-CIO.

Rich improved the lives of workers by leading winning battles across the nation to secure better benefits, higher wages, and safer working conditions.

His memory will live on as he has set the stage for workers to lead the way in the economic recovery.

Specifically, Rich was a big proponent of the PRO Act, and now we will work to honor his legacy and ensure this critical piece of legislation becomes law. Because of Rich Trumka, the labor movement will forever be changed for the better.

We will continue to push forward and follow the path he paved for so many.

His steadfast leadership and powerful voice will be missed by all who had the honor to work with him.

My condolences go to his family, loved ones, and all who knew him.

VACCINATION MANDATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues' tribute to Mr. Trumka. Whether or not we always agree with every issue, it is always great to see a life that is being honored here on the floor of the House of Representatives. I appreciate that.

I appreciate his sentiments about staff and the hard work the staff carries out each and every day here on the floor of the House of Representatives, as well as in each of our offices. I join my colleague in each of those things.

Madam Speaker, I would note that in the context of supporting workers, supporting the people across this country who are indeed engaging right now in many respects in saying no and striking and deciding that they are not

going to participate, I would say a lot of that has to do, unfortunately, with the mandates that have been pressed on workers by the efforts of the President of the United States, President Biden, and an illegal and unconstitutional requirement that employers vaccinate their workers, or those workers might be forced to lose their job.

This has very real consequences. We have seen thousands of workers across this country protesting. Police members walking out. Firefighters walking out. Teachers walking out. People in industries and airlines and places across the country walking out. Nurses. Nurses, who were serving this country on the front lines during the pandemic last year when we didn't know all that was going on, and now they are being forced to decide to quit because of an unconscionable, illegal, unnecessary, unconstitutional mandate by the President of the United States. The government is forcing its citizens to make these tough choices.

Madam Speaker, I have a dear friend who lives in Alabama, and she said to me: I had a long talk with a doctor, and he is not anti-vax by any stretch, he has had this vaccine. He is concerned. I am concerned. This is from my friend: I have been a decade-plus living with multiple sclerosis, and I am not in any way anxious to provoke an immune response by getting the vaccination.

But now she is being forced to decide whether or not she can continue to teach. She just wants to teach. And now the university for which she works is saying she must get vaccinated or you are going to lose your job. Now, you say, well, just go seek an accommodation.

Listen to what the geniuses at the university at which she works sent out as their accommodation. To be eligible for possible exception, you must first establish that your refusal to be vaccinated is based upon a sincere belief that it is religious in nature. A refusal to be vaccinated does not qualify for an exception if it is based upon personal preference, concerns about the possible effects of the vaccine—I want to pause for a second—concerns about the possible effects of the vaccine does not qualify for an exception.

Yet, my friend, may now seek a religious exception because she has religious concerns about it. But she also has very real concerns as an MS survivor, someone dealing and living with MS. She is having to make a call about what is in her best interest. She is a mother of three children. Two of her children have had issues and reactions, arguably, attached to different vaccinations in the past.

And never before in the history of the United States of America has the Federal Government gone out and issued an edict from Washington demanding that the American people get vaccinated. Think about that. Never before in our history. It hasn't happened. Yes, it can happen in our military, al-

though we should be careful about it. Nobody should get dishonorably discharged. Nobody should get discharged.

It has happened at places where the Federal Government has a direct impact on the employment of an individual. But all of these decisions have been left to local and State governments, local schools, local hospitals.

But no, no, President Biden in his infinite wisdom, such as that may be, has suggested now by mandate that everybody get vaccinated and every business must vaccinate their employees.

The fact of the matter is, we are now almost 600 days in to the 15 days to slow the spread. The government lying to its citizens, continuing to move the goalpost of normalcy, moving it further away.

Now the President wants a 97 percent vaccination rate, which he completely made up and pulled out of thin air, which is pretty much the entire definition of his entire incompetent, absurd Presidency.

The government of this country derives its just powers from the governed. The government of this country derives its power from the consent of the governed. And, thankfully, brave Americans across this country are standing up every day and telling this President to pound sand. They happen to be using a different colloquialism.

Southwest Airlines pilots spoke out and they just scrapped the plan to put unvaccinated employees out of work.

In-N-Out Burger. "We refuse to become the vaccination police for any government." God bless them. Go get an In-and-Out burger.

General Electric employees of Greenville, South Carolina, walk out over a vaccination mandate.

A New York hospital stopped delivering babies as workers quit over a vaccine mandate.

Washington State employees quit, 1,900 of them fired over a vaccine mandate.

A trooper tells Governor Inslee in Washington to kiss my—fill in the blank—in the final sign-off before a vaccine mandate.

Seattle first responders.

Parents in California protest student vaccine mandates.

Vaccine opponents protest outside Stormont Vail following hospital's shot requirement.

A Wyoming teenager was arrested after refusing to wear a mask on school grounds, family says.

Well, God bless these individuals across this country who are telling this President to pound sand, and telling any Governor, or any member of the government in their State or local community exercising tyranny over their freedom as Americans to make the choices that they think are correct in their lives to pound sand.

But why are we in this position, Madam Speaker?

As I sit here, with rapt attention from all of the Members of Congress who are in here having a robust debate

about the future of our country, as opposed to being out, say, having steak dinners with whoever the heck they are having dinners with in this town, and I ask: Why are we in this position? Why are we here?

Last week we discovered with very clear terms that Dr. Fauci misled Americans during questioning from RAND PAUL in two different Health Committee hearings.

Dr. Fauci said on May 11, 2021: "With all due respect, you are entirely and completely incorrect," speaking to Dr. PAUL. "The NIH has not ever and does not now fund gain-of-function research in the Wuhan Institute of Virology."

Later, "However, I will repeat again, the NIH and NIAID categorically has not funded gain-of-function research to be conducted in the Wuhan Institute of Virology."

In a July 11, 2021 hearing, Fauci said: "Senator PAUL, I have never lied before the Congress, and I do not retract that statement. This paper"—that you are referring to—"was judged by qualified staff up and down the chain as not being gain-of-function."

□ 1800

But what do we now know?

We know that NIH did, in fact, fund gain of function research at the Wuhan lab. EcoHealth Alliance "manipulated a coronavirus to generate up to 10,000 times the viral load, violating provisions of its National Institutes of Health contract that forbade unregulated research that could make a disease significantly more dangerous or transmissible."

That quote was in the rightwing conspiracy media paper Roll Call.

My Republican colleagues on the Oversight and Reform Committee received a letter from NIH that confirmed that EcoHealth Alliance, which received money from NIAID, violated the terms of their NIH grant because they made the virus more deadly to humanized mice.

In a September letter to me, Dr. Fauci said that because the research at Wuhan was not anticipated to be gain of function, it was approved.

But why then did the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency, known in this town as DARPA, reject similar research due to gain of function concerns?

The NIH had a definition of gain of function on its web page which was available as recently as October 19, just a couple of days ago, it has now been changed entirely.

Why would it be changed?

Why would the NIH change their gain of function web pages this week?

Could it be that Dr. Fauci was caught last week in his exchange by Dr. RAND PAUL, my friend, the Senator?

Now they don't even say gain-of-function research on the website. They took it off. It now says EPPP research. Now it says instead of—the term gain-of-function research describes a type of research that modifies the biological

agent so that it confers a new or enhanced activity to that agent.

It now says, on limited occasions, when justified by compelling public health need and conducted in very high biosecurity laboratories, NIH has supported certain research that may be reasonably anticipated to create transfer or use—Come on.

Madam Speaker, do you want to know why the American people don't believe their government?

They shouldn't. They shouldn't, Madam Speaker. They shouldn't believe the lies that are coming out of our national health leaders that are endangering the American people as Dr. Fauci's lies have been doing for the better part of 18 months.

Why trust an NIH that is by definition not being truthful?

Even if Dr. Fauci wants to hide behind the technicalities of the definitions of gain of function, why couldn't he with an ounce of humility—and even an ounce of humility—go before the Senate committee and say: Do you know what, Senator PAUL? I am troubled by how much funding has been going into these research efforts at the Wuhan Institute. Do you know what, Dr. PAUL? I have got concerns because I didn't know for sure what EcoHealth Alliance was doing.

But here is the problem with that. An NIH spokesperson told Vanity Fair that Dr. Fauci was "entirely truthful" in his statements to Congress.

Oh, thank you, NIH spokesperson.

And that he did not have the progress report that detailed the controversial research at the time he testified in July. Okay, pause.

At this point I would at least expect the good Dr. Fauci to have the humility to say: Hey, this is troubling. I don't know that our research led to COVID-19, but I know that we have been funding now, I know now we have been funding research that is in the ZIP Code of gain of function.

DARPA wouldn't even do it. The arrogance of this guy is that he is never going to admit that. He doesn't want to admit that he is wrong. He doesn't want to admit that NIH is neck-deep in this stuff because it is just straight up arrogance. That is why the American people have had it and they don't believe him. They don't believe NIH.

But it goes on further. EcoHealth Alliance appeared to contradict that claim. It said in a statement: "These data were reported as soon as we were made aware, in our year 4 report in April 2018."

Now, let me be clear, as a former Federal prosecutor, I don't know the facts. I don't know if EcoHealth presented that data in 2018. We will look into it. That is my job here. But I can promise you one thing, Madam Speaker, my Democratic colleagues on the other side of the aisle aren't going to look into it because they don't care because this has never been about health. This has never been about truth. This has always been about power.

Well, rather than just focusing on the NIH, why don't we take a minute to focus on the CDC, another one of these august national health organizations to which we are supposed to bow down and say, please tell me what I must do for my own health and the well-being of my family?

After facing backlash for saying the Federal Government was looking into a vaccine mandate, Centers for Disease Control Director Walensky took to Twitter to say that there would be no Federal vaccine mandate on July 30, 2021. I guess President Biden didn't get the memo? Oh. It is not a Federal vaccine mandate. I am just saying businesses or you are a contractor with the Federal Government, then you must do it if you have over 100 employees.

Well, tell all that to my friends and the people around this country who are right now facing the decision of giving up their livelihood and not having a paycheck because they want to make the best decision for themselves or their families.

My friend with MS who doesn't want to get a jab and wants to teach is being told she cannot because President Biden and the Federal Government is holding Federal contracts over the head of a State university which is too gutless and cowardly to tell the Federal Government to pound sand. That State—a southern State—should be absolutely ashamed of itself. That State should be telling the Federal Government to go straight to you know where.

The CDC takes an absurd all-or-nothing approach to the vaccine. For example, if a teenager recovers from a COVID-19 infection and is immune and this teenager receives one vaccine causing hospitalization for myocarditis, the Centers for Disease Control suggests getting a second dose of the vaccine once the heart has recovered.

Do you know what, Madam Speaker?

The CDC director can go straight to hell. If that is my son or daughter, no way. No way.

The CDC should be ashamed of itself for doing this, absolutely ashamed of itself. Go talk to the parents of those who have died. Go talk to the families of the moms who aren't here.

I am not sitting here suggesting that I know in my infinite wisdom what is best for every American in terms of getting a shot. I don't know. I am not a doctor. But what I am is a Congressman, and a Representative who swore an oath to the Constitution of the United States that I would stand up to secure the blessings of liberty so that every American can make the decision for himself or herself as to whether or not they take any medicine.

Again, never in the history of the United States have we had a Federal mandate from a President who doesn't, frankly, know east from west come down here and tell us that we have got to take a shot.

The CDC refuses to talk about natural immunity.

Why?

Why will the CDC not talk about natural immunity?

In fact, they point to an inconclusive study that prompted the director to say: "If you have had COVID-19 before, please still get vaccinated."

There are at least 89 studies that affirm natural immunity is effective and long-lasting from a prior infection, yet our public health experts are uninterested. I have to go to studies in Israel. I have to go look at studies in the United Kingdom in order to get facts about natural immunity.

Now, why would that be?

Surely it is not because anybody is self-interested or financially interested in how much these pharmaceutical companies are making throwing vaccines at every American.

A U.K. office for national statistics report published Monday found those who catch the delta variant are around 71 percent less likely to test positive again, 4 points higher than double vaccinated individuals.

I am not saying you want to go catch the virus, Madam Speaker, but if you have had the virus, then you may not want to get the vaccine. And yet our scientists, scientists whom we now know to be less than truthful, refuse to acknowledge the benefits of natural immunity.

What about the FDA?

Can we trust the FDA?

The FDA still has an image of a horse tagged with a web page saying: "Why you should not use ivermectin to treat or prevent COVID-19."

Doctors have been denied ivermectin and have not been able to get access to this treatment which has proven effective, at least to some, in treating COVID.

Again, what happened to right-to-try?

What happened to the ability to go to the doctor of your choice, Madam Speaker?

Dr. Pierre Kory conducted an analysis of randomized controlled treatment trials of ivermectin used against COVID and found statistically significant reductions of mortality. Our FDA and CDC are preventing patients from receiving ivermectin. Now, I got a prescription for ivermectin. So did my wife. We each went to go get it filled. It is not horse medicine. I didn't roll down to Tractor Supply Company, which I go to often, to go get supplies for the land on which I live. And, yes, I have seen the ivermectin in the cabinet at Tractor Supply Company. No, this was a prescription for pills of ivermectin that we wanted to have on supply in case we thought we needed it.

So we go down to get it filled at a pharmacy, CVS, and the first time my wife went down there they whispered in the back. They said, oh, we can't do that. We can't fill that prescription.

Well, finally one person came in and overrode and said, look, do they have a prescription? Oh, yeah. Well, then, go ahead and fill it.

So they filled the prescription. Then I go down to get the prescription filled that I got a few weeks later, and they wouldn't fill it. I went to another pharmacy, and they wouldn't fill it. Finally, I went to a third one, and we got it filled.

Why is that? Why is that?

The FDA has delayed the Merck COVID-19 pill likely until 2022. Now, some of my research has shown people out there questioning why we need the Merck pill, and maybe this is just another way to have another pharmaceutical company make a bunch of money on the back of COVID, but I also have a lot of smart doctors who are talking about the Merck pill as a potentially highly beneficial pill.

Well, why can't we just all agree to right-to-try?

We are in the middle of a pandemic where people are getting sick, and individuals can't go try this medicine because we are waiting on the FDA and all the geniuses to go through every possible scenario despite very positive returns on the initial tests?

Remdesivir was so effective in its phase 3 randomized control trial that researchers stopped accepting new participants, no COVID patient who received the drug died compared with eight deaths in the placebo group. When a drug shows to work this well, it is considered unethical to continue to give sick subjects a placebo. The government has even prepurchased 1.7 million treatment courses. The medication doesn't even require refrigeration and it's easy to ship. Yet practicing physicians right now with patients who might die can't give this drug to any sick patient because of regulatory barriers.

So we have mandates that you do stuff that may not even help in the slightest bit, Madam Speaker, and may, in fact, hurt you—mandates—and we have regulatory barriers preventing you from being able to figure out how to go take care of yourself or your loved ones.

Again, I am not saying whether I think that drug is particularly efficacious or not. I don't know. I am not a doctor. But what I am is someone who can read. What I am is someone who believes in freedom. And what I am is someone who believes, Madam Speaker, that you should be able to go to the doctor of your choice and make a decision for you and your family with the best information available and a right-to-try.

What about HHS as a whole?

Can we trust HHS?

After watching all the debacle that has been NIH, Dr. Fauci, and gain-of-function research; after watching what we have seen with the CDC and refusal to look at natural immunity; after looking at what we have seen with respect to the FDA and slow-walking drugs and access and hiding and obfuscating those drugs which may be beneficial to people; how about the HHS now limiting the State of Texas' abil-

ity to receive monoclonal antibody treatments?

I was on a conference call with HHS leadership saying, why are you cutting our supply in half?

Monoclonal antibody treatments are working.

I said, tell me what—tell me, give me the amount that is currently in inventory, give me the amount that can be produced on a weekly or a daily basis by the companies that can manufacture it, and then tell me what you believe the demand is and why you are standing in the way of the orders that we are putting in in Texas to try to take care of our folks or Florida or any other State?

They wouldn't and couldn't answer the question because it wasn't about the math. I pressed them. I asked a second question. I got back in queue on the whatever, Zoom call—or I think it was an audio conference call—I got back in and asked again, and they wouldn't answer because it wasn't about the math. It wasn't about the numbers. It was about going after Texas and Florida and saying, you are not going to get monoclonal antibody treatments.

□ 1815

The week of September 13, 2021, Texas received 23,640 doses. This week, Texas is receiving 11,400 doses, more than a 51 percent decrease.

There is no reason for the Federal Government to be standing in the way of a State being able to work with their doctors to meet demand to save lives. The only reason is the power play of people who are absolutely so arrogantly full of their own views of the world that they want to press them upon the American people, as does Dr. Fauci, as does CDC Director Walensky, as does the leadership at the FDA, HHS, generally.

These are the health experts, by the way, who also endorsed mass house arrest of Americans by locking down, the lockdowns. Remember 15 days to slow the spread? What a joke.

The lockdowns deteriorated people's mental health and inflicted more damage on women and girls.

Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, the average number of visits to an emergency room for suspected suicide attempts was 22 percent higher during 2020 and 39 percent higher during the winter of 2021 than the corresponding period the year before. During last winter, emergency department visits for suspected suicide attempts were 50 percent higher.

Reporting also shows more than 400,000 fewer child welfare concerns were reported.

According to CDC data, overdose deaths killed a record number of Americans in 2020, almost 100,000 in 2020.

Don't get me started on the border. Don't get me started on fentanyl. Don't get me started on the incompetence of an administration that would allow people to get abused in the name of

open borders, saying that it is somehow compassionate while little girls get sold into the sex trafficking trade and fentanyl pours into our communities and into the lives of our loved ones and our young people who are dying by the thousands.

Don't get me started about the empowered cartels. Don't get me started about the ranches getting overrun, the people getting abused, the dead bodies of migrants in south Texas.

It is all the same thing, and it is all the same power play by a Federal Government led by a President who wants to give lip service to doing something to help this country while playing woke politics and allowing the American people to get abused and harmed in the process.

Just as we have seen unfold in Loudoun County when a little girl, a ninth-grader, gets raped in a bathroom, and the father, upset, goes to the school board meeting and in the school board meeting dares to speak up and then is dragged down, bloodied, arrested because he was there to defend his little girl who got raped by a boy wearing a skirt in the bathroom of the high school he sent her to to get educated.

Then that school board, sweeping this all aside in the name of wokeness and political correctness, what do they do? They ignore it, and then he becomes the poster child for so-called domestic terrorism.

Then what happens? Another little girl gets abused by the same boy at a different high school in that district in Loudoun County, Virginia. Leftist wokeism running our schools with Virginia Democrats allowing it to happen because that is what is happening every single day in the Commonwealth of Virginia in Loudoun County.

This is the state of our country at the moment, bowing down to the altar of woke politics; of the power hungry, the elite who think they know what is best for you, the same people who walk in and say: Parents don't have a role in the classroom. Parents don't have a role in the schools. Parents don't have a say in what is going to be decided in the school boards.

Nothing could be more un-American. Nothing could be undermining the future of this country more than to separate parents from the education of their children.

Nothing could do more damage to our country than undermining faith in institutions because so-called medical professional experts are telling lies, distorting the truth; refusing to be humble, to come forward and say they don't know the answer; to be honest about what taxpayer dollars are going to fund, what kind of research in China; having the slightest bit of humility to say maybe we don't know all the answers, maybe we should allow parents, doctors, families to make decisions that are in the best interests of their children, the best interests of themselves.

Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, we have to make a decision about what we are going to do to carry this country forward. We have to decide whether or not we are going to give people information that they can believe in and trust and make sure that the institutions that are running this country, that are providing information for this country, can be relied upon.

The American people are waking up. The American people are waking up to the lies and the distortions that have been shoved into their faces by the media, by the schools, and by the very people who are supposed to be running our national healthcare institutions and providing information that you can rely upon.

The American people are waking up, and they are taking back their country. And the response shouldn't be, as it was from the Attorney General of the United States, to send the FBI in to go after parents in school boards. The response shouldn't be to sweep aside the concerns of a mom who wants to teach and has MS and doesn't want to get a vaccine and then has to choose and might get fired.

That should not be the response of a competent and respectful government. That should not be the response of a government that is limited in power and is supposed to derive its power from the consent of the governed.

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

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

VISION FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I guess the major topic of the week, and should be the major topic of the week, is the infrastructure bill—I am sorry, the reconciliation bill.

It is tempting when talking about the reconciliation bill to just talk about the huge amount of spending which inevitably is going to be paid for by the Federal Reserve printing more money and is inevitably going to result in an increase in inflation, be it in housing, be it in food, or, in addition to housing and food, be it in energy costs.

I hope the American public realizes what is going on and they are prepared to pay, at least in the northern part of the country, their heating bills that are going to arrive in December and January or February because it is going to be a shocker.

But I am a little bit afraid, as we spend so much time focusing on the inevitable inflation, we don't talk

enough about the way that the authors of this bill want to permanently change America, I feel, for the worst.

First of all, they want a lot more intrusive government. In this bill, we have a provision for hiring over 80,000 IRS agents.

In Wisconsin, when I think of 80,000, I think of our big stadiums where the University of Wisconsin plays. I think it is more than you would fit in the stadium where the Green Bay Packers play. And I think, who would want to hire this many government agents to monitor the American citizens?

It is kind of a scary thing. What vision for America do we have here?

We just got done, outside of the infrastructure bill, the Biden administration, trying to monitor transfers of \$600 from account to account. Why would you do that?

I mean, I can only imagine we want to monitor what charities you give money to, what politicians you want to give money to. You want to monitor if it is the type of church that maybe isn't favored by the current administration.

Now, finally, they knocked that back up to \$10,000, but you can see the type of country that this administration wants.

At a time when, whether you are in construction, whether you are in manufacturing, whether you are in the service industries, everybody is screaming for more people to work, not only are we going to take 80,000 people out of the work pool and have them work for the government monitoring their fellow citizens, we have a new civilian climate corps, again, to take people out of the workforce, not have them working for, I guess I would say, the more productive segments of society but, instead, a new program.

We have free community college. Now, I am somebody who is in favor of technical school. I am as big a fan of technical schools as there is. But when you give something away for free, you are, in essence, telling the 19- and 20-year-olds that you ought to spend time taking this thing for free and maybe do that instead of working, maybe do that instead of joining the military, maybe do that instead of getting a job where the employer trains you to do something or other.

It is another shift in the power that the government has in our country.

The next area that I think there is going to be a big change is you want to get parents out of their children's lives. I particularly don't like the idea of having the government care for all 3- and 4-year-olds.

First of all, it is not effective. Studies will show that you can teach a 3-year-old to read or a 5-year-old to read but, either way, by the time they are 8 or 9, they are all the same.

We do have a problem on international test scores with other countries, but the problem isn't that our kids are not doing a good job of learning when they are 4 or 5 going into ele-

mentary school. Our test scores compared to other countries are actually very good for fourth graders. It is in middle school that our students fall behind other countries.

In other words, it is kind of we are in worse and worse shape the more time we spend in the schools.

But in any event, I don't like the idea of the government taking care of 3- or 4-year-olds. Right now, there are still many stay-at-home parents. Not only that, even when parents don't stay home, a lot of times kids stay with their grandparents or other relatives. This is a big shift in saying the government should take care of the 3- and 4-year-olds.

In part, I think, given what we have seen in the rest of this bill, one of the reasons the government wants to take care of these kids is to instill government values in those children, which is not something that we want.

The next thing about the bill that I think is a shift that we won't like is we started off this session talking a little bit about Black Lives Matter and things they had that they took off their website in which they don't like an old-fashioned family.

But right now, most income transfer payments or welfare payments are based on a certain definition of poverty in which it is very difficult to get this money if you are married, particularly if you are married to someone who has an income.

It seems, in this bill, we are going to put more money into programs in which you cannot get that money unless you are not working full time and certainly very difficult to get that money if you are married to somebody. So, in other words, it is a disincentive to be part of an old-fashioned nuclear family.

I quote here from the Black Lives Matter website that was taken down: We disrupt the Western-prescribed nuclear family structure. So that is not what they want. And, therefore, it is not surprising that we are putting a lot more money into programs conditioned upon adapting a lifestyle other than the traditional nuclear family.

Recently, outside of the bill, President Biden upped the amount of money going into the food stamp program. Right now in America, if you looked at the difference between 2006 and 2018, both years in which the economy was going very well, the number of people on food stamps in this country increased by 40 percent.

I mean, I would think the goal of an antipoverty program would be to get less people in poverty. But, instead, in that 12-year period, a strong economy in 2006, a strong economy in 2018, we have a 40 percent increase in the number of people on food stamps, which means, I think, that the people who design the program are successful by their own measurement. They are getting more and more people not to work full time, and they are getting more and more people not to live in a traditional nuclear family structure.

In this program, there is a lot of money for low-income housing. Low-income housing is one of those programs that, again, it is fine if it is for the elderly and disabled. But of course, otherwise, it is one of these programs that is designed for people living there if they aren't part of a nuclear family. I think it is a mistake to put another program along those lines.

It is very easy to find situations in which people would lose \$20,000, over \$20,000 a year, if they got married to someone who did have a job.

There was an author, an English author that I like to quote, talking about the problem of the welfare system in England. I think there the system was more expansive than even here in the United States. When he looked at the dysfunction of the British families in the 1990s and early 2000s, he looked at the British system and said there was almost nothing you could do that would deprive you of the right to get free housing, free food, and medical care.

In other words, you could live a completely irresponsible life if you wanted to. Of course, an irresponsible life frequently means being not the best parent. It can mean, obviously, not working, so being a bad role model in that way, and spending time doing things like drugs and such—in other words, living a lifestyle that is not advisable.

□ 1830

But between getting rid of the work requirements for food stamps in this bill, between the massive increases in low-income housing—and I will point out, a lot of times this low-income housing, at least in Wisconsin, is better off than the housing that is not low-income housing, as far as rental units are concerned—you are going to further incentivize a certain lifestyle and further discourage the nuclear family.

I will give you the exact numbers here so you can check. In 2006, we had 26 million people on food stamps. In 2019, we had 36 million people. I realize that there are people that go through a tough time. I have no problem helping out people going through a tough time. But when you have a 40 percent increase in a 13-year period, it is time to step back and look and see whether your programs are accomplishing what you want to accomplish. Maybe if you want more people living the welfare lifestyle, you are getting what you want.

The next area that I would like to look at is what type of vision you have for America as far as future Americans. Here, we look at our southern border, clearly another way in which this administration is even dramatically different than, I would say, the Obama administration.

In this bill, first of all, we have mass amnesty, which, in addition to being wrong, because you are having people who kind of skip the line to come in here ahead of people who are coming here appropriately, it is a problem in

that you are getting people to come in this country who we do not know what the background is. We want people in this country who are hardworking. We want people who are law-abiding.

When you put such a massive carrot out there that you are encouraging people to come into the country, regardless of being appropriately vetted, you are going to inevitably make a big step towards destroying America.

Another provision, in addition to the mass amnesty, in the bill that I think shows a green light, encouraging people from other countries to come here, is they in this bill specifically give free college, via Pell grants, to illegal immigrants. I mean, if you want to send the message to people in other countries we want you to come here by obeying the law, by waiting in line, by filling out the forms, why in the world would you put a program in saying if you come here illegally you get free college. But that is another one of the interesting provisions in this bill.

I will point out one more time. Last time I was at the border, you could look at all the identification cards of people coming across strewn on the ground before they checked in with the Border Patrol. Why do people get rid of their identification cards before they check in with the Border Patrol? Because they don't want people checking into their background. So to quote President Trump: "They are not sending their best."

The only thing not in this bill is, miraculously, there is no more money for the Border Patrol. So at a time where we can come up with \$3.5 trillion, one of the very few places we need to spend more money in this country, there is no more money for the Border Patrol.

The next area that I think shows the type of change that this administration envisions is, again and again and again, we focus on equity. We look at people by where their ancestors came from or that sort of thing. Again and again, whether it is education programs, whether it is security programs, whether it is tuition assistance programs, we are going to keep track of people by race and religion and sexual orientation. We are not going to judge people as individuals.

One of the reasons I feel that other countries fail, that are based on elections, is these countries view elections as contests between different ethnic groups. Whether you read about elections in the Middle East or read about elections in Africa, the elections are contests between different tribes, different ethnic groups. When you go to the polls, you don't say how much should we spend on defense or how much should we spend on transportation or what should our policy be on pro-life issues. You go in and vote for your tribe.

That is clearly the type of America that this administration wants. They want people identified by an ethnic background, and we will decide whether or not you are promoted or get a

grant or what-have-you based on ethnic background.

It is a dangerous change in the way America has traditionally been. In America, it was always supposed to be *e pluribus unum*. But, instead, we have a new vision, which is a very dangerous vision for America. Quite frankly, if we go down this path, this is another way in which America is going to be ruined.

So I want Americans, as they follow what is going on here, to ask themselves:

Do we really have a problem that we need the government raising a lot more of the children?

Do we really have a problem in which we have to dole out benefits based on where your great-great-grandparents lived rather than based on individuals?

Do we really have to change this country so that everybody can come here from around the world and be given free benefits, rather than doing it like we do traditionally, where you get in line, fill out the forms, and we know that the new Americans we are getting are law-abiding and hardworking?

Do we really want a new country in which government surveillance is such a bigger part of our fabric, 87,000 new IRS agents poking around, seeing what you are doing in your life? It got beaten back now, but you know it is going to be back in the future, going all the way down into looking at every \$600 check and wondering whether you are sending it somewhere that the government would approve.

Of course, outside of the bill, we already have the problem we have with our technology websites in which we already are monitoring what you are permitted to read and monitoring what you are permitted to put on your website.

It is a brave new world for America, and the American public had better wake up. Because unless you want a fundamentally different America than the America I grew up in, in any event, you are going to get a different America unless you fight to keep what we have traditionally had.

I think in addition to the outlandish spending levels of this bill, you ought to be looking at exactly where that spending is going.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 6 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 27, 2021, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2517. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Filing Fee Disclosure and Payment Methods Modernization [Release Nos.: 33-10997; 34-93285; IC-34396; File No. S7-20-19] (RIN: 3235-AL96) received October 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 Financial Services.

EC-2518. A letter from the Senior Policy Analyst, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Concrete Masonry Products Research, Education, and Promotion Order [Docket No.: 210820-0165] (RIN: 0605-AA53) received September 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2519. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Silver Nitrate [Docket No.: FDA-2018-C-0617] received October 14, 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-2520. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medical Device De Novo Classification Process [Docket No.: FDA-2018-N-0236] (RIN: 0910-AH53) received October 14, 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-2521. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Premarket Tobacco Product Applications and Recordkeeping Requirements [Docket No.: FDA-2019-N-2854] (RIN: 0910-AH44) received October 14, 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-2522. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Content and Format of Substantial Equivalence Reports; Food and Drug Administration Actions on Substantial Equivalence Reports [Docket No.: FDA-2016-N-3818] (RIN: 0910-AH89) received October 14, 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-2523. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District, Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District, and Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District; Combustion Sources; Correcting Amendment [EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0476; FRL-8777-03-R9] received October 14, 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-2524. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — *Pseudomonas Fluorescens* Strain ACK55; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0335; FRL-9000-01-OCSPP] received October 14, 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-2525. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (21-2.B) [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-0581; FRL-8585-01-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received October 14, 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-2526. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clothianidin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0511; FRL-8667-01-OCSPP] received October 14, 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-2527. A letter from the Associate Division Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's correcting amendment — Clean Air Plans; 2008 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Requirements; West Mojave Desert, California [EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0254; FRL-8727-03-R9] received October 14, 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-2528. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs and C.A., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Indian Land Title and Records [212A2100DD/AAK001030/A0A501010.999900] (RIN: 1076-AF56) received October 25, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-2529. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars, transmitting the proceedings of the 121st National Pro-Forma Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, held in Kansas City, Missouri, July 24, 2020, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1332; Public Law 90-620 (as amended by Public Law 105-225, Sec. 3); (112 Stat. 1498) (H. Doc. No. 117—68); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-2530. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's Major final rule — Requirements Related to Surprise Billing; Part II [TD 9955] (RIN: 1545-BQ05) received October 19, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2531. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Certain Non-Government Persons Not Authorized To Participate in Examinations of Books and Witnesses as a Section 6103(n) Contractor [TD 9952] (RIN: 1545-B012) received October 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2532. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revenue Procedure: Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2021-41) received October 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4055. A bill to establish a cybersecurity literacy campaign, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-155). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CHU, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEYER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CORREA, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE,

Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. ROSS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIREN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 5723. A bill to protect our Social Security system and improve benefits for current and future generations; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 5724. A bill to authorize a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, Hunger, and Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 5725. A bill to codify a final rule of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to endangered and threatened species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 5726. A bill to require research facilities that use companion dogs, cats, or rabbits for research purposes and receive funding from the National Institutes of Health to offer such animals for adoption after completion of such research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CORREA, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAULO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GALLEGU, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr.

HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KIND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. ROSS, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. SHERILL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Ms. MANNING):

H.R. 5727. A bill to secure the rights of public employees to organize, act concertedly, and bargain collectively, which safeguard the public interest and promote the free and unobstructed flow of commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CAWTHORN (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. MANN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 5728. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from using funds to draft, promulgate, or enforce a rule mandating that employers require employees to be vaccinated against COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COOPER (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 5729. A bill to direct any entity of the Federal Government accepting a gift or donation to include certain conditions in the contract or agreement to accept such gift or donation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 5730. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to require States to prohibit genital surgery on foster children with variations in sex characteristics who are under six years of age as a condition of receiving grants under such part; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. MILLER of Illi-

nois, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. CLOUD):

H.R. 5731. A bill to provide that no Federal funds may be expended to implement certain law enforcement partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. NEWHOUSE):

H.R. 5732. A bill to codify certain regulations for interagency cooperation relating to endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HERRELL (for herself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. PFLUGER):

H.R. 5733. A bill to codify a final rule of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to the designation of critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HIMES (for himself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 5734. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a system for the taxation of catastrophic risk transfer companies to ensure sufficient capital to cover catastrophic insurance losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. ROUZER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BARR, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. SIREN, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CARL, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. KILMER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. O'HALLERAN):

H.R. 5735. A bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to allow States and local governments to use coronavirus relief funds provided under the American Rescue Plan Act for infrastructure projects, improve the Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund, provide Tribal governments with more time to use Coronavirus Relief Fund payments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Ms. PORTER):

H.R. 5736. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to revise regulations relating to child restraint systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. EVANS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 5737. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to enhance Social Security benefits and maintain the commitment and the long-term solvency of the Social Security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and Labor, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LURIA (for herself and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 5738. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a lactation space in each medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 5739. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to change certain Federal Pell Grant requirements for certain students with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 5740. A bill to codify certain regulations relating to endangered species and threatened species listing and critical habitat designation; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 5741. A bill to provide an exemption to any Federal COVID-19 vaccine mandate for any Federal employee or contractor who provides proof of COVID-19 antibodies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr.

KHANNA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BASS, Ms. BUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. COOPER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 5742. A bill to prohibit discrimination in health care and require the provision of equitable health care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 5743. A bill to establish the Payroll Audit Independent Determination program in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS,

Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 5744. A bill to prohibit discrimination in public accommodations on the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. AXNE, Mrs. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BERA, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr.

CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CROW, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIM of California, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MACE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MANNING, Mr. MAST, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STELL, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GONZÁLEZ of Ohio, and Mrs. LURIA):

H. Res. 746. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of October as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 747. A resolution supporting the designation of October 2021 as "Down Syndrome Awareness Month" and supporting the goals and ideals of "Down Syndrome Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representa-

tives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 5723.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 5724.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 5725.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 5726.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representative.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 5727.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8; Clause 1 of the Constitution states The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 5728.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COOPER:

H.R. 5729.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 5730.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 5731.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 5732.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. HERRELL:

H.R. 5733.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5734.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 5735.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 5736.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 5737.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

11 Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof 11

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 5738.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 5 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 5739.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 5740.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 provides Congress with the power to "dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory and other Property belonging to the United States."

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 5741.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 5742.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 5743.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 5744.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. LATURNER.

H.R. 151: Mr. RESCHENTHALER and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 263: Ms. OMAR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 310: Mr. DONALDS and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 343: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 471: Mr. LOUDERMILK.

H.R. 475: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 522: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 764: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 859: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 962: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 971: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 1057: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 1155: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 1179: Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 1182: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.

H.R. 1210: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1259: Mr. BOST, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. MAST, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1297: Mr. CORREA, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. YARMUTH, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 1304: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 1332: Mrs. HINSON and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 1347: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 1368: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 1384: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LONG, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 1476: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. GARCIA of California.

H.R. 1518: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 1575: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 1667: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1676: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 1729: Mr. TIMMONS and Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 1813: Ms. MENG and Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 1919: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 1924: Mr. TRONE and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 1957: Ms. JACOBS of California.

H.R. 2007: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 2067: Mr. SABLÁN.

H.R. 2120: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 2125: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 2192: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 2193: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 2249: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. MENG.

H.R. 2316: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 2385: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 2502: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 2515: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 2558: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 2619: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 2646: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 2670: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 2717: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 2758: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 2773: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 2778: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 2840: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2841: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 2920: Mr. LIEU and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 2936: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 3070: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 3172: Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 3305: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 3321: Mr. LIEU and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 3355: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 3382: Mr. KILDER.

H.R. 3402: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 3461: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 3472: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 3525: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 3554: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 3574: Mr. SUOZZI and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 3577: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 3611: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. TLAI.

H.R. 3630: Mr. MRVAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 3685: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. GALLAGHER.

H.R. 3693: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 3834: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 3848: Mr. REED.

H.R. 3857: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 3870: Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 3932: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CASTEN, and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 3940: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 3967: Ms. PORTER and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 3972: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 4114: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 4130: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 4131: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4261: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4323: Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 4328: Mr. BRADY and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 4331: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 4423: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 4433: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 4476: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 4603: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 4641: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 4681: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 4777: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4794: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 4866: Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 4878: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 4942: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 4996: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 5056: Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 5058: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 5119: Mr. KILMER and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 5141: Mr. PETERS, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. AXNE, and Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 5155: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 5255: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. COLE, Mr. BOST, and Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 5295: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 5313: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 5338: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. POCAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 5343: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 5352: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 5359: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 5391: Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 5418: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 5441: Ms. MANNING and Ms. MACE.

H.R. 5451: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 5470: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 5473: Ms. CHU.

H.R. 5483: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 5487: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5554: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 5564: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 5577: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. BARRAGAN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 5591: Ms. PLASKETT and Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 5595: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RUSH, Ms. DEAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 5608: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5615: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 5631: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 5632: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 5645: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 5651: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

October 26, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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H.R. 5653: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 5654: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 5661: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BACON, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5665: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 5668: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 5699: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5719: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 5722: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H. Con. Res. 44: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WIL-
LIAMS of Texas, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. BISHOP
of North Carolina.

H. Con. Res. 46: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H. Res. 119: Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. SCANLON.
H. Res. 406: Ms. STANSBURY.
H. Res. 634: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H. Res. 735: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2021

No. 188

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, show favor to our land and bless us with Your grace. Guide our lawmakers so that they will strive for complete honesty in their work for liberty.

Lord, empower them to give and not to count the cost, to strive and not to heed the wounds. Enable them to toil and not to seek rest, working for no reward except of knowing they are doing Your will. May each Senator strive to walk blameless, speak truth, and honor You.

We pray in Your righteous Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, October 26, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Well, Mr. President, today is going to be a busy day on the floor of the Senate. Last week, I filed cloture on five of President Biden's nominees to serve as U.S. district judges, and today, we are going to begin working on these nominees.

Even as Senate Democrats proceed on our agenda to help working and middle-class families and tackle the climate crisis, we will not relent on speedily filling the vacancies in our Federal judiciary with qualified, mainstream, and diverse jurists.

Yesterday, we took a big step forward towards achieving that goal by confirming Myrna Perez to serve on the Second Circuit, one of the most important courts in the land, and the judges we will begin considering today continue that effort: more civil rights lawyers, more diverse candidates, more Federal defenders.

To date, the Senate has now confirmed 13 nominees to serve on our district courts, with 20 overall lifetime appointments to the Federal bench. Many of these individuals are knocking down longstanding barriers to the halls of justice: the first Native American judge, the first Muslim-American district judge. And among all of the President's nominees to date, over half—over half—are women. We are proud of that.

In a broader sense, President Biden's judicial nominees are also expanding and rewriting the rules of who merits consideration for the bench. Our Fed-

eral courts have long been presided over by former corporate lawyers and prosecutors and men. To be sure, many of these individuals have served admirably as judges, and I have been proud to support many of them over the years. But our Federal judges, more than ever—more than ever—are an essential component of our democracy, and they should better reflect the richness and diversity of our Nation—not just demographic and cultural diversity, as important as that is, but professional diversity, too.

We need more judges who know what it is like to defend people who normally can't afford attorneys. We need more judges who have fought for those who have faced discrimination in the workplace or because of the color of their skin. We need more judges who understand the economic hardship that so many people have and when they are forced to sign documents and other things that will hurt them economically. And we need judges who have been in the fight against these efforts—stronger than they have ever been, unfortunately—to undermine our democracy.

We need our Federal bench, in other words, to mirror our country as a whole. That is how we restore balance to the bench and strengthen people's trust in the Federal judiciary.

So, as a Democratic majority, we are going to keep working this week to make sure these nominees are confirmed by this Chamber. I hope both sides can work in good faith to move the process along quickly and in a bipartisan fashion.

BUILD BACK BETTER PLAN

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now on Build Back Better, this week, Democrats are continuing to make important progress toward finalizing President Biden's Build Back Better plan, and we remain confident that a final deal is within reach.

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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S7349

When Democrats first set out to pass historic legislation to boost our economy and invest in everyday Americans, we knew that the task wouldn't be easy. The challenges that our country faces are manifold and they are severe—from the hardship of raising a family to securing a good-paying job, to affording something as basic as healthcare and the cost of prescription drugs.

Tackling these issues head-on was sure to be an immense challenge. Doing big things in Congress is always hard. But we didn't choose elected office just to pursue the easy things. We came here to do the hard things, the important things, the things that will impact Americans—working-class Americans, middle-class Americans, those struggling to get into the middle class and those struggling to stay there—that will impact those people for generations.

That is what these negotiations have been about: doing the hard work to deliver something big for the American people.

Nobody—nobody—is going to get everything they want, but we all know we need to keep our promise to the American people.

We need to tackle the climate crisis head-on, and the programs we are trying to enact will empower us to meet the President's emission goals.

We need to help working parents and give every child in America a chance to succeed in school and in life, and programs being discussed will help improve countless of lives.

And we need, I believe, to strengthen vital services, like Medicare—relied on by millions of Americans—and to make healthcare more affordable. I believe this is so important, and we are working to get it done.

Democrats will continue fighting until we are able to pass this transformational legislation. The progress of last week illustrated how, if we stick together, work towards finding that legislative sweet spot, then we can succeed.

That is worth a few hard days. In fact, it is worth many hard days. We have some more work to do, but we remain committed to forging ahead until we reward the trust the American people have placed in us.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, 1.7 million people, that is the record-shattering number of illegal immigrants detained along our southern border in just the last 12 months. In 1 year, 1.7 million people tried to take advantage of the Biden administration's intentionally unsecure border and come here illegally. This is the most ever recorded.

There are 11 States whose populations are smaller than 1.7 million. Of the 1.7 million, more than 1 million were single adults. That is nearly two-thirds—not family units, not unaccompanied children, but adults on their own.

In many cases, this is not about escaping disaster or persecution; this is about wanting a better job in America. It is less about emergency refugees and more about economics. Legal immigration in pursuit of a better future is a core part of our country. It reflects our values, and it makes us stronger.

We are a generous country that wants to welcome ambitious new Americans who come here the right way. But it is beyond disingenuous for the Biden administration to pretend that huge numbers of people who simply want better jobs are emergency refugees. Those are two entirely different things.

In this 12-month span, authorities arrested people from 160 different countries. In this 12-month span, authorities arrested people from 160 different countries.

Think about that. The U.S. recognizes 195 countries in the entire world. Customs and Border Protection ran into people from all but 35 of the entire number of countries in the world.

On numerous occasions, these people have told reporters they are coming specifically—specifically—because of President Biden. His campaign rhetoric and his policy decisions have directly—directly—created this crisis.

Late last December, about a month before the President took office, he literally said “the last thing we need” would be if his administration pursued policy changes that caused us to “end up with 2 million people on our border.”

That was the President last December. That is how President-elect Biden himself defined failure on our border last December: 2 million people showing up.

Well, that is exactly what he has brought about, all because of the liberal misapprehension that a weak and porous border is a compassionate border. It is not.

Even now, even as President Biden faces the exact definition of failure, which he himself laid out, the administration won't change course. A few weeks ago, Secretary Mayorkas released radical new guidance that essentially tries to create amnesty by executive fiat.

This Mayorkas memo told ICE that, now, being in the country illegally

“should not alone be the basis” for making arrests—a baseline policy of no enforcement, with exceptions for certain extenuating circumstances.

Last week, before the Judiciary Committee, under questioning from Senator CORNYN, even the President's own nominee to CBP had to admit that non-enforcement policies are a magnet that make the problem worse.

Even before the new Mayorkas memo, over the whole last 12 months, immigration arrests in the interior of the country fell—fell—to their lowest level in more than a decade. ICE arrested half as many people this past year as they did on average in previous years.

Put two and two together: CBP encounters at the border are at historic highs, but ICE enforcement is down to a decade low—encounters at the border at a historic high, but enforcement down to a decade low.

This doesn't make any sense, unless we are looking at functional amnesty through nonenforcement.

But even now, Democrats keep pushing more new policies to incentivize illegal immigration. Their next reckless taxing-and-spending spree proposes to double down on Democrats' new monthly welfare deposits that can flow directly to people who are here illegally. This is a Democrat-created crisis from top to bottom.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, now, on another matter. On the whole, the taxing-and-spending spree the Democrats want to ram through will hurt families and help China. But when you take a close look, there are some special groups of people here at home who would make out like bandits. There are specific special interests that Democrats take great pains to look after.

Let me give you an example. A whole chunk of money the Democrats' proposal supposedly sets aside for patient healthcare would actually finance ultragenerous benefits for members of the powerful leftwing union, the SEIU.

The Big Labor bonanza doesn't stop there. Democrats' tax plans would allow the expiration of Americans' above-the-line deduction for charitable and nonprofit donations. But in its place, they want to create a brandnew subsidy for—listen to this—union dues. Tough luck for the Red Cross and your church collection plate; Washington Democrats say Big Labor bosses come first.

Democrats also propose lavishing billions of dollars on something they call environmental and climate justice block grants—environmental and climate justice block grants. That sounds like a gift-wrapped giveaway to the universe of nonprofits and activist groups that seemingly exist to grift off of government grants.

They would spend billions more on tax credits to subsidize luxury purchases that are overwhelmingly made

by wealthy people, like electric cars and \$8,000 electric bicycles.

Then there are billions more in special subsidies and loans for the next generation of Solyndras.

The gravy train doesn't stop there. When the Biden administration proposed spending \$40 billion on public housing renovations, the senior Senator from New York urged them to double down and spend \$40 billion exclusively on his hometown—exclusively on his hometown. That is \$40 billion to a housing authority that is apparently well known for bribery and mismanagement simply because the Democratic leader requested it.

Meanwhile, in Speaker PELOSI's backyard of San Francisco, the elite trustees of a massive park and development project—oh, boy, they are licking their chops. The Speaker plans to set aside \$200 million of the spending spree for this park that is specifically not meant to receive taxpayer money, so they can focus on “environmental and social justice.”

The Democrats' spree would also tear down longstanding, bipartisan Hyde amendment protections so they can directly fund abortion providers like Planned Parenthood with taxpayer dollars. Today's left cannot miss an opportunity to send Planned Parenthood a new slush fund.

Then there is the Democrats' obsession with the so-called SALT cap. Even as our colleagues draft the biggest tax hikes in half a century, they cannot resist the concept of special tax cuts for high earners in blue States. They want to reintroduce the Federal tax subsidy for living in high-tax States. One outside analysis found that a 2-year repeal of the SALT cap would send more than—listen to this—more than \$300,000 to the average household in the top 0.1 percent of our country. The average household in the bottom 60 percent would get \$15. This isn't a joke; this is literally the SALT policy that Democrats want—300 grand for the richest folks on the coast and 15 bucks for normal families.

It is the same setup everywhere you look. Special interests who are connected to the Democratic Party would make out like bandits, and middle-class families, they will get the bill.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the

Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jia M. Cobb, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I have good news. This week, the U.S. Senate is going to consider five highly qualified Federal district court nominees. Before briefly speaking on their records, I want to make a few broad observations.

First, each of these nominations was recommended by the White House, by their home State Senators, or, in the case of the D.C. District Court, by District of Columbia Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON. I want to commend my colleagues—they did their job. They continued to identify and recommend nominees who have the experience and the temperament needed to serve on the Federal bench.

Second, these nominees represent an important cross-section of professional diversity. They have served as public defenders. They have also been prosecutors, civil rights attorneys, municipal lawyers, and even sitting judges.

Third, all five of these nominees received bipartisan support in the Judiciary Committee. How about that, bipartisan support in the committee. That is a testament to their abilities, qualifications, and character. I thank my Republican colleagues who made that possible.

Finally, these nominees understand the limited role a judge plays in our judicial system. They have to be guided by evenhandedness, impartiality, and fidelity to the rule of law. We have seen that in their records. These records have been scrupulously reviewed by staff on both sides—Democrat, Republican, in addition to the White House, obviously. We have seen it in their testimony before the Judiciary Committee, and we have seen it in the broad support they had from the legal communities where they live.

Let me tell you a bit about each of them.

First is Jia Cobb, nominated to the District Court for the District of Columbia. Ms. Cobb has more than 15 years of experience as a trial litigator. She has tried more than 30 cases to verdict in both civil and criminal cases. This depth of experience is one of the reasons she was rated unanimously—unanimously—“well qualified” by the American Bar Association.

For nearly a decade, she has represented people seeking to uphold their rights when it comes to the Nation's housing, disability, and employment discrimination laws.

Critically, Ms. Cobb understands the distinction between being an advocate and a judge. As a judge on the District of D.C., she has promised to rule based

on the law and facts of the cases before her.

Next is Judge Karen Williams, nominated to the District of New Jersey. Like Ms. Cobb, Judge Williams was unanimously rated “well qualified” by the ABA. That is a testament to her integrity, temperament, and experience, which includes 12 years as a Federal magistrate judge and another two decades as a practicing litigator.

She has the strong support of both Senators from New Jersey, MENENDEZ and BOOKER, and many throughout the New Jersey legal community.

We will also be voting this week on the nomination of Patricia Giles to the Eastern District of Virginia. Ms. Giles has a deep understanding of the district which she has been nominated to serve. As a Federal prosecutor, she tried more than 20 cases to verdict, and prosecutors and defense counsel alike have praised her fairness and her tenacity.

Ms. Giles also received a unanimous “well qualified” rating from the American Bar Association and has the strong support of her Senators, WARNER and KAINE.

The Senate will consider Judge Michael Nachmanoff, nominated to the Eastern District of Virginia. He has served as a Federal magistrate judge since 2015, following an accomplished career as the district's appointed Federal defender.

Judge Nachmanoff also received a unanimous “well qualified” rating from the ABA. He has the strong support of both Virginia Senators. Like Ms. Giles, Judge Nachmanoff received praise from prosecutors and defense attorneys alike. It is a testament to his integrity and evenhandedness.

Finally, the Senate is going to consider Sarala Nagala, nominated to the District of Connecticut bench. Ms. Nagala is an accomplished Federal prosecutor. She has devoted her career to very serious cases involving human trafficking, child exploitation, identity theft, hate crimes, and fraud.

Like each of the nominees, she received a unanimous rating of “well qualified” from the ABA and has strong support from Senators BLUMENTHAL and MURPHY.

I ask all my colleagues to join me in supporting these five extremely high-qualified nominees. With their record, experience, and evenhanded approach, they will be ready on day one to serve in the critically important role of district court judge.

Finally, let me say that for many of these people, this decision to move forward and ask for appointment to the Federal judiciary carries with it status and admiration from many people—most people—but it also may mean some personal sacrifices. They are now going to be officially in public life, and that brings with it, as we all know, some burdens. They are willing to accept that and their families are willing to accept it as they continue to serve as Federal judges.

I hope my colleagues will join me in approving them. I hope it is done this week in a timely manner.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, Democrats continue to negotiate with each other on their reckless tax-and-spending spree. Democrats are currently working to lower the bill's top-line number in an effort to meet some of the demands of the few moderate Democrats who have reservations about unchecked government spending.

Now, you might think that lowering the top-line number would involve deciding what programs and spending to eliminate to bring the bill in at a lower cost. Well, not exactly. Yes, Democrats are reportedly eliminating some spending, but the word is that, under pressure from progressives, who are dead set against curtailing their plans for expanding government, Democrats are planning to keep a lot of their most expensive proposals, but simply shorten the funding window to make the costs of these programs seem lower.

Take Democrats' fantastically expensive child allowance. Democrats have every intention of turning their child allowance into a permanent government welfare program, but in order to bring the top-line number of their spending bill down, the word is that Democrats are now planning to officially extend the allowance for just 1 year.

This is, in fact, a budget gimmick on top of a budget gimmick, as Democrats were already attempting to disguise the true cost of the child allowance by officially extending it for just 4 of the 10 years in the bill's 10-year budget window.

They were never, of course, planning to eliminate the child allowance after 4 years, and they are certainly not planning to eliminate it now after 1 year, but by officially extending it for just a year in their tax-and-spending spree, they can manage to make the program look as if it will cost hundreds of billions of dollars less than it will actually cost.

And they are apparently repeating this strategy with a number of their other spending measures.

That paid leave program? Apparently, the White House has proposed a smaller version that would supposedly expire after 3 or 4 years.

Those childcare subsidies? Apparently, those may also now, ostensibly, expire.

The ObamaCare subsidies Democrats want to extend permanently? Well,

once again, it sounds like they are going to try shrinking the apparent cost with a short-term extension.

But, again, let's be very clear here. These short-term extensions and short-term programs are nothing more than a budget gimmick to disguise the true cost of the Democrats' plan. There isn't one program that I have named that Democrats don't fully intend to make permanent.

Don't believe me? Just ask the Congressional Progressive Caucus, which outlined the strategy the Democrats are currently adopting in a letter to Speaker PELOSI.

I quote from that letter:

If given a choice between legislating narrowly or broadly—

the caucus wrote—

—we strongly encourage you to choose the latter, and make robust investments over a shorter window . . . This will help make the case for our party's ability to govern, and establish a track record of success that will pave the way for a long-term extension of benefits.

So the plan is to make these programs permanent and to permanently and massively expand the size of government. Democrats hope to get Americans hooked on the government benefits they are offering while hiding the true costs of those benefits from the American people until it is too late.

Frankly, it is not a bad strategy if your aim is to permanently expand the size of government because the truth is it is pretty hard to eradicate even the most inefficient and ineffective Federal program once it has been put into place.

As Ronald Reagan used to say, the nearest thing to eternal life that we will ever see on this earth is a government program.

That, of course, is what the Democrats are counting on. They believe that, once they put these programs in place, no one from either party will be able to get rid of them.

What is less clear is how Democrats believe these programs are going to be funded in the long term, if, in fact, they have given any thought to that issue at all. I wouldn't be surprised if they haven't.

It is important to note that the short-term programs and program extensions in the Democrats' tax-and-spending spree will be paid for by 10 years of taxes. That is right. It will take 10 years of taxes and other revenue-raising measures to pay for programs that are scheduled to last as little as 1 year.

So what happens when Democrats want to extend that child allowance again next year or extend those childcare subsidies for the long term?

Well, that is a really good question, and one for which I would love to hear the Democrats' answer.

Are Democrats going to trot out more tax hikes to pay for extending the child allowance or making the childcare subsidies permanent? Or are they going to just suggest that we add

hundreds of billions—and eventually trillions—to our already dangerously large national debt? And, if they opt for tax hikes, just who is going to be facing those tax hikes?

The Democrats are eventually going to run out of money from millionaires and billionaires, and then they are going to start coming after the wallets of the middle class.

Of course, when I say that the programs in the Democrats' tax-and-spending spree will be paid for with 10 years of taxes, I mean that Democrats are claiming—claiming—that those programs will be paid for, because it is by no means clear that Democrats' tax hikes and revenue-raising measures will actually result in the revenue they are claiming.

Democrats, for example, are claiming that their proposal to increase IRS enforcement measures, including a new requirement that would allow the IRS to look into the details of Americans' spending, will allow them to collect \$700 billion in revenue; but the Congressional Budget Office hasn't confirmed that estimate, and there is substantial reason to doubt that Democrats will be able to collect anywhere even close to that amount even with a doubling of the IRS's budget, a massive expansion of a number of IRS employees, and a number of audits of everyday Americans.

Even if Democrats do manage to rake in every dollar they are claiming, the tax hikes and revenue raisers they are proposing would have long-term costs beyond the dollar amount of the tax hikes.

More than one of the Democrats' tax proposals would have a chilling effect on investment and economic growth, which would mean a less vibrant economy with fewer jobs and opportunities for American workers, and the IRS proposal I mentioned could put the details of Americans' ordinary bank activities into the hands of the IRS, an agency that we have seen repeatedly mishandle the taxpayer data it already has, as recently as earlier this year.

Democrats may be able to come up with a smaller top-line number by hiding the true costs of the government programs they are contemplating, but their "buy now and pay later or pay never" approach to government spending is going to have serious consequences for our economy and for the American people.

Unfortunately, by the time the full costs of Democrats' massive government expansion are felt, it may be too late to do much about it; and that, apparently, is what Democrats are counting on.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PADILLA). Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 339, Jia M. Cobb, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Charles E. Schumer, Ben Ray Lujan, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Elizabeth Warren, John Hickenlooper, Jacky Rosen, Brian Schatz, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Richard Blumenthal, Benjamin L. Cardin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Cory A. Booker, Raphael G. Warnock, Alex Padilla.

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 Jia M. Cobb, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rules.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 427 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Heinrich	Padilla
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Peters
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reed
Booker	Kaine	Rosen
Brown	Kelly	Sanders
Cantwell	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Leahy	Shaheen
Casey	Lujan	Sinema
Collins	Manchin	Smith
Coons	Markey	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Tester
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Gillibrand	Murphy	Warren
Graham	Murray	Whitehouse
Hassan	Ossoff	Wyden

NAYS—46

Barrasso	Ernst	McConnell
Blackburn	Fischer	Moran
Blunt	Grassley	Paul
Boozman	Hagerty	Portman
Braun	Hawley	Risch
Burr	Hoeben	Romney
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Cornyn	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Lankford	Shelby
Crapo	Lee	Sullivan
Cruz	Lummis	
Daines	Marshall	

Thune	Toomey	Wicker
Tillis	Tuberville	Young

NOT VOTING—3

Feinstein	Rounds	Warner
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

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 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. 342, Karen McGlashan Williams, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

Charles E. Schumer, Ben Ray Lujan, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Elizabeth Warren, John Hickenlooper, Jacky Rosen, Brian Schatz, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Richard Blumenthal, Benjamin L. Cardin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Cory A. Booker, Raphael G. Warnock, Alex Padilla.

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 Karen McGlashan Williams, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. LUJAN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 58, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 428 Ex.]

YEAS—58

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	Kennedy	Shaheen
Capito	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Lujan	Tester
Collins	Manchin	Tillis
Coons	Markey	Toomey
Cornyn	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Gillibrand	Murray	Whitehouse
Graham	Ossoff	Wyden
Grassley	Padilla	
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—40

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Blunt	Hoeben	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Burr	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Portman	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein	Rounds
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 58, the nays are 40.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Karen McGlashan Williams, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

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 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. 364, Patricia Tolliver Giles, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Charles E. Schumer, Mazie Hirono, Tammy Duckworth, Martin Heinrich, Christopher A. Coons, Jack Reed, Benjamin L. Cardin, Angus S. King, Jr., Alex Padilla, Jeff Merkley, Christopher Murphy, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tina Smith, Jeanne Shaheen, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Robert P. Casey, Jr.

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 Patricia Tolliver Giles, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, 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. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 69, nays 29, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 429 Ex.]

YEAS—69

Baldwin	Blumenthal	Booker
Bennet	Blunt	Brown

Burr	Hyde-Smith	Reed
Cantwell	Kaine	Romney
Capito	Kelly	Rosen
Cardin	King	Sanders
Carper	Klobuchar	Schatz
Casey	Leahy	Schumer
Cassidy	Lee	Shaheen
Collins	Luján	Sinema
Coons	Manchin	Smith
Cornyn	Markey	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Tester
Duckworth	Menendez	Tillis
Durbin	Merkley	Toomey
Fischer	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Gillibrand	Murphy	Warner
Graham	Murray	Warnock
Grassley	Ossoff	Warren
Hassan	Padilla	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Paul	Wicker
Hickenlooper	Peters	Wyden
Hirono	Portman	Young

NAYS—29

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeven	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Kennedy	Shelby
Crapo	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lummis	Thune
Daines	Marshall	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein	Rounds
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SINEMA). The yeas are 69, the nays are 29.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Patricia Tolliver Giles, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:15 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

OPIOID CRISIS

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, we need to talk about the opioid crisis.

The 2020 data shows the largest annual increase in opioid deaths in the last 50 years. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 69,710 Americans died last year from opioid-related overdoses, a 37-percent increase from 2019.

In Louisiana, the opioid crisis is getting worse—and fast. In 2020, our State, Louisiana, saw a serious spike and the steepest surge in drug overdose deaths in the Nation. Louisiana drug overdose deaths surpassed a record high 2,100 in the 12 months leading up to March 2021. Overdose mortality increased statewide by over 56 percent last year.

These numbers are devastating. Last year, opioid deaths increased, for example, in New Orleans by 51 percent

with 365 OD deaths, 69 percent in Jefferson Parish, 35 percent in St. Tammany, and a 64-percent increase in St. Bernard Parish. Deaths continue to climb throughout the State.

In Alexandria, Acadian Ambulance “responded to nearly 160 calls of opioid overdoses just in Rapides Parish—an average of over one call per day.”

East Baton Rouge Parish, the State capital, is seeing significant increases in fatal overdoses. According to a local TV station and the coroner’s office, 242 people died of an overdose in 2020. This year, through September, the East Baton Rouge Parish has seen 214 fatal overdoses, again, in the first 9 months of this year.

Now, the double tragedy of this is that these deaths are preventable. In 2018, Congress passed landmark opioid legislation, and for the first time in almost 30 years, the number of opioid deaths decreased. Then the pandemic hit. Louisiana became the top State in drug overdose growth during COVID-19. The pressure of the pandemic, the subsequent influx of fentanyl from other countries—all this increased drug addiction and, hence, drug death. After a year of lockdown, social isolation, and stress, the opioid-related deaths shot through the roof.

Now, the opioid crisis is an epidemic. We should treat it like one. It took a backseat to COVID during the pandemic, but it is time we bring renewed attention to the opioid crisis because, for opioids, there is no vaccine.

Over 1,900 folks in Louisiana lost their lives to drug overdose last year—again, a 48-percent increase from 2019. We must be aware that these are not just statistics; they are lives. They are mothers and fathers, daughters and sons, and friends losing their lives to addiction and being lost to others because of addiction.

It is a national crisis, a statistical crisis, and, most importantly, a personal crisis. And as the numbers speak for themselves, we feel it throughout Louisiana and our Nation.

We need to act now before more lives are lost. The crisis must be met head-on at all levels. We need to work with local leaders to make sure we implement opioid policies like the ones Congress has already passed in CARA and the SUPPORT Act. These provide resources to stop illegal drugs at the border, support the discovery of non-addictive painkillers, and deliver treatment to those already addicted. Every day we don’t take action, another mother loses a child, a son loses a father, and a wife loses a husband.

I am committed to solving this crisis and to saving these lives. Let’s come together as a Congress and rededicate ourselves to solving the opioid epidemic.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. ROSEN. Madam President, I request the scheduled vote occur immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 365, Michael S. Nachmanoff, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Charles E. Schumer, Ben Ray Luján, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Elizabeth Warren, John Hickenlooper, Jacky Rosen, Brian Schatz, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Richard Blumenthal, Benjamin L. Cardin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Cory A. Booker, Raphael G. Warnock, Alex Padilla.

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 Michael S. Nachmanoff, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 430 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Luján	Smith
Collins	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Gillibrand	Murray	Warren
Graham	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

NAYS—46

Barrasso	Crapo	Johnson
Blackburn	Cruz	Kennedy
Blunt	Daines	Lankford
Boozman	Ernst	Lee
Braun	Fischer	Lummis
Burr	Grassley	Marshall
Capito	Hagerty	McConnell
Cassidy	Hawley	Moran
Cornyn	Hoeven	Paul
Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Portman
Cramer	Inhofe	Risch

Romney	Shelby	Tuberville
Rubio	Sullivan	Wicker
Sasse	Thune	Young
Scott (FL)	Tillis	
Scott (SC)	Toomey	

NOT VOTING—3

Feinstein	Manchin	Rounds
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Michael S. Nachmanoff, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant 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. 366, Sarala Vidya Nagala, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut.

Charles E. Schumer, Ben Ray Lujan, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Elizabeth Warren, John Hickenlooper, Jacky Rosen, Brian Schatz, Tammy Baldwin, Patrick J. Leahy, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Richard Blumenthal, Benjamin L. Cardin, Catherine Cortez Masto, Cory A. Booker, Raphael G. Warnock, Alex Padilla.

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 Sarala Vidya Nagala, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 431 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Coons	Kaine
Bennet	Cortez Masto	Kelly
Blumenthal	Duckworth	King
Booker	Durbin	Klobuchar
Brown	Gillibrand	Leahy
Cantwell	Graham	Lujan
Cardin	Hassan	Manchin
Carper	Heinrich	Markey
Casey	Hickenlooper	Menendez
Collins	Hirono	Merkley

Murkowski	Sanders	Van Hollen
Murphy	Schatz	Warner
Murray	Schumer	Warnock
Ossoff	Shaheen	Warren
Padilla	Sinema	Whitehouse
Peters	Smith	Wyden
Reed	Stabenow	
Rosen	Tester	

NAYS—46

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeven	Sasse
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Capito	Johnson	Shelby
Cassidy	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Portman	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein	Rounds
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 52, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Sarala Vidya Nagala, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar No. 429, Jeffry Lane Flake, of Arizona, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Turkey; Calendar No. 430, Tom Udall, of New Mexico, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Independent State of Samoa; and Calendar No. 459, Victoria Reggie Kennedy, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Austria; 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. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The legislative clerk read the nominations of Jeffry Lane Flake, of Ari-

zona, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Turkey; Tom Udall, of New Mexico, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Independent State of Samoa; and Victoria Reggie Kennedy, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Austria.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Flake, Udall, and Kennedy nominations en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield to the Senator from Arizona for an additional nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. KELLY. Madam President, as you know, in Arizona, we have always admired Cindy McCain's dedication to service and to our country. I know she believes deeply in the power of America to promote peace, security, and health around the world, which will serve her and our country well in her next position.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider Calendar No. 457 and that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Cindy Hensley McCain, of Arizona, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the McCain nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. KELLY. 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. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The majority leader.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, for the information of the Senate, at

5:30 p.m., the Senate will vote today on the confirmation of the Cobb, Williams, and Giles nominations, in that order.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. COONS. Madam President, I also want to extend my congratulations to four individuals, four friends, both former colleagues and folks I have known for a long time, who have just been confirmed by the Senate of the United States. Their confirmations will be conveyed to the President, and they will begin their service.

I wanted to briefly thank the Members of this Senate for acting quickly and appropriately to confirm the nominations of Senator Flake to represent us in Turkey, of Senator Udall to represent us in New Zealand, of Vicky Kennedy to represent us as Ambassador to Austria, and of Mrs. Cindy McCain to represent us at the U.N. agencies in Rome. All four of these incredibly talented individuals are deserving of confirmation, and I am encouraged by this progress.

I remain gravely concerned, however, at just how many nominees await action here. There are dozens of countries where there is no confirmed American Ambassador, and I hope that this moment of progress will be a predictor of other progress to come soon in terms of other confirmations.

(The remarks of Mr. COONS pertaining to the introduction of S. 3075 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. COONS. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2841

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I will be delivering remarks in a moment regarding the unanimous consent request that I am about to make. In deference and as a courtesy to my colleague from Washington, I will make the request first rather than speaking first.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, as if in legislative session, that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions be discharged from further consideration of S. 2841 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. Further, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be 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. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I do have

good news for my colleague and everyone looking for information about the safety of vaccines: The CDC already collects and publicly releases data like what this bill proposes. So anyone who is curious about whether they should get a COVID-19 vaccination can go to the CDC website right now at cdc.gov.

And some more good news: The data overwhelmingly shows these vaccines meet FDA's rigorous standards of safety and effectiveness.

So now that that has been cleared up, I hope instead of wasting any more time on bills like this—bills which threaten to undermine public confidence in vaccines and trust in our public health experts by ignoring the thorough work they already do to provide clear, scientific data—we can instead focus on what we can all do to finally end this pandemic, which has now killed over 730,000 people and counting, and rebuild our country stronger and fairer.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, in recent years, particularly those on the other side of the aisle have called for, declared, and demanded that we rebuild what they call trust in government. While I believe that Americans must have a healthy distrust of the idea of government and any expansion of the necessarily limited powers of the Federal Government, that does not exempt government from the obligation of being trustworthy. That is why I find the position that so many of my colleagues across the aisle are taking to be so confusing: trust, but verify; trust your neighbor, count the cards.

People need information with which to analyze the faithfulness of government and to accept the facts as they deem appropriate. Now they claim that Americans must be forced, coerced, prodded, cajoled, threatened into making the government-approved medical decision. But heaven forbid if someone resists, objects due to moral or religious beliefs, or opts out of being vaccinated due to specific unique health concerns, she is derided and ignored, and—if the current Presidential administration has its way—forced out of her job.

All of this is supposed to build a safer and more trusting society?

This argument is totalitarian, and it is wrong. The United States is an open society, and the only way by which government can build trust with the American people is to earn it. The government will earn that trust only through transparency.

I have come to the Senate floor now nine times to oppose President Biden's immoral, unwise, and damaging vaccine mandate. I am committed to keep this going for as long as it takes to beat the mandate. I have introduced, now, a dozen bills to counteract, restrict, or limit the mandate. I do all this because I have heard from over 300

Utahans from one end of the State to the other, who are at risk of losing their livelihoods due to this aggressive government overreach.

Overreach of the government is staggering in here. It is an overreach the likes of which we haven't seen in this country in a long time; the likes of which we arguably haven't seen since April 8, 1952, when President Harry Truman seized every steel mill in America in order to support the Korean war effort. Fortunately, within a couple of months, the Supreme Court of the United States acted and invalidated that maneuver as unlawful, unconstitutional, which, of course, it was.

In this instance, that hasn't happened because, with respect to the OSHA mandate, the employer mandate—one saying all employers with more than 99 employees have to comply, have to fire people who aren't vaccinated—there is nothing there because the authority doesn't exist. But, in the meantime, corporate America is picking up the slack and doing the President's dirty work for him.

But it is a government overreach, and it is an overreach that is harming good people, people who are not enemies of the United States. No, they are not enemies to anyone. They are our neighbors, our fellow citizens, and our friends. Their stories are as tragic as they are moving, yet this administration seems bent on assuming that they have no voice, on giving them no voice.

Don't get me wrong, I am not against the mandate—I am against the mandate. I am not against the vaccine, not in any way. I am fully vaccinated. My entire family has been vaccinated. I have encouraged people to get vaccinated for the specific reason that I see the vaccines as miracles and miracles that are protecting many, many millions of Americans from the harms of COVID-19.

But if government is trying to encourage Americans to get vaccinated, hiding information about their concerns with the vaccine is the worst possible way to build trust. It has the exact opposite of what they claim they are trying to do. Existing concerns, make no mistake, are not just going to evaporate if they are ignored.

And the government's lack of transparency should be just as concerning to Americans who aren't worried about the vaccine as it is to those who are. Government should never be in the business of hiding information about the adverse effects and risks involved, no matter how infrequent or uncommon they might be.

And the government has—let's face it—been less than forthright with information about vaccine complications. Adverse reactions to the vaccine have been documented since the COVID-19 shot became available. The administration's message has been: Get the vaccine; it is safe, period.

If individuals pose questions about possible risks, about its interactions

with other medical treatments, or about rare reactions seen directly after its administration, they are often pushed aside, denied proper care, or deemed crazy conspiracy theorists for trying to scare the public away from the vaccine.

Sadly, this breeds distrust and it threatens the ability of those who experience rare vaccine injuries, the ability to access the proper treatment, care, and respect they deserve.

We should all be able to agree this type of governmental deception has no place in the United States. That is why today I came to the floor to offer the Transparency in COVID-19 Vaccination Act.

This bill would require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to publicly disclose all information regarding adverse effects of the COVID-19 vaccines. This sunshine would help clear the air and allow individuals and the medical community the opportunity to make informed decisions.

This clarity would also be an important step toward building trust with the American public. Americans have the best, most accurate information when they make medical decisions—at least they try to. They deserve to have the best and most accurate information when they make medical decisions. This bill would ensure that happens. That is why I came to the floor to offer it today, offer that we pass it and offer the protections.

My friend and distinguished colleague, the Senator from Washington, regrettably objected to it. In doing so, she argued that it is not necessary because, according to the Senator from Washington, all the information that they need is now available. In many instances, it is not. This bill would require that be made available—all of it.

The CDC does collect information on it, but the American people don't have full access to that information, and they should.

That begs the question: Why? Why would anyone want to do that?

I don't know why. To me, it doesn't make sense, especially if one wants to increase the number of people getting the vaccine as I do.

I would like to see more people getting vaccinated because I think the vaccine is something of a medical miracle and it is protecting many, many millions of Americans from the harmful effects of COVID-19. That is a good thing.

We want them to be protected. To be protected, we want them to get vaccinated. It doesn't mean government should force it on them, and it certainly doesn't mean that government should be perceived in any way as being less than forthcoming with information that it gains access to.

That is all this bill would require. It is not hard. There is nothing wrong with doing that. In fact, my colleague from Washington insists that it is already done.

If that is the case, what is wrong with putting that into law?

There isn't anything. We should do it.

I will be back on this and other topics related to the COVID-19 vaccine mandates.

All this is unfortunate. No one is happy about the fact that COVID-19 has touched our country in the way that it has. It has been painful. It is devastating. The 730,000 Americans who have died with COVID are tragedies, each and every one of them.

There is nothing about government overreach that will bring them back. There is certainly not anything about government overreach that is going to have a proper influence than the American people. There is certainly not anything about government hiding the ball when it comes to data that the American people deserve and want to have access to that is going to make people better.

We want more people to get vaccinated. Because of that, we want them to have the facts. We should do that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

ENERGY POLICIES

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, after failing to pass any radical climate proposals this year, it appears our colleagues across the aisle are in a panic mode. The reason is, later this week, President Biden will be traveling to Glasgow, along with a dozen or more U.S. officials and Members of Congress, for a U.N. climate summit, and it looks like they are going to show up empty-handed.

The President has talked a big game when it comes to climate change. On the campaign trail, he promised that the electric sector would be carbon pollution-free by 2035. He committed to building 1.5 million energy-efficient homes and public housing units, and he said the United States would transition from oil and gas.

Of course, he will be long gone from office, so he will never be held accountable for these projections, even if they miss by a mile, which I predict they will. But the fact is he has failed to make good on his promises to fundamentally transform the energy landscape in America, and I would suggest that that is for a very good reason.

Policies that drive up costs for the American people, hurt our energy security, and enrich our adversaries don't typically get a lot of traction here in the U.S. Congress.

Two-and-a-half years ago, we saw a great example of how unpopular these policies were when the pie-in-the-sky Green New Deal came to the Senate floor for a vote. Not a single Senator voted for that bill. Even the Members who introduced it were too afraid to vote yes because of the blowback.

But now that our Democratic colleagues control all levers of the Federal Government, afraid of their radical base, their calculus seems to have changed, so they are trying to jam these radical policies into the multi-trillion-dollar tax-and-spending spree bill, otherwise known as reconciliation.

Despite working on this bill for months and only needing Democrat support to get it to the President's desk, our Democratic colleagues are still struggling to reach an agreement among themselves. But now that President Biden has a deadline and he wants to look good in front of other world leaders in Glasgow, it is, apparently, crunch time.

But they have a problem: no bill has even been written or even seen the light of day. There is a steady stream of reporting about which outrageous policies are in and which are out, but none of us have seen a bill—we haven't seen it in writing—if it exists at all.

Based on reporting, though, massive tax hikes on the energy sector appear to be in the mix. Energy companies would pay higher taxes on income earned in the global marketplace and be subjected to the double taxation of their foreign incomes. And we know that when producers have higher overhead because of the higher tax burden, they don't absorb that; they pass it along to consumers in terms of higher prices.

Our Democratic colleagues want to also add a Superfund excise tax, which would force energy companies to pay more on every barrel of crude oil that is sold. Tax hikes on oil and gas companies won't increase the output of renewables, and renewables only accounted for 20 percent of the electricity generation last year while natural gas accounted for double that.

That is why, in my State, we believe in the all-of-the-above approach—all forms of energy—knowing that the Sun doesn't always shine and the wind doesn't always blow. We found out last year, because of extremely cold weather, we couldn't even put natural gas in the pipeline because we didn't have the electricity to run the compressors, and so it was—no pun intended—a perfect storm.

What we learned from that experience—and I think what we should all learn—is that renewables have their place. They are important, and their role is growing, but you have to have a reliable base load of energy, which renewables cannot supply. The only outcome of these tax hikes will be to drive up costs for working families and send more business to foreign energy producers.

I remember recently that President Biden, in looking at the high price of gasoline—which has gone up dramatically—looked to OPEC—the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries—led by Saudi Arabia and Russia, and asked them to produce more oil.

Well, how about American energy producers and the jobs that go along with that and the pipelines that move that oil and gas safely around the country?

He is OK with Nord Stream 2, which is a Russian gas pipeline over in Europe; but when it comes to the Keystone XL Pipeline here in America, “shut her down” is his attitude.

Massive tax increases aren't the only provisions that seem to have survived negotiations, the best we can tell from the reporting. Handouts to wealthy Americans to buy electric vehicles appears to be safe. Talk about socialism for rich people. These aren't cars that average working families can afford to buy. They are, roughly, double or more expensive than regular cars operating on an internal combustion engine. Nevertheless, this bill, apparently, will provide for \$12,500 in tax credits for electric vehicle purchases—again, for some of the most expensive cars in the marketplace.

So, for those people working for a living, who cannot afford to buy these expensive electric vehicles even with this very generous tax credit, they are going to be asked to subsidize the purchase of these vehicles by wealthy Americans who don't need the tax credit or the subsidy coming from hard-working American families.

This subsidy isn't only set up to reward buyers purchasing American-made vehicles; you can still receive a taxpayer handout even if the vehicle is completely or substantially made overseas, in countries like China.

On top of that, a bigger tax credit is available to electric cars built in union shops. Well, maybe union-built vehicles are somehow more green than other electric vehicles. I doubt that. Or maybe it is a favor doled out to a favored interest group by our friends across the aisle. That seems like the more likely conclusion.

While electric vehicles don't use gasoline, they still require a lot of energy to run. Our colleagues don't, apparently, know where electricity needed to run these vehicles comes from. Well, I will tell them. It comes from coal; it comes from natural gas; it comes from renewables; it comes from hydropower and nuclear power or some mixture of all of those. Yet these are the very energy sources they say they are seeking to avoid by incentivizing more use of electric vehicles.

Well, if Democrats raise taxes on companies that produce natural gas, which accounts for 40 percent of our electricity production, what is the plan to power the fleet of taxpayer-subsidized electric vehicles?

Renewables don't generate enough energy to power our country today, let alone the amount we need to charge millions of new electric vehicles. Still, the Democrats are eager to push America toward renewables and punish those who don't jump on board.

One of the most controversial parts of the Democrats' energy push appears to be in peril, if you can believe the reporting. Again, none of us have seen this. We just know what we read. That program is known as the Clean Electricity Performance Program, or the CEPP. This program would reward utility companies that already use renewable electricity sources and punish those that do not.

So, if you are wondering how that switch would go, just look at some of

the energy policies out West, in California. That State made an aggressive push to transition to push 100-percent renewables by 2030, but as I said, renewable energy is not always reliable energy, and it certainly isn't affordable energy. In recent years, California has implemented rolling blackouts to ration limited energy supplies during the hot summer months; and, on average, Californians pay twice as much as Texans for electricity. That is where those higher prices go—they get passed on to the consumer. Twice as much is the cost of electricity in California as compared to Texas.

So imagine what would happen if every utility company across the country were forced to use only renewable sources.

Last month, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Commissioner testified before the Senate, and he said this proposal would be an "H bomb" for electricity markets. It would blow it up.

Our colleague, Senator MANCHIN, from West Virginia, has said he won't support this proposal; and good for him, but other Democrats have not given up yet.

President Biden recently insisted "nothing has been formally agreed to."

Again, this whole process is opaque to Republicans because we haven't been invited to the table or welcomed to the table to try to come up with a bipartisan policy. Our Democratic colleagues have insisted they want to do this all on their own because they know only then will they be able to come up, presumably, with something that will appease the most radical elements of their political base, and if they negotiated with the Republicans, they wouldn't be able to do that because we would have to negotiate toward the center rather than on the fringes of political ideology.

Despite the fact that these policies that I have mentioned would radically transform the energy landscape and drive up costs to consumers and hurt our energy security, our colleagues are rushing—rushing—to reach a deal before the President is wheels up to Europe. Forget sound public policy; President Biden wants a new talking point at the United Nations climate summit in Glasgow, Scotland.

This rush job comes at a time when energy prices are already skyrocketing. Talk about inflation. Gasoline is up more than 55 percent from a year ago. With winter fast approaching, heating bills, including heating oil that many Northern States use, are expected to rise as much as 54 percent from last year. This is really an invisible tax on people, where the value of your dollar that you earn is diminished by the increase in cost—54 percent over last year for heating bills in the northern part of our country. Well, it is all across the country, but it is, obviously, needed more there than in my part of the country.

Of course, these aren't the only higher prices that families are facing. Infla-

tion continues to pummel the American people, putting a tight squeeze on family budgets. For seniors, for veterans, and others who operate on fixed incomes, those price hikes are a threat to their livelihoods. There could not be a more dangerous or costly time to wage war on American energy. No family should have to choose between buying groceries and turning on the heat in the wintertime.

President Biden is eager to put a show on in Glasgow and impress world leaders with dubious commitments that he can't keep, but these measures have the potential to inflict real and lasting harm on the American people.

I am not opposed to renewable energy, electric vehicles, or efforts to preserve our greatest natural resources for future generations. I support efforts to capture carbon and sequester it. All of these policies need to strike a delicate balance based on prudence, based on science, and based on logic, not based on some ideology about the way that you wish the world was; it is how the world is.

Democrats want to force the American people to pay more for less reliable energy and endanger our own energy security to meet these arbitrary net zero deadlines. As I said, they are rushing to meet a deadline so that President Biden can have a good applause line in Glasgow.

This is just the latest example of how the reckless tax-and-spending spree is not helping the American people at all but, rather, it is about forcing Democrats' vision on every city, State, and family in the country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The Senator from Connecticut.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, C.J. Brown was 7 years old. He was a second grader at Clarksdale Collegiate academy in Mississippi. Clarksdale, MS, is a relatively small town of 15,000 people. Everybody knows each other in Clarksdale. C.J. was described as a really bright young student. His principal and director at his school said that he was a great student. He was always cheerful and friendly to his classmates and teachers.

Clarksdale is reeling right now because just a few weeks ago, on October 12, little C.J. Brown was sitting in a car outside of a laundromat, and he was shot to death. The owner of a nearby corner store, the Tiger Mart, said that C.J. and his mom and his little sister used to come in all the time, friendly as can be, chatting up a storm. The owner of that little convenience store said that he considered C.J. and his mom and his little sister to be family.

You can say that C.J. was in the wrong place at the wrong time—a 7-year-old kid in a car outside of a laundromat shot to death—but he wasn't. He was in the right place at the right time. He was in what should have been a safe place his hometown, just sitting in a car.

That day, there were three shootings over 5 hours in this small town of Clarksdale. C.J. wasn't the only victim, but his death made news because he was 7 years old, and now he is gone.

The problem is, this story isn't the exception; it is the rule, increasingly so, across this country. For the last 8 years, I have come down to the floor with a chart that looks very much like this. In fact, I think this is the chart that I have displayed for about 5 years straight. I come down here every few weeks—sometimes, in busier times, every month or so—and I tell the story of men and women and children, often like C.J., to try to rattle the conscience of this body to do something about the epidemic of gun violence in this country.

These numbers in and of themselves are stunning. This is my old chart showing 36,000 people a year are killed by gunshot wounds—3,000 a month, 100 people a day. There is no other nation in the high-income world that has anything approaching these numbers when it comes to gun violence. But these numbers are irrelevant now because what has happened over the last year and a half is a story unto itself.

Gun violence rates have spiked during the pandemic. In fact, the increase in 2020 was the biggest in 60 years from year to year. So I now have to bring a new chart to the floor. This one that I have used for 5 years now is irrelevant because no longer are 36,000 people dying a year from gunshot wounds. No longer are we losing 3,000 a month or 100 a day. We are now losing 40,000 a year, 3,300 a month, 110 people a day.

You can say: Well, that is a small increase. A hundred people used to die from gunshot wounds a day; now only 110 people a day.

That is 10 more families every single day, like the family of C.J. Brown, who have lost a loved one, often in the prime of their life, to a preventable crime that happens nowhere else at this frequency amongst our high-income peers.

What is interesting about 2020, though, is that overall crime rates didn't spike like gun homicides did. In fact, over all, major crimes in 2020 in this country went down, but gun homicides went up. There were 5,000 more gun homicides in 2020 than in 2019.

What is going on if major crimes are going down but gun homicides are going up? The story is likely complicated, but at the heart of it is this: More guns equals more crime. Forget the mythology that tells you that if you buy a gun, you are going to use that gun to protect yourself, that you are going to use it against an intruder or somebody who is trying to do harm to you. No. The data is the data. You can't get around it. It shows that for every community that has a 1-percent increase in gun ownership, what comes with it is a 1-percent increase in gun homicides. The more guns you have, the more likely that you are to have days like October 12, 2021, in Clarksdale, MS.

But there is more data to prove this point. What is interesting is that over the last 10 years, more and more homicides in this country are gun homicides. Ten years ago, about two-thirds of all homicides in this country involved a gun. But we have had more and more and more guns being purchased over the last 10 years. It used to be that maybe only 32 percent of households had a gun. Today, that number is 39 percent. So we have a lot more households with guns.

We had record numbers of guns bought in 2020. In March of 2020, for the first time, the background check system registered 1 million checks. Never before has this country had more guns bought and sold than in 2020. Not coincidentally, today, the number of homicides that involve a gun isn't two-thirds any longer; it is three-quarters. It went from 67 percent in a decade to 77 percent. More guns equals more homicides. More guns equals a greater number of violent crimes being perpetuated with guns. The data is the data. You can't get around it.

You think you are making yourself safer by bringing a gun into your house, but more often than not, that gun is going to be used to harm you or a loved one than it is against someone who is trying to do harm to you.

Many of these guns end up very quickly becoming illegal guns because they may at first be sold through a licensed gun dealer, but pretty soon, they get into the black market. Pretty soon, those guns get into the black internet market, the gun show market, where anybody can buy a gun regardless of their criminal record in many States without being caught, and those guns get trafficked to all sorts of people who should never own them.

The data is the data.

But here is what we also know about 2020: In States that have tougher gun laws, the rise in violent crime in 2020 was much lower than in States that don't have universal background checks. Now, we make the case here that gun laws matter, that if you take some commonsense steps to keep guns out of the hands of the wrong people—violent criminals, people with serious mental illness—you are going to have less gun crime. Well, that is what 2020 tells us. In States that have universal background checks, the violent crime rate just ticked up from 2019 to 2020—just ticked up—but in States without expanded background checks, the violent crime rate skyrocketed. There was a much bigger increase in States without universal background checks than in States with universal background checks. Common sense tells you why. Those States just do a little bit better job of making sure that only responsible gun owners can get their hands on a gun.

So we have these two stories from 2020 to tell. The first is a tragic one—a dramatic increase in the number of homicides; new highs in terms of the number of people who die at the hands

of a gun every single day. But this second story about how States that have gotten serious about commonsense measures supported by 90 percent of Americans to make sure that only law-abiding citizens have guns—they were able to control these increases much better than the States that didn't implement universal background checks and commonsense gun laws.

So I tell the story of C.J. today to try to shake this body into action and to try to make folks understand that we have all the data we need to have to tell us what works. None of it is that controversial. No matter what State you come from—blue or red, Republican, Democratic—your constituents support universal background checks. The data tells us that while 2020 was an awful year for gun crime, it was a lot more awful in the States that didn't invest in that policy. So why not just implement it on a national basis? It is politically popular and impactful when it comes to saving lives.

Lastly, even if you don't agree with me that we should make these commonsense changes to try to do something about this rising epidemic of gun violence in this country; even if you don't want to change the gun laws in this Nation, I have another offer for you.

I heard Senator CORNYN come down to the floor and talk about all the radical policies that are in the Build Back Better agenda. I have seen the polling on the Build Back Better agenda. None of it looks too radical because the American people seem to really love all the parts of the Build Back Better agenda, from the investments in green energy, to the help for families who are trying to afford childcare, to the improvements in the Medicare system. But here is another commonsense investment in the Build Back Better agenda: community gun violence initiatives. Inside the Build Back Better agenda is \$5 billion to invest in community programs that wrap services around at-risk youth to try to stop this cycle of violence that plays out.

Now, what is interesting in the 2020 data is that gun crime is becoming much more geographically spread out in this Nation. Ten, twenty, thirty years ago, there was a case to be made for the concentration of gun violence in a handful of cities. That is actually not the case any longer. Today, gun violence happens everywhere. It happens in small towns. It happens in small cities. It happens in the big cities. But it is still true that there are these very, very poor, very, very economically challenged neighborhoods in which there are higher rates of gun violence.

What we know is that these community violence programs work. In Connecticut, we had one—before it was defunded—in New Haven, Hartford, and Bridgeport. It identified youth at risk of falling into this cycle of violence. It supports them with programs that give them an alternative to that lifestyle. Between 2011 and 2016, combined gun

homicides in these three cities were cut in half.

A similar program in New York saw homicides in a South Bronx neighborhood where a program was being implemented decline by 37 percent compared to a very similarly matched neighborhood nearby that was used as a control site.

I can give you more and more evidence of how these investments in neighborhoods lift people up economically and help stop the cycle of violence.

So I can shower you with data to show you why commonsense changes in our gun laws would do something about this stunning increase in the rate of gun deaths in this country from 2019 to 2020, but we can also just come together around an investment in these communities and these kids and these families that doesn't necessarily have the same high degree of political temperature as the debate around guns does, and it still will have a significant impact.

So I will continue to come down to the floor and make this case. I will continue to come down to the floor and try to tell the story of these victims of gun violence—kids like CJ Brown.

I hope that this will be the last chart. I hope that the next chart, in fact, will show that these numbers are coming down. But I doubt that I will have that opportunity because until we get serious about making changes in our gun laws, to update them to match with the preferences of 90 percent of Americans, and until we get serious about investments in these neighborhoods—part of the Build Back Better agenda—I fear that these numbers will continue to rise higher and higher.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I speak today to recognize the 3 million men and women, Americans, who have served our Nation in the two decades since September 11, 2001, in what has become known as the Global War on Terrorism.

The days during—in just the last month—during this botched and chaotic withdrawal from Afghanistan, were a terrible time of reckoning for our Nation. I am angry, discouraged, and concerned about the way and the manner by which the United States of America departed.

President Biden's announcement in April to completely withdraw American troops by September 11 without taking appropriate security precautions, including preparation for a return of the Taliban to Kabul, was irresponsible and will damage America's interest for years to come and endanger the lives of thousands of women and children in Afghanistan.

Additionally, the lack of urgency to do right by the thousands of Afghans who worked alongside Americans will forever be a source of shame for this

administration. But as I said many times before, the withdrawal from Afghanistan was not the fault of the men and women in uniform.

In the days following September 11, 2001, the call to service was answered by thousands—thousands—of Americans who sought to defend the United States. These men and women left behind their families and careers to serve a greater good. I cannot think of anything more honorable than stepping up to defend our homeland from a threat that was, at the time, relatively unknown.

For most of our men and women in uniform, the Global War on Terrorism has been the primary mission of their entire careers. I run into people regularly who tell me about their service, and they saw what happened on 9/11 in New York City at Ground Zero. They saw what happened in the fields of Pennsylvania and what happened at the Pentagon. They decided it was their moment to step forward and defend and protect their Nation, to make sure that freedom and liberty remained the hallmark of who we are. And all of the sacrifices they and their families have made were in support of that effort and it was an effort they believed in and I certainly hope they still do.

Those who stepped forward to serve, eradicated vast networks of terrorists who wished to do America harm, making it absolutely clear that no one can harm Americans without our swift and certain retribution. They also brought Osama bin Laden to justice, destroyed the ISIS caliphate, and eliminated its founder.

In Afghanistan, our men and women serving in the military brought hope to a brutalized, war-torn country for the first time in decades. Incredibly, an entire generation in Afghanistan came to age knowing what it feels like to see freedom and to feel freedom.

Tragically, we saw Afghanistan quickly fall to the Taliban. It happened because of a haphazard and unorganized withdrawal process that has made our country and our world a less secure place. We all saw the images of terror and desperation as Afghans tried to flee their fate, many at the cost of their lives. We saw the footage of the chaos, the tear gas, and the explosion. We lost 13 lives of our honorable brave men and women in uniform to an attack outside the airport gates as they tried to rescue innocent families from their Afghan brothers and sisters in arms.

These scenes captured our Nation's attention, rightfully so. But unfortunately, in the days that followed, mainstream media's interest in Afghanistan began to wane. Take a look to see what is happening in Afghanistan now. See the desolation, the death, the destruction, the hunger, and the fear. This failure to have attention on what is going on in Afghanistan must not and should not be the case. We must continue to honor those who served and who will serve our country in the future.

We should consider S. 535, the Global War on Terrorism Memorial Location Act. This bill was introduced by the Senator from Iowa, Senator JONI ERNST, herself a veteran. It will authorize the location of a memorial on the National Mall to truly honor those who served to eradicate terrorism. It will honor the 3 million men and women who served and especially the thousands of servicemembers who gave that ultimate sacrifice—their lives. This memorial will also honor, heal, empower, and unite soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and coasties who made those sacrifices.

I would guess many of us in the U.S. Senate have seen—we witnessed some of the healing that personally occurs in times that have met with the Honor—as I have met with the folks who have been here on the Honor Flights, those visitors who gather at our war memorials to remember, to be together, and, yes, to heal.

Last week, I was at a number of our memorials here in our Nation's Capital with a group of over about 160 Vietnam veterans from Kansas. I have been visiting with those veterans in almost all of the visits of Kansans who come here, and in those visits, I met the World War II veterans, the Korean war veterans, and the Vietnam war veterans who have a place of honor on the Mall where they can go to meet other veterans, to lay flowers, to pause and reflect, and remember the brothers and sisters that they have lost.

Just this weekend, back in Valley Center, KS, the Moving Wall—a tribute to those who lost their lives in Vietnam; the thousands, the 627 Kansans who lost their lives in Vietnam—was a place in which people gathered to do exactly that.

I hope someday I will be able to attend an Honor Flight to the Global War on Terrorism Memorial and meet with the generation of veterans who fought to bring peace to the Middle East and who fought to bring the United States into a safer and more secure place. It will be my honor and privilege to do so.

I am here on the Senate floor to pay tribute, to honor and respect, and to tell those who served in the Global War on Terrorism that we respect them; we thank them for their service; and we love them.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, first, I commend my colleague from Kansas for his remarkable commitment to this Nation and to those who serve this Nation. And he is always there at the Honor Flights for World War II, the Honor Flights of those who served in Korea, of those who served in Vietnam, and those who served in the Global War

on Terror. His leadership is commendable, and people from both sides of the aisle look up to him and appreciate the work he does on his committees and his commitment to the veterans who serve this Nation.

So I thank the distinguished Senator from Kansas for his ongoing commitment, and it is with appreciation and admiration and respect I follow his speech to thank him for the commitment and the comments about what happened in Afghanistan because just this very weekend, on Saturday, the Governor of Wyoming and I stood with over 1,000 people in the cold in Wyoming as we honored the life of Rylee McCollum, who was one of those 13 who was killed in Kabul at the airport on that fateful day in Afghanistan, merely 2 months ago. And with us also was Rylee's wife GiGi and the baby that was born after Rylee had been killed—the baby who will never know her father, who will always know his story, and will always know that he was an American hero.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Mr. President, I come to the floor today to oppose what the Democrats are trying to do with their reckless tax-and-spending spree. Right now, prices are rising all across America. The price of gas has gone up by nearly \$1 since the day Joe Biden took the oath of office. One in five families has had to cut down on their spending, their other spending to pay for energy this year, and it is going to get worse this winter.

In total, the typical American family is paying about \$175 more every month, month after month, because of inflation. And the front page story of the New York Times today talked about the upcoming Thanksgiving as the most expensive Thanksgiving dinner of all, and they called it a wallop to the wallet. That is the front page of the New York Times.

I would say, when you see that kind of a story, you know that inflation is here, and it looks like it is here to stay. And it is connected directly to the policies of this President, this administration, and the Democrats in Congress who are trying to make it worse with this tax-and-spending spree. Democrats ought to be working with Republicans to reduce inflation and to cut the spending, but that is not what is happening. No, we see just the opposite.

The Democrats are completely focused on the most expensive spending bill in American history. Right now, the cost is at least \$3.5 trillion. With interest payments, the pricetag rises to \$4.2 trillion. The bill is 2,500 pages in length. You do the math. That is \$1,400,000,000 for each and every page. You divide the cost of the bill by the number of people in America, it is over \$10,000 for every man, woman, and child.

The amount that is being proposed to spend is larger than the entire economy of Japan, which is the third larg-

est economy in the world. And the bill is a towering list of radical liberal priorities: permanent welfare programs, free money for electric vehicle owners, earmarks for New York City and San Francisco, including NANCY PELOSI's special park for the privileged.

Now Democrats are playing a shell game, trying to hide from the American people how they are going to pay for this whole thing. Well, they continue to try to hide the ball. Is it more taxes? Is it more debt? Is it some of both? Let's be clear: No matter which one they decide to do, prices for the American consumer is going to continue to go up. No matter which one they choose, the American people are going to end up paying one way or the other.

So, last week, the President went to Pennsylvania and said he didn't want to talk about the cost of the bill. He said: We shouldn't talk about the numbers. We shouldn't even talk about the numbers.

Now, I can understand why President Biden doesn't want to talk about the numbers because the American people are getting sticker shock. But people all around this country, at the kitchen table, when they sit down and try to figure out how much money they have and what kind of bills are coming in and see the price of food going up and the price of fuel going up and the price of gasoline going up and the price of one thing after another and housing going up—people at the kitchen table are talking about the numbers.

President Biden would rather tell all of us that the bill costs zero dollars. His Press Secretary, his Chief of Staff, and NANCY PELOSI have all repeated the same big lie. They say the largest spending bill in history costs zero dollars. This isn't just false; it is absurd. If it costs zero dollars, why are they having such a hard time trying to get it passed? Answer that.

The American people aren't falling for this. The American people know. They know that when Democrats spend more, they pay more, one way or the other.

So why do Democrats keep repeating the big lie? Because they know that people don't want a big spending bill. They are against it.

Tax revenues are already at record highs in this country. Our problem isn't that we are taxed too little; it is that we spend too much. Yet Democrats' spending bill contains more than 40 new tax increases. If these taxes become law, everyone will have to pay one way or the other. They will pay more in taxes. They will suffer with lower wages, in terms of spending capacity, and pay higher prices.

According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, two-thirds of the taxes Democrats are proposing for businesses would be paid by the middle class. Now, that is not what the President wants you to believe—paid by the middle class, no question about it.

Democrats know the American people don't want higher taxes. A Gallup

poll showed recently fewer than one in five Americans wants more government if it is paid for by tax increases. The American people don't want more spending, which they know we can't, as a nation, afford with the kind of debt we have.

That is why Democrats, each and every one, seem to be trying to hide the cost of the bill through accounting gimmicks. The gimmicks are so blatant even their own Democrat experts are telling them to stop it.

President Obama's "auto czar," Steve Rattner, a major critic of these accounting tactics and tricks, he actually wrote an editorial in the New York Times about it. He said:

[W]ith worrisome inflation signs evident, we certainly don't need any more stimulus.

Democrats are trying to find new ways to take more money from the American people. They are proposing to supersize the IRS, and the IRS is already the least accountable and most powerful Agency in the entire government.

Right now, the annual IRS budget is about \$13 billion. Democrats want another \$80 billion to hire an army of IRS agents to rifle through the bank records of the American people. Even President Obama's IRS Commissioner is against a budget that big.

This proposal just shows how desperate Democrats are to get every last penny they can so they can spend it. For weeks, Democrats said they wanted to force banks to tell the IRS about any account with \$600 in deposits or withdrawals. Well, the American people found out, and they were outraged. I received more calls and more letters on this single topic than on any other topic during the entire years I have been in the U.S. Senate. But yet Democrats defended the plan for weeks, including Janet Yellen, the Treasury Secretary, on national television.

It has been fascinating to watch her argue back and forth with Larry Summers, a former economic adviser to both Bill Clinton, who was Secretary of the Treasury for him, as well as to Barack Obama.

Well, now Democrats finally realize how angry the American people are at this Big Brother proposal.

So what is their solution? More gimmicks, more sleight of hand. Now Janet Yellen says the policy will only apply to accounts with total transactions of more than \$10,000 over the course of a year.

Well, that new proposal and that gimmick would still affect nearly every American in this country who has a bank account. It is essentially the same proposal. The American people aren't buying it.

So the Democrats are now on the horns of a dilemma. Is it more taxes? Is it more debt? Is it both? All three options mean more inflation hitting families across America and hitting things like the front page of the New York Times, where they talk about it as a wallop to the wallet.

The last thing the American people need right now are higher taxes, more debt, and higher prices. Yet this is all that today's Democrat Party has to offer.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON COBB NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Cobb nomination?

Mr. MURPHY. 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. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) would have voted "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 432 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Gillibrand	Murray	Whitehouse
Graham	Ossoff	Wyden
Hassan	Padilla	
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Paul	Young

NOT VOTING—3

Cruz	Feinstein	Rounds
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The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON WILLIAMS NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Williams nomination?

Mrs. MURRAY. 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. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) would have voted "nay" and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) would have voted "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 433 Ex.]

YEAS—56

Baldwin	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Capito	Kennedy	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Smith
Carper	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Collins	Lujan	Tillis
Coons	Markey	Toomey
Cornyn	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Fischer	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	
Grassley		

NAYS—38

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Blunt	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Burr	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Paul	Young
Fischer	Portman	

NOT VOTING—6

Cruz	Manchin	Rounds
Feinstein	Marshall	Sinema

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON GILES NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Giles nomination?

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 bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) would have voted "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 27, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 434 Ex.]

YEAS—68

Baldwin	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Portman
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blunt	Hirono	Romney
Booker	Hyde-Smith	Rosen
Brown	Kaine	Sanders
Burr	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	Kennedy	Schumer
Capito	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Lee	Tester
Cassidy	Lujan	Tillis
Collins	Markey	Toomey
Coons	McConnell	Van Hollen
Cornyn	Menendez	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fischer	Murray	Wicker
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young
Grassley	Paul	

NAYS—27

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeven	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Lankford	Shelby
Crapo	Lummis	Sullivan
Daines	Marshall	Thune
Ernst	Moran	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—5

Cruz	Manchin	Sinema
Feinstein	Rounds	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The yeas are 68, the nays are 27.

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BERTON J. MCQUEEN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, last week, more than 76 years after he was killed in the Second World War, Army Private First Class Berton J. McQueen was returned home to Jackson County, KY. His family reburied him with full military honors outside the Wind Cave Baptist Church in McKee, ending a seven-decade journey from Kentucky, to Italy, to France, and finally back home again. Today, I

recognize Private First Class McQueen as a Kentucky hero who fought and died defending our sacred freedoms and honor the steadfast family members and public servants who brought him home.

McQueen was only 20 years old when, as part of Operation Dragoon, he and his platoon landed in the Rhone Valley to liberate France from its German occupiers. Facing stiff resistance and heavy fire, his unit scattered across the countryside. By the time the smoke cleared and the enemy retreated, McQueen was lost.

Two years later, the American Graves Registration Command recovered a soldier's body from a farmyard in the area where McQueen had gone missing. Local authorities could not verify the soldier's identity, so he was reburied in an anonymous grave in Normandy. Back home in Jackson County, the McQueen family prayed their lost son would be found.

Last week, those prayers were finally answered. With the help of new DNA technology, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency identified the body as Berton McQueen's. They sent him home to Jackson County, where he is now buried next to the church where he was baptized, nearly a century earlier. With bagpipes and bugles playing, an honor guard marching, and the extended McQueen family gathered together again, Private First Class Berton McQueen was finally given the hero's return he deserved.

Our Nation's military is diligent in finding and honoring its missing servicemembers. All over Kentucky and across the country, the POW/MIA Accounting Agency has reunited lost sons and daughters with their loved ones. This program offers important help to grieving families and honors our country's most sacred obligation to those who serve. The Agency's motto is "fulfilling our nation's promise," and, as the McQueen family's story demonstrates, they go to extraordinary lengths to carry out that creed.

The Lexington Herald-Leader published a comprehensive account of Private First Class Berton McQueen's life and journey in a recent article. I ask unanimous consent the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Lexington Herald-Leader, October 17, 2021]

'I'VE WAITED FOR THIS.' KENTUCKY WWII SOLDIER UNIDENTIFIED FOR DECADES COMES HOME

Nannie McQueen was desperate to find out what had happened to her son in World War II.

Army Pfc. Berton J. McQueen had been badly wounded by artillery fire while his unit was fighting German troops near a small town in France in November 1944.

He died at an aid station set up in a barn, and amid the chaos of war, someone buried him in a garden.

American troops didn't recover his body until after the war in Europe ended months later, and he couldn't be identified.

The Army notified McQueen's parents in Jackson County that he was listed as killed in action, but with few details and no one to bury, his mother couldn't accept it.

She wrote letters to soldiers who served with him to try to figure out what had happened to him and put advertisements in a farming magazine and other publications seeking information, said his niece, Genevieve Palm.

When her grandmother went to town, she left the door at her house unlocked so her son could get in if he came home, Palm said.

"She couldn't give up," Palm said of her grandmother.

"I can't imagine what kind of torture that would have been."

Now, Berton McQueen is home.

Based on historical research, dental records and analysis of DNA samples from Palm and other family members, officials with the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency identified the body recovered from the garden in France as McQueen, according to a news release.

McQueen was accounted for in July, more than 76 years after he was killed at age 20.

He was reburied Saturday with full military honors in Jackson County, in the hillside cemetery at the Wind Cave Baptist Church. McQueen attended the small wooden church as a boy and was baptized in a creek nearby.

A bugler played "Taps," and a bagpiper played "Amazing Grace" before members of the honor guard fired a 21-gun salute and folded the flag from his casket to give to his family.

McQueen was raised on a small farm in the Wind Cave community, the youngest of seven children of John and Nancy Jane "Nannie" McQueen, said Palm, whose mother was one of Berton McQueen's sisters.

Like thousands of others who grew up on Kentucky farms in those days, McQueen moved to Indiana to find work. He was living in Connersville when he was drafted, Palm said.

McQueen was wounded fighting in Italy in February 1944, spending 11 weeks in the hospital, and was wounded again in August 1944, spending several more weeks in the hospital.

His family hoped he would come home, but McQueen wanted to finish the job. He believed that if the U.S. and allies didn't carry the fight to the Nazis in Europe, the war would come to America, said Palm, who has letters he sent to his family.

"He felt a strong duty," Palm said. "He said, 'I will come home when the rest do.'"

McQueen landed in southern France in August 1944 as part of Operation Dragoon, pushing north through the Rhone Valley to meet up with forces that had gone ashore in the massive D-Day invasion and then turn to the final assault on Germany.

McQueen saw plenty of combat but didn't write about the horror of war in his letters home because he didn't want to worry his parents, Palm said.

Instead, he wrote about the people and the beauty he saw, Palm said, though he did mention in one letter in mid-1944 that U.S. troops were driving the Germans back.

"He said, 'We have'm on the run now,'" Palm said.

But his unit ran into stiff resistance in a battle in a hilly region near the border with Germany, according to the Army's account.

As German infantry pursued his unit, McQueen was going to get more ammunition for his machine-gun platoon when he was hit by shrapnel.

One soldier later told Army investigators he helped carry McQueen to an aid station, and that when he asked later how the badly wounded man was doing, he was told McQueen had died, Palm said.

McQueen's battalion, which suffered heavy casualties, was forced to pull back and was in "disarray" for a period before regrouping, according to an account from the Army, Palm said.

It's not clear why McQueen went missing or who buried him. After German troops withdrew a few days later, U.S. troops didn't find his body.

A woman who lived on the farm later disclosed that an American soldier had been buried there. The American Graves Registration Command recovered a body in April 1946 but couldn't identify the soldier.

He was reburied under the designation X-6093 at the Normandy American Cemetery in Colleville-sur-Mer, France, until science could solve the mystery.

Palm was born 10 years after her uncle died but lived close to her grandmother and heard stories about him.

"We really grew up with that grief for her, and that loss," said Palm, a retired property manager who lives in Laurel County.

McQueen's mother died in 1972. Years later, the local bank president called Palm's mother to report there was money in an account Nannie McQueen had kept.

She had been putting money away for her son to use when he came home, Palm said.

Palm read a letter at the church Saturday from an Army buddy of McQueen's that her grandmother had contacted just before Christmas in 1945.

Louie Hughes said in his letter back to McQueen's mother that McQueen often talked of his home and his family while he was overseas, and that the two of them talked about the Bible into the night at times.

McQueen had drawn a sketch of how to get to his house in Jackson County in Hughes' Bible so he could visit after the war.

The two later got assigned to different companies, and then Hughes was captured and spent 16 "horrible months" in a German prison camp, he said, so he hadn't heard that McQueen had been killed before McQueen's mother wrote him.

He told McQueen's parents to be brave because that's what their son would have wanted. The "brave deeds of such men as Berton" were the reason "that we enjoy peace today," Hughes wrote.

Palm wishes her mother had lived to know her brother had been identified, but she died in 2008. Palm, a Christian, believes her mother and grandmother were reunited with McQueen in heaven long ago.

Family members felt new grief when the Army notified them McQueen had been accounted for but were also thankful.

"I consider it a miracle," Palm said. "My whole lifetime I've waited for something like this."

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam 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 HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR AND PENSIONS,

Washington, DC, October 26, 2021.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN796, the nomination of Jose Javier Rodriguez, of Florida, to be Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Department of Labor, having been referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor,

and Pensions, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

On the question of reporting the nomination without recommendation, 11 ayes to 11 noes.

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.

PATTY MURRAY,
Chair.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 21-61, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Australia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$985 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JEDIDIAH P. ROYAL,
Deputy Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21-61

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$665 million.

Other \$320 million.

Total \$985 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twelve (12) MH-60R Multi-Mission Helicopters.

Thirty (30) T-700-GE-401C Engines (24 installed, 6 spares).

Twelve (12) APS-153(V) Multi-Mode Radars (installed).

Twelve (12) AN/AAS-44C(V) Multi-Spectral Targeting Systems (installed).

Thirty-four (34) Embedded Global Positioning System/Precise Positioning Service (GPS/PPS)/Inertial Navigation Systems (EGI) with Selective Availability/Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) (24 installed, 10 spares).

Twenty (20) Link 16 Multifunctional Information Distribution Systems (MIDS)—Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) (12 installed, 8 spares).

Twelve (12) GAU-61 Digital Rocket Launchers (aircraft provisions only).

Twelve (12) Airborne Low Frequency Sonars (ALFS) (aircraft provisions only).

Eighteen (18) AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning Systems (12 installed, 6 spares).

Eighteen (18) AN/ALE-47 Chaff and Flare Dispenser, Electronic Countermeasures (12 installed, 6 spares).

Twelve (12) AN/ALQ-210 Electronic Support Measures (ESM) Systems (installed).

Twenty-four (24) M299 Missile Launchers.

Twelve (12) GAU-21 Crew Served Guns (aircraft provisions (installed, includes aircraft adapter, ammunition bin, and other accessories).

Twelve (12) M240D Crew Served Gun Cradles (installed).

Eighteen (18) AN/ARQ-59 Hawklink Radio Terminals (12 installed, 6 spares).

Non-MDE: Also included are AN/ARC-210 RT-2036 UHF/VHF radios with Communications Security (COMSEC); AN/APX-123 Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) transponders; KIV-78; KIV-6; KOV-21; KGV-135A; Advanced Data Transfer Systems (ADTS); Airborne Low Frequency Sonars (ALFS) Training Simulators/Operational Machine Interface Assistants (ATS OMIA); spare engine containers; trade studies with industry to determine the feasibility and cost of implementing provisions for additional passenger seating and modifications to achieve enhanced crew survivability; defense services; spare and repair parts; support and test equipment; communication equipment; ferry support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; obsolescence engineering, integration, and test activities required to ensure readiness for the production of the Australian MH-60R helicopters; and other related elements of programmatic, technical and logistics support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (AT-P-SCO).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: AT-P-SCF, AT-P-GXO, AT-P-KOA, AT-P-KOB, AT-P-REZ.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: October 8, 2021.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Australia—MH-60R Multi-Mission

Helicopters and Related Defense Services

The Government of Australia has requested to buy twelve (12) MH-60R Multi-Mission helicopters; thirty (30) T-700-GE-401C engines (24 installed, 6 spares); twelve (12) APS-153(V) Multi-Mode Radars (installed); twelve (12) AN/AAS-44C(V) Multi-Spectral Targeting Systems (installed); thirty-four (34) Embedded Global Positioning System/Precise Positioning Service (GPS/PPS)/Inertial Navigation Systems (EGI) with Selective Availability/Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) (24 installed, 10 spares); twenty (20) Link 16 Multifunctional Information Dis-

tribution Systems (MIDS)—Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) (12 installed, 8 spares); twelve (12) GAU-61 Digital Rocket Launchers (aircraft provisions only); twelve (12) Airborne Low Frequency Sonars (ALFS) (aircraft provisions only); eighteen (18) AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning Systems (12 installed, 6 spares); eighteen (18) AN/ALE-47 Chaff and Flare Dispenser, Electronic Countermeasures (12 installed, 6 spares); twelve (12) AN/ALQ-210 Electronic Support Measures (ESM) Systems (installed); twenty-four (24) M299 Missile Launchers; twelve (12) GAU-21 Crew Served Guns (aircraft provisions (installed, includes aircraft adapter, ammunition bin, and other accessories); twelve (12) M240D Crew Served Gun Cradles (installed); and eighteen (18) AN/ARQ-59 Hawklink Radio Terminals (12 installed, 6 spares). Also included are AN/ARC-210 RT-2036 UHF/VHF radios with Communications Security (COMSEC); AN/APX-123 Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) transponders; KIV-78; KIV-6; KOV-21; KGV-135A; Advanced Data Transfer Systems (ADTS); Airborne Low Frequency Sonars (ALFS) Training Simulators/Operational Machine Interface Assistants (ATS OMIA); spare engine containers; trade studies with industry to determine the feasibility and cost of implementing provisions for additional passenger seating and modifications to achieve enhanced crew survivability; defense services; spare and repair parts; support and test equipment; communication equipment; ferry support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; United States (U.S.) Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; obsolescence engineering, integration, and test activities required to ensure readiness for the production of the Australian MH-60R helicopters; and other related elements of programmatic, technical and logistics support. The total estimated value is \$985 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. Australia is one of our most important allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

This proposed sale will improve Australia's capability to perform anti-surface and anti-submarine warfare missions along with the ability to perform secondary missions including vertical replenishment, search and rescue, and communications relay. Australia will use the enhanced capability as a deterrent to regional threats and to strengthen its homeland defense. Australia will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal U.S. contractor will be Lockheed Martin Rotary and Mission Systems, Owego, NY. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of the proposed sale will require U.S. Government and contractor personnel to visit Australia on a temporary basis in conjunction with program technical oversight and support requirements, including program and technical reviews.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21-61

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The MH-60R Multi-Mission Helicopter is employed primarily for anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare missions. The MH-60R carries several sensors and data links to enhance its ability to work in a network-centric battle group and as an extension of its home ship/main operating base. The mission systems consist of the following sensors and subsystems: an acoustics system consisting of a dipping sonar, sonobuoys, and acoustics processor; MultiMode Radar (MMR) with integrated Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) interrogator; Radios with COMSEC; Electronic Support Measures (ESM); Integrated Self-Defense (ISD); and Multi-Spectral Targeting System (MTS).

a. GPS/PPS/SAASM—Global Positioning System provides a space-based Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) that has reliable location and time information in all weather and at all times and anywhere on or near the earth when and where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more OPS satellites. Selective Availability/Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) is used by military OPS receivers to allow decryption of precision OPS coordinates. In addition, the OPS Antenna System (GAS-I) provides protection from enemy manipulation of the OPS system.

b. The AN/APG-153 multi-mode radar with an integrated IFF and Inverse Synthetic Aperture (ISAR) provides target surveillance/detection capability.

c. The AN/ALQ-210 (ESM) system identifies the location of an emitter. The ability of the system to identify specific emitters depends on the data provided.

d. The AN/AAS-44C(V) Multi-spectral Targeting System (MTS) operates in day/night and adverse weather conditions. Imagery is provided by a Forward-Looking Infrared (FLIR) sensor, a color/monochrome day television (DTV) camera, and a Low-Light TV (LLTV).

e. Ultra High Frequency/Very High Frequency (UHF/VHF) Radios (ARC 210) contain embedded sensitive encryption algorithms and keying material.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Australia can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Australia.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress

has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. OJ-21. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 17-10 of April 18, 2017.

Sincerely,

HEIDI H. GRANT,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. OJ-21

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Iraq.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1). AECA Transmittal No.: 17-10.

Date: April 18, 2017.

Military Department: Army.

Funding Source: Foreign Military Financing Subsidized Loan Repayable with Iraqi National Funds.

(iii) Description: On April 18, 2017, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 17-10, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of the possible sale to the Government of Iraq of equipment for two Regional Brigades and two support artillery battalions to the Government of Iraq's Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs (MOPA) consisting of four thousand four hundred (4,400) M16A4 Rifles; forty-six (46) M2 50 Caliber Machine Guns; one hundred eighty-six (186) M240B Machine Guns; thirty-six (36) M1151 High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs); seventy-seven (77) M1151 up-armored HMMWVs; twelve (12) 3 kilowatt tactical quiet generator sets, body armor, helmets, and other Organization Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE); small arms and associated accessories including tripods, cleaning kits, magazines, and mounts; mortar systems and associated equipment; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) detection and protective equipment; dismantled and mounted radio systems; commercial navigation equipment including compasses, binoculars and Geospatial Position Systems (GPS) limited to the Standard Positional System (SPS); M1142 HMMWVs; medical equipment; Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles (MRAPs); cargo and transportation equipment, including light tactical vehicles, medium tactical vehicles, water trucks, fuel

trucks and ambulances; thirty six (36) refurbished M119A2 105mm howitzers; RF-7800V Very High Frequency (VHF) dismantled radios; and spare parts, training and associated equipment related to the mentioned vehicles and artillery systems. The estimated cost was \$295.6 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$40.6 million of this total.

This transmittal reports the inclusion of ammunition consisting of ten thousand (10,000) B542, 40mm Linked HEDP rounds (MDE); and various .50 Caliber, 5.56mm, 7.62mm, and 12 Gauge Shotgun ammunition (non-MDE). The total cost of the new MDE articles is \$703,000. The total notified cost of MDE will increase to \$41.3 million, and the total notified case value will increase to \$302.8 million.

(iv) Significance: The MOPA will utilize the requested ammunition with U.S.-provided weapons systems for training and defense purposes.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a strategic partner. The procurement of the required ammunition will significantly improve Iraq's defense capabilities to meet current and future threats and deter regional aggression.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The M430A1 High Explosive Dual Purpose (HEDP) Cartridge is fixed round of ammunition with internally embossed steel projectile body containing Composition A5 High Explosive and a copper, shaped-charge liner. An M549A1 Point Initiating, Base Detonating (PIBD) Fuse is threaded into body to form the complete projectile. The cartridge case is a hollow, bi-chambered aluminum cylinder with vents between chambers. The propellant chamber is sealed at rear with a base plug and a percussion primer is crimped into center of base plug. Upon impact with the target, detonation of the main charge provides both the armor piercing effect of the shaped charge and fragmentation of the steel body.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: October 21, 2021.

NATIONAL DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. BURR. Madam President, October is National Disability Employment Awareness Month. I would like to take a moment to honor IFB Solutions, headquartered in my hometown of Winston-Salem, NC. IFB Solutions has been operating in North Carolina for over 85 years and over that time has provided employment to thousands of blind and visually impaired individuals.

Over their many decades of operation, IFB has helped fill the needs of the Federal Government with high quality products, delivered on time, and at a fair market value.

As we celebrate National Disability Employment Awareness month, I applaud IFB Solutions for their commitment to offering employment opportunities for the blind and visually impaired. It is my hope that more employers will understand the value of having a diverse workforce and follow suit.

TRIBUTE TO DR. KRISTAPS KEGGI

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I rise today to honor Dr. Kristaps Keggi. Dr. Keggi is the epitome of the American dream. He was born in Riga, Latvia, and survived World War II as a child. He escaped communism on a refugee ship to immigrate to the United States. When he landed on the docks of Manhattan, he would go on to finish high school and attend college and medical school. He graduated from Yale University in 1955 and from Yale University School of Medicine in 1959.

Eight years after he arrived in the U.S., he raised his right hand and volunteered to serve in the U.S. Army. He joined the U.S. Army Medical Service and Medical Corps. Dr. Keggi served as the orthopedic surgery chief in the Third Mobile Army Surgical Hospital—MASH—in Vietnam from September 1965 to June 1966. This was the first MASH unit stood up and the first to deploy to Vietnam. The 3rd MASH supported the 173rd Airborne Brigade, the 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions, and countless other units. He left the Army with the rank of captain. He is a life member of the Veterans of Foreign of Wars.

Dr. Keggi's service did not stop after Vietnam. His battlefield experience sharpened his skills. He would go on to train generations of orthopedic surgeons and win worldwide acclaim for orthopedic education and innovation. I credit much of my success as an orthopedic surgeon and in life to training under Dr. Keggi.

Dr. Keggi is the founder and the president of the Keggi Orthopedic Foundation and Orthopedic Exchange Program between the United States and the former Soviet Republics. This program has fostered hundreds of fellows in exchanges in Latvia and Russia. He even mentored the former President of Latvia who was a fellow orthopedic surgeon.

He holds memberships in many scholarly societies such as American Orthopedic Association, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, American Association of Hip and Knee Surgeons, Society for Arthritic Joint Surgery, and Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, just to highlight a few.

He has published over 135 scholarly articles on orthopedic medical treatments. He was the senior author of the seminal American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons Instructional Course on "Early Care of Severe War Wounds" on how battlefield wounds should be treated. He pioneered and popularized the less invasive anterior surgical approach used for total hip replacement. Dr. Keggi has been recognized by Best Doctors in America starting in 1996. He was named in America's Top Surgeons in 2009 through 2017.

Dr. Keggi has volunteered for many charitable endeavors and has been recognized globally for his contributions to medical science and humanity. He was honored by his hometown of Waterbury, CT, and the Waterbury Vet-

erans Memorial Committee for his lifetime of service working with and treating patients with the wounds of war. In 2020, Dr. Keggi was inducted into the Connecticut Veterans Hall of Fame.

Dr. Keggi's service embodies everything our country stands for. Every opportunity he has been given in the U.S., he has given back in full. My wife Bobbi and I thank him today for his life of service to our military, our veterans, and our Nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COMMEMORATING THE GRAND OL' OPRY'S 5000TH SATURDAY NIGHT BROADCAST

• Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, I think I speak for all Tennesseans when I confess that, during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns, I craved the comfort of familiarity. I laid newer books and albums aside in favor of well-worn classics so close to my heart that they, in and of themselves, were cherished memories. We lost so much during that lonely time, but through it all, at least one thing remained constant.

Every Saturday night, when I tuned my radio to 650 AM WSM, I heard the fiddles and steel guitars that have welcomed music lovers into the Grand Ol' Opry's circle of friends for the past 95 years.

On October 30, 2021, the Grand Ol' Opry will celebrate its historic 5000th Saturday night broadcast. As most country music lovers will tell you, Saturday at the Opry is more than just an "experience;" it is the foundation of the format's legacy and the endgame for those who come to Nashville, TN, seeking their place within the ranks of country music's legends. The Saturday broadcast has been on the airwaves longer than any other broadcast program of any medium anywhere in the world. It thrived through its expansion from radio to television and then to digital streaming platforms. It has survived the Great Depression, World War II, multiple global conflicts, civil unrest, devastating natural disasters, and, now, a once-in-a-lifetime global pandemic.

For 7 months during the spring, summer, and fall of 2020, while life outside the Grand Ol' Opry House ground to a halt, a dedicated skeleton crew of producers, stagehands, and performers came together to create a socially distanced broadcast that was just as welcoming and heartfelt as anything a live audience would expect to see. Today, thankfully, the fans are back in their seats, and those who don't make the pilgrimage to Music City tune in from home with a newfound appreciation for the gift of live music.

It is my privilege to memorialize the Opry's ongoing commitment to artistry and entertainment and to honor every single person who worked so hard, against such odds, to bring coun-

try music into our homes when we could not seek it out for ourselves. On behalf of the entire Tennessee congressional delegation, I thank you for helping us maintain our bond with the past, our hope for the future, and our belief in the power of music to comfort and inspire when all else seems lost.●

RECOGNIZING DAYSPRING

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to DaySpring on 50 years of sharing God's love through creativity and expression.

DaySpring, a Christian cards and e-cards, boxed cards, inspirational gifts, home decor, and art company, calls Siloam Springs, AR, home to its world headquarters. We are tremendously proud to host this faith-based industry in the Natural State and benefit from all the stirring and encouraging work it does.

The commitment and continued dedication DaySpring and its employees display in sharing their Christian faith through uplifting, inspirational, and prayerful formats is a testament to the role faith plays in their mission. In a time where deep divisions exist within our country, its hopeful messages are a powerful and effective reminder to choose kindness. The work it does brings Americans together and prompts us to recall that we are all created in God's image and loved by our Creator. I am so appreciative for its passion to spread God's love as well as the beauty and sincerity that characterizes the products it so thoughtfully creates to deliver that message.

We are very pleased to have witnessed what DaySpring has accomplished over the last five decades. Because of its hard, intentional work to reach people with God's word, I am certain more people are leading a life devoted to Christ. With a vision to "see every person experience and express the life-changing message of God's love," the company has charted a path that has kept it focused, relevant, and undeniably impactful.

As Colossians 3:23 says, "Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart, as working for the Lord." DaySpring's staff has certainly followed that admonition each and every day for 50 years. In the years ahead, I encourage them to continue inspiring us to look to our Heavenly Father, and to love and help one another along the way.

Americans, now more than ever, are in need of this hopeful and sincere message. I am confident the guidance and direction consistently provided by DaySpring will be instrumental as we continue teaching and sharing God's word in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO JON AND CAROL MIELKE

• Mr. CRAMER. Madam President, every October, the Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute—CCAI—

sponsors its annual Angels in Adoption recognition gala. This event honors individuals across the Nation who are making a difference in the lives of young people in need of foster and forever homes.

As adoptive parents ourselves, the dedication and commitment to adoption and foster care by CCAI and every Angels in Adoption honoree this year are extremely near and dear to the hearts of my wife Kris and me.

I want to recognize the Angels in Adoption couple I nominated and who are being honored this year. I have known Jon and Carol Mielke of Bismarck, ND, for many years. Yet I am not sure our home community has any idea of all they have done to foster such vulnerable young children for nearly 20 years.

Jon and Carol became foster parents in early 2003, when their daughter was in college and their son a senior in high school. They made the decision to foster infants, they said, because they had “room in their home and room in their hearts.”

To date, they have taken into their home some 45 infants. Some were with them for only a couple of days. Others stayed nearly 3 years.

Always keeping in mind the main goal of foster care is family reunification, they have made an effort to remain in contact with the biological families of these children. Their first foster child was a newborn who had been abandoned at the bus station. They cared for her for 2-and-a-half months. This girl, who recently graduated from high school, is one of the children with whom Jon and Carol have stayed in touch. Another set of twins, now teenagers, visited them for a week earlier this year.

Jon was a longtime administrative manager for a State agency, and Carol's profession was accounting. He has since retired, and she later became a licensed practical nurse, keeping flexible work hours to be available for the children when they come into their home.

Because of Jon's background in legislation and lobbying, he has provided testimony on foster care issues before the legislature. This has helped bring positive statutory changes to some State laws.

Jon and Carol have been active in the regional foster care association, with Jon serving as president one year. They also mentor new foster parents and have appeared in media campaigns promoting foster care. In 2006, they were named North Dakota's Foster Parents of the Year.

The lifelong impact of the love and care they have given to each and every baby coming into their home will never be accurately measured. And, after nearly two decades, they continue to remain dedicated to foster care because of their unwavering belief they can make a difference in the life of a child.

I join all North Dakotans and the entire Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute in congratulating and

honoring Jon and Carol Mielke. We thank you for your years of dedication and the work you continue to do fostering infants in your home. You are exceptionally deserving of recognition as Angels in Adoption.●

TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN MITCHELL

● Mr. PAUL. Madam President, we are all indebted to the special teachers we encountered during our formal education: those who made a subject come alive for us—perhaps for the very first time—and sparked a lifelong interest in a subject or in a field of study. Today, I want to recognize a Kentucky teacher who is doing just that: bringing history and civics education to life for students at Franklin-Simpson Middle School in Franklin, KY.

How many students are truly interested in history and civics in the seventh or eighth grade? But motivating his students to move beyond memorizing facts and dates is exactly what Justin Mitchell is known for. Ask his colleagues—or visit his social media sites—and you will find that he is wildly creative in his mission to make social studies education interesting, challenging, and relevant.

Justin Mitchell earned degrees in social studies and history at Western Kentucky University—in my hometown of Bowling Green—and is now a doctoral candidate there. He is a McConnell scholar who regularly participates in the McConnell Center's Civics Education Program, and he deploys his leadership skills outside of the classroom by mentoring students at his church.

While his fellow teachers, students, and their families have known for years that Justin is an exceptional teacher, this year, he was recognized by the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History as Kentucky's History Teacher of the Year. I am pleased to congratulate Justin on this accomplishment, to thank him for the impact that he is making on his students, and to create this permanent tribute to him in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the U.S. Senate.●

REMEMBERING WILLIAM “BUD” LACOUNTE

● Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I rise today to honor the life of William “Bud” LaCounte, a distinguished Montanan and decorated veteran of World War II.

While Bud is no longer with us, his legacy lives on. On behalf of myself, my fellow Montanans, and all Americans, I would like extend our deepest gratitude for his service to this Nation.

Bud's story is one of incredible courage and sacrifice, having survived both American Indian Boarding School and D-day. Born in Bainville, MT, where he now rests, he was a proud member of the Turtle Mountain Tribe of Chippewa Indians. At the age of just 6, he endured the unimaginable when was

taken away from his parents and sent to Fort Totten Indian School.

But his commitment to answering the call of duty never faded. And on the eve of the Second World War, Bud enlisted in the U.S. Army. Not long after he joined, Bud deployed to France and fought bravely in the battle of Omaha Beach in Normandy on June 6, 1944.

After the war, he returned to Montana and settled into his life in Billings as a loving husband, dedicated father and grandfather, rancher, dancer, and storyteller. While he has since passed, his memory and spirit lives on in each of us—in his stories, in his children and grandchildren, and in his enduring service and sacrifice to this Nation.

I now have the profound honor of presenting Bud's family with the French Legion of Honor Medal for his bravery in the line of duty. This medal serves as a small token of our country's appreciation for Bud's incredible service and outstanding character.

Let us pay a final salute to Bud, who represents the very best of this great country.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:23 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 bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2265. An act to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to postpone the date of payment or satisfaction upon redemption of certain securities in the case of the financial exploitation of specified adults, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2989. An act to amend securities and banking laws to make the information reported to financial regulatory agencies electronically searchable, to further enable the development of RegTech and Artificial Intelligence applications, to put the United States on a path towards building a comprehensive Standard Business Reporting program to ultimately harmonize and reduce the private sector's regulatory compliance burden, while enhancing transparency and accountability, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4111. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to advocate that the Fund provide technical assistance to Fund members seeking to enhance their capacity to evaluate the legal and financial terms of sovereign debt contracts, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5142. An act to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal, in commemoration of the servicemembers who perished in Afghanistan on August 26, 2021, during the evacuation of citizens of the United States and Afghan allies at Hamid Karzai International Airport, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2265. An act to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to postpone the date of payment or satisfaction upon redemption of certain securities in the case of the financial

exploitation of specified adults, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2989. An act to amend securities and banking laws to make the information reported to financial regulatory agencies electronically searchable, to further enable the development of RegTech and Artificial Intelligence applications, to put the United States on a path towards building a comprehensive Standard Business Reporting program to ultimately harmonize and reduce the private sector's regulatory compliance burden, while enhancing transparency and accountability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4111. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to advocate that the Fund provide technical assistance to Fund members seeking to enhance their capacity to evaluate the legal and financial terms of sovereign debt contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 3110. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to expand access to breastfeeding accommodations in the workplace, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 2201. A bill to manage supply chain risk through counterintelligence training, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-43).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2293. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide certain employment rights to reservists of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-44).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mrs. MURRAY for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

*Larry D. Turner, of North Carolina, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor.

*Sandra D. Bruce, of Delaware, to be Inspector General, Department of Education.

*Deirdre Hamilton, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 2022.

*Deirdre Hamilton, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 2025.

*Michael D. Smith, of Virginia, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service.

*Gerald W. Fauth, of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 2023.

*Linda A. Puchala, of Maryland, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 2024.

*Amy Loyd, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(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. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SASSE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. WICKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LEE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 3063. A bill to prohibit the use of funds for a United States Embassy, Consulate General, Legation, Consular Office, or any other diplomatic facility in Jerusalem other than the United States Embassy to the State of Israel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 3064. A bill to authorize a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, Hunger, and Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 3065. A bill to establish national data privacy standards in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. KING):

S. 3066. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a battery material processing grant program and a battery manufacturing and recycling grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 3067. A bill to amend titles 23 and 49, United States Code, to provide for new and emerging technologies in transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 3068. A bill to support stability across the Taiwan Strait; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 3069. A bill to reauthorize the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 3070. A bill to improve the retirement security of American families by increasing Social Security benefits for current and future beneficiaries while making Social Security stronger for future generations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 3071. A bill to protect our Social Security system and improve benefits for current and future generations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3072. A bill to establish an Office of City and State Diplomacy within the State Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 3073. A bill to prohibit discrimination in health care and require the provision of equitable health care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 3074. A bill to establish the Payroll Audit Independent Determination program in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COONS:

S. 3075. A bill making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 3076. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit officers of the Federal Reserve from trading certain securities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 3077. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on the estate tax valuation of certain real property used in farming or other trades or businesses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 3078. A bill to extend flexible use of John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program funding to address pandemic-related challenges for older foster youth; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 3079. A bill to exempt essential workers from Federal COVID-19 vaccine mandates; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. RISCH):

S. Res. 427. A resolution to commemorate the 30-year anniversary of the 1991 Paris Peace Agreements with Cambodia and to call upon all signatories to those Agreements to fulfill their commitments to secure a peaceful, prosperous, democratic, and sovereign Cambodia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 428. A resolution recognizing October 2021 as “National Principals Month”; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 437

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 437, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to concede exposure to airborne hazards and toxins from burn pits under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 586

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) were added as cosponsors of S. 586, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to combat the opioid crisis by promoting access to non-opioid treatments in the hospital outpatient setting.

S. 773

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 773, a bill to enable certain hospitals that were participating in or applied for the drug discount program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency to temporarily maintain eligibility for such program, and for other purposes.

S. 870

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 870, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to mental health services under the Medicare program.

S. 967

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 967, a bill to provide for the automatic acquisition of United States citizenship for certain internationally adopted individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1064

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1064, a bill to advance the strategic alignment of United States diplomatic tools toward the realization of free, fair, and transparent elections in Nicaragua and to reaffirm the commitment of the United States to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of the people of Nicaragua, and for other purposes.

S. 1068

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1068, a bill to direct the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to issue an occupational safety and health standard to protect workers from heat-related injuries and illnesses.

S. 1210

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) 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. 1219

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1219, a bill to establish the policy of the United States regarding the no-first-use of nuclear weapons.

S. 1315

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1315, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items under the Medicare program.

S. 1404

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1404, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company in recognition of their unique and distinguished service as a “Ghost Army” that conducted deception operations in Europe during World War II.

S. 1532

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1532, a bill to provide a work opportunity tax credit for military spouses and to provide for flexible spending arrangements for childcare services for uniformed services families.

S. 1548

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1548, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the diversity of participants in research on Alzheimer’s disease, and for other purposes.

S. 1572

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1572, a bill to expand child care opportunities for members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 1588

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) 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. 1609

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1609, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that electrochromic glass qualifies as energy property for purposes of the energy credit.

S. 1780

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1780, a bill to remove college cost as a barrier to every student having access to a well-prepared and diverse educator workforce, and for other purposes.

S. 1813

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1813, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes.

S. 1848

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1848, a bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), and marital status in the administration and provision of child welfare services, to improve safety, well-being, and permanency for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning foster youth, and for other purposes.

S. 1856

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor 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. 1873

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) 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. 1893

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1893, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to support rural residency training funding that is equitable for all States, and for other purposes.

S. 2024

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2024, a bill to require that internet platforms give users the option to engage with a platform without being manipulated by algorithms driven by user-specific data.

S. 2120

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2120, a bill to establish the United States-Israel Artificial Intelligence Center to improve artificial intelligence research and development cooperation.

S. 2429

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2429, a bill to amend chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code, relating to civil remedies, and for other purposes.

S. 2612

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2612, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to add physical therapists to the list of providers allowed to utilize locum tenens arrangements under Medicare.

S. 2629

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2629, a bill to establish cybercrime reporting mechanisms, and for other purposes.

S. 2649

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2649, a bill to establish a demonstration program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with end-stage renal disease, and for other purposes.

S. 2708

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2708, a bill to provide for greater consultation between the Federal Government and the governing bodies and community users of land grant-mercedes in New Mexico, to provide for a process for recognition of the historic-traditional uses of land grant-mercedes, and for other purposes.

S. 2865

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2865, a bill to improve the unemployment insurance program.

S. 2922

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2922, a bill to establish a commission to study the war in Afghanistan.

S. 2937

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2937, a bill to authorize humanitarian assistance and civil society support, promote democracy and human rights, and impose targeted sanctions with respect to human rights abuses in Burma, and for other purposes.

S. 2945

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2945, a bill to include sexual assault and aggravated sexual violence in the definition of aggravated felonies under the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to expedite the removal of aliens convicted of such crimes.

S. 2953

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2953, a bill to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from requiring financial institutions to report on the financial transactions of their customers.

S. 3013

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3013, a bill to require the evaluation and standardization of suicide prevention efforts by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. 3056

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3056, a bill to prohibit the implementation of new requirements to report bank account deposits and withdrawals.

S.J. RES. 10

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 10, a joint resolution to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 11

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 11, a concurrent resolution providing for an annual joint hearing of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to receive a presentation from the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the audited financial statement of the executive branch.

S. RES. 390

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. COONS:

S. 3075. A bill making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I come to the floor to speak to the fiscal year 2022 State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

Every year as December approaches, we finally roll up our sleeves and get serious about passing the critical appropriations bills that fund our government for the new fiscal year, and this year should be no different. We are, in fact, already a month into fiscal year 2022. Until we complete our work on the Appropriations Committee, Federal Agencies are compelled to run on autopilot—something they can manage for a few weeks, even a few months, but it creates immense problems for Agencies and has grave consequences for every State and county and municipality in this country if it goes on too long.

What I am talking about today is the grave risk that we will end up with a continuing resolution. Now, a continuing resolution doesn't sound that scary, but it is appropriations-speak for doing nothing, for a zombie government, for conducting business as if time has stopped and nothing has changed.

As the relatively new chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations, I am acutely aware that running our government on autopilot undermines the ability of the United States to be a global leader, to defend and advance our national security and foreign interests, and to counter the influence and aggression of our competitors and adversaries.

If we were to continue month after month through this entire fiscal year with no appropriation, what are the things that have happened that we would fail to respond to?

Well, tragically, in Ethiopia and in Afghanistan, there are humanitarian crises unfolding before our eyes, where millions are at risk of starvation. In Haiti, due to the recent earthquake and political changes, armed gangs have taken over much of the capital, and tens of thousands are homeless. In Venezuela, the ongoing crisis with the Maduro regime continues to worsen, putting enormous pressure on its neighbors as millions of Venezuelans flee to other regions seeking refuge.

We are also continuing to work to vaccinate the world to stop further the spread of COVID-19 and prevent the development of even more deadly variants than the Delta variant.

Last year's State and Foreign Operations bill included a small fraction of what is now widely recognized as being essential to prepare for the next outbreak of a deadly virus, which could be

even more lethal than COVID-19 or Ebola and more transmissible.

A continuing resolution would deny the U.S. Government the resources included in this year's bill to lead the global pandemic response.

Now, Mr. President, I will not attempt to go through the entire roughly 320 pages of this year's nearly \$60 billion State and Foreign Operations appropriations bill, but I do want to talk about, at the top level, some of the most important provisions and some of the most significant ways in which it deals with ongoing challenges in our world.

Last year's bill included almost nothing to help nations deal with the worst impacts of climate change, impacts that are occurring with greater frequency and intensity than previously predicted. Rising temperatures, severe droughts, food shortages, flooding, fires, and other extreme weather events are more and more common here in our own country and around the world.

Last year's bill continued the counterproductive practice of failing to meet our assessed dues at the United Nations, adding another \$200 million in our arrears, arrears that today are nearly a billion dollars. If we continue this another year with a CR, who benefits the most from our delinquency, from our absence at the world stage and at all the different organizations and entities within the United Nations? China.

China has been methodically paying what it owes, expanding its influence, and has already surpassed us as the largest donor to several different U.N. agencies. If you think that doesn't matter, imagine a world in which China is the largest contributor, supporter, shareholder, influencer of United Nations organizations and has the largest number of employees and sets the rules and standards at the dozens of U.N. entities that are critical to global commerce, to global society, and to the rules-based international order.

Last year, our SFOPS bill shortchanged U.S. public diplomacy and broadcasting, and we saw an emboldened Russian Government expel Radio Free Europe and all of its staff.

Last year's bill did positive things. It rejected the Trump administration's proposed deep cuts to State Department operations and personnel, but it did little to fill the yawning gap caused by a hiring freeze and steady attrition due to a loss of morale.

Practically all of our Embassies, our consulates, and USAID missions are today operating at below—and in some cases far below—their authorized staffing, their critically needed capacity.

Over the last 4 years, I will say that our reputation as a stalwart defender of democratic values and of human rights, a reputation earned over decades, was tarnished. Reaffirming those values and rebuilding our reputation requires more than brave speeches and

good words. It requires investing in the staff, in the personnel, in the organizations and the programs that support human rights and that fight for democracy around the world.

I know Senators of both parties recognize the imperative of our maintaining our reputation as the world's leading democracy, of fully staffing our Embassies, of strengthening our alliances, of countering growing Russian and Chinese influence, and of maintaining our world leadership role in public health by responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

But what also needs to be recognized is that none of this is possible if we simply continue funding these requirements at last year's level. The fiscal year 2022 State and Foreign Operations bill was posted on the Appropriations Committee website Monday, and I am introducing it as a bill in total today.

I urge our Republican colleagues to work with us to arrive at a top line for fiscal year 2022 appropriations, to complete work on this and the other appropriations bills, and to avoid a yearlong continuing resolution that is in no one's interest.

This year's State and Foreign Operations bill was drafted with input from leaders in both parties, which has been our longstanding practice. Senator GRAHAM of South Carolina, the former chairman and now ranking member, has been an invaluable partner. He and I have traveled to a number of countries together, and I value his ideas, his input, and his priorities and those of his staff.

Many of his ideas are reflected in the fiscal year 2022 bill, as are requests of many Senators of both parties. Every draft of this bill was shared and edited by both sides. Neither Senator GRAHAM nor I got everything we wanted, nor should we expect to. There are things that his side opposes; there are things that my side wanted that are not included because of his objections.

Contrary to what some have suggested, this was not a partisan process. Does this bill differ from what the Republicans would have drafted if they were in the majority? Of course. But it is, in fact, a compromise, the result of disciplined and thorough negotiation between both parties.

We did our best to incorporate the requests of other Senators, regardless of party. And if we had included every dollar that was asked of us, we would need a budget allocation five times the amount we were given to spend. That alone tells you a great deal about the strong bipartisan support for global leadership and engagement.

The budget allocation our subcommittee was given is, in fact, \$1.75 billion below President Biden's budget request, and that made us make even tougher budget choices than we initially imagined. The entire SFOPS budget amounts to only 1 percent of the Federal budget, contrary to the mythology many of us hear out on the stump, in townhalls, and in campaign events.

Folks come to us all the time who imagine that if we just eliminated foreign aid, we would cover the entire Federal debt. One percent—1 percent—of the Federal budget is dedicated to our State Department, our USAID professionals, our engagement in world organizations—all of the good that is done on behalf of the United States and that strengthens our role in strategic and, I would say, moral leadership in the world at a time when our allies are under unprecedented pressure.

The fiscal year 2022 State and Foreign Operations bill provides critically needed funds to rebuild the muscles of the State Department and USAID, to fill vacant personnel positions, to allow for diplomats and aid workers to serve as professional and dedicated representatives to the United States around the world.

I will remind you, many of them serve in dangerous and remote posts, from the Horn of Africa to South Asia and Central America. But unlike our men and women in uniform, they don't carry weapons to defend themselves. They, instead, carry the full faith and credit of the United States, our reputation and our support, and our thanks. And there are provisions we should be adding to future bills to ensure they have the full support they need and deserve to have successful careers representing us overseas.

As I mentioned earlier, the clarity with which we all see the urgency of combating climate change has become sharper and sharper as natural disaster after natural disaster imposes billions of dollars of costs on the American people. This bill provides nearly \$2 billion in proactive investments in key climate programs to support clean energy technologies and help other countries adapt to climate change. This should be a priority for the Senate and the United States.

There are parts of the world already experiencing temperatures that make life unbearable, where water scarcity is an existential threat, food insecurity is increasing, and there is a risk of widespread hunger.

In coming years, projections are the number of migrants driven from their home countries by climate change will increase dramatically to tens of millions of people moving across the face of the world, driven by climate change. It is not too late for us to act, but it nearly is. And this significant investment, meeting the President's budget request—in fact, in some areas exceeding it—is, I think, an important signal of our commitment to combat climate change.

This bill also provides a billion dollars to support global health security, an \$800 million increase in the current level, recognizing the global pandemic in which we are currently struggling to provide vaccines and public health support for the rest of the world.

It also provides support for a wide range of sustained and bipartisan long-term global health investments: combating malaria, polio, tuberculosis; for

nutrition, water, and sanitation programs; and maintaining strong support for the PEPFAR Program to combat HIV/AIDS, first initiated by President George Bush and sustained by his successor administrations.

This bill also maintains critical support for vital allies and partners, for the nations of Israel and Jordan and other allies throughout the world, and it pays our commitments to international organizations like NATO and the IAEA. It provides funds to continue our leadership role as the world's largest contributor to the U.N. World Food Programme, which won the Nobel Peace Prize last year for the critical, lifesaving difference they have made in feeding the world's most vulnerable people and in responding to the current global humanitarian crisis.

This bill includes a nearly \$150 million increase for vital programs in Central America to address poverty, violence, and other root causes of migration while also attempting to address the rampant corruption and impunity within the governments of the countries of Central America with which we look to partner.

There is also a critical new investment here I want to point out briefly. The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, something a number of us have a hand in crafting, will have an increased budget by more than \$100 million to support private-sector investment in development overseas with standards that are higher, that are more transparent in terms of labor, environment, and fiscal soundness and transparency. I think this is critical for us to combat rising Chinese influence through the Belt and Road Initiative and for the United States to have a new tool to partner with our closest allies in development finance.

This also provides \$900 million to the Millennium Challenge Corporation, another initiative of the Bush administration sustained by its successors, that has demonstrated that long-term compacts with clear standards and clear metrics can contribute meaningfully to development in the Third World.

The bill supports programs to protect and promote internet freedom, religious freedom, and freedom of expression, all of which are critical ways that we don't just talk about but we show our values in the world.

And it increases funding for programs to support free and fair elections, human rights, and democratic institutions at a time when authoritarianism is gaining ground in nearly every region of the world. No country has the ability to match the United States when it comes to standing up to ruthless dictators, whether in Burma, in Russia, or in Iran, and people everywhere are counting on us to do so.

This bill also prioritizes funding for programs to combat transnational crime and corruption and to hold ac-

countable foreign officials who enrich themselves at the expense of their own people, and it provides funding to help countries—especially those hardest hit by the pandemic—to reform and strengthen struggling economies. And, for the first time, it highlights the need for greater engagement through diplomacies and specific programs in the Arctic region, which is rapidly becoming an area of focus and of strategic competition.

Whether it is investing in rebuilding the professional staff at the State Department and USAID or whether it is shoring up our alliances and our partnerships with key allies or reasserting U.S. diplomatic leadership in international organizations, it is the funding and the authorities in this bill that will enable us to remain and to strengthen our role as a global leader.

As President Biden leaves to go to the G20, to go to COP26, the global climate summit in Glasgow, we should be sending a strong signal of support. We should be taking up and passing this bill.

If we simply remain on autopilot, if we doom the Agencies I have spoken about in my brief remarks today to a zombie year on autopilot, we will weaken our standing in the world. We will take a critical tool out of the toolkit of our President, who I believe many of us supported because of his ability to represent us well on the world stage and in recognition of the many crises that confront our world today.

Appropriating funds for the Federal Government is among our most important responsibilities under article I of our Constitution. It is not something to be casual or blase or nonchalant about. It is something to take up, to seriously debate, and to act on.

With just 6 weeks before the continuing resolution runs out, it is time for us to act on the State and Foreign Operations bill and all the other fiscal 2022 appropriations bills so we can avoid a zombie government under a continuing resolution and demonstrate that the Senate of the United States can still legislate in the best interests of the American people.

Thank you.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 427—TO COMMEMORATE THE 30-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1991 PARIS PEACE AGREEMENTS WITH CAMBODIA AND TO CALL UPON ALL SIGNATORIES TO THOSE AGREEMENTS TO FULFILL THEIR COMMITMENTS TO SECURE A PEACEFUL, PROSPEROUS, DEMOCRATIC, AND SOVEREIGN CAMBODIA

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 427

Whereas the agreements signed at the Paris Conference on Cambodia on October 23, 1991 (commonly referred to as the “Paris Peace Agreements”), led to the end of a brutal 12-year civil war in Cambodia and paved the way to national reconciliation through the expulsion of foreign forces and the guarantee of the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people through free and fair elections;

Whereas the Paris Peace Agreements represented a landmark achievement for the Cambodian people, Cambodia, the international community, and the United States and are the foundation for the peace enjoyed by Cambodia today;

Whereas the United States was a party to the negotiation and conclusion of the Paris Peace Agreements, which also included leadership and participation of a broad international coalition composed of Australia, Brunei, Canada, China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, Vietnam, the former Yugoslavia, and Cambodia;

Whereas the Paris Peace Agreements authorized the creation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), which was an unprecedented international effort to help administer Cambodia and guide the country as it emerged from years of civil war;

Whereas the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia successfully prevented the resurgence of the genocidal Khmer Rouge, created the atmosphere for national reconciliation, was instrumental to the return of hundreds of thousands of Cambodian refugees to their homes, and laid the groundwork for a new Constitution and free and fair elections that featured broad participation;

Whereas, since the United Nations Security Council established the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia through United Nations Security Council Resolution 745 in 1992, the United States and the international community have continued to support the peace, security, and prosperity of Cambodia, as demonstrated through the delivery by the United States of more than \$1,500,000,000 in development assistance and more than \$3,000,000,000 in total assistance to Cambodia, according to the Department of State;

Whereas the implementation of the Paris Peace Agreements established institutions critical to peace, development, and freedom in Cambodia, including the beginnings of a vibrant civil society and independent media;

Whereas the Paris Peace Agreements set forth a democratic process for the election of a constituent assembly that adopted the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which obligates the Kingdom to “respect human rights as stipulated in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human rights, the covenants and conventions related to human rights, women’s and children’s rights”;

Whereas the actions of Prime Minister Hun Sen and the ruling Cambodian People’s Party since 1993 to consolidate power, which have infringed on the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Cambodian people and culminated in the banning of the Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) in 2017, effectively turning Cambodia into a one-party state, violate the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia and challenge the full implementation of the Paris Peace Agreements;

Whereas the reported use of Cambodia’s Ream Naval Base on the Gulf of Thailand by

the People's Republic of China would be inconsistent with Cambodia's status of neutrality under the Paris Peace Agreements, which the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia later defined, in part, as "not permit(ting) any foreign military base on its territory"; and

Whereas the politically motivated arrests of more than 150 people associated with the Cambodia National Rescue Party since June 2019 and irregular judicial prosecutions of detainees further undermine the intent of the Paris Peace Agreements to allow full political participation in free and fair elections: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) remains committed to the Cambodian people and their aspirations for a more peaceful, prosperous, democratic, and sovereign country, as envisioned in the agreements signed at the Paris Conference on Cambodia on October 23, 1991 (commonly referred to as the "Paris Peace Agreements"), with the support of the international community;

(2) calls upon all signatories of the Paris Peace Agreements, including Cambodian stakeholders, to reaffirm their commitments under the Agreements, the fulfillment of which will advance the peace, prosperity, rights, and freedoms enjoyed by the Cambodian people 30 years after the signing of the Agreements; and

(3) emphasizes the need for the Government of Cambodia—

(A) to commit to free and fair multiparty elections in the upcoming communal elections in 2022 and national elections in 2023 as an expression of its commitment to the self-determination of the Cambodian people;

(B) to uphold its commitments to protecting human rights, democratic institutions, and free and fair elections;

(C) to dismiss all politically motivated charges, prosecutions, and sentences of the opposition, journalists, and civil society activists; and

(D) to refrain from actions that violate its status of neutrality.

SENATE RESOLUTION 428—RECOGNIZING OCTOBER 2021 AS "NATIONAL PRINCIPALS MONTH"

Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 428

Whereas the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, and the American Federation of School Administrators have declared October 2021 to be "National Principals Month";

Whereas principals are educational visionaries, instructional and assessment leaders, disciplinarians, community builders, budget analysts, facilities managers, and administrators of legal and contractual obligations;

Whereas principals work collaboratively with teachers and parents to develop and implement clear missions, high curriculum standards, and performance goals;

Whereas principals create school environments that facilitate great teaching and learning and continuous school improvement;

Whereas principals demonstrate leadership and play important roles in meeting the needs of students, families, and communities while responding to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic;

Whereas the vision, actions, and dedication of principals provide the mobilizing force behind any school improvement effort; and

Whereas the celebration of National Principals Month would honor elementary school, middle school, and high school principals and recognize the importance of principals in ensuring that every child has access to a high-quality education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes October 2021 as "National Principals Month";

(2) honors the contributions of principals in elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools in the United States; and

(3) supports the goals and ideals of National Principals Month.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3877. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 3878. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3879. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3880. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3881. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3882. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3883. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3884. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3885. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3886. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED

and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3887. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3888. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3889. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3890. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BURR, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KING, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3891. Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3892. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3893. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3894. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3895. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3896. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3897. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3898. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3899. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3900. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3901. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3902. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3903. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3904. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3905. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3906. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3907. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3908. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3909. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3910. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3911. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3912. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. ERNST) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1872, to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

SA 3913. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3877. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amend-

ment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF AND HIRING AUTHORITY FOR THE GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 1287(j) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by striking “the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “December 31, 2027”.

(b) HIRING AUTHORITY FOR GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State, during the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and solely to carry out functions of the Global Engagement Center established by such section, may—

(1) appoint employees without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, regarding appointments in the competitive service; and

(2) fix the basic compensation of such employees without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title regarding classification and General Schedule pay rates.

SA 3878. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF AND HIRING AUTHORITY FOR THE GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 1287(j) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by striking “the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “December 31, 2027”.

(b) HIRING AUTHORITY FOR GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State, during the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and solely to carry out functions of the Global Engagement Center established by such section, may—

(1) appoint employees without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, regarding appointments in the competitive service; and

(2) fix the basic compensation of such employees without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title regarding classification and General Schedule pay rates.

SA 3879. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. COONS) submitted

an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 H—Otto Warmbier Countering North Korean Censorship and Surveillance Act of 2021

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Otto Warmbier Countering North Korean Censorship and Surveillance Act of 2021”.

SEC. 1292. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The information landscape in North Korea is the most repressive in the world, consistently ranking last or near-last in the annual World Press Freedom Index.

(2) Under the brutal rule of Kim Jong Un, the country's leader since 2012, the North Korean regime has tightened controls on access to information, as well as enacted harsh punishments for consumers of outside media, including sentencing to time in a concentration camp and a maximum penalty of death.

(3) Such repressive and unjust laws surrounding information in North Korea resulted in the death of 22-year-old United States citizen and university student Otto Warmbier, who had traveled to North Korea in December 2015 as part of a guided tour.

(4) Otto Warmbier was unjustly arrested, sentenced to 15 years of hard labor, and severely mistreated at the hands of North Korean officials. While in captivity, Otto Warmbier suffered a serious medical emergency that placed him into a comatose state. Otto Warmbier was comatose upon his release in June 2017 and died 6 days later.

(5) Despite increased penalties for possession and viewership of foreign media, the people of North Korea have increased their desire for foreign media content, according to a survey of 200 defectors concluding that 90 percent had watched South Korean or other foreign media before defecting.

(6) On March 23, 2021, in an annual resolution, the United Nations General Assembly condemned “the long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross violations of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea” and expressed grave concern at, among other things, “the denial of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion . . . and of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, and association, both online and offline, which is enforced through an absolute monopoly on information and total control over organized social life, and arbitrary and unlawful state surveillance that permeates the private lives of all citizens”.

(7) In 2018, Typhoon Yutu caused extensive damage to 15 broadcast antennas used by the United States Agency for Global Media in Asia, resulting in reduced programming to North Korea. The United States Agency for Global Media has rebuilt 5 of the 15 antenna systems as of June 2021.

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

(1) in the event of a crisis situation, particularly where information pertaining to the crisis is being actively censored or a false narrative is being put forward, the

United States should be able to quickly increase its broadcasting capability to deliver fact-based information to audiences, including those in North Korea; and

(2) the United States International Broadcasting Surge Capacity Fund is already authorized under section 316 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6216), and expanded authority to transfer unobligated balances from expired accounts of the United States Agency for Global Media would enable the Agency to more nimbly respond to crises.

SEC. 1293. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to provide the people of North Korea with access to a diverse range of fact-based information;

(2) to develop and implement novel means of communication and information sharing that increase opportunities for audiences in North Korea to safely create, access, and share digital and non-digital news without fear of repressive censorship, surveillance, or penalties under law; and

(3) to foster and innovate new technologies to counter North Korea's state-sponsored repressive surveillance and censorship by advancing internet freedom tools, technologies, and new approaches.

SEC. 1294. UNITED STATES STRATEGY TO COMBAT NORTH KOREA'S REPRESSIVE INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall develop and submit to Congress a strategy on combating North Korea's repressive information environment.

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

(1) An assessment of the challenges to the free flow of information into North Korea created by the censorship and surveillance technology apparatus of the Government of North Korea.

(2) A detailed description of the agencies and other government entities, key officials, and security services responsible for the implementation of North Korea's repressive laws regarding foreign media consumption.

(3) A detailed description of the agencies and other government entities and key officials of foreign governments that assist, facilitate, or aid North Korea's repressive censorship and surveillance state.

(4) A review of existing public-private partnerships that provide circumvention technology and an assessment of the feasibility and utility of new tools to increase free expression, circumvent censorship, and obstruct repressive surveillance in North Korea.

(5) A description of and funding levels required for current United States Government programs and activities to provide access for the people of North Korea to a diverse range of fact-based information.

(6) An update of the plan required by section 104(a)(7)(A) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7814(a)(7)(A)).

(7) A description of Department of State programs and funding levels for programs that promote internet freedom in North Korea, including monitoring and evaluation efforts.

(8) A description of grantee programs of the United States Agency for Global Media in North Korea that facilitate circumvention tools and broadcasting, including monitoring and evaluation efforts.

(9) A detailed assessment of how the United States International Broadcasting Surge Capacity Fund authorized under section 316 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6216) has operated to respond to crisis situations in the past, and how authority to transfer un-

obligated balances from expired accounts would help the United States Agency for Global Media in crisis situations in the future.

(10) A detailed plan for how the authorization of appropriations under section 1297 will operate alongside and augment existing programming from the relevant Federal agencies and facilitate the development of new tools to assist that programming.

(c) FORM OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include the matters required by paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b) in a classified annex.

SEC. 1295. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR NORTH KOREA'S REPRESSIVE CENSORSHIP AND SURVEILLANCE STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose the following sanctions with respect to any foreign person that the President determines knowingly engaged in, facilitated, or was responsible for censorship by the Government of North Korea or the Workers' Party of Korea identified under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 1294(b):

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

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—In the case of an alien, the alien may be—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

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

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in subparagraph (A) may be subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect consistent with section 221 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201); and

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

(b) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

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

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of subsection (a)(1) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out that subsection shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(c) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (a) with respect to a person if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—This section shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to any authorized law enforcement activities of the United States.

(3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Subsection (a)(2) shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with the obligations of the United States under the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, under the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or under other international agreements.

(4) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority or a requirement to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

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

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

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

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States; or

(C) any person in the United States.

SEC. 1296. REPORT ON ENFORCEMENT OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2024, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 1295(e)) a report on sanctions-related activities and enforcement undertaken by the United States Government with respect to North Korea during the period described in subsection (b) that includes—

(1) an assessment of activities conducted by persons in North Korea or the Government of North Korea that would require mandatory designations pursuant to the

North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9201 et seq.); and

(2) sanctions-related enforcement or other sanctions-related actions undertaken by the United States Government pursuant to that Act.

(b) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period described in this subsection is—

(1) in the case of the first report required by subsection (a), the period beginning on January 1, 2021, and ending on the date on which the report is required to be submitted; and

(2) in the case of each subsequent report required by subsection (a), the one-year period preceding submission of the report.

SEC. 1297. PROMOTING FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND COUNTERING CENSORSHIP AND SURVEILLANCE IN NORTH KOREA.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Agency for Global Media \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to provide increased broadcasting and grants for the following purposes:

(1) To promote the development of internet freedom tools, technologies, and new approaches, including both digital and non-digital means of information sharing related to North Korea.

(2) To explore public-private partnerships to counter North Korea's repressive censorship and surveillance state.

(3) To develop new means to protect the privacy and identity of individuals receiving media from the United States Agency for Global Media and other outside media outlets from within North Korea.

(4) To bolster existing programming from the United States Agency for Global Media by restoring the broadcasting capacity of damaged antennas caused by Typhoon Yutu in 2018.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 104(a)(7)(B) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7814(a)(7)(B)) is amended—

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

(A) by striking “1 year after the date of the enactment of this paragraph” and inserting “September 30, 2022”; and

(B) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media”; and

(2) in clause (i), by inserting after “this section” the following: “and sections 1294 and 1297 of the Otto Warmbier Countering North Korean Censorship and Surveillance Act of 2021”.

SA 3880. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 704. TRICARE FOR MEMBERS OF THE RETIRED RESERVE.

(a) ADJUSTMENT OF ELIGIBILITY.—Paragraph (2) of section 1074(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a member or former member eligible for retired pay for non-regular service under chap-

ter 1223 of this title who is under 60 years of age unless such member or former member is in receipt of such pay (or would be in receipt of such pay but for section 5304 or 5305 of title 38).”.

(b) TRICARE RETIRED RESERVE.—Section 1076e(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “who is qualified for a non-regular retirement at age 60 under chapter 1223 of this title, but is not age 60,” and inserting “described in paragraph (3)”;

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) A member of the Retired Reserve of a reserve component of the armed forces is described in this paragraph if the member—

“(A) is qualified for a non-regular retirement at age 60 under chapter 1223 of this title;

“(B) is not age 60; and

“(C) is not in receipt of retired pay under such chapter, unless the member is not in receipt of such retired pay due to the application of section 5304 or 5305 of title 38.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect January 1, 2022.

SA 3881. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 in title X, insert the following:

Subtitle —Improvement of Housing Outcomes for Veterans

SEC. ____ . DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS SHARING OF INFORMATION RELATING TO COORDINATED ENTRY PROCESSES FOR HOUSING AND SERVICES OPERATED UNDER DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall—

(1) provide to staff of medical centers of the Department of Veterans Affairs and homelessness service providers of the Department the information described in subsection (b); and

(2) ensure that such information, and other resources the Under Secretary determines are appropriate, are accessible to such staff and providers.

(b) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—The information described in this subsection is information related to best practices with respect to the collaboration between medical centers of the Department of Veterans Affairs, homelessness service providers of the Department, and local partners (including local offices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development or public housing agencies, and private and public local community organizations) on the centralized or coordinated assessment systems established and operated by Continuums of Care under section 578.7(a)(8) of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations, including making referrals and sharing data, as the Under Secretary determines appropriate.

SEC. ____ . DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNICATION WITH EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBLE FOR HOMELESSNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

The Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall clearly communicate with employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs whose responsibilities are related to homelessness assistance programs regarding—

(1) the measurement of performance of such programs by the Homeless Programs Office of the Department; and

(2) how to obtain and provide feedback about performance measures.

SEC. ____ . SYSTEM FOR SHARING AND REPORTING DATA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall work together to develop a system for effectively sharing and reporting data between the community-wide homelessness management information system described in section 402(f)(3) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360a(f)(3)) and the Homeless Operations Management and Evaluation System of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) DEADLINE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall ensure that the system developed under subsection (a) is operational not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. ____ . TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REGARDING SERVICES PROVIDED TO VETERANS AT RISK OF, EXPERIENCING, OR TRANSITIONING OUT OF HOMELESSNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall provide training and technical assistance to entities serving veterans at risk of, experiencing, or transitioning out of homelessness regarding—

(1) the provision of such services to such veterans; and

(2) the planning and development of such services.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may coordinate the provision of training and technical assistance under subsection (a) with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Labor.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The training and technical assistance provided under subsection (a) shall include coordination and communication of best practices among all programs administered by the Veterans Health Administration directed at serving veterans at risk of, experiencing, or transitioning out of homelessness.

(d) PROVISION OF TRAINING.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may provide the training and technical assistance under subsection (a) directly or through grants or contracts with such public or nonprofit private entities as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SA 3882. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 607. FORGIVENESS OR OFFSET OF OVERPAYMENT OF RETIRED PAY PAID TO A JOINT ACCOUNT FOR A PERIOD AFTER THE DEATH OF THE RETIRED MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) WHEN PAYMENT DEPOSITED TO JOINT ACCOUNT.—Section 2771 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) In the case of overpayment of retired or retainer pay, arising from payment of such retired or retainer pay for any period after the date of the death of a recipient through the last day of the month in which such death occurs, if such payment is electronically deposited in an accredited financial institution to a joint account bearing the name of the decedent and another individual who is the decedent’s designated beneficiary under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary of Defense—

“(1) if the decedent is an individual to whom section 1448 of this title applies, shall elect to—

“(A) forgive the overpayment on behalf of the United States; or

“(B) offset the overpayment pursuant to section 1450(n) of this title; or

“(2) if the decedent is not an individual to whom section 1448 of this title applies, shall forgive the overpayment on behalf of the United States.”.

(b) COORDINATION WITH SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN.—Section 1450 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “, or that applies under subsection (n)” after “under subsection (j)”;

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(n) SPECIAL RULE IN CASE OF CERTAIN FINAL RETIRED PAY OVERPAYMENT.—In a case described in section 2771(e) of this title, if the individual described in that subsection other than the decedent is the beneficiary of the decedent under the Plan, each of the first 12 payments, following the death of the decedent, of the annuity payable to the decedent’s beneficiary under the Plan, shall be reduced by one-twelfth of such overpayment.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to payments made to persons who die on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 3883. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. DISBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING FUNDS FOR EGYPT TO FOREIGN MILITARY SALES TRUST FUND.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated pursuant to the Foreign Military Financing Program for assistance for Egypt for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 shall be disbursed to the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund.

SA 3884. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1264. REPORT ON ALLEGATIONS OF WAR CRIMES AND TORTURE COMMITTED BY UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN LIBYA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after receiving a credible allegation of the commission of a covered offense, including from a nongovernmental organization that monitors violations of human rights, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on such allegation, including a determination as to whether the Attorney General will review or consider reviewing such allegation for potential criminal investigation, and a description of any challenges to prosecution.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

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

(2) COVERED OFFENSE.—The term “covered offense” means an offense under section 2340A, 2441, or 2442 of title 18, United States Code, committed in Libya by or at the order of a United States citizen.

SA 3885. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1264. REPORT ON INCIDENTS OF ARBITRARY DETENTION, VIOLENCE, AND STATE-SANCTIONED HARASSMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on incidents of violence against, and arbitrary detention and state-sanctioned harassment of, United States citizens, individuals in the United States, and family members of such citizens and individuals carried out by the security agencies of the Government of Egypt in Egypt or the United States.

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

(1) A detailed description of any such incident during the three-year period imme-

diately preceding the date on which the report is submitted.

(2) A determination of whether such incidents constitute a pattern of acts of intimidation or harassment.

(3) A description of any action taken by the Secretary of State to meaningfully deter such incidents.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex with respect to the elements described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b) if such classified annex is provided separately.

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

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

SA 3886. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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:

In the funding table in section 4301 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide relating to Administrative and Service-Wide Activities, in the item relating to Defense Security Cooperation Agency, insert after the item relating to AFRICOM UFR—AFRICOM the following:

BALTIC SECURITY INITIATIVE	[175,000]
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SA 3887. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. PROHIBITION ON SMOKING IN FACILITIES OF THE VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1715 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1715. Prohibition on smoking in facilities of the Veterans Health Administration

“(a) PROHIBITION.—No person (including any veteran, patient, resident, employee of the Department, contractor, or visitor) may smoke on the premises of any facility of the Veterans Health Administration.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘facility of the Veterans Health Administration’ means any land or

building (including any medical center, nursing home, domiciliary facility, outpatient clinic, or center that provides readjustment counseling) that is—

“(A) under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

“(B) under the control of the Veterans Health Administration; and

“(C) not under the control of the General Services Administration.

“(2) The term ‘smoke’ includes—

“(A) the use of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and any other combustion or heating of tobacco; and

“(B) the use of any electronic nicotine delivery system, including electronic or e-cigarettes, vape pens, and e-cigars.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 17 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 1715 and inserting the following new item:

“1715. Prohibition on smoking in facilities of the Veterans Health Administration.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 526 of the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-585; 38 U.S.C. 1715 note) is repealed.

SA 3888. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1238. TERMINATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

(a) FUTURE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND DECLARATIONS OF WAR.—Any authorization for the use of military force or declaration of war enacted into law after the date of enactment of this Act shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of such authorization or declaration.

(b) EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND DECLARATIONS OF WAR.—Any authorization for the use of military force or declaration of war enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act shall terminate on the date that is 6 months after the date of such enactment.

SA 3889. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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:

Strike section 1236 and insert the following:

SEC. 1236. SENSE OF SENATE ON PROVISION OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO BALTIC COUNTRIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The Baltic countries are particularly vulnerable to continued aggression from the Russian Federation, including through increased air provocations, military build ups in the Baltic region, disinformation campaigns, cyberattacks, and other forms of intimidation.

(2) Since fiscal year 2018, the United States has allocated over \$498,965,000 in Department of Defense partner capacity funding for the Baltic countries, including over \$219,000,000 for the Baltic Security Initiative pursuant to sections 332 and 333 of title 10, United States Code, for security assistance to Baltic countries with respect to—

- (A) air defense;
- (B) maritime situational awareness;
- (C) ammunition;
- (D) command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance;
- (E) anti-tank capability;
- (F) special forces; and
- (G) other defense capabilities.

(3) The Secretary of Defense has completed the comprehensive Baltic defense assessment required by section 1246 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 133 Stat. 1661) and has recommended continued robust, comprehensive investment in Baltic security efforts based on that assessment.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the security of the Baltic region is crucial to the security of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance and the continued provision of security assistance to the Baltic countries is critical to ensuring deterrence against Russian aggression and bolstering the security of North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies; and

(2) the Senate strongly supports robust assistance to accomplish United States strategic objectives, including by providing assistance to the Baltic countries through the Baltic Security Initiative.

SA 3890. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BURR, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KING, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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:

SEC. ____ . EXPANSION OF TREATMENT OF MOVING EXPENSES.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to facilitate the movement of members of the intelligence community to meet mission critical needs and to reduce unintended tax burdens imposed on public servants in relocating duty stations.

(b) DEDUCTION.—Section 217(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “or an employee or new appointee of

the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) (other than a member of the Armed Forces of the United States) who moves pursuant to a change in assignment that requires relocation” after “to whom subsection (g) applies”.

(c) EXCLUSION FOR QUALIFIED MOVING EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENTS.—Section 132(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “or an employee or new appointee of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) (other than a member of the Armed Forces of the United States) who moves pursuant to a change in assignment that requires relocation” after “change of station”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

SA 3891. Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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:

SEC. ____ . LOCALITY PAY EQUITY.

(a) LIMITING THE NUMBER OF LOCAL WAGE AREAS DEFINED WITHIN A GENERAL SCHEDULE PAY LOCALITY.—

(1) LOCAL WAGE AREA LIMITATION.—Section 5343(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)(i), by striking “(but such)” and all that follows through “are employed”;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period after “Islands” and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) The Office of Personnel Management shall define not more than 1 local wage area within a pay locality, except that this paragraph shall not apply to the pay locality designated as ‘Rest of United States’.”.

(2) GENERAL SCHEDULE PAY LOCALITY DEFINED.—Section 5342(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period after “employee” and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) ‘pay locality’ has the meaning given that term under section 5302.”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe any regulations necessary to carry out the purpose of this section, including regulations to ensure that the enactment of this section shall not have the effect of reducing any rate of basic pay payable to any individual who is serving as a prevailing rate employee (as defined under section 5342(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code).

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply on and after the first day of the first full pay period beginning at least 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3892. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be

proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle D of title III, add the following:

SEC. 356. STANDARDS FOR RESPONSE ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CONTAMINATION FROM PFAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In conducting response actions to address PFAS contamination from activities of the Department of Defense or National Guard, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct such actions to achieve a level of PFAS in the environmental media that meets or exceeds the most stringent of the following standards for PFAS in any environmental media:

(1) The applicable State standard, in effect in that State, as described in clause (ii) of section 121(d)(2)(A) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621(d)(2)(A)).

(2) The applicable Federal standard as described in clause (i) of such section.

(3) A health advisory under section 1412(b)(1)(F) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g-1(b)(1)(F)).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PFAS.—The term “PFAS” means a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance with at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(2) RESPONSE ACTION.—The term “response action” means an action taken pursuant to section 104 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604).

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Except with respect to the specific level required to be met under subsection (a), nothing in this section affects the application of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

SA 3893. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 704. EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR HEARING AIDS TO INCLUDE CHILDREN OF CERTAIN RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

Paragraph (16) of section 1077(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(16) Except as provided by subsection (g), a hearing aid, but only if the dependent has a profound hearing loss, as determined under standards prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the administering Secretaries, and only for the following dependents:

“(A) A dependent of a member of the uniformed services on active duty.

“(B) A dependent under subparagraph (D) or (I) of section 1072(2) of this title of a former member of the uniformed services who is entitled to retired or retainer pay, or equivalent pay.”.

SA 3894. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 704. EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR HEARING AIDS TO INCLUDE CHILDREN OF CERTAIN RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

Paragraph (16) of section 1077(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(16) Except as provided by subsection (g), a hearing aid, but only if the dependent has a profound hearing loss, as determined under standards prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the administering Secretaries, and only for the following dependents:

“(A) A dependent of a member of the uniformed services on active duty.

“(B) A dependent under subparagraph (D) or (I) of section 1072(2) of this title of a former member of the uniformed services who is entitled to retired or retainer pay, or equivalent pay.”.

SA 3895. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 744. GRANT PROGRAM FOR INCREASED CO-OPERATION ON POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER RESEARCH BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL.

(a) FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) The Department of Veterans Affairs reports that between 11 and 20 percent of veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom have post-traumatic stress disorder (in this paragraph referred to as “PTSD”) in a given year. In addition, that figure amounts to about 12 percent of Gulf War veterans and up to 30 percent of Vietnam veterans.

(B) The Department of Veterans Affairs reports that among women veterans of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, almost 20 percent have been diagnosed with PTSD.

(C) It is thought that 70 percent of individuals in the United States have experienced at least one traumatic event in their lifetime, and approximately 20 percent of those individuals have struggled or continue to struggle with symptoms of PTSD.

(D) Studies show that PTSD has links to homelessness and substance abuse in the United States. The Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that approximately 11 percent of the homeless population are veterans and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration estimates that about seven percent of veterans have a substance abuse disorder.

(E) Our ally Israel, under constant attack from terrorist groups, experiences similar issues with Israeli veterans facing symptoms of PTSD. The National Center for Traumatic Stress and Resilience at Tel Aviv University found that five to eight percent of combat soldiers experience some form of PTSD, and during wartime, that figure rises to 15 to 20 percent.

(F) Current treatment options in the United States focus on cognitive therapy, exposure therapy, or eye movement desensitization and reprocessing, but the United States must continue to look for more effective treatments. Several leading hospitals, academic institutions, and nonprofit organizations in Israel dedicate research and services to treating PTSD.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury Research Program, should seek to explore scientific collaboration between academic institutions and nonprofit research entities in the United States and institutions in Israel with expertise in researching, diagnosing, and treating post-traumatic stress disorder.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of State, shall award grants to eligible entities to carry out collaborative research between the United States and Israel with respect to post-traumatic stress disorders.

(2) AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out the grant program under this section in accordance with the Agreement on the United States-Israel binational science foundation with exchange of letters, signed at New York September 27, 1972, and entered into force on September 27, 1972.

(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be an academic institution or a nonprofit entity located in the United States.

(d) AWARD.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section to eligible entities that—

(1) carry out a research project that—

(A) addresses a requirement in the area of post-traumatic stress disorders that the Secretary determines appropriate to research using such grant; and

(B) is conducted by the eligible entity and an entity in Israel under a joint research agreement; and

(2) meet such other criteria that the Secretary may establish.

(e) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such commitments and information as the Secretary may require.

(f) GIFT AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept, hold, and administer any gift of money made on the condition that the gift be used for the purpose of the grant program under this section.

(2) DEPOSIT.—Gifts of money accepted under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the Treasury in the Department of Defense General Gift Fund and shall be available, subject to appropriation, without fiscal year limitation.

(g) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which an eligible entity completes a research project using a grant under this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

(1) a description of how the eligible entity used the grant; and

(2) an evaluation of the level of success of the research project.

(h) TERMINATION.—The authority to award grants under this section shall terminate on the date that is seven years after the date on which the first such grant is awarded.

SA 3896. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 744. GRANT PROGRAM FOR INCREASED CO-OPERATION ON POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER RESEARCH BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL.

(a) FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) The Department of Veterans Affairs reports that between 11 and 20 percent of veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom have post-traumatic stress disorder (in this paragraph referred to as “PTSD”) in a given year. In addition, that figure amounts to about 12 percent of Gulf War veterans and up to 30 percent of Vietnam veterans.

(B) The Department of Veterans Affairs reports that among women veterans of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, almost 20 percent have been diagnosed with PTSD.

(C) It is thought that 70 percent of individuals in the United States have experienced at least one traumatic event in their lifetime, and approximately 20 percent of those individuals have struggled or continue to struggle with symptoms of PTSD.

(D) Studies show that PTSD has links to homelessness and substance abuse in the United States. The Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that approximately 11 percent of the homeless population are veterans and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration estimates that about seven percent of veterans have a substance abuse disorder.

(E) Our ally Israel, under constant attack from terrorist groups, experiences similar issues with Israeli veterans facing symptoms of PTSD. The National Center for Traumatic Stress and Resilience at Tel Aviv University found that five to eight percent of combat soldiers experience some form of PTSD, and during wartime, that figure rises to 15 to 20 percent.

(F) Current treatment options in the United States focus on cognitive therapy, exposure therapy, or eye movement desensitization and reprocessing, but the United States must continue to look for more effective treatments. Several leading hospitals, academic institutions, and nonprofit organizations in Israel dedicate research and services to treating PTSD.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury Research Program,

should seek to explore scientific collaboration between academic institutions and nonprofit research entities in the United States and institutions in Israel with expertise in researching, diagnosing, and treating post-traumatic stress disorder.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of State, shall award grants to eligible entities to carry out collaborative research between the United States and Israel with respect to post-traumatic stress disorders.

(2) AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out the grant program under this section in accordance with the Agreement on the United States-Israel binational science foundation with exchange of letters, signed at New York September 27, 1972, and entered into force on September 27, 1972.

(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be an academic institution or a nonprofit entity located in the United States.

(d) AWARD.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section to eligible entities that—

(1) carry out a research project that—

(A) addresses a requirement in the area of post-traumatic stress disorders that the Secretary determines appropriate to research using such grant; and

(B) is conducted by the eligible entity and an entity in Israel under a joint research agreement; and

(2) meet such other criteria that the Secretary may establish.

(e) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such commitments and information as the Secretary may require.

(f) GIFT AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept, hold, and administer any gift of money made on the condition that the gift be used for the purpose of the grant program under this section.

(2) DEPOSIT.—Gifts of money accepted under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the Treasury in the Department of Defense General Gift Fund and shall be available, subject to appropriation, without fiscal year limitation.

(g) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which an eligible entity completes a research project using a grant under this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

(1) a description of how the eligible entity used the grant; and

(2) an evaluation of the level of success of the research project.

(h) TERMINATION.—The authority to award grants under this section shall terminate on the date that is seven years after the date on which the first such grant is awarded.

SA 3897. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 838. DEFENSE SUPPLY CHAIN RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a framework, which may be included as part of a framework developed under section 2509 of title 10, United States Code, and pursuant to recommendations provided under section 5 of Executive Order 14017 (86 Fed. Reg. 11849, relating to America's supply chains), to consolidate the information relating to risks to the defense supply chain that is collected by the elements of the Department of Defense to—

(1) enable Department-wide risk assessments of the defense supply chain; and

(2) support the development of strategies to mitigate risks to the defense supply chain.

(b) FRAMEWORK REQUIREMENTS.—The framework established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) provide for the collection, management, and storage of data from the supply chain risk management processes of the Department of Defense;

(2) provide for the collection of reports on supply chain risk management from the military departments and Defense Agencies, and the dissemination of such reports to the components of the military departments and Defense Agencies involved in the management of supply chain risk;

(3) enable all elements of the Department to analyze the information collected by such framework to identify risks to the defense supply chain;

(4) enable the Department to—

(A) assess the capabilities of foreign adversaries (as defined in section 8(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c))) to affect the defense supply chain;

(B) analyze the ability of the industrial base of the United States to meet the needs of the defense supply chain;

(C) track global technology trends that could affect the defense supply chain, as determined by the Secretary of Defense; and

(D) assess the risks posed by emerging threats to the defense supply chain;

(5) support the identification of technology in which the Department may invest to reduce risks to the defense supply chain, including by improving the resilience of the defense supply; and

(6) provide for—

(A) a map of the supply chains for major end items that supports analysis, monitoring, and reporting with respect to high-risk subcontractors and risks to such supply chain; and

(B) the use of a covered application described in subsection (c) in the creation of such map to assess risks to the supply chain for major end items by business sector, vendor, program, part, or technology.

(c) COVERED APPLICATION DESCRIBED.—The covered application described in this subsection is a covered application that includes the following elements:

(1) A centralized database that consolidates multiple disparate data sources into a single repository to ensure the consistent availability of data.

(2) Centralized reporting to allow for efficient mitigation and remediation of identified supply chain vulnerabilities.

(3) Broad interoperability with other software and systems to ensure support for the analytical capabilities of user across the Department.

(4) Scalable technology to support multiple users, access controls for security, and functionality designed for information-sharing and collaboration.

(d) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 180 days after the framework required under subsection (a) is established, and regularly thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall issue guidance on mitigating risks to the defense supply chain.

(e) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **PROGRESS REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the progress of establishing the framework as required under subsection (a).

(2) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the framework established under subsection (a) and the organizational structure to manage and oversee the framework.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COVERED APPLICATION.**—The term “covered application” means a software-as-a-service application that uses decision science, commercial data, and machine learning techniques.

(2) **DEFENSE AGENCY; MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**—The terms “Defense Agency” and “military department” have the meanings given such terms in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) **HIGH-RISK SUBCONTRACTORS.**—The term “high-risk subcontractor” means a subcontractor at any tier that supplies major end items for the Department of Defense.

(4) **MAJOR END ITEM.**—The term “major end item” means an item subject to a unique item-level traceability requirement at any time in the life cycle of such item under Department of Defense Instruction 8320.04, titled “Item Unique Identification (IUID) Standards for Tangible Personal Property” and dated September 3, 2015, or any successor instruction.

SA 3898. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1264. REPORT ON ALL COMPREHENSIVE SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency that the Comptroller General determines necessary, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on all comprehensive sanctions imposed, under any provision of law, on—

(1) de jure or de facto governments of foreign countries; and

(2) non-state actors that exercise significant de facto governmental control over a foreign civilian population.

(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of the effect of sanctions imposed on each government described in paragraph (1) of that subsection and each non-state actor described in paragraph (2) of that subsection on—

(A) the ability of the civilian population to access water, food, sanitation, and public health services, including all humanitarian aid and supplies related to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID-19;

(B) the changes to the general mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, life expectancy, and literacy rate;

(C) the extent to which there is an increase in refugees or migration to or from the country or an increase in internally displaced people in the country;

(D) the degree of compliance and non-compliance of the government or non-state actor with international humanitarian assistance efforts; and

(E) the licensing of transactions to allow access to essential goods and services to vulnerable populations, including—

(i) the number of licenses applied for, approved, or denied;

(ii) in cases of license applications that were denied, the reasons why such application were denied; and

(iii) the average time to receive a decision; and

(2) a description of the purpose of sanctions imposed on each such government and non-state actor and the required legal or political authority, including—

(A) an assessment of the role of United States national security;

(B) an assessment of whether the stated foreign policy goals of the sanctions are being met;

(C) the degree of international support or opposition to the sanctions; and

(D) an assessment of the effect of such sanctions on United States businesses, consumers, and financial institutions.

(c) **FORM.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex. The unclassified portion of the report shall be published on a publicly available internet website of the Government of the United States.

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

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

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

SA 3899. Ms. WARREN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 857. PROTECTIONS FOR WHISTLEBLOWERS SEEKING TO ENSURE ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE.

(a) **DEFENSE CONTRACTS.**—Section 2409 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) A protected individual may not be discharged, demoted, harassed, blacklisted,

prejudiced by any action or lack of action, or otherwise discriminated against for disclosing, being perceived as disclosing, or preparing to disclose (including assisting in disclosing, being perceived as assisting in disclosing, and including a disclosure made in the ordinary course of job duties) to a person or body described in paragraph (2) information that the protected individual reasonably believes is evidence of—

“(A)(i) gross mismanagement of a Department of Defense contract, subcontract, grant, or subgrant relating to covered funds;

“(ii) a gross waste of Department funds or covered funds;

“(iii) an abuse of authority related to a Department contract or grant or the distribution, implementation, or use of covered funds, including conflict of interest or partiality;

“(iv) any violation of any statute, rule, or regulation related to a Department of Defense contract, subcontract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract or subcontract), grant, or subgrant, awarded or issued relating to covered funds; and

“(v) conduct that violates, obstructs, or undermines any law, rule, or regulation related to any Federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant, including any statute, rule, or regulation with respect to any coronavirus pandemic-related program, project, or activity;

“(B) refusing to obey an order that the protected individual reasonably believes would require that individual to violate a statute, rule, or regulation with respect to any covered funds, including any coronavirus pandemic-related program, project, or activity;

“(C) evidencing gross mismanagement of a National Aeronautics and Space Administration contract, grant, subcontract, or subgrant, a gross waste of Administration funds, an abuse of authority relating to an Administration contract or grant, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to an Administration contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract), grant, subcontract, or subgrant; or

“(D) a substantial and specific danger to worker or public health or safety.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or a representative of a committee of Congress” and inserting “, a representative of a committee of Congress, or commission of Congress”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, including the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Relief and any other Office of Inspector General established by law” after “Inspector General”;

(iii) in subparagraph (G), by striking “who has the responsibility to investigate” and inserting “authorized to investigate”; and

(iv) by adding after subparagraph (G) the following new subparagraphs:

“(H) The Pandemic Response Accountability Committee.

“(I) An officer or representative of a labor organization.

“(J) The head of an executive agency or a designee of such agency head.”; and

(C) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) by striking “an employee” and inserting “a protected individual”;

(ii) by striking “contractor or subcontractor” and inserting “contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or subgrantee”; and

(iii) by striking “contract or grant” and inserting “contract, subcontract, grant, or subgrant”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “A person who believes that the person” and inserting “A protected individual who believes that the protected individual”;

(ii) by striking “Space Administration.” and inserting “Space Administration, who shall review the complaint for investigation, and shall investigate the alleged misconduct disclosed by the protected individual if there previously has not been such an investigation or if the appropriate Inspector General determines that the original investigation was biased or otherwise inadequate.”; and

(iii) by striking “previously been addressed” and inserting “been filed”;

(B) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3)(A) A person or body described in subsection (a)(2) that receives information under paragraph (1) and any other person or body to which such information is disclosed may not exercise discretion to respond to any inquiry or disclose the identity or identifying information of the protected individual providing the information without prior explicit written consent of the protected individual.

“(B) If disclosure of the identity or identifying information of a protected individual providing information under paragraph (1) is required by law, the recipient shall provide timely notice of the disclosure to the protected individual.

“(C) The Inspector General investigating alleged discrimination under this section may not respond to any inquiry or disclose any information from or about any protected individual alleging such discrimination, except in accordance with the provisions of section 552a of title 5 (commonly referred to as the ‘Privacy Act’), or as required by any other applicable Federal law.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) Upon completion of an investigation under this subsection into alleged misconduct disclosed by the protected individual, the Inspector General shall submit a report of the findings of the investigation to—

“(A) the person against whom the misconduct is alleged;

“(B) the protected individual concerned;

“(C) the Secretary of Defense or the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as applicable; and

“(D) the congressional committees of jurisdiction.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “compensatory damages (including back pay)” and inserting “compensatory damages (including double back pay)”;

(B) by striking paragraph (7);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (6) as paragraphs (3) through (7);

(D) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2)(A) A protected individual alleging a reprisal under this section shall have access to the investigative file of the Office of Inspector General in accordance with section 552a of title 5. The investigation by the Office of Inspector General shall be deemed closed for purposes of disclosure under such section when an individual files an appeal to the head of an executive agency or a court of competent jurisdiction.

“(B) In the event a protected individual alleging a reprisal under this section brings a civil action under this subsection, the protected individual and the non-Federal employer (or the Secretary of Defense or the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as applicable, in the case of a Federal personal services contract involving covered funds), if applicable, shall have access to the investigative file of the Office of Inspector General in accordance with section 552a of title 5.

“(C) The Inspector General may exclude from disclosure—

“(i) information protected from disclosure by a provision of law; and

“(ii) any additional information the Inspector General determines disclosure of which would impede a continuing investigation, if such information is disclosed once such disclosure would no longer impede such investigation, unless the Inspector General determines that disclosure of law enforcement techniques, procedures, or information could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law or disclose the identity of a confidential source.”;

(E) in paragraph (3), as redesignated by subparagraph (C), by striking “may bring a de novo action at law or equity against the contractor to seek compensatory damages” and inserting “may bring a de novo action at law or equity against any entity violating subsection (a) to seek compensatory damages”; and

(F) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraph (3)”;

(4) by striking subsection (d);

(5) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d);

(6) by inserting after subsection (d), as so redesignated, the following new subsection:

“(e) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—(1) Nothing in this section shall diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any protected individual under any Federal or State law, or under any collective bargaining agreement.

“(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a protected individual shall be immune from civil and criminal liability for making the disclosure if the protected individual would be protected from reprisal under subsection (a). The protected individual shall bear the burden required under subsection (a) of proving that the individual would be protected from reprisal under subsection (a) for making the disclosure. This section does not provide a defense against activities unrelated to protected activity under subsection (a).

“(3)(A) Except as provided under subparagraph (C), the rights and remedies provided for in this section may not be waived by any public or private agreement, policy, form, or condition of employment, including by any predispute arbitration agreement.

“(B) Except as provided under subparagraph (C), no predispute arbitration agreement shall be valid or enforceable if it requires arbitration of a dispute arising under this section.

“(C) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), an arbitration provision in a collective bargaining agreement shall be enforceable as to disputes arising under the collective bargaining agreement.

“(4) Any non-Federal employer receiving covered funds (and the head of the applicable agency in the case of a Federal personal services contract involving covered funds) shall prominently post notice on its website and to each employee of the rights and remedies provided under this section in the predominant native languages of the workforce.”;

(7) in subsection (f)—

(A) by inserting “(1)” before “Nothing”;

(B) by adding “or other reprisal” after “discrimination”;

(C) by striking “an employee” and inserting “a protected individual”;

(D) by striking “the employee” and inserting “the protected individual”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) State and local employees may file complaints for relief under this section, and nothing in this section may be construed to preempt, preclude, or limit the protections provided for public or private employees under State or local whistleblower laws.”;

(8) in subsection (g)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (2), (9), (10), (1), and (8), respectively;

(B) in paragraph (1), as so redesignated, by striking “means the following” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “means an arbitrary and capricious exercise of authority by a contracting officer or employee that adversely affects the rights of any individual, or that results in personal gain or advantage to the officer or employee or to preferred other individuals.”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraphs:

“(5) The term ‘coronavirus pandemic-related program, project, or activity’—

“(A) means a program, project, or activity of the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under or carried out using amounts made available under an Act to respond to or to provide aid or assistance to address, relief from, or funding to address the outbreak of COVID-19 that is enacted before, on, or after the date of enactment of this paragraph; and

“(B) includes any program, project, or activity of the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under or carried out using amounts made available under—

“(i) the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (Public Law 116-139), or an amendment made by that Act;

“(ii) the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) or an amendment made by that Act;

“(iii) the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127), or an amendment made by that Act;

“(iv) the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-123), or an amendment made by that Act; or

“(v) division M or N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), or an amendment made by that division.

“(6) The term ‘covered funds’ means any contract, subcontract, grant, subgrant, loan, loan guarantee, or other payment for which—

“(A) the Federal Government provides any portion of the funds or property that is provided, requested, or demanded; or

“(B) any portion of the funds are appropriated or otherwise made available under or to carry out a Coronavirus pandemic-related program, project, or activity.

“(7) The term ‘employee’—

“(A) except as provided under subparagraph (B), means an individual performing services on behalf of an employer, including any individual working for an employer under a grant or contract with such employer (including a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or agent of an employer); and

“(B) does not include any Federal employee or member of the uniformed services (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(5) of title 10).”; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (10), as so redesignated, the following new paragraphs:

“(11) The term ‘non-Federal employer’—

“(A) means any employer—

“(i) with respect to covered funds—

“(I) the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or recipient, as the case may be, if the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or recipient is an employer; and

“(II) any professional membership organization, certification or other professional body, any agent or licensee of the Federal Government, or any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer receiving covered funds; or

“(ii) with respect to covered funds received by a State or local government, the State or

local government receiving the funds and any contractor or subcontractor of the State or local government; and

“(B) does not mean any department, agency, or other entity of the Federal Government, except with respect to a personal services contractor.

“(12) The term ‘protected individual’ means—

“(A) a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or subgrantee;

“(B) an employee, applicant, or former employee of a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or subgrantee; or

“(C) a personal services contractor who engages in activity for which any discrimination is prohibited under subsection (a).

“(13) The term ‘State or local government’ means—

“(A) the government of each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States; or

“(B) the government of any political subdivision of a government listed in subparagraph (A).”.

(b) CIVILIAN CONTRACTS.—Section 4712 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (A)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A protected individual may not be discharged, demoted, harassed, blacklisted, prejudiced by any action or lack of action, or otherwise discriminated against for disclosing, being perceived as disclosing, or preparing to disclose (including assisting in disclosing, being perceived as assisting in disclosing, and including a disclosure made in the ordinary course of job duties) to a person or body described in paragraph (2) information that the protected individual reasonably believes is evidence of misconduct that violates, obstructs, or undermines any law, rule, or regulation related to any Federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant, including any statute, rule, or regulation with respect to any Coronavirus pandemic-related program, project, or activity, and also including—

“(A)(i) gross mismanagement of an agency contract, subcontract, grant, or subgrant relating to covered funds;

“(ii) a gross waste of covered funds;

“(iii) a substantial and specific danger to worker or public health or safety;

“(iv) an abuse of authority related to the distribution, implementation, or use of covered funds, including conflict of interest or partiality; and

“(v) any violation of any statute, rule, or regulation related to an agency contract, subcontract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract or subcontract), grant, or subgrant, awarded or issued relating to covered funds; or

“(B) refusing to obey an order that the protected individual reasonably believes would require that individual to violate a statute, rule, or regulation with respect to any covered funds, including any coronavirus pandemic-related program, project, or activity.”.

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or a representative of a committee of Congress” and inserting “, a representative of a committee of Congress, or a commission of Congress”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, including the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Relief and any other Office of Inspector General established by law” after “Inspector General”;

(iii) in subparagraph (G), by striking “who has the responsibility to investigate” and inserting “authorized to investigate”; and

(iv) by adding after subparagraph (G) the following new subparagraphs:

“(H) The Pandemic Response Accountability Committee.

“(I) An officer or representative of a labor organization.

“(J) The head of an executive agency or a designee of such agency head.”; and

(C) in paragraph 3(A)—

(i) by striking “an employee” and inserting “a protected individual”; and

(ii) by striking “contract or grant” and inserting “contract, subcontract, grant, or subgrant”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “A person who believes” and inserting “Any person described under subsection (a)(1) who believes”; and

(ii) by inserting “, who shall review the complaint for investigation, and shall investigate the alleged misconduct disclosed by the protected individual if there previously has not been such an investigation or if the Inspector General determines that the original investigation was biased or otherwise inadequate” after “to the Inspector General of the executive agency involved”;

(B) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) PROTECTION OF WHISTLEBLOWER IDENTITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A person or body described in subsection (a)(2) that receives information under paragraph (1) and any person or body to which the officer or entity discloses the information may not exercise discretion to respond to any inquiry or disclose the identity or identifying information of the protected individual providing the information without prior explicit written consent of the protected individual.

“(B) NOTICE.—If disclosure of the identity or identifying information of a protected individual providing information under paragraph (1) is required by law, the recipient shall provide timely notice of the disclosure to the protected individual.

“(C) PRIVACY OF INFORMATION.—The Inspector General investigating alleged discrimination under this section may not respond to any inquiry or disclose any information from or about any protected individual alleging such discrimination, except in accordance with the provisions of section 552a of title 5 (commonly referred to as the ‘Privacy Act’), or as required by any other applicable Federal law.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) REPORT.—Upon completion of an investigation under this subsection into alleged misconduct disclosed by the protected individual, the Inspector General shall submit a report of the findings of the investigation to—

“(A) the person;

“(B) the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or subgrantee concerned;

“(C) the head of the agency; and

“(D) the congressional committees of jurisdiction.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “compensatory damages (including back pay)” and inserting “compensatory damages (including double back pay)”;

(B) by striking paragraph (7);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (6) as paragraphs (3) through (7);

(D) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) ACCESS TO INVESTIGATIVE FILE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A protected individual alleging a reprisal under this section shall

have access to the investigative file of the Office of Inspector General in accordance with section 552a of title 5. The investigation by the Office of Inspector General shall be deemed closed for purposes of disclosure under such section when an individual files an appeal to the head of an executive agency or a court of competent jurisdiction.

“(B) CIVIL ACTION.—In the event a protected individual alleging a reprisal under this section brings a civil action under this subsection, the protected individual and the non-Federal employer (or the head of the applicable executive agency in the case of a Federal personal services contract involving covered funds), if applicable, shall have access to the investigative file of the Office of Inspector General in accordance with section 552a of title 5.

“(C) EXCEPTION.—The Inspector General may exclude from disclosure—

“(i) information protected from disclosure by a provision of law; and

“(ii) any additional information the Inspector General determines disclosure of which would impede a continuing investigation, if such information is disclosed once such disclosure would no longer impede such investigation, unless the Inspector General determines that disclosure of law enforcement techniques, procedures, or information could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law or disclose the identity of a confidential source.”;

(E) in paragraph (3), as redesignated by subparagraph (C), by striking “may bring a de novo action at law or equity against the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or subgrantee to seek compensatory damages” and inserting “may bring a de novo action at law or equity against any entity violating subsection (a) to seek compensatory damages”; and

(F) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraph (3)”;

(4) by striking subsection (d);

(5) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively;

(6) in subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (5)—

(A) by inserting “(1)” before “Nothing”;

(B) by adding “or other reprisal” after “discrimination”;

(C) by striking “an employee” and inserting “a protected individual”;

(D) by striking “the employee” and inserting “the protected individual”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) State and local employees may file complaints for relief under this section, and nothing in this section may be construed to preempt, preclude, or limit the protections provided for public or private employees under State or local whistleblower laws.”;

(7) by inserting after subsection (e), as so redesignated, the following new subsection:

“(f) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—

“(1) RIGHTS RETAINED BY EMPLOYEE.—Nothing in this section shall diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any protected individual under any Federal or State law, or under any collective bargaining agreement.

“(2) LIABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a protected individual shall be immune from civil and criminal liability for making the disclosure if the protected individual would be protected from reprisal under subsection (a). The protected individual shall bear the burden required under subsection (a) of proving that the individual would be protected from reprisal under subsection (a) for making the disclosure. This paragraph does not provide a defense against activities unrelated to protected activity under subsection (a).

“(3) NONENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS WAIVING OR OVERRIDING RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OR REQUIRING ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES.—

“(A) WAIVER OF RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.—Except as provided under subparagraph (C), the rights and remedies provided for in this section may not be waived by any public or private agreement, policy, form, or condition of employment, including by any predispute arbitration agreement.

“(B) PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS.—Except as provided under subparagraph (C), no predispute arbitration agreement shall be valid or enforceable if it requires arbitration of a dispute arising under this section.

“(C) EXCEPTION FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), an arbitration provision in a collective bargaining agreement shall be enforceable as to disputes arising under the collective bargaining agreement.

“(4) REQUIREMENT TO POST NOTICE OF RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.—Any non-Federal employer receiving covered funds (and the head of the applicable agency in the case of a Federal personal services contract involving covered funds) shall prominently post notice on its website and to each employee of the rights and remedies provided under this section, in the predominant native languages of the workforce.”; and

(8) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “that is inconsistent” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “by a contracting officer or employee that adversely affects the rights of any individual, or that results in personal gain or advantage to the officer or employee or to preferred other individuals.”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (5);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraphs:

“(2) The term ‘coronavirus pandemic-related program, project, or activity’—

“(A) means a program, project, or activity of the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under or carried out using amounts made available under an Act to respond to or to provide aid or assistance to address, relief from, or funding to address the outbreak of COVID-19 that is enacted before, on, or after the date of enactment of this paragraph; and

“(B) includes any program, project, or activity of the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under or carried out using amounts made available under—

“(i) the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (Public Law 116-139), or an amendment made by that Act;

“(ii) the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), or an amendment made by that Act;

“(iii) the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127), or an amendment made by that Act;

“(iv) the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-123), or an amendment made by that Act; or

“(v) division M or N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), or an amendment made by that division.

“(3) The term ‘covered funds’ means any contract, subcontract, grant, subgrant, loan, loan guarantee, or other payment for which—

“(A) the Federal Government provides any portion of the funds or property that is provided, requested, or demanded; or

“(B) any portion of the funds are appropriated or otherwise made available under or to carry out a Coronavirus pandemic-related program, project, or activity.

“(4) The term ‘employee’—

“(A) except as provided under subparagraph (B), means an individual performing services on behalf of an employer, including any individual working for an employer under a grant or contract with such employer (including a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or agent of an employer); and

“(B) does not include any Federal employee or member of the uniformed services (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(5) of title 10).”; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (5), as redesignated by subparagraph (B), the following new paragraphs:

“(6) The term ‘non-Federal employer’—

“(A) means any employer—

“(i) with respect to covered funds—

“(I) the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or recipient, as the case may be, if the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, subgrantee, or recipient is an employer; and

“(II) any professional membership organization, certification or other professional body, any agent or licensee of the Federal Government, or any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer receiving covered funds; or

“(ii) with respect to covered funds received by a State or local government, the State or local government receiving the funds and any contractor or subcontractor of the State or local government; and

“(B) does not mean any department, agency, or other entity of the Federal Government, except with respect to a personal services contractor.

“(7) The term ‘protected individual’ means—

“(A) a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or subgrantee; or

“(B) an employee, applicant or former employee of a contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or subgrantee; or

“(C) a personal services contractor who engages in activity for which any discrimination is prohibited under subsection (a).

“(8) The term ‘State or local government’ means—

“(A) the government of each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States; or

“(B) the government of any political subdivision of a government listed in subparagraph (A).”.

(C) COMPLAINT PORTAL.—The Special Inspector General for Pandemic Relief, the Pandemic Relief Accountability Committee, and the Congressional Oversight Commission shall each establish a public website where any individual who believes that the individual has been subjected to a reprisal prohibited under subsection (a) of section 2409 of title 10, United States Code, or subsection (a) of section 4712 of title 41, United States Code, as amended by subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of this section, may submit a complaint regarding the reprisal. Any complaint so submitted shall be transmitted to the relevant Office of Inspector General for enforcement in accordance with such sections, including notice to the complainant of the referral and relevant procedures.

SA 3900. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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:

SEC. 2831. CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION WHEN MAKING BASING DECISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2883 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) through (j) as subsections (f) through (k), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

“(e) EDUCATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—With regard to a military housing area in which an installation subject to a basing decision covered by subsection (a) is or will be located, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall take into account the extent to which high-quality public education is available and accessible to dependents of members of the Armed Forces in the military housing area by comparing progress of students served by relevant local educational agencies described in paragraph (4) under the statewide accountability system described in section 1111 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311) as compared to the progress of all students in such State under such system.”.

“(2) PUBLICATION OF DATA.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall make the data used in carrying out paragraph (1) available to the public in a manner that ensures that States and communities can understand the process for making decisions under such paragraph.

“(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1) with respect to an installation subject to a basing decision covered by subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall consult with and seek input from leadership and education liaisons for the installation and State, local, and Tribal education agencies.

“(4) RELEVANT LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES DESCRIBED.—Relevant local educational agencies described in this paragraph include—

“(A) local educational agencies that serve dependents of members of the Armed Forces in the State in which the military housing area described in paragraph (1) is located; and

“(B) local educational agencies in such State that serve or would be likely to serve a significant number or percentage of dependents of members of the Armed Forces in the military housing area described in paragraph (1) as determined by the Secretary of the military department concerned, in consultation with the education liaisons for the installation described in such paragraph.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of such section is amended by striking “subsection (e)” and inserting “subsection (f)”.

SA 3901. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 in title II, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ADVANCED BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall continue research and development of the Advanced Battle Management System.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Research and development under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Identifying necessary associated aircraft, technological platforms, and necessary associated units.

(B) Identifying regional ecosystems with advantageous supporting base structures and academic institutions that would complement the central location.

(C) Assessing the feasibility and advisability of establishing an Advanced Battle Management System center of excellence to be the processing, exploitation, and dissemination hub of development for the system and associated platforms and aircraft.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the Advanced Battle Management System.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A timeline defining the breadth of the Advanced Battle Management System.

(B) An assessment of the feasibility and advisability of establishing of an Advanced Battle Management System center of excellence as described in subsection (a)(2)(C).

SA 3902. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 376. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS FOR UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS RELATED TO REVITALIZATION AND RECAPITALIZATION OF DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE FACILITIES.

Section 2208(u) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “specified in subsection (a)(2)” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “shall be \$20,000,000 instead of any dollar limitation specified in section 2805 of this title.”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (4).

SA 3903. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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:

In division A, strike section 1601 and insert the following:

SEC. 1601. MATTERS CONCERNING CYBER PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) determine the overall workforce requirement of the Department of Defense for cyber operation, information operation, and software engineering military personnel (across the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces (other than the Coast Guard)) and civilian personnel, and in doing so shall—

(A) consider personnel in positions securing the Department of Defense Information Network and associated enterprise information technology, defense agencies and field activities, and combatant commands, including current billets primarily associated with the information environment and cyberspace domain and projected future billets;

(B) consider the mix between military and civilian personnel, active and reserve components, and the use of the National Guard;

(C) develop a workforce development plan that covers accessions, training, and education; and

(D) consider such other elements as the Secretary determines appropriate;

(2) assess current and future general information warfare, software, and cyber education curriculum and requirements for military and civilian personnel, including—

(A) acquisition personnel;

(B) accessions and recruits to the military services;

(C) cadets and midshipmen at the military service academies and enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps;

(D) information environment, software engineering, and cyberspace military and civilian personnel; and

(E) non-information environment and cyberspace military and civilian personnel;

(3) identify appropriate locations for information warfare, software engineering, and cyber education for military and civilian personnel, including—

(A) the military service academies;

(B) the educational institutions described in section 2151(b) of title 10, United States Code;

(C) the Air Force Institute of Technology;

(D) the National Defense University;

(E) the Joint Special Operations University;

(F) any other military educational institution of the Department specified by the Secretary for purposes of this section;

(G) the Cyber Centers of Academic Excellence certified jointly by the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security;

(H) potential future educational institutions of the Federal Government, including an assessment, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the National Cyber Director, of the feasibility and advisability of a National Cyber Academy or similar institute created for the purpose of educating and training civilian and military personnel for service in cyber, information, and related fields throughout the Federal Government; and

(I) potential colleges, universities, and research institutes located in proximity to key military installations or with close ties to military installations who have programs focused on information warfare, software engineering, and cybersecurity;

(4) identify pathways to workforce growth, including—

(A) any current hiring practices or restrictions that constrain workforce growth or retention;

(B) areas where partnership with State and local educational agencies focused on elementary or secondary education can boost workforce in an area, especially in rural schools and schools that receive funds under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.);

(C) incentive and policy options to bring qualified individuals to the regions where the jobs are currently;

(D) authorities and programs at the Department of Labor that could be used to educate, retrain, or incentivize individuals to pursue these fields of study; and

(E) options for scholarships and internships to grow a workforce pipeline; and

(5) determine—

(A) whether the cyberspace domain, software engineering, and information warfare mission requires a graduate-level professional military education college on par with and distinct from the war colleges for the Army, Navy, and Air Force in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) whether such a college should be joint; and

(C) where it should be located.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than November 1, 2022, the Secretary shall provide the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a briefing and, not later than Jan 1, 2023, the Secretary shall submit to such committees a report on—

(1) the findings of the Secretary in carrying out subsection (a);

(2) an implementation plan to achieve future information warfare and cyber education requirements at appropriate locations;

(3) such recommendations as the Secretary may have for personnel needs in information warfare and the cyberspace domain; and

(4) such legislative or administrative action as the Secretary identifies as necessary to effectively meet cyber personnel requirements.

(c) EDUCATION DEFINED.—The term “education” includes formal education requirements, such as degrees and certification in targeted subject areas, but also general training, including—

(1) reskilling;

(2) knowledge, skills, and abilities; and

(3) nonacademic professional development.

SA 3904. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 583. STUDY ON EMPLOYMENT OF MILITARY SPOUSES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to identify employment barriers affecting military spouses.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall determine the following:

(A) The rate or prevalence of military spouses who are currently employed and whether such military spouses have children.

(B) The rate or prevalence of military spouses who are underemployed.

(C) In connection with subparagraph (B), whether a military spouse would have taken a different position of employment if the military spouse were not impacted by the spouse who is a member of the Armed Forces.

(D) The rate or prevalence of military spouses who, due to military affiliation, have experienced discrimination by civilian employers, including loss of employment, denial of a promotion, and difficulty in being hired.

(E) Any other barriers of entry into the local workforce for military spouses, including—

- (i) state licensure requirements;
- (ii) availability of childcare;
- (iii) access to broadband;
- (iv) job availability in military communities; and
- (v) access to housing.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the study conducted under this section, including any policy recommendations to address employment barriers identified by the study.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **MILITARY SPOUSE.**—The term “military spouse” means the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty.

(2) **CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.**—The term “congressional defense committees” has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code.

SA 3905. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 838. REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE PHOTOVOLTAIC DEVICES FROM UNITED STATES SOURCES.

(a) **CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each covered contract includes a provision requiring that any photovoltaic device installed under the contract be manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States, unless the head of the department or independent establishment concerned determines, on a case-by-case basis, that the inclusion of such requirement is inconsistent with the public interest or involves unreasonable costs, subject to exceptions provided in the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) or otherwise provided by law.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COVERED CONTRACT.**—The term “covered contract” means a contract awarded by the Department of Defense that provides for a photovoltaic device to be—

(A) installed inside the United States on Department of Defense property or in a facility owned by the Department of Defense; or

(B) reserved for the exclusive or substantial use of the Department of Defense in the United States.

(2) **PHOTOVOLTAIC DEVICE.**—The term “photovoltaic device” means a device that converts light directly into electricity through a solid-state, semiconductor process.

(c) **APPLICABILITY.**—The requirements of this section shall not apply to photovoltaic devices placed in service prior to 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 3906. Mr. WARNOCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 376. REPORT ON INITIATIVES OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO SOURCE LOCALLY AND REGIONALLY PRODUCED FOODS FOR INSTALLATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing—

(1) efforts by the Department of Defense to establish and strengthen “farm to base” initiatives to source locally and regionally produced foods for consumption or distribution at installations of the Department;

(2) efforts by the Department to collaborate with relevant Federal agencies, including the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Agriculture, in efforts to procure locally and regionally produced foods;

(3) current procurement practices of the Department of Defense regarding food for consumption or distribution on installations of the Department;

(4) opportunities where procurement of locally and regionally produced foods would be beneficial to members of the Armed Forces, their families, military readiness by improving health outcomes, and farmers near installations of the Department;

(5) barriers currently preventing the Department from increasing procurement of locally and regionally produced foods or preventing farmers from partnering with nearby installations of the Department; and

(6) recommendations for how the Department can improve procurement practices to increase offerings of locally and regionally produced foods.

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

SA 3907. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle E of title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. 857. REPORT ON EFFECTS OF SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP SHORTAGE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the effects of the semiconductor chip shortage on the national and economic security of the United States, including the effects of the shortage on—

(1) current defense acquisition programs; and

(2) the ability of current and future defense acquisition programs—

(A) to use state-of-the-art semiconductor capabilities; and

(B) to incorporate state-of-the-art artificial intelligence capabilities.

(b) **FORM OF REPORT.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

SA 3908. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10 . PRESERVATION OF MEMORIALS TO CHAPLAINS ON CHAPLAINS HILL AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

(a) **UPDATES TO MEMORIALS.**—The National Conference on Ministry to the Armed Forces, or any successor organization recognized in law for purposes of this section, may, at no cost to the Federal Government—

(1)(A) update the memorial to Protestant chaplains located in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, with a granite, marble, or other stone base to host the bronze plaque of the memorial;

(B) add an additional plaque to such base that includes the name of each chaplain, verified as described in subsection (b), who died while on active duty since the original memorial was placed; and

(C) make such other updates and corrections to the memorial as may from time to time be needed as determined by the National Conference on Ministry to the Armed Forces or such successor organization; and

(2) make such updates and corrections to the memorial to Catholic chaplains and the memorial to Jewish chaplains located in Arlington National Cemetery as may from time

to time be needed as determined by the National Conference on Ministry to the Armed Forces or such successor organization.

(b) **VERIFICATION OF NAMES.**—The National Conference on Ministry to the Armed Forces, or any successor organization recognized in law for purposes of this section, may verify with the Chief of Chaplains of the Army, the Chief of Chaplains of the Navy, the Chief of Chaplains for the Air Force and the Space Force, and such agencies of the Department of Defense as the Secretary of the Army considers appropriate, the names of chaplains for memorialization in Arlington National Cemetery.

(c) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section may be construed as authorizing the expansion of any monument or memorial that is located in Arlington National Cemetery as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 3909. Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle D of title III, add the following:

SEC. 356. REPORT ON JOINT AND SHARED-USE CIVILIAN AIRPORTS AND USE OF FIRE-FIGHTING FOAM CONTAINING PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

Not later than March 1, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the following:

(1) The coordination between the Department of Defense and the Federal Aviation Administration regarding the joint and shared-use civilian airports that depend on emergency response services under the jurisdiction of the Department.

(2) The progress of the Department and the Federal Aviation Administration in establishing a formal consultation system to coordinate the review process and final actions on firefighting foam containing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances with the operators of joint and shared-use civilian airports.

(3) The timeline for the Department to issue directives on firefighting foam containing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

SA 3910. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 857. BRIEFING ON EXPANDED SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS CAPABILITY.

The Secretary of Defense shall, not later than January 30, 2022, provide a briefing to

the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the evaluation of commercially available small unmanned aircraft systems (hereinafter referred to as “sUAS”) with capabilities that align with the Department’s priorities, including—

(1) the timing of the release of the updated list titled “Blue sUAS 2.0” of the Defense Innovation Unit that contains available fixed wing and multirotor commercial small unmanned aircraft systems compliant with section 848 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92); and

(2) the advisability and feasibility of adding end-to-end sUAS solutions to such list, including the sUAS, supporting field management software, technical support, and training, all provided as an integrated collection and analysis capability.

SA 3911. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT THE ARMS TRADE TREATY.

(a) **LIMITATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to sustain a domestic prosecution based on any charge related to the Arms Trade Treaty, to make assessed payments for the Treaty’s Conference of States Parties or to meet in any other way expenses sustained by the Treaty Secretariat, to make voluntary contributions to any international organization or foreign nation for any purpose related to attendance at the Conference, or to implement the Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution advising and consenting to ratification of the Treaty and there is enacted legislation implementing the Treaty.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The limitation in paragraph (1) shall not apply to a United States delegation attending the Treaty’s Conference of State Parties, subsidiary bodies, or extraordinary meetings, or to the payment, to entities other than the Treaty Secretariat, of an attendance fee towards the cost of preparing and holding the Conference of State Parties, or subsidiary body meeting as applicable.

(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the Department of Defense from assisting foreign countries in bringing their laws, regulations, and practices related to export control up to United States standards.

SA 3912. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. ERNST) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1872, to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury; and

(2) the term “United States Army Rangers Veteran of World War II” means any individual who—

(A) served in the Armed Forces—

(i) honorably;

(ii) in an active duty status; and

(iii) at any time during the period beginning on June 19, 1942, and ending on September 2, 1945; and

(B) was assigned to a Ranger Battalion of the Army at any time during the period described in subparagraph (A)(iii).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In World War II, the Army formed 6 Ranger Battalions and 1 provisional battalion. All members of the Ranger Battalions were volunteers. The initial concept of Ranger units drew from the British method of using highly trained “commando” units and the military tradition of the United States of utilizing light infantry for scouting and raiding operations.

(2) The Ranger Battalions of World War II consisted of—

(A) the 1st Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was activated on June 19, 1942, in Northern Ireland;

(B) the 2d Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was activated on April 1, 1943, at Camp Forrest, Tennessee;

(C) the 3d Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was—

(i) activated as provisional on May 21, 1943, in North Africa; and

(ii) constituted on July 21, 1943, and currently consolidated with the provisional unit described in clause (i);

(D) the 4th Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was—

(i) activated as provisional on May 29, 1943, in North Africa; and

(ii) constituted on July 21, 1943, and currently consolidated with the provisional unit described in clause (i);

(E) the 5th Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was activated on September 1, 1943, at Camp Forrest, Tennessee;

(F) the 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion, which was—

(i) originally activated on January 20, 1941, at Fort Lewis, Washington, as the 98th Field Artillery Battalion; and

(ii) converted and redesignated on September 26, 1944, as the 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion; and

(G) the 29th Ranger Infantry Battalion, a provisional Army National Guard unit that was—

(i) activated on December 20, 1942, at Tidworth Barracks, England; and

(ii) disbanded on October 18, 1943.

(3) The first combat operations of Army Rangers occurred on August 19, 1942, when 50 Rangers took part in the British-Canadian raid on the French coastal town of Dieppe.

(4) The 1st Ranger Battalion, under the leadership of Major William O. Darby, was used in full strength during the landings at Arzew, Algeria, during the North African campaign. Due to the success of the Rangers in several difficult battles, particularly at El Guettar in March and April of 1943, 2 additional Ranger Battalions were organized in North Africa.

(5) During the North African campaign, the 1st Ranger Battalion was awarded battle honors for its actions in Tunisia. On March 20, 1943, the Battalion penetrated enemy

lines and captured the position Djebel el Ank in a nighttime attack, taking more than 200 prisoners. Two days later, the battalion was attacked by the 10th Panzer division of the German Afrika Korps and, despite heavy losses, continued to defend its position. The following day, the 1st Battalion counter-attacked to clear high ground overlooking the positions held by the Armed Forces. These actions demonstrated the ability of the Rangers to fight in difficult terrain and the courage to endure despite being outnumbered and exposed to heavy enemy fire.

(6) The 29th provisional Ranger Battalion was formed from volunteers drawn from the 29th Infantry Division stationed in England in the fall of 1942. The Battalion was activated on December 20, 1942, and accompanied British commandos on 3 small-scale raids in Norway. Nineteen members of the 29th Ranger Battalion conducted a raid on a German radar site in France on the night of September 3, 1943. After that raid, the 29th Ranger Battalion was disbanded because new Ranger units, the 2d and 5th Battalions, were being formed.

(7) During the summer and fall of 1943, the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ranger Battalions were heavily involved in the campaign in Sicily and the landings in Italy. The 1st and 4th Ranger Battalions conducted a night amphibious landing in Sicily and secured the landing beaches for the main force. The 3d Battalion landed separately at Licata, Sicily, and was able to silence gun positions on an 82-foot cliff overlooking the invasion beaches.

(8) During the invasion of Italy, the 1st and 4th Ranger Battalions landed at Maiori with the mission of seizing the high ground and protecting the flank of the remainder of the main landing by the United States. Enemy forces in the area were estimated to outnumber the Rangers by approximately 8 to 1. Despite these odds, the Rangers took the position and held off 7 enemy counterattacks.

(9) After the invasion of Italy, Rangers continued to be used, often in night attacks, to seize key terrain ahead of the advancing Allied forces. At the Anzio beachhead, the majority of the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ranger Battalions sustained heavy casualties after being cut off behind German lines. The Rangers had planned to infiltrate German positions under the cover of darkness and make a dawn attack on a critical road junction but were pinned down by enemy tanks and an elite German paratrooper unit. After 12 hours of desperate fighting and a failed relief attempt, the majority of the Ranger force was killed, wounded, or captured. Only 6 Rangers from the 1st and 3d Battalions, out of more than 767 men, returned to friendly lines. The 4th Battalion, which had been in reserve, also suffered 60 killed and 120 wounded out of 550 men. These 3 battalions were inactivated and the survivors were transferred to other units.

(10) In the United States, and later in Scotland, the 2d and 5th Ranger Battalions were formed to undertake operations in Western Europe. Those Battalions were engaged on D-Day, assaulting German positions at the Pointe du Hoc coastal battery, and remained in combat through September of 1944. Specifically, Rangers in the 2d Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Rudder—

(A) overcame mines, machine gun fire, and enemy artillery while scaling the 100-foot high cliffs at Pointe du Hoc;

(B) held against intense German efforts to retake the position; and

(C) after reaching the top of the cliffs, moved inland roughly 1 mile and sustained heavy casualties while searching for, and ultimately destroying, a German heavy artillery battery.

(11) During June, July, and August of 1944, the 2d and 5th Ranger Battalions were engaged in the campaign in Brest, which included close-range fighting in hedgerows and numerous villages. Later, in operations in Western Germany, the Battalions were frequently used to attack in darkness and gain vital positions to pave the way for the main Army attacks.

(12) During the final drive into Germany in late February and early March 1945, the 5th Ranger Battalion was cited for battle honors for outstanding performance. Under the cover of darkness, the unit drove into German lines and blocked the main German supply route in the sector. The Germans attacked the position of the Rangers from both sides, resulting in heavy Ranger casualties during 5 days of fighting. As a result of the actions of the Rangers, the main Army attack was able to overcome German defenses more easily, occupy the vital city of Trier, and reach the Rhine River.

(13) The 6th Ranger Battalion operated in the Pacific. In the most notable exploit of the 6th Ranger Battalion, in January and February of 1945, the Battalion formed the nucleus of a rescue force that liberated more than 500 Allied prisoners, including prisoners from the United States, from the Cabanatuan prisoner of war camp in the Philippines. With the help of local Filipino guerrillas, the Rangers, led by Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Mucci, demonstrated extraordinary heroism by infiltrating Japanese-held territory to reach the prisoners of war and prevent them from being killed by the Japanese. After a 25-mile march at night through the jungle, the unit killed all Japanese sentries with no loss of life of the prisoners of war. The unit successfully returned to American lines having lost only 2 soldiers killed and having another 2 wounded.

(14) The 1st Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead);

(ii) Tunisia;

(iii) Sicily (with arrowhead);

(iv) Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead);

(v) Anzio (with arrowhead); and

(vi) Rome-Arno; and

(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “EL GUETTAR”; and

(ii) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “SALERNO”.

(15) The 2d Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Normandy (with arrowhead);

(ii) Northern France;

(iii) Rhineland;

(iv) Ardennes-Alsace; and

(v) Central Europe; and

(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “POINTE DU HOE”; and

(ii) the French Croix de Guerre with Silver-Gilt Star, World War II, and streamer embroidered with “POINTE DU HOE”.

(16) The 3d Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Sicily (with arrowhead);

(ii) Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead);

(iii) Anzio (with arrowhead); and

(iv) Rome-Arno; and

(B) for its contributions, received the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “SALERNO”.

(17) The 4th Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Sicily (with arrowhead);

(ii) Naples-Foggia (with arrowhead);

(iii) Anzio (with arrowhead); and

(iv) Rome-Arno; and

(B) for its contributions, received the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “SALERNO”.

(18) The 5th Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) Normandy (with arrowhead);

(ii) Northern France;

(iii) Rhineland;

(iv) Ardennes-Alsace; and

(v) Central Europe; and

(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “NORMANDY BEACHHEAD”; and

(ii) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “SAAR RIVER AREA”; and

(iii) the French Croix de Guerre with Silver-Gilt Star, World War II, and streamer embroidered with “NORMANDY”.

(19) The 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion—

(A) participated in the campaigns of—

(i) New Guinea;

(ii) Leyte (with arrowhead); and

(iii) Luzon; and

(B) for its contributions, received—

(i) the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) and streamer embroidered with “CEBU, LUZON”; and

(ii) the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation and streamer embroidered with “17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945”.

(20) The United States will be forever indebted to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II, whose bravery and sacrifice in combat contributed greatly to the military success of the United States and the allies of the United States.

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where the medal shall be—

(A) available for display, as appropriate; and

(B) made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations associated with—

(A) the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II; or

(B) World War II.

(d) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under this section, at a price sufficient to cover the cost of the medals, including the cost of labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(2) PROCEEDS OF SALES.—The amounts received from the sale of duplicate medals under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

(e) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDAL.

(a) **NATIONAL MEDAL.**—The gold medal struck under section 4 shall be a national medal for the purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) **NUMISMATIC ITEMS.**—For the purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under section 4 shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SA 3913. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, 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 end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES REVIEWS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE X—NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES REVIEWS**“SEC. 1001. DEFINITIONS.**

“In this title:

“(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

“(2) **COMMITTEE.**—The term ‘Committee’ means the Committee on National Critical Capabilities established under section 1002.

“(3) **CONTROL.**—The term ‘control’ means the power, direct or indirect, whether exercised or not exercised, to determine, direct, or decide important matters affecting an entity, subject to regulations prescribed by the Committee.

“(4) **COUNTRY OF CONCERN.**—The term ‘country of concern’—

“(A) has the meaning given the term ‘foreign adversary’ in section 8(c)(2) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c)(2)); and

“(B) may include a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18))) identified by the Committee for purposes of this paragraph by regulation.

“(5) **COVERED TRANSACTION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided, the term ‘covered transaction’ means any of the following transactions, proposed or pending on or after the date of the enactment of this title:

“(i) Any transaction by a United States business that—

“(I) shifts or relocates to a country of concern, or transfers to an entity of concern, the design, development, production, manufacture, fabrication, supply, servicing, testing, management, operation, investment, owner-

ship, or any other essential elements involving one or more national critical capabilities identified under subparagraph (B)(ii); or

“(II) could result in an unacceptable risk to a national critical capability.

“(ii) Any other transaction, transfer, agreement, or arrangement, the structure of which is designed or intended to evade or circumvent the application of this title, subject to regulations prescribed by the Committee.

“(B) **REGULATIONS.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Committee shall prescribe regulations further defining the term ‘covered transaction’ in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Administrative Procedure Act’).

“(ii) **IDENTIFICATION OF NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(I), the regulations prescribed by the Committee under clause (i) shall—

“(I) identify the national critical capabilities subject to that subparagraph based on criteria intended to limit application of that subparagraph to the subset of national critical capabilities that is likely to pose an unacceptable risk to the national security and crisis preparedness of the United States; and

“(II) enumerate, quantify, prioritize, and set forth sufficient allowances of, specific types and examples of such capabilities.

“(6) **CRISIS PREPAREDNESS.**—The term ‘crisis preparedness’ means preparedness for—

“(A) a public health emergency declared under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d); or

“(B) a major disaster declared under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

“(7) **CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.**—The term ‘critical infrastructure’ means systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

“(8) **ENTITY OF CONCERN.**—The term ‘entity of concern’ means an entity—

“(A) the ultimate parent entity of which is domiciled in a country of concern; or

“(B) that is directly or indirectly controlled by, owned by, or subject to the influence of a foreign person that has a substantial nexus with a country of concern.

“(9) **FOREIGN ENTITY.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided by subparagraph (B), the term ‘foreign entity’ means any branch, partnership, group or sub-group, association, estate, trust, corporation or division of a corporation, or organization organized under the laws of a foreign country if—

“(i) its principal place of business is outside the United States; or

“(ii) its equity securities are primarily traded on one or more foreign exchanges.

“(B) **EXCEPTION.**—The term ‘foreign entity’ does not include any entity described in subparagraph (A) that can demonstrate that a majority of the equity interest in such entity is ultimately owned by nationals of the United States.

“(10) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term ‘foreign person’ means—

“(A) any foreign national, foreign government, or foreign entity;

“(B) any entity over which control is exercised or exercisable by a foreign national, foreign government, or foreign entity; or

“(C) any entity over which control is exercised or exercisable by a person described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

“(11) **NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES.**—The term ‘national critical capabilities’, sub-

ject to regulations prescribed by the Committee—

“(A) means systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the inability to develop such systems and assets or the incapacity or destruction of such systems or assets would have a debilitating impact on national security or crisis preparedness; and

“(B) includes the following:

“(i) The production, in sufficient quantities, of any of the following articles:

“(I) Medical supplies, medicines, and personal protective equipment.

“(II) Articles essential to the operation, manufacture, supply, service, or maintenance of critical infrastructure.

“(III) Articles critical to infrastructure construction after a natural or manmade disaster.

“(IV) Articles that are components of systems critical to the operation of weapons systems, intelligence collection systems, or items critical to the conduct of military or intelligence operations.

“(V) Any other articles identified in regulations prescribed under section 1007.

“(ii) Supply chains for the production of articles described in clause (i).

“(iii) Essential supply chains for the Department of Defense.

“(iv) Any other supply chains identified in regulations prescribed under section 1007.

“(v) Services critical to the production of articles described in clause (i) or a supply chain described in clause (ii), (iii), or (iv).

“(vi) Medical services.

“(vii) Services critical to the maintenance of critical infrastructure.

“(viii) Services critical to infrastructure construction after a natural or manmade disaster.

“(ix) Any other services identified in regulations prescribed under section 1007.

“(12) **NATIONAL SECURITY.**—The term ‘national security’ includes—

“(A) national security, as defined in section 721(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a));

“(B) national defense, as defined in section 702 of that Act (50 U.S.C. 4552); and

“(C) agricultural security and natural resources security.

“(13) **PARTY.**—The term ‘party’, with respect to a transaction, has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed by the Committee.

“(14) **UNITED STATES.**—The term ‘United States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

“(15) **UNITED STATES BUSINESS.**—The term ‘United States business’ means a person engaged in interstate commerce in the United States.

“SEC. 1002. COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established a committee, to be known as the ‘Committee on National Critical Capabilities’, which shall carry out this title and such other assignments as the President may designate.

“(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Committee shall be comprised of the head, or a designee of the head, of each of the following:

“(A) The Office of the United States Trade Representative.

“(B) The Department of Commerce.

“(C) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

“(D) The Department of the Treasury.

“(E) The Department of Homeland Security.

“(F) The Department of Defense.

“(G) The Department of State.

“(H) The Department of Justice.

“(I) The Department of Energy.

“(J) The Department of Health and Human Services.

“(K) The Department of Agriculture.

“(L) The Department of Labor.

“(M) Any other Federal agency the President determines appropriate, generally or on a case-by-case basis.

“(2) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the members of the Committee specified in paragraph (1), the following shall, except as provided in subparagraph (B), be nonvoting, ex officio members of the Committee:

“(i) The Director of National Intelligence.

“(ii) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“(iii) The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

“(iv) The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“(v) The Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

“(vi) The Chairperson of the Federal Communications Commission.

“(vii) The Chairperson of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

“(viii) The Chairperson of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

“(ix) The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

“(B) DESIGNATION AS VOTING MEMBERS.—The chairperson of the Committee may designate any of the officials specified in clauses (i) through (ix) of subparagraph (A) as voting members of the Committee.

“(c) CHAIRPERSON.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Trade Representative shall serve as the chairperson of the Committee.

“(2) CONSULTATIONS WITH SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE AND COMMERCE.—In carrying out the duties of the chairperson of the Committee, the United States Trade Representative shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce.

“(d) DESIGNATION OF OFFICIALS TO CARRY OUT DUTIES RELATED TO COMMITTEE.—The head of each agency represented on the Committee shall designate an official, at or equivalent to the level of Assistant Secretary in the Department of the Treasury, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to carry out such duties related to the Committee as the head of the agency may assign.

“SEC. 1003. REVIEW OF COVERED TRANSACTIONS.

“(a) MANDATORY NOTIFICATION.—A United States business that engages in a covered transaction shall submit a written notification of the transaction to the Committee.

“(b) REVIEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after receiving written notification under subsection (a) of a covered transaction, the Committee may—

“(A) review the transaction to determine if the transaction is likely to result in an unacceptable risk to one or more national critical capabilities, including by considering factors specified in section 1005; and

“(B) if the Committee determines under subparagraph (A) that the transaction poses a risk described in that subparagraph, make recommendations—

“(i) to the President for appropriate action that may be taken under this title or under other existing authorities to address or mitigate that risk; and

“(ii) to Congress for the establishment or expansion of Federal programs to support the production or supply of articles and services described in section 1001(a)(11)(B) in the United States.

“(2) UNILATERAL INITIATION OF REVIEW.—The Committee may initiate a review under paragraph (1) of a covered transaction for which written notification is not submitted under subsection (a).

“(3) INITIATION OF REVIEW BY REQUEST FROM CONGRESS.—The Committee shall initiate a review under paragraph (1) of a covered transaction if the chairperson and the ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees jointly request the Committee to review the transaction.

“(c) TREATMENT OF BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—A United States business shall submit each notification required by subsection (a) to the Committee—

“(1) in a form that includes business confidential information; and

“(2) in a form that omits business confidential information and is appropriate for disclosure to the public.

“SEC. 1004. ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d), the President may take such action for such time as the President considers appropriate to address or mitigate any unacceptable risk posed by a covered transaction to one or more national critical capabilities, including suspending or prohibiting the covered transaction.

“(b) ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President shall announce the decision on whether or not to take action pursuant to subsection (a) with respect to a covered transaction not later than 15 days after the date on which the review of the transaction under section 1003 is completed.

“(c) ENFORCEMENT.—The President may direct the Attorney General of the United States to seek appropriate relief, including divestment relief, in the district courts of the United States, in order to implement and enforce this section.

“(d) FINDINGS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President may exercise the authority conferred by subsection (a) to suspend or prohibit a covered transaction only if the President finds that—

“(1) there is credible evidence that leads the President to believe that the transaction poses an unacceptable risk to one or more national critical capabilities; and

“(2) provisions of law (other than this section) do not, in the judgment of the President, provide adequate and appropriate authority for the President to protect such capabilities.

“(e) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—For purposes of determining whether to take action under subsection (a), the President shall consider, among other factors, each of the factors described in section 1005, as appropriate.

“SEC. 1005. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.

“The Committee, in reviewing and making a determination with respect to a covered transaction under section 1003, and the President, in determining whether to take action under section 1004 with respect to a covered transaction, shall consider any factors relating to national critical capabilities that the Committee or the President considers relevant, including—

“(1) the long-term strategic economic, national security, and crisis preparedness interests of the United States;

“(2) the history of distortive or predatory trade practices in each country in which a foreign person that is a party to the transaction is domiciled;

“(3) control and beneficial ownership (as determined in accordance with section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 10 U.S.C. 2509 note)) of each foreign person that is a party to the transaction; and

“(4) impact on the domestic industry and resulting resiliency, including the domestic skills base, taking into consideration any pattern of foreign investment in the domestic industry.

“SEC. 1006. SUPPLY CHAIN SENSITIVITIES.

“The Committee shall determine the sensitivities and risks for sourcing of articles

described in section 1001(a)(11)(B)(i), in accordance with the following:

“(1) The sourcing of least concern shall be articles the supply chains for which are housed in whole within countries that are allies of the United States.

“(2) The sourcing of greater concern shall be articles the supply chains for which are housed in part within countries of concern or from an entity of concern but for which substitute production is available from elsewhere at required scale.

“(3) The sourcing of greatest concern shall be articles the supply chains for which are housed wholly or in part in countries of concern or from an entity of concern and for which substitute production is unavailable elsewhere at required scale.

“SEC. 1007. IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Committee should prescribe regulations to identify additional articles, supply chains, and services to recommend for inclusion in the definition of ‘national critical capabilities’ under section 1001(a)(11).

“(b) REVIEW OF INDUSTRIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In identifying under subsection (a) additional articles, supply chains, and services to recommend for inclusion in the definition of ‘national critical capabilities’ under section 1001(a)(11), the Committee should conduct a review of industries identified by Federal Emergency Management Agency as carrying out emergency support functions, including the following industries:

“(A) Energy.

“(B) Medical.

“(C) Communications, including electronic and communications components.

“(D) Defense.

“(E) Transportation.

“(F) Aerospace, including space launch.

“(G) Robotics.

“(H) Artificial intelligence.

“(I) Semiconductors.

“(J) Shipbuilding.

“(K) Water, including water purification.

“(2) QUANTIFICATION.—In conducting a review of industries under paragraph (1), the Committee should specify the quantity of articles, supply chains, and services, and specific types and examples of transactions, from each industry sufficient to maintain national critical capabilities.

“SEC. 1008. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, and annually thereafter, the Committee shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

“(A) on the determination under section 1006 with respect to sensitivities and risks for sourcing of articles described in section 1001(a)(11)(B)(i);

“(B) assessing whether identification of additional national critical capabilities under section 1007 is necessary; and

“(C) describing, for the year preceding submission of the report—

“(i) the notifications received under subsection (a) of section 1003 and reviews conducted pursuant to such notifications;

“(ii) reviews initiated under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (b) of that section;

“(iii) actions recommended by the Committee under subsection (b)(1)(B) of that section as a result of such reviews; and

“(iv) reviews during which the Committee determined no action was required; and

“(D) assessing the overall impact of such reviews on national critical capabilities.

“(2) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

“(b) USE OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950 AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the Committee shall submit to Congress a report that includes recommendations relating to use the authorities under title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4531 et seq.) to make investments to enhance national critical capabilities and reduce dependency on materials and services imported from foreign countries.

“SEC. 1009. REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall prescribe regulations to carry out this title.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—Regulations prescribed to carry out this title shall—

“(1) provide for the imposition of civil penalties for any violation of this title, including any mitigation agreement entered into, conditions imposed, or order issued pursuant to this title; and

“(2) include specific examples of the types of—

“(A) the transactions that will be considered to be covered transactions; and

“(B) the articles, supply chains, and services that will be considered to be national critical capabilities.

“(c) COORDINATION.—In prescribing regulations to carry out this title, the Committee shall coordinate with the United States Trade Representative, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security, and the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to avoid duplication of effort.

“SEC. 1010. REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to require each person that is a prospective contractor for an executive agency to disclose the supply chains the person would use to carry out the contract and the extent to which the person would depend on articles and services imported from foreign countries, including the percentage of such materials and services imported from countries of concern.

“(b) MATERIALITY.—The head of an executive agency shall consider the failure of a person to make the disclosures required by subsection (a) to be material determinants in awarding a contract to that person.

“(c) APPLICABILITY.—The revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulation required under subsection (a) shall apply with respect to contracts for which solicitations are issued on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ‘executive agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

“(2) FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—The term ‘Federal Acquisition Regulation’ means the regulation issued pursuant to section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code.

“SEC. 1011. MULTILATERAL ENGAGEMENT AND COORDINATION.

“The United States Trade Representative—

“(1) should, in coordination and consultation with relevant Federal agencies, conduct multilateral engagement with the governments of countries that are allies of the United States to secure coordination of protocols and procedures with respect to covered transactions with countries of concern; and

“(2) upon adoption of protocols and procedures described in paragraph (1), shall work

with those governments to establish information sharing regimes.

“SEC. 1012. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title, including to provide outreach to industry and persons affected by this title.

“SEC. 1013. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO FREE AND FAIR COMMERCE.

“Nothing in this title may be construed as prohibiting or limiting the free and fair flow of commerce outside of the United States that does not pose an unacceptable risk to a national critical capability.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE X—NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES REVIEWS

“Sec. 1001. Definitions.

“Sec. 1002. Committee on National Critical Capabilities.

“Sec. 1003. Review of covered transactions.

“Sec. 1004. Action by the President.

“Sec. 1005. Factors to be considered.

“Sec. 1006. Supply chain sensitivities.

“Sec. 1007. Identification of additional national critical capabilities.

“Sec. 1008. Reporting requirements.

“Sec. 1009. Requirement for regulations.

“Sec. 1010. Requirements related to government procurement.

“Sec. 1011. Multilateral engagement and coordination.

“Sec. 1012. Authorization of appropriations.

“Sec. 1013. Rule of construction with respect to free and fair commerce.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 26, 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 Tuesday, October 26, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 26, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 26, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is author-

ized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 26, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 26, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 26, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, PRODUCT SAFETY, AND DATA SECURITY

The Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 26, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

ENSURING COMPLIANCE AGAINST DRUG DIVERSION ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1899 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1899) to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for the modification, transfer, and termination of a registration to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances or list I chemicals, 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 bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1899) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

UNITED STATES ARMY RANGERS VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 1872 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1872) to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United

States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Ernst substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3912) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill (S. 1872), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

RECOGNIZING OCTOBER 2021 AS NATIONAL PRINCIPALS MONTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 428, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 428) recognizing October 2021 as "National Principals Month".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 428) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, October 27; 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 Williams nomination; further, that at 11 a.m., the Senate vote on confirmation of the Nachmanoff and Nagala nominations, in the order listed, prior to the cloture vote on the Williams nomination; further, that at 2:15 p.m. the Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the Olsen and Schroeder nominations, in the order listed; and that at 5:15 p.m. the Senate vote on motions to invoke cloture on the Dellinger and Prelogar nominations, in the order listed; further, notwithstanding rule XXII, that if cloture is invoked on any of the nominations during Wednesday's session, the confirmation votes be at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader; finally, if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, 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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. For the information of Senators, there will be three rollcall votes starting at 11, two rollcall votes at 2:15, and two rollcall votes at 5:15.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam 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 7:27 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, October 27, 2021, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 26, 2021:

THE JUDICIARY

JIA M. COBB, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

KAREN MCGLASHAN WILLIAMS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

PATRICIA TOLLIVER GILES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JEFFREY LANE FLAKE, OF ARIZONA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY.

TOM UDALL, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO NEW ZEALAND, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF SAMOA.

CINDY HENSLEY MCCAIN, OF ARIZONA, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE AS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

VICTORIA REGGIE KENNEDY, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE SERVICE OF MICHAEL T. PTASIENSKI TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Michael T. Ptasienski, the fifth Inspector General of the House of Representatives, who is departing the House after 13 years of service.

Mr. Ptasienski was appointed the 5th Inspector General of the U.S. House of Representatives on February 15, 2018. Prior to his appointment, Michael served as the Deputy Inspector General for Advisory and Administrative Services and, upon joining the House in 2008, the Director of the Management Advisory Services. Born, raised, and educated in the State of Illinois, Michael spent over 15 years working in consulting and management roles in the financial services industry prior to joining the House.

Mr. Ptasienski brought great skill, knowledge, and a cooperative, pragmatic leadership style to the Office of Inspector General. Under Michael's leadership and his focus to help improve the operations of the House, the Inspector General's Office worked closely and effectively with other House offices to identify risks, highlight areas for potential improvement, and develop reasonable and sensible recommendations for the benefit of the House.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Mr. Ptasienski for his dedicated service to the House, and I urge my colleagues to join me in offering warmest wishes for success in his life's endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE PUERTO RICAN BAR ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Puerto Rican Bar Association of New York (PRBA) on the occasion of its 64th Annual Scholarship Fund, Inc. gala.

Founded in 1957, PRBA was created to connect lawyers and judges who shared common goals, ideas and concerns relating to the practice of law, the courts, and the community. PRBA has successfully mentored and helped generations of attorneys develop their careers in line with their core mission of empowering and giving back to the Puerto Rican and Latino communities.

With the Puerto Rican Bar Association Scholarship Fund, the Association promotes opportunities for educational and professional advancement for underserved young professionals. Throughout its storied 60-year history, PRBA has benefited from the leadership of

fantastic board members and presidents. This year's PRBA President, Steven M. Cordero is an esteemed attorney and recipient of the Sanctuary for Families 2016 Above & Beyond Pro Bono Award. PRBA's members have ascended to the highest levels of the legal community within private practice, non-profit and all levels of government including the U.S. Supreme Court by Justice Sonia Sotomayor.

Madam Speaker, please join me in saluting this year's extraordinary honorees: Judge George J. Silver, Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for the New York City Courts, Judiciary Excellence Award; Juan Cartagena, Esq., outgoing President and General Counsel of LatinoJustice PRLDEF, for Public Service Award; Christopher L. Garcia, Esq., Partner, Co-Chair of Global White Collar Defense, Regulatory and Investigations Practice and Co-Chair Diversity Committee at Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, for Attorney of the Year Award; and Judge Ruben A. Martino, posthumously, Supervising Judge of Bronx Family Court, for Champion of Justice Award, presented to Joyce Martino.

CELEBRATING 80 YEARS OF MILLER'S BAR

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Miller's Bar located in Dearborn, Michigan, as they celebrate over 80 years of service to our community. Their decades spent as a Dearborn legend are worthy of commendation.

Established 1941 by the George Miller and his family, the current owners Dennis and Mark Miller give credit to Russell Miller who "made it what it is." There's always a Miller around the restaurant, which is open six days a week. This old-school Dearborn establishment with the red booths is a local gem, one that requires that customers abide by the honor system when paying for their meals and accepts only cash. Though the honor system may be a relic of days past, their reliance on honesty and the trust they've built with their customers is a testament to their status as a treasured Dearborn mainstay. For years they've served generations of hungry workers and families.

The restaurant is famous throughout southeast Michigan and is a popular gathering spot for nearby Ford Motor Company employees, known for their iconic made-to-order ground round burgers served on wax paper. Their burger was named one of the top 25 in the country by Food & Wine Magazine in 2012 and named one of the Best Burger Places in America by Thrillist in 2018. Among other fans include acclaimed food writers from GQ, MLive, Click on Detroit, the Wall Street Journal, Pure Michigan, The Michigan Journal, Detroit's Hour Magazine, and even Oprah.

Miller's Bar is nothing short of a Dearborn icon. A family operation to this day, they have grilled for thousands. A place for friends to get together, families to share a meal, and to catch up on the neighborhood news—we have been lucky to have them here at home for the past eight decades.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating Miller's Bar. Please join me in congratulating them on eight fantastic decades of business. We thank the Miller family for their commitment to serving our neighbors for the past 80 years. We wish them the best of luck as this Dearborn mainstay goes up for sale and new owners take over and continue the great tradition that the Miller family started long ago.

HOMETOWN HERO—DIVYESH PATEL

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Divyesh K. Patel, an entrepreneur from Irving, Texas who was recently awarded the Presidential E-Star Award and E-Award for Excellence.

Mr. Patel and Bespoke Group LLC are recognized for their outstanding contribution to the U.S. economy, growers, and work on the "From U.S. Farms to World Market Program."

Mr. Patel hails from a distinguished family with a great track record of contributing in many areas. His father, Kanchanbhai M. Patel, has been awarded the Glory of Gujarat, India award which demonstrates their deep commitment to the community in making a great difference from the individual to national level.

Mr. Patel also had a great impact on small businesses and agricultural farming. Both strengthen our economy, create valuable jobs, and provide for communities across the nation.

I thank Mr. Patel for his entrepreneurial spirit and contributions to international trade in Texas—24. We are grateful for the impact he has made on our community.

IN RECOGNITION OF REASTER EVERETT

HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding contributions of Ms. Reaster Everett, a long-time resident of Westland in Michigan's 13th Congressional District as we mourn her passing.

Ms. Everett was best known in the community for her volunteer work. As coordinator for the Wayne County Retired Senior Volunteer

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

Program (RSVP), she recruited, trained, and assigned volunteers to designated sites. She also served as Family Service Advocate for the Wayne County Family Center, facilitating, and expediting adaption to independent living arrangements for residents and aided with placement and health care services. Ms. Everett spearheaded the "No Family Without Christmas" program, collecting donations for the homeless during the winter holiday season.

Prior to that work, Ms. Everett served in many other roles in the community, including as a representative on the Community Development Commission and as a Wayne County community liaison to prevent and assist homeowners facing mortgage foreclosures. Through her work with the Southeast Westland Homeowners Association (SWHA), Ms. Everett founded the SWHA Community Center, where for many years, she operated an after-school program for young people. She was an active member of the St. James United Methodist Church, where she served as chairperson of the Outreach Committee and on the Pastor Parish Relations Committee.

Please join me in recognizing the many contributions of Ms. Reasther Everett to Westland, Wayne County, and 13th District Strong, as we give honor to her memory.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. JULIA
NESHEIWAT

HON. MICHAEL WALTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. WALTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service and career of combat veteran and public servant Dr. Julia Nesheiwat, who has devoted her entire life in service to this country and by every metric, exemplifies duty, honor, and the American Dream.

Born to Ben and Hayat Nesheiwat, Jordanian immigrant parents who worked tirelessly to provide for her and her four siblings, Dr. Nesheiwat graduated from Stetson University. She then went on to earn her M.A. in security studies from Georgetown University, Washington D.C. and a Ph.D. from the Tokyo Institute of Technology in Japan. Dr. Nesheiwat is a lifelong member of the Council on Foreign Relations and served on the Governing Advisory Council for the World Economic Forum.

After the September 11 attacks, Dr. Nesheiwat was immediately deployed in the U.S. Army military intelligence corps. She served multiple tours in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq for which she was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. Dr. Nesheiwat subsequently was selected to serve on the U.S. Presidential Commission on Intelligence Capabilities Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction, leading the North Korea and Iran policy steering committee.

She went on to help establish the newly formed office of the Director of National Intelligence as the Chief of Staff for policy and planning, where she managed the integration and collaboration of analysis and reporting with all intelligence agencies.

During her time at the Department of State, Dr. Nesheiwat served as the first Deputy As-

sistant Secretary for Energy where she built a new bureau that addressed the nexus of energy, climate, technology, development, international programs, and public-private partnerships. She then collaborated with the Department of Defense to create a new curriculum on energy security as a visiting professor at the Naval Post Graduate School.

Dr. Nesheiwat continued her call to service as the first U.S. Deputy Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs focused on the release of U.S. citizens legally detained or held hostage abroad. Dr. Nesheiwat's diplomatic work was instrumental in the release of dozens of Americans illegally held overseas as well as her work with the families of those detained.

Returning to her home state of Florida, Dr. Nesheiwat was appointed by Governor Ron DeSantis to serve as Florida's first Chief Resilience Officer, a cabinet-level position tasked with preparing Florida for the environmental, physical, and economic impacts of sea level rise.

In 2020, Dr. Nesheiwat once again answered the call to serve, this time in the White House as Deputy Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Resilience. At such a perilous time in our nation's history, she brought her extensive expertise on national security and resilience to develop strategies to help protect America against the COVID pandemic, natural disasters, critical infrastructure protection, foreign election interference, civil unrest, counter-narcotics, and wildlife and trafficking crimes.

Dr. Nesheiwat was later appointed to serve a four-year term as a Commissioner on the U.S. Arctic Research Commission. The Commission is an independent federal agency that advises the President and Congress on domestic and international Arctic research. She is also a Distinguished Fellow with the Atlantic Council with the Global Energy Center.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the lifelong servant leadership of Dr. Julia Nesheiwat and her career spanning the Bush, Obama, Trump, and Biden Administrations. She has brought great credit to her country and we thank her as she continues to serve the American people.

RECOGNIZING JOE EDMONSON AND
FAMILY

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate Mr. Joe Edmonson who has been named Mississippi's Farmer of the Year by the Sunbelt Agriculture expo. I am proud to have him representing our state.

Joe has been a motivated and passionate farmer for his entire life. At the age of fifteen, he purchased his first forty acres of land. Both Joe and his wife Melissa grew up in farming families and have dedicated their lives to Topshaw farms. Melissa is a full partner in the farms and is an essential figure in the Vardaman Sweet Potato Festival. Their daughter, Brandi also works in the business side of the farm. Her husband, Shaun manages the packing warehouse line. Son Trent oversees planting and harvesting, and his wife

is a nurse who aids in minor medical incidents around the farm. Son Cody manages sweet potato planting and grain harvesting and his wife Lindsey works in the packing warehouse offices and manages H2A work.

The farm has endured multiple natural disasters that affected their crop and livestock. The Edmonson family has taken these hardships as opportunities to expand and built an impressive packing facility. They have taken into stride changes in agriculture technology and continue to evolve with the modern world. Joe and his family contribute to their surrounding community through the Boy Scouts, Vardaman FFA, Calhoun County 4-H and the state Farm Bureau.

Family is at the core of Mr. Edmonson's farming career. Joe, Melissa, Brandi, Trent and Cody have been a pillar of the Vardaman community and have made incredible contributions to Calhoun County. I am grateful for their lifetime of service and commend him for his outstanding work in agriculture.

HONORING THE CAREER OF JOSIE
BACALLAO

HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize the tremendous career and meaningful work of Josie Bacallao, President & CEO of Hispanic Unity of Florida.

Founded 39 years ago as a haven for immigrants and refugees, Hispanic Unity of Florida has grown to serve diverse and multi-cultural working families from the United States as well as more than 25 other countries.

Under Ms. Bacallao's leadership, the agency provides a range of wrap-around services to help more than 16,000 clients of all ages, from preschoolers to adults, successfully transition to a productive new life.

Hispanic Unity of Florida acts as South Florida's "Ellis Island" for new immigrants arriving in South Florida. Often arriving with little more than the clothes on their backs, a few dollars in pocket change, with no job, language, skills or understanding of the life that awaits them on America's shores—they still come with hopes and dreams.

And Josie works tirelessly to guarantee everyone is empowered to live their American Dream.

Her commitment to strengthening the physical and financial health and wellness of Florida's families is extensive, impressive, and inspiring.

Josie Bacallao is a selfless, compassionate, and thoughtful citizen whose commitment to our community is exemplary, and I am proud to call her my dear friend. I wish her a hearty congratulations on her retirement and am grateful for her invaluable work to improve the lives of those in Florida's 23rd Congressional District and beyond.

TRIBUTE TO OLYMPIC WRESTLER
DAVID TAYLOR

HON. JIM JORDAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize David Taylor for his outstanding wrestling performance at the Tokyo Olympic Games.

At the age of 8, David wrote down three goals: Win four high school state titles, win four college national championships, and win Olympic gold. Even at this young age, he had his mind set on objectives that would take countless hours of practice and dedication to accomplish.

David wasted no time on his mission, amassing an impressive 180–2 high school record, including four state championships, and graduated with a 4.0 grade point average from my alma mater, Graham High School in St. Paris, Ohio. He would then go on to become one of the most decorated wrestlers in Penn State University's history: Four Big Ten championships, a four-time finalist and two-time NCAA National Champion, and twice the winner of the Dan Hodge Trophy, given to the undisputed best college wrestler in the nation.

He then fixed his eyes on his final objective: Winning Olympic gold. With 17 seconds remaining in the gold medal match in Tokyo, Taylor scored a two-point takedown to give him his 52nd straight victory in international matches. David said afterward: "You've got to want it. You've got to want to be here."

David married the love of his life, Kendra, five years ago. Last month, on September 16, they welcomed baby Ivy into the world. David's parents, Dave and Kathy, currently reside in Chattanooga.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the people of Ohio's Fourth Congressional District, I am honored to celebrate David's accomplishments, his dedication to the sport of wrestling, his integrity and work ethic, and his outstanding contributions to the Olympic tradition. We wish him all the best in the future.

RECOGNIZING MISS KAYLYNN
GONZALES

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Miss Kaylynn Gonzales for her beautification of Valley Animal Haven in Lemoore, California.

Miss Gonzales is a Girl Scout Cadette from Hanford, California. This year, she led a team in beautifying Valley Animal Haven, a local pet adoption center. For this project, Miss Gonzales taught herself to paint and draw. Together, her team created and painted wooden cartoon animals for the facility's meet and greet pens. She also restored aging tables, chairs, and benches in the visitor's areas and installed new bark mulch in the meet and greet area. Miss Gonzales raised money to fund this project by selling cookies and collecting donations.

Miss Gonzales selected this project because she is committed to raising awareness for re-

sponsible pet ownership and the importance of adopting from local shelters. In beautifying Valley Animal Haven, Miss Gonzales hopes to encourage more adoptions from the shelter. Her work is greatly appreciated by the Valley Animal Haven community and those who share her honorable mission.

In recognition of her efforts, Miss Gonzales was awarded the Girl Scout Silver Award by the Girl Scouts of the USA, Central California South Council, Troop 3049. This is the highest honor a Girl Scout can receive at the Cadette level.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Miss Kaylynn Gonzales on this important achievement and recognizing her service to her community.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT
OF OFFICER ROBIN W. BLOSS

HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I am privileged and humbled to recognize Officer Robin W. Bloss upon the occasion of his retirement from the Penbrook Borough Police Force after more than thirty years of service.

Officer Bloss began his journey as a Paxtang Borough Police Officer upon completion of Officer Training at the PA State Police Training Center in Hershey. Despite his recent introduction to the Force, he managed to remain employed full-time as a maintenance electrician with the Ames Companies Inc., while working 20-hour weeks with the Department.

Officer Bloss later transitioned to the Penbrook Borough Police Department, serving as a Bike Patrol Officer and the Borough Business Contact for maintaining emergency notification information. Throughout his many years with the Department, he received a litany of awards for his service, to include: Medal of Valor; Certificate of Merit; and multiple Lifesaving Awards.

In the Fall of 2003, Officer Bloss received the Medal of Valor when he and Officer Swank saved an infant's life during a violent domestic dispute on Boas Street. His Certificate of Merit was earned as he was on duty when shots were fired at Capitol Police. He earned his three Lifesaving Awards for CPR performed throughout his decades of service.

Officer Bloss loved serving the community and was proud to wear the uniform, which he did with dignity and integrity. As proud as he was of his work in law enforcement, his three sons were his priority and focus of his greatest pride. He was blessed to serve simultaneously with two of his sons—one as Swatara Township K9 Police Officer, and one as a Dauphin County Dispatcher.

Throughout his work as a patrol and bike patrol officer, he served with distinction, working the job and community events that frequently took him away from his family and myriad holidays and special events. Despite his retirement, however, Officer Bloss will remain in service to citizens of the Borough of Paxtang as its EMA Coordinator.

I commend Officer Robin Bloss upon the auspicious occasion of his hard-earned retire-

ment and lifelong commitment. For his tireless, selfless, and loyal service to our community, Commonwealth, and Nation, I wish him Godspeed on his next adventures.

RECOGNIZING PATRICK LAVIN ON
HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
(IBEW) LOCAL NO. 47

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, today I want to recognize Mr. Patrick Lavin, who has retired after serving seven terms as Business Manager and Financial Secretary of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local No. 47 in Diamond Bar, California. I thank Pat for his years of friendship and counsel and congratulate him on his retirement following his 55-year career at IBEW, during which he was one of the most effective and longest-serving members of the IBEW International Executive Council (IEC), among many other roles.

A journeyman lineman by trade, Pat joined IBEW Local 9 outside Chicago as a summer helper before his sophomore year in high school and came on the job full time in 1968. In 1969, Pat interrupted his IBEW career and volunteered to serve his country in the U.S. Marine Corps during the height of the Vietnam War.

Over his lengthy career, Pat was a lineman for four different utilities. He worked for Southern California Edison (SCE) as a lineman, service crew foreman, and heavy crew foreman in Redondo Beach, Huntington Beach, and Santa Ana.

Pat has said that he saw many different changes in the electrical industry over the course of his career, and that the need for the services of electrical workers has grown immensely over the past twenty years. In his decades on the job, Pat also weathered numerous challenges including recessions and periods of anti-union rhetoric. In his own words: "As a groundman, an apprentice and a lineman, I have helped keep the lights on since 1969."

In addition to seven terms as Business Manager and Financial Secretary of IBEW Local No. 47, Pat served five terms as the IBEW 7th District International Executive Council member. He was chosen as Secretary of the Council by the IEC in June 2003. During his many years in the field, Pat has worked for numerous IBEW signatory contractors and four utilities out of various local unions around the United States. When Pat took over Local 47 in 1999 it was a 4,500-member utility. Today, it serves 14,000 members in nearly 200 classifications over a nearly 80,000 square mile jurisdiction from the Pacific to Arizona and from Mexico to just south of Lake Tahoe.

Pat was also chairman & treasurer of the Coalition of California Utility Employees (CCUE), a board member of California Unions for Reliable Energy (CURE), an executive board member of the California State Association of Electrical Workers (CSAEW), and a member of the board of directors of California

Foundation on the Environment and the Economy (CFEE). He was a member of the Pacific Council on International Policy and served as chair of the IBEW No. 47 Retiree Medical Trust Fund, along with being a trustee of the Cal-Nevada IBEW/NECA JATC Board.

As a member of the IBEW International Executive Council, Pat was a trustee on the IBEW Pension Benefit Fund and all funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In addition to those duties, he served on the National Employee Benefit Board (NEBB), which is the board of directors for the National Electric Benefit Fund (NEFB), National Electric Annuity Plan (NEAP), and the National Electric 401 K (NEFP). In June 2017, Pat was nominated California Veteran of the Year by the California State Assembly.

Pat holds a Bachelor's Degree in Organizational Management from Southern California College. He was married to his wife, Ellen, for 45 years prior to her passing in 2019 and recently married his current wife, Dianne. Pat has two daughters, two sons, and eleven grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and thanking Mr. Patrick Lavin for his many years of outstanding service to electrical workers in Southern California and nationwide and for his exemplary leadership "keeping the lights on."

HONORING JENNIFER REDMOND AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jennifer Redmond, the state executive director of Nebraska and Iowa for Susan G. Komen. Their mission is to save lives by meeting the most critical needs of their communities and investing in breakthrough research to prevent and cure breast cancer.

Susan G. Komen has invested in more than \$1.1 billion collectively in lifesaving breast cancer research since 1982. More than 1,200 Iowans seek help and information from Susan G. Komen every week, and all 99 counties in Iowa are served by Susan G. Komen breast cancer services.

All Iowans can get involved with Susan G. Komen through events and activities organized throughout the state, by becoming an individual advocate or by registering their workplace for volunteer programs, fundraising campaigns, and access to world-class breast cancer content. There are currently 1,786 people in Iowa who advocate for breast cancer rights with Susan G. Komen.

Jennifer and the team at Susan G. Komen also ensure everyone has access to quality screening, diagnosis, and treatment for breast cancer. Anyone who reaches out, no matter where they are in their breast cancer journey is welcome at Susan G. Komen.

Jennifer and her staff spend every day supporting organizations that provide vital services and research to Iowans and it is my pleasure to honor Jennifer Redmond as Iowan of the Week.

RECOGNIZING THE REDEDICATION OF THE TOWN OF TONAWANDA POLICE HEADQUARTERS AS THE "FRANK H. PFONNER PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING"

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the rededication of the Town of Tonawanda Police Headquarters as the "Frank H. Pfonner Public Safety Building," in honor of Police Officer Frank H. Pfonner. Officer Pfonner, the only Town of Tonawanda Police Officer to have been killed in the line of duty.

Frank was born in June of 1893 to George and Elisabeth Pfonner. He was raised on the Pfonner family farm, located where Military Road meets Knoche Road today. The path that once connected the house to the barns has become Ensminger Road in Tonawanda.

Frank was one of the first officers hired by the Town of Tonawanda Police Department. He became Constable for the Town, and during his years of service risked his life to protect those in Tonawanda on many occasions. In one instance, he incurred a gunshot wound to the head, but later returned to duty.

Frank would be killed in a hit-and-run incident while on his motorcycle, ending his watch over the Town of Tonawanda on April 8, 1923.

Frank had no children, but his commitment to service lived on through his family. His brother, Elmer G. Pfonner, would serve in the First World War. Upon his return, Elmer served as a Constable much like Frank. However, Elmer resigned when his parents became distraught at the thought of losing another son.

Elmer went on to have five children, who would have been Frank's nieces and nephews. Two of Frank's nephew served in the Korean War, and the youngest of the nephews would go on to have four children. As a symbol of the legacy of Officer Pfonner, the youngest of the children was named Frank H. Pfonner, after his great uncle.

Town of Tonawanda Supervisor Joseph Emminger, the Town Board, and Police Chief James Stauffiger are to be commended for remembering the life and legacy of Officer Pfonner through rededication of the Town of Tonawanda Police Headquarters in his honor.

This tribute will serve as a lasting reminder of the great sacrifices made by Officer Frank H. Pfonner and all police past and present who risk their own lives to serve our communities.

HONORING THE INSTALLATION OF LAMONT REPOLLET AS PRESIDENT OF KEAN UNIVERSITY

HON. ALBIO SIRE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. SIRE. Madam Speaker, today, I recognize and congratulate Lamont Repollet's installation as the 18th leader of Kean University. He has been a dear friend for many years, and I believe he is an excellent choice

to take on the role of President of Kean University.

Lamont Repollet has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to educating students in New Jersey. He started as a teacher and coach in an urban area, an experience we share and one that has informed his entire career. As a principal and then superintendent, he implemented many initiatives including those focused on closing the opportunity gap, increasing graduation rates, and creating new leadership and literacy programs.

He brought his dedication to equity and opportunity to the state level as Commissioner of Education and applied everything he learned in his prior roles toward improving our education system. He did this while tackling the immense challenge of restructuring student learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. Lamont Repollet has broken barriers as the first Black principal of Carteret High School, the first Black Commissioner of Education of the State of New Jersey, and now, the first Black president of Kean University, where he has deep ties. As an alumnus and former member of the Board of Trustees, he has knowledge of, and a commitment to, the students, faculty, and community.

Madam Speaker, I know that he will work hard to create new opportunities for students while creating an environment in which everyone can flourish. It is my great honor to recognize this milestone for Lamont Repollet and Kean University and I know that there are great things ahead.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 2119, THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, today, I voted in favor of H.R. 2119, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act. It is important for our Nation to address the scourge of domestic violence, which affects far too many residents of our country, and I am disappointed that the legislation before the House today could not be written, and ultimately passed, on a bipartisan basis. Domestic violence transcend politics and does not discriminate based on political preference.

There are provisions in this legislation that are important to constituencies I represent. My home state of Oklahoma is home to some of the largest Tribal populations. I am pleased that H.R. 2119 provides increased resources to Tribal nations to fully respond to domestic violence in their communities. Specifically, H.R. 2119 increases the tribal set-aside for grant funding from 10 percent to 12.5 percent. This increased set-aside will improve technical assistance to Tribes, development of domestic violence prevention strategies, and implementation of community responses to reduce risk factors for family violence. Moreover, the implementation of a new emergency hotline dedicated to serving Indians affected by domestic violence will significantly benefit the Native American population.

Yet I also recognize that the bill voted on today has some very real problems. I have

concerns with several key provisions, which is why it is my hope that if the Senate passes its own version of this legislation, these troubled provisions could be eliminated in a conference between both chambers. If not, then I reserve the right to vote no on any vote on final passage.

RECOMMENDING THAT THE HOUSE
FIND STEPHEN K. BANNON IN
CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID N. CICILLINE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 21, 2021

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of holding Steve Bannon in contempt of Congress for refusing to answer a Congressional subpoena and in support of truth, transparency, and the rule of law.

January 6 was one of the most heinous attacks on American democracy that our country has ever seen. We have mountains of evidence that these rioters, encouraged by and organized by some of our country's highest officials, intended to overthrow our democracy at the behest of Donald Trump.

We must get to the bottom of what happened, not only to hold these insurrectionists accountable, but to prevent something like this from ever happening again.

Steve Bannon clearly had inside knowledge of what was going to happen that day. He even said on January 5 that "all hell was going to break loose" on January 6. He has information that must be shared.

The January 6 commission is a bipartisan effort to get the truth.

This goes beyond party politics—this is about the safety and security of our democracy.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in voting to hold Steve Bannon in contempt for his refusal to comply with the Committee's subpoena. Vote for yes.

REMEMBERING MIMI LEVIN
LIEBER

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of my good friend Mimi Levin Lieber, a beloved public servant and leader in early childhood education.

Mimi devoted her life to her mission of making literacy a right of all children, a passion that led her to launch Literacy Inc. (LINC), an organization in my district dedicated to providing children with a strong foundation of literacy early in life. Through her organization, Mimi was able to touch the lives of so many New Yorkers by taking an innovative community-based approach to learning that addressed the systemic inequalities in our education system.

Mimi believed that through reading, everything becomes possible. This conviction served her well while attending the University of Chicago for her Bachelor's and Master of

Arts Degrees and, later, training in London to become a pioneer in qualitative research. After completing a fellowship at Harvard's Graduate School for Education, she met her husband for life, Charles Lieber. Charles was a well-traveled, multi-lingual native of the Netherlands who fled the Nazi occupation of Belgium in 1940. Forty years later, he would go on to acquire the Hebrew Publishing Company, the oldest American publisher of Judaica.

After moving to New York in 1960, she and Charles raised four children on the Upper West Side. Mimi cherished being a mother and believed raising children was one of the most important, yet undervalued, roles in life. Mimi grew up in a cohesive Jewish community in Detroit, but she quickly became a true New Yorker who looked out for everyone in her community. She served on the synagogue board, Hebrew school board, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and Community Planning Board 7. While doing all this, Mimi, a trained sociologist, also founded Lieber Attitude Research which became one of the first firms to employ focus groups to help companies understand client thinking.

This public service and her sociology background led me to nominate her to the New York State Board of Regents, where she served New York students for 15 years. While on the board, she successfully lobbied politicians around the state to make critical investments necessary to turn young children in the five boroughs into learners for life. During her service, she became a breast cancer survivor and spoke openly about her illness when many would not. Mimi never viewed public service as a sacrifice; she believed in the power of community and viewed the ability to serve others as a privilege. One of her sons, Janno Lieber, continued her tradition of public service and currently serves as Acting Chair and CEO of New York's MTA. In her later years, she spent much of her time at her family's countryside retreat in Spencertown, New York and continued to serve on the board of LINC.

Her legacy reminds us that we must support and invest in our children's education from the earliest years, when it matters the most, and that universal literacy is critical to sustaining a healthy democracy. Mimi will truly be missed, and she has left her imprint on the thousands of readers she inspired through her advocacy. Mimi is survived by her children, grandchildren, and members of her LINC family. May her memory be a blessing.

NATIONAL SPINA BIFIDA
AWARENESS MONTH

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as National Spina Bifida Awareness Month, and to pay tribute to the numerous individuals and their families across our country living with this condition.

Spina Bifida is the nation's most common, permanently disabling, birth defect compatible with life. According to the March of Dimes, about 1,645 babies are born with this condition in the United States each year, with its

prevalence being highest in the Hispanic population. Known as a neural tube defect, Spina Bifida stems from a hole in the spinal cord that occurs when the spinal column fails to close properly during development in the womb. As a result, this condition impacts virtually every major organ system in the body. Children born with Spina Bifida typically undergo dozens of surgeries before they become adults. Adults living with Spina Bifida face a myriad of physical and mental health conditions, as well as other challenges, such as unemployment and limited access to quality primary and specialty care.

Over the last three decades we have made significant strides in preventing this birth defect and managing the care of those born with this condition. In response to research showing the incidence of Spina Bifida could be reduced by up to 70 percent with the addition of folic acid in a woman's diet, the United States Public Health Service recommended that all women of childbearing years should take 400 micrograms of folic acid daily to prevent having a pregnancy affected by a neural tube defect. Based on this recommendation, I introduced the Folic Acid Promotion and Birth Defects Prevention Act, which was passed into law as part of the Children's Health Act of 2000. This Act authorized a program within CDC to provide professional and public education for folic acid awareness.

In 1998, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration required that folic acid be added to enriched grain products such as bread, pasta, rice, and cereal to increase the likelihood that women would have sufficient folic acid in their diet before becoming pregnant. And in 2016, after years of advocacy with the FDA and the corn masa industry, folic acid fortification of corn masa flour was finally begun to target Hispanic communities that consume more corn masa products than grains. But there is still much work to be done to ensure adequate consumption of this critical nutrient that can neural tube defects.

There are currently an estimated 166,000 individuals in the United States living with Spina Bifida, approximately 65 of whom are adults. This disease is now witnessing its first generation of adults, an incredible milestone, considering that the original designation of Spina Bifida as a childhood condition meant most children born with this condition did not experience life beyond youth. Today, a generation of adults living with Spina Bifida, some of whom are 65 years and older, is an achievement worth celebrating. But unfortunately, there remain many unmet needs and additional health challenges affecting this medically fragile population.

As individuals develop, their clinical needs change, as should the type of care, and often the type of medical professional they see for that care. One challenge is that while we have a coordinated system of care designed to treat children with Spina Bifida in the United States, there is no equivalent for adults. Thus, the "graduating child" enters a very fractured medical system where individuals struggle to find physicians willing to provide treatment. Unfortunately, many of these physicians lack basic knowledge of this complex condition, and thousands of young to middle-aged adults are left with few options other than to seek care in the emergency room—or continue to see their pediatric care team at Spina Bifida Centers, which are designed for children.

In recent years, the Spina Bifida community has seen a growing incidence of sudden death in its over 25 population. There is speculation this sudden loss of life has something to do with the central nervous system, but the cause or causes remain unknown. As such, we must explore and understand this sudden death phenomenon so we can reverse this troubling trend. Moreover, we must support—and expand investment in—research to address other issues related to Spina Bifida and associated secondary and co-morbid conditions, such as hydrocephalus, latex allergy, neurogenic bladder and bowel problems, developmental delay, and impaired executive functioning.

The CDC's National Spina Bifida Program is the sole federal program tasked with improving the care and outcomes for people with Spina Bifida. In 2008, the Spina Bifida Program created a National Spina Bifida Patient Registry (NSBPR) to collect the scientific data needed to evaluate existing medical services for Spina Bifida patients, and to provide clinicians, researchers, patients, and families a "window" into what care models are effective and what treatments are not making a measurable difference. Building on this in 2014, the Spina Bifida Program funded the development of a Spina Bifida Collaborative Care Network (SBCCN) to identify and disseminate "best practices" for the care of people with Spina Bifida at all ages. These programs continue to improve quality-of-life and outcomes for people with this birth defect, but their full potential has been constrained due to flat federal funding over the last six years. Additional funding could expand the number of clinics participating in the registry and increase the amount of information reported, which will provide further insights into how to continue improving care and outcomes for people with Spina Bifida.

People with Spina Bifida deserve no less than the rest of us as we age. During a lifetime, someone with Spina Bifida will face at least a \$1,000,000 in medical expenses, including multiple surgeries, and most can expect to spend much of their lives in a wheel-

chair or walking with braces. We must ensure that adults with Spina Bifida can receive evidence-based medical care tailored for their condition and receive that care in age-appropriate, non-emergency settings. I call upon my Congressional colleagues to prioritize increased funding for the CDC Spina Bifida Program to ensure that it will be poised to best guide the health care community in optimal treatment options for people living with Spina Bifida.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE
AND MEMORY OF MR. PAUL
WRABEC

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 2021

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to celebrate the life and legacy of a dear friend, an ambitious leader, and a dedicated public servant: Paul Wrabec. Paul, who passed away on October 20th, never faltered from advocating for the causes he was deeply passionate about, and his advocacy undoubtedly made Jackson County a better place to call home. As a beloved and active member of the Greater Kansas City community, he created change and inspired future generations of policy makers to lead with a sense of conviction. Paul will be missed dearly, and his life is well worth remembering.

A lifelong resident of Sugar Creek, Missouri, Paul comes from a proud Croatian and Slavic family that immigrated to the United States in the early 1900s. Growing up in this thriving immigrant community, Paul was taught the values of equality, union rights, and environmental stewardship. Throughout his life, Paul remained committed to those values as he led a fulfilling career as a civil servant.

A graduate of St. Mary High School and Rockhurst University, Wrabec retired from environmental remediation work in 2005. Oper-

ating the Kansas City, Sugar Creek, and Independence License offices with his son, Cyril, Paul ensured that disabled and elderly members of the community had access to much needed services. But his impact as an empathetic community member didn't stop there.

Paul also served on the Sugar Creek Board of Aldermen, and then was first elected to the Jackson County Democratic Party committee in 1978 and was its longest-serving chairperson in nearly 100 years. He was known throughout Jackson County for being able to "run circles" around others in fundraising and for constantly raising the bar for successful local campaigns. Always emphasizing the importance of voting, Paul worked tirelessly to rally communities throughout Independence and Sugar Creek ahead of critical elections.

While Paul certainly wore his political beliefs on his sleeve as a loyal Democrat, he was a steadfast believer in building relationships with those across the aisle. Indeed, he found ways to make peace with people from all walks of life, and his gentle demeanor and contagious smile always made him a joy to be around. There is no doubt that he established a connection with every individual he came across.

Looking beyond his extraordinary work as a public official, Paul was a heartfelt family man who enjoyed hunting and fishing at the Lake of the Ozarks with his family. Making time for his loved ones was always his first priority. Paul's storytelling of family history and generous nature will be missed, but all those who have met him will still have felt his impact for the rest of their lives.

Many still remember times when Paul picked up hitchhikers, gave money to the homeless, and happily lent a helping hand to anyone needing anything.

Madam Speaker, please join me in remembering the inspiring, impactful life of Paul Wrabec. Please also join me in offering condolences to his family and all those mourning his loss. Let us seek to emulate his example in the work we do here by preserving Paul's story of public service and human empathy.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S7349–S7392

Measures Introduced: Seventeen bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3063–3079, and S. Res. 427–428. **Pages S7368–69**

Measures Reported:

S. 2201, to manage supply chain risk through counterintelligence training, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 117–43)

S. 2293, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide certain employment rights to reservists of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 117–44) **Page S7368**

Measures Passed:

Ensuring Compliance Against Drug Diversion Act: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1899, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for the modification, transfer, and termination of a registration to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances or list I chemicals, and the bill was then passed. **Page S7391**

United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act: Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 1872, to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S7391–92**

Schumer (for Ernst) Amendment No. 3912, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S7392**

National Principals Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 428, recognizing October 2021 as “National Principals Month”. **Page S7392**

Nachmanoff Nomination—Cloture: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Michael S.

Nachmanoff, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Pages S7354–55

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 430), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S7354–55**

Nagala Nomination—Cloture: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Sarala Vidya Nagala, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut. **Page S7355**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 52 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 431), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S7355**

Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, October 27, 2021, Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Omar Antonio Williams, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut; that at 11 a.m., Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations of Michael S. Nachmanoff, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, and Sarala Vidya Nagala, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, in the order listed, prior to the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Omar Antonio Williams, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut; provided further that at 2:15 p.m., Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Matthew G. Olsen, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Christopher H. Schroeder, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, in the order listed; that at 5:15 p.m., Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Hampton Y. Dellinger, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Elizabeth Prelogar, of Idaho, to be Solicitor General of the United States, Department of Justice, in the order listed; and that notwithstanding Rule XXII, if cloture is

invoked on any of the nominations, Senate vote on confirmation thereon at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Republican Leader. **Page S7392**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Jeffrey Lane Flake, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey.

Tom Udall, of New Mexico, to be Ambassador to New Zealand, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Independent State of Samoa.

Victoria Reggie Kennedy, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Austria.

Cindy Hensley McCain, of Arizona, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture. **Page S7355**

By 52 yeas to 45 nays (Vote No. EX. 432), Jia M. Cobb, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Pages S7351–53, S7362

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 427), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S7353**

By 56 yeas to 38 nays (Vote No. EX. 433), Karen McGlashan Williams, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

Pages S7353, S7362

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 58 yeas to 40 nays (Vote No. EX. 428), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S7353**

By 68 yeas to 27 nays (Vote No. EX. 434), Patricia Tolliver Giles, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Pages S7353–54, S7362

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 69 yeas to 29 nays (Vote No. EX. 429), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S7353–54**

Messages from the House: **Page S7367**

Measures Referred: **Pages S7367–68**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S7368**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S7368**

Notice of a Tie Vote Under S. Res. 27 **Pages S7363–64**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S7369–70**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Pages S7370–73

Additional Statements: **Pages S7366–67**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S7373–91**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S7391**

Record Votes: Eight record votes were taken today. (Total—434) **Pages S5753–55, S7362**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:27 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, October 27, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S7392.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

AFGHANISTAN

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded open and closed hearings to examine security in Afghanistan and in the regions of South and Central Asia, after receiving testimony from Colin H. Kahl, Under Secretary for Policy, and Lieutenant General James J. Mingus, USA, Director for Operations, J3, Joint Staff, both of the Department of Defense.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Reta Jo Lewis, of Georgia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and Elizabeth de Leon Bhargava, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

PROTECTING KIDS ONLINE

Committee on Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security concluded a hearing to examine protecting kids online, focusing on Snapchat, TikTok, and YouTube, after receiving testimony from Jennifer Stout, Snap Inc, Santa Monica, California; Michael Beckerman, TikTok, Culver City, California; and Leslie Miller, YouTube, LLC, San Bruno, California.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Maria L. Pagan, of Puerto Rico, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative (Geneva Office), with the rank of Ambassador, Brent Neiman, of Illinois, to be a Deputy Under Secretary, and Joshua Frost, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of the Treasury, Samuel R. Bagenstos, of Michigan,

to be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services, and Christopher S. Wilson, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Innovation and Intellectual Property Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Marc R. Stanley, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, and Rashad Hussain, of Virginia, to be Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom, who were both introduced by Senator Kaine, and Ramin Toloui, of Iowa, to be an Assistant Secretary (Economic and Business Affairs), all of the Department of State, Chantale Yokmin Wong, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Director of the Asian Development Bank, with the rank of Ambassador, who was introduced by Senator Duckworth, and Adriana Debora Kugler, of Maryland, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who was introduced by Senator Van Hollen, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomina-

tions of Michael D. Smith, of Virginia, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, Larry D. Turner, of North Carolina, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor, Sandra D. Bruce, of Delaware, to be Inspector General, and Amy Loyd, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, both of the Department of Education, and Deirdre Hamilton, of the District of Columbia, Gerald W. Fauth, of Virginia, and Linda A. Puchala, of Maryland, each to be Member of the National Mediation Board.

THREATS TO ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

Committee on Rules and Administration: Committee concluded a hearing to examine emerging threats to election administration, after receiving testimony from Katie Hobbs, Arizona Secretary Of State, Phoenix; Michael Adams, Commonwealth of Kentucky Secretary Of State, Frankfort; Al Schmidt, City Commissioner of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Matthew Masterson, Stanford University Internet Observatory, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Wade Henderson, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, Washington, D.C.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 22 public bills, H.R. 5723–5744; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 746–747 were introduced. **Pages H5929–31**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5932–33**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 4055, to establish a cybersecurity literacy campaign, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–155). **Page H5929**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Tlaib to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5875**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:04 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H5882**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:39 p.m. and reconvened at 2:31 p.m. **Page H5908**

Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021: The House passed H.R. 2119, to amend the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to make improvements, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 228 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 336.

Pages H5885–H5911

Agreed to:

Scott (VA) amendment en bloc No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–137: Kahele (No. 1) that establishes a Native Hawaiian Resource Center parallel to the included Alaska Native Resource Center to ensure all Indigenous people have access to culturally sensitive family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence resources; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 2) that defines “child” as an individual who is younger than age 18, including those who are emancipated minors; Cohen (No. 4) that clarifies grant eligibility to include legal

aid organizations that provide violence prevention; Newman (No. 5) that clarifies that state, territorial, and Tribal domestic violence coalitions may partner with mental health providers and substance use disorder treatment providers; and Jackson Lee (No. 6) that requires the Comptroller General to include in the study and report described in Section 19 the results of outreach to groups—including racial and ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities, tribal populations, and individuals who are geographically isolated—regarding increasing the availability and ease of access to services (by a yea-and-nay vote of 238 yeas to 189 nays, Roll No. 334).

Pages H5904–06, H5908–09

Rejected:

Scott (VA) amendment en bloc No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–137: Foxx (No. 3) that sought to reinstate the match requirement; and Letlow (No. 7) that sought to reauthorize the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act at \$270 million, includes additional program accountability and reporting measures, and prohibits the use of funding for abortion services or referrals (by a yea-and-nay vote of 175 yeas to 250 nays, Roll No. 335).

Pages H5906–08, H5909–10

H. Res. 716, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 2119), (H.R. 3110), and (H.R. 3992) and relating to consideration of the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the bill (S. 1301) was agreed to Tuesday, October 12th.

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H5911.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5908–09, H5909–10, and H5910.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:38 p.m.

Committee Meetings

AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY: 21ST CENTURY ADVANCEMENTS AND APPLICATIONS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture; and Subcommittee on Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Research held a joint hearing entitled “Agricultural Biotechnology: 21st Century Advancements and Applications”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing entitled “Workforce Development and the Department of Defense”. Testimony was heard from Gilbert R. Cisneros, Jr., Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense; Gina Ortiz Jones, Under Secretary of the Air Force, U.S. Air Force; Christopher Lowman, Senior Official performing the duties of Under Secretary of the Army, U.S. Army; Meredith A. Berger, Senior Official performing the duties of Under Secretary of the Navy, U.S. Navy; and public witnesses.

PROTECTING LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS: VACCINE REQUIREMENTS AND EMPLOYEE ACCOMMODATIONS

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Workforce Protections; and Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services held a joint hearing entitled “Protecting Lives and Livelihoods: Vaccine Requirements and Employee Accommodations”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

CARING FOR AMERICA: LEGISLATION TO SUPPORT PATIENTS, CAREGIVERS, AND PROVIDERS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Caring for America: Legislation to Support Patients, Caregivers, and Providers”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

TAKING STOCK OF ‘CHINA, INC.’: EXAMINING RISKS TO INVESTORS AND THE U.S. POSED BY FOREIGN ISSUERS IN U.S. MARKETS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship and Capital Markets held a hearing entitled “Taking Stock of ‘China, Inc.’: Examining Risks to Investors and the U.S. Posed by Foreign Issuers in U.S. Markets”. Testimony was heard from Karen Sutter, Specialist in Asian Trade and Finance, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 4349, the “DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Authorization Act”; H.R. 4476, the “DHS Trade and Economic Security Council Act of 2021”; H.R. 5574, the “TRANSLATE Act”; H.R. 5615, the “Homeland Security Capabilities Preservation Act”; H.R. 5616, the “DHS Basic Training Accreditation Improvement Act of 2021”; H.R. 5633, the “DHS Inspector General Transparency Act”; H.R. 5652, the “DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2021”; H.R. 5658,

the “DHS Roles and Responsibilities in Cyber Space Act”; H.R. 5681, the “Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act”; H.R. 5682, the “CBP Donations Acceptance Program Reauthorization Act”; H.R. 5683, the “DHS Border Support Services Contracts Review Act”; and S. 658, the “National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2021”. H.R. 4349, H.R. 4476, H.R. 5574, H.R. 5633, H.R. 5658, H.R. 5683, and S. 658 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 5615, H.R. 5616, H.R. 5652, H.R. 5681, and H.R. 5682 were ordered reported, without amendment.

TRANSPORTATION CYBERSECURITY: PROTECTING PLANES, TRAINS, AND PIPELINES FROM CYBER THREATS

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation; and Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a joint hearing entitled “Transportation Cybersecurity: Protecting Planes, Trains, and Pipelines from Cyber Threats”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

JUDICIAL ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY: THE LIMITS OF EXISTING STATUTES AND RULES

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet held a hearing entitled “Judicial Ethics and Transparency: The Limits of Existing Statutes and Rules”. Testimony was heard from Jennifer Walker Elrod, Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; and public witnesses.

PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing entitled “Protecting Human Rights in International Conservation”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

STRENGTHENING INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES THROUGH CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States held a hearing entitled “Strengthening Indigenous Communities Through Cultural and Environmental Preservation”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ARE FEMA’S ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ADEQUATELY DESIGNED TO ASSIST COMMUNITIES BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER WILDFIRE?

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management held a hearing entitled “Are FEMA’s Assistance Programs Adequately Designed to Assist Communities Before, During, and After Wildfire?”. Testimony was heard from Kacey KC, State Forester and Fire Warden, Division of Forestry, Nevada; Casey Hatcher, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, Butte County, California; and public witnesses.

A WHOLE GOVERNMENT APPROACH IN SUPPORT OF SERVICEWOMEN

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing entitled “A Whole Government Approach in Support of Servicewomen”. Testimony was heard from William Mansell, Director, Defense Support Service Center, Department of Defense; Margarita Devlin, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Veterans Employment and Training Services, Department of Labor; Lourdes Tiglaio, Director, Center for Women Veterans, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Rostin Behnam, of Maryland, to be Chairman, and to be a Commissioner, of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 10 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Jennifer Clyburn Reed, of South Carolina, to be Federal Cochairperson of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission, 10 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the Department of State and Department of State authorizations, 10 a.m., SD-G50.

Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation, to hold hearings to examine Black Sea security, focusing on reviving U.S. policy toward the region, 2:30 p.m., SD-G50.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Government Operations and Border Management, to hold hearings to examine strategies for improving critical energy infrastructure, 2:30 p.m., VTC.

Committee on Indian Affairs: business meeting to consider H.R. 1688, to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act; to be immediately followed by an oversight hearing to examine voting matters in Native communities, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SD-106.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold hearings to examine women entrepreneurs, 2:30 p.m., SR-301.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold hearings to examine improving Veterans' employment, education, and home loan opportunities, focusing on success after service, 3 p.m., SR-418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH-219.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, hearing entitled "United States Global COVID-19 Response: Actions Taken and Future Needs", 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment, hearing entitled "Examining the Policies and Priorities of the Office of Federal Student Aid", 10:15 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled "TSCA and Public Health: Fulfilling the Promise of the Lautenberg Act", 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Bringing Consumer Protection Back: A Semi-Annual Review of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau", 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights, hearing entitled "Combating Global Human Trafficking", 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Full Committee, hearing entitled "The Administration's FY22 Budget Request for the Peace Corps, Development Finance Corporation, and Millennium Challenge Corporation", 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Ensuring Equity in Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery", 10 a.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2377, the "Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2021"; H.R. 4777, the "Nondebtor Release Prohibition Act of 2021"; H.R. 963, the "FAIR Act"; H.R. 5677, to make technical amendments to titles 2, 50, and 52, United States Code; H.R. 5679, to make technical amendments to titles 7, 20, and 43, United States Code;

H.R. 5695, to make technical amendments to title 25, United States Code; and H.R. 5705, to make technical amendments to title 34, United States Code, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing entitled "Wildland Firefighting Workforce Reforms", 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing entitled "The Federal Coal Program: A Bad Deal for Taxpayers and a Threat to Climate", 1 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled "How the Meatpacking Industry Failed the Workers Who Feed America", 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access, hearing entitled "A Review of the SBIC Program", 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 4042, the "Aviation Funding Stability Act of 2021"; H.R. 5706, the "Stop Sexual Assault and Harassment in Transportation Act"; H.R. 1066, the "Wildfire Recovery Act"; H.R. 5641, the "SPEED Recovery Act"; H.R. 5689, the "Resilient AMERICA Act"; H.R. 5673, the "Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation Technical Corrections Act"; H.R. 5343, the "FEMA Caseworker Accountability Act"; H.R. 5547, the "CEDS Act"; H.R. 4771, to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building"; H.R. 246, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 180 West Main Street in Abingdon, Virginia, as the "H. Emory Widener, Jr., Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; and General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Program Resolutions, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled "Lessons Learned? Building a Culture of Patient Safety Within the Veterans Health Administration", 10 a.m., Zoom.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility in the Intelligence Community: An Enduring Mission Imperative", 9:30 a.m., HVC-210.

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Strengthening the Law-making Process: How Data Can Inform and Improve Policy", 1 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Zoom.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: to hold hearings to examine a stronger labor market for robust growth, 3 p.m., 210-CHOB.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, October 27

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Omar Antonio Williams, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut.

At 11 a.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Michael S. Nachmanoff, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, and Sarala Vidya Nagala, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, and on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Omar Antonio Williams, of Connecticut, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut.

At 2:15 p.m., Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Matthew G. Olsen,

of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Christopher H. Schroeder, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.

At 5:15 p.m., Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Hampton Y. Dellinger, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Elizabeth Prelogar, of Idaho, to be Solicitor General of the United States, Department of Justice.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, October 27

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

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