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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 1, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GREG STANTON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

INFLATION IN DAILY LIFE

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, real wages have decreased 7 out of the past 9 months. The increase in the cost of consumer goods is at a 30-year high. What do these numbers actually mean in your daily life?

You wake up in the morning and you go to make breakfast. You want scrambled eggs? They will be 11.6 percent more expensive. What about bacon? At a 20.2 percent increase on bacon, you might even take that off the menu. Don't forget your morning cup of coffee that is 5.6 percent more expensive.

You make a mad dash to get the kids ready for school and then out the door. That will be a 4.3 percent increase in the cost of their clothing and a 7.5 percent increase in the cost of their shoes. You have gotten the kids on the bus and now you can go on to work yourself.

Gas prices are now 51.3 percent higher, so it is going to cost you a lot more to drive to work. Have you been thinking about that new car? You can forget that, prices are up 9.8 percent on new cars. You want to save money and maybe get a used car? Good luck with that because they are up 26.4 percent.

You arrive at work, but you realize you left your lunch at home. The cost of a plate at a nearby diner is up 5.3 percent. On your way home, you stop to pick up your kids to take them to practice. You make sure to tell them to take it easy though and make sure they don't wear out their sports equipment because their sports equipment is up 8 percent.

Now you are home for dinner and those pork chops you are making for dinner are up 15.9 percent. The canned vegetables are up 6.6 percent.

Your long day is finally over. You made it. Time to kick back, relax, watch some TV—wait a minute, the TV last year that you bought for Christmas is up 10.4 percent, and there is no doubt that last Christmas it was down that much.

So what is the difference here? I think it is called the Biden economy. Maybe if people in the administration spent a day in the shoes of the average person, the person that goes to work every day, the person that has to pay these prices that we are talking about, maybe then they would realize that the policies that are being done right now and being put in place right now and have been put in place over the last 10 months is the cause of this, and that they would work with us to get it fixed.

HONORING ROSA PARKS ON THE 66TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER ARREST AND THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

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

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an American pioneer and one of the greatest heroines of our time, Mrs. Rosa Parks on the 66th anniversary of her arrest in Montgomery, Alabama.

Today, 66 years ago, Rosa Parks took a bold stand against racial discrimination by refusing to give up her seat on a public bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat did more than simply desegregate the bus systems of Montgomery. Her dignified courage inspired a movement that changed our Nation.

Rosa Parks' quiet refusal to surrender her seat to a White passenger on December 1, 1955, sparked a city-wide boycott of the Montgomery bus system that lasted 1 whole year and broke the very will of a city heavily steeped in segregation.

Biographer Douglas Brinkley recounted the powerful moment in his biography of Rosa Parks, he writes:

> Are you going to stand up? the driver demanded. Rosa Parks looked straight at him and said, No. Flustered and not quite sure what to do, the bus driver retorted: Well, I'm going to have you arrested. And Rosa Parks sat next to the window, and quietly said: You may do that.

Her soft yet forceful response led to an arrest, a $10 fine, and the beginning of the most important demonstration in American history. The Montgomery bus boycott stands as a powerful testament of the will of a disenfranchised people to work collectively to achieve extraordinary social change.

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Today, while we commemorate the progress that has been made, we must also recommit ourselves to the struggle and the fight for equal justice. We must remain vigilant in the struggle for voting rights, criminal justice reform, and economic equity.

Foot soldiers like Rosa Parks, Claudette Colvin, and Attorney Fred Gray, whose lifelong work in the fight for justice and equality still resonate with us today and reminds us that we cannot take for granted the battles endured by those before us; nor must we neglect our own responsibility to ensure liberty and justice.

As benefactors of the sacrifices of these brave men and women, we must be willing to answer the modern day call and to dare to be trailblazers on our own. Rosa Parks' quiet refusal to surrender her seat on December 1, 1955, inspired generations of others to continue her legacy by standing up for the values that our democracy holds dear.

Because of her contributions, I am proud to join with Congressman JIM COOPER and CBC Chairwoman JOYCE BEATTY in introducing the Rosa Parks Day Act, which would designate today, December 1, as a new Federal holiday in her honor.

This bill will ensure that her brave sacrifice lives on in American history and serves as a reminder to continue to protect the gains that we have made over 60 years ago while tackling the challenges that plague this Nation today.

While we honor the guardian of the Montgomery bus boycott today, we must also acknowledge her sacrifices and do our own responsibility as a call to action. Though Jim Crow is no more, there are modern-day challenges that require the time and talents of each of us. We must remain vigilant in seeking justice for the countless Black Americans that fall victim to police brutality.

We must remain vigilant in our commitment to continuing the fight to protect the sacred right to vote. We owe Rosa Parks and so many others nothing less.

TOO MUCH SALT IN WASHINGTON'S DIET

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, middle- and lower-income households across the country are getting the short end of the stick under the so-called Build Back Better Act.

For months, House Republicans have exposed radical provisions in this bill that do nothing to help the American people or the country. One such provision is the raising of State and local tax deductions, commonly referred to as SALT.

Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, a $10,000 cap was placed on SALT deductions. This meant that taxpayers who itemized their returns could deduct up to $10,000 in certain taxes that are paid to State and local governments.

Under the so-called Build Back Better Act, the cap would be set at $80,000. That is a $70,000 increase in tax deductions for high-income households in America. The Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget estimates that raising the SALT cap to $80,000 equates to a gift of $625 billion in perpetuity to wealthy Americans.

Speaker PELOSI was quoted as saying that raising SALT deductions is ''about which States get the revenue they need in order to meet the needs of the people.''

Mr. Speaker, that claim may sound appeasing to some, but not all Members of the Democrat Party are sold. Jason Furman, the former chair of former President Obama's Council of Economic Advisers and current Harvard economist, calls this giveaway obscene.

Representative JARED GOLDEN, a Democrat from Maine, who voted against the so-called Build Back Better Act, said he was concerned about tax giveaways to millionaires. Even Senator BERNIE SANDERS came out in staunch opposition to these proposed changes for the SALT cap. Noticing a pattern here?

Consider who will be the people reaping these benefits. Here is a hint: it is not hardworking American families. With the tax deduction cap set at $80,000, the households with the highest income would be saving $25,900 more than they do under the current law.

The Tax Policy Center found that this $80,000 cap would directly benefit the top 1 percent of households. Middle- and lower-income households will be left behind. With only 5.4 percent of the households earning more than $200,000 per year in North Carolina, few people would receive this handout.

Higher-income States such as California, New York, and New Jersey have historically benefitted from SALT cap deductions—with North Carolina being far removed from the conversation.

Mr. Speaker, economic experts, Republicans, and even Democrat Members of Congress agree that Washington has too much SALT in its diet. If the majority believes upping SALT deductions and leaving both middle- and lower-income Americans behind is a viable route to take, the consequences would be a lot more than they bargained for.

The Senate should kill the so-called Build Back Better Act immediately.

DETERIORATING INFRASTRUCTURE IN TEXAS

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a mounting problem which is affecting every Texan: our deteriorating infrastructure.

Now, I know a thing about infrastructure. When I was a county commissioner, I saw firsthand how a lack of investment directly impacted people in my area. As a State, we regularly have received scores of C and D on our infrastructure. In my own area, it was even worse because of the damage that hurricanes and flooding did on a regular basis.

These deteriorating roads and bridges cost Texans over $700 a year in damages and extra vehicle maintenance. That is an entire paycheck for many of the people in my district. On top of that, Houstonians have had to deal with the twin trouble of decaying roads and rapid growth.

Harris County is now home to over 700,000 more people than it had in 2010. Without significant investment, we are trying to fit more and more people onto the same deteriorating roads.

Mr. Speaker, the traffic is so bad in parts of my city that I and many other Houstonians simply avoid entire neighborhoods altogether. This directly hurts small business owners who depend on infrastructure for people to reach their stores.

Mr. Speaker, poor infrastructure does more than hurt families' pocketbooks, it has already cost us lives. Everyone in Texas remembers the winter storm this past February that left millions freezing in their homes without power.

The extreme cold weather brought State power systems to the brink of collapse. Over 200 Texans died in this storm, many of them seniors, from cold weather exposure. It didn't have to be this way. The State government had the choice the last time this kind of storm happened in 2011 to take the advice of Federal regulators and prepare our power grid for winter emergencies. Instead, the State has done nothing and will have to bear the cost.

Many Houstonians will also remember Hurricane Ike, Hurricane Rita, and Hurricane Harvey, it comes one after another. Every year, another ''storm of the century.''

□ 1015

These storms have caused hundreds of deaths, billions in damages, and displaced thousands from their homes in Houston. Mr. Speaker, I could go on and on, but the point is clear: my district is facing a clear and present danger from the failure to invest in reliable infrastructure.

During the previous administration, we heard promise after promise from Republicans. They were going to address this with the so-called infrastructure weeks. I can't even remember how many of those we had, but it certainly stretched for 4 years. Promises made, promises broken.

But I am proud that today I can go back to my district and say that these critical investments are finally—finally—on their way. Thanks to President Biden's commitment to working with Congress to get this done, Texas will receive $35 billion to rebuild our infrastructure.

For all the problems I have spoken about, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act has a solution. This law will invest over $26 billion in funding for better roads and bridges built to last and to handle future growth. It will also invest $3.3 billion to improve public transit options that reduce congestion and improve transportation for everyone. Texans will also benefit from a $3.5 billion program in this law that will protect power systems from weather emergencies like the winter storm.

But this law doesn't just solve today's problems. It is also about preparing us for tomorrow's opportunities.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will deliver reliable internet access to rural Texas communities by investing over $100 million in expanding coverage. This will allow rural Texans to finally access jobs and commerce that were previously locked away.

This bill will also prepare Texas for electric vehicles of the future by investing nearly half a billion dollars to build our charging station network.

Mr. Speaker, Texas is facing serious infrastructure problems. But this law is the solution. I am proud that this money will soon flow directly to communities in my State and improve lives.

Thanks to the leadership of President Biden, Speaker PELOSI, Leader SCHUMER, and some of our friends across the aisle, this bipartisan infrastructure bill will send help, and it is on the way.

MARC MOEN IS KEEPING IOWA BEAUTIFUL

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize a man from my district for his commitment to keeping Iowa beautiful and preserving some of our most treasured historical sites.

Marc Moen, a developer in Iowa City, was recently presented with the Iowa Architectural Foundation's 2021 Community Enhancement Through Architecture and Design Award. The awards program recognizes individuals, organizations, agencies, or communities outside the architectural profession who have demonstrated consistent and effective leadership, vision, and support for architecture, or have continually championed the cause of architecture in ways that contribute to the betterment of Iowa communities.

Marc began his architectural work in 1985 when he advocated to save the first brick house in Iowa City from being razed and began restoring the building instead. Since then, Marc has worked to make Iowa City the beautiful community it is today.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to Marc for his dedication to our community and to our State.

LEWIS PAYNE IS CARRYING ON IOWA'S FAMILY FARM HERITAGE

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize a man from my district for continuing his family legacy of leadership in Iowa agriculture.

This year, Lewis Payne of Kalona was awarded the Heritage Award by the Iowa Farm Bureau. The Heritage Award recognizes agriculture industry leaders who have carried on the tradition of farming family-owned land.

Known as the Pickard Farm, Lewis' 261.4-acre plot of land was originally purchased by his great-great-grand uncle over 172 years ago and was passed from Lewis' great-grandfather down to his grandfather, then eventually to his mother, who then passed the land down to Lewis, who had been raised on that farm helping his parents.

When asked about the future of his family farm, Lewis said that his goal is to be a steward of the land and eventually pass it down to the next generation.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to Lewis for continuing a fantastic Iowa family tradition and for making Iowa a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

4 PAWS FOR ABILITY

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a heartwarming story about total strangers coming together to make a positive impact in a child's life in my district.

Six-year-old Keagan Berding of Bettendorf, Iowa, loves to run. Diagnosed with autism at the age of 2, Keagan is nonverbal, but he is very social and has several passions, including playing outside with other children, showing affection through hugs, and watching videos on his tablet.

Because of Keagan's love of running, extra measures are needed to ensure his safety, and this is where a fantastic organization has come in to assist Keagan and his parents. 4 Paws for Ability is a group that provides and trains service animals to assist people like the Berding family across the globe. Currently the organization has raised over $43,000 toward providing Keagan with a fully trained service dog, with the largest single donation being $10,000 from a complete stranger whose own child has benefited from a service animal.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for 4 Paws for Ability and everyone who has contributed for striving to make positive impacts in the lives of children like Keagan all over the world.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

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

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say enough is enough. Enough is enough.

Enough gun violence in our schools, enough children hiding in fear, and enough parents trembling in terror as they search for any news of their own kids.

There were 100 calls made to 9–1-1 in Oxford yesterday. Hundreds of children were stuck in their classrooms crying out for help. Hundreds of kids were scared to death that this would be their last day of school.

We have our young people learning how best to survive a shooter in between math and science class. Six year olds were asked to figure out for themselves whether they have a better chance to survive if they hide in a closet or if they should rush the gunman.

And then, on days like yesterday, days that repeat with the same frequency as this body's failure to respond, we hear the stories of teenagers texting their parents from behind a desk saying things like: Mom, if I don't make it, I love you, and I appreciate everything that you have done for me. Parents were begging their children to ''barricade yourselves behind doors, hide in classrooms, and, please, hold your tears, you cannot make a sound.''

This Chamber has heard much about God since men first stood within these hallowed Halls. This Chamber has heard much about the God-given rights our Creator inalienably endowed.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask you then: What rights has God given our children?

Do they enjoy the God-given right to exist in their schools without fear of death or gun violence?

Do American parents have the God-given right to drop their children off at school and expect to see them come home at night?

Parents from Columbine to Sandy Hook to Parkland have had to bury their babies. And the children who survived have had to live with the trauma that only stepping over a friend painted in blood could ever bring.

Do we, as a nation, have the God-given right to live free from this epidemic of gun violence, of senseless loss, and of unimaginable pain?

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of you here today to put yourselves in the shoes of those parents. Put yourselves in the shoes of the mothers and the fathers who have gasped for air when desperation would not let them breathe. Put yourself in the shoes of all those who have sunk to their knees when the agony would not let them stand.

Mr. Speaker, do you have the courage to do that, to feel what it might be like to bury your own child, to suffer with your God day after day to make sense of the senseless, unnecessary gun violence?

Mr. Speaker, do you have the courage?

Does this body have the courage to do what is right and to save our children and to protect our families?

And if not, Mr. Speaker, do you really, truly, have the courage to look away?

AMERICA'S PETROLEUM RESERVE

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

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss President Biden's short-sighted decision to release 50 million barrels of oil from America's Strategic Petroleum Reserve, depleting this national security asset by nearly 10 percent when there is no oil supply shortage, only a manmade one.

The United States' oil reserve is not a tool for the President to fix his own political problems. Sadly, this administration throws money away whenever the problems they create reflect poorly on them. We have seen this with COVID–19 pandemic shutdowns and vaccine mandates keeping people out of work, leftist political aims resulting in bad legislation, and a flagrant disregard for the national debt all leading to wasteful spending.

Rather than drain one of our essential national security assets to temporarily mask the effects of their policies, this administration should instead encourage our domestic, independent oil and gas producers to take steps to get oil production back up. I shudder to think that the President might drain another 10 percent of our Strategic Petroleum Reserve 2 months from now if our oil production continues to wane.

There are other solutions to this issue, like reinstating the Keystone pipeline and encouraging oil production on Federal lands just being two of them. Instead, this administration has canceled the Keystone pipeline, which would make 860,000 barrels of oil available daily, and has demanded a 50 percent fee increase for oil and gas leasing on Federal lands.

Just 2 years ago, the United States was producing 2 million more barrels of oil per day than we are now. We are down from 13 million barrels per day to 11 million barrels per day. That means if we could lift regulations and find creative strategies to get our oil production back up, we could create 50 million barrels of oil in just 25 days rather than dip into the emergency reserves.

Historically, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve has only ever been used in cases of natural disaster and war. With global unrest from COVID–19 and America's enemies looking to do us harm, this is not the time to needlessly weaken a national security asset that exists to provide energy to America in the event of an actual catastrophe in our country.

The only catastrophe in America right now is this administration's bad policies. I oppose the President using our emergency oil reserves in this brazen political tactic. This is unnecessary, irresponsible, and dangerous.

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in defense of Kansas farmers and ranchers who have the right to manage their own resources without overreaching regulation from the Federal Government.

The Biden administration is hurting farmers, ranchers, and ag-business owners. Recently, they withdrew from the Navigable Waters Protection Rule which sought to undo the harm caused by the Waters of the United States, or WOTUS, rule from 2015, through which the Federal Government aimed to exact regulatory control over nearly all bodies of water, regardless of their size or connection to larger waterways. Because of this legislative mess, farmers and ranchers have had to conduct their businesses under three different regulatory definitions of water in just the past 6 years.

On a farm, water is the lifeblood of the operation, and farmers in Kansas don't need the Federal Government to tell them how to take care of it. Our farmers and ranchers are the original conservationists who continually update their practices to reduce water use and inputs to produce safe, affordable food while maintaining their water supply for generations to come.

Instead of worrying about what farmers in Kansas are doing with their puddles, the administration should instead focus on curbing inflation, getting Americans back to work, fixing the supply chain, and securing our borders.

□ 1030

SERVICE ACADEMY NOMINATIONS

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss one of my greatest privileges as a Member of Congress, participating in the service academy nominations process, which brings together my passions for engaging with young people, leadership development, and military service in this great country.

I am proud to come from a State with a rich history of military service. President Eisenhower graduated from West Point in 1915, which is why I felt it was appropriate to host our State's nomination process in his Presidential library in Abilene, Kansas. After watching young Kansas men and women go through the extensive and competitive nomination exercise, one of the members of our selection committee said: ''Meeting and working with these young people gives me hope for the future of our country.''

In the United States, we have a long tradition of young American patriots willingly embracing the duty to serve, to protect the homeland, to keep the peace abroad, and to secure our rights. Leaders serve, and I want to congratulate all the deserving young leaders who are recipients of service academy nominations. I thank them from the bottom of my heart for their willingness to sacrifice for this great country.

HONORING DR. ATTORNEY JOHNNIE JONES, SR.

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

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, this week, a Louisiana legend turned 102 years old. Dr. Attorney Johnnie Jones, Sr., has lived a lifetime fulfilling every day with service, activism, and love for family and country.

Born in 1919, he was one of eight children in a successful family who leased land in eastern Louisiana. He attended Southern University until being drafted into the Army in 1942 during World War II where he was the first-ever African-American warrant officer in United States Army history.

Jones was injured in the battle at Normandy on D-day 77 years ago. Before landing on the beach, his ship hit a mine, and he flew from the second deck down to the first. As he described it, he flew like a bullet, but he survived, coming ashore on Omaha Beach, facing off with German snipers. Later in the war, he was hit with shrapnel during a bomber attack and finished his military service in the Battle of the Bulge. These nightmarish memories have remained with Mr. JONES until today.

Much of his paperwork and records of service were lost during Hurricane Katrina, so it was earlier this year, at the age of 101, that Dr. Attorney Jones finally received the Purple Heart award in recognition of his battle injuries.

Through all that he endured, he persisted. He returned home to Louisiana, where he began to serve in a different capacity, this time as a lawyer. Just 15 days out of Southern University's law school in 1953, the Reverend T.J. Jemison recruited him to organize the United Defense League's 8-day bus boycott in Baton Rouge and defend the participants.

After the Baton Rouge City Council revoked the licenses of Black-owned transportation companies, many African Americans were forced to ride segregated buses and sit in the back of the bus or stand.

When hundreds of patrons boycotted riding in protest, some positive changes were made, though segregation still remained the law of the land. The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King used the Baton Rouge protest as a model for his bus boycott in Montgomery 2 years later.

Dr. Jones defended students in drugstore sit-ins and other actions as civil rights protests spread throughout the South. During these efforts, his car was bombed twice. Immediately after his return from war, he was beaten by a White officer on his way to a doctor's appointment.

''Things weren't right,'' said Dr. Jones. ''I wanted to fight and make it better.''

Here is a man who has been through so much, who has tasted the evils of the world and has every reason to be bitter, but he isn't. However, he has insisted on focusing his life on sharing love for our State and fighting for equality.

Jones was the first African-American member of the Baton Rouge Bar Association. He served in the Louisiana House of Representatives. Throughout his career as a lawyer, he successfully sought pay equity for teachers and sued to desegregate parks and communities in Louisiana.

He also represented student protesters at Southern University during the civil rights movement and countless indigent defendants, and he challenged voter discrimination practices throughout the South.

I was grateful to have the opportunity to speak with Dr. Attorney Johnnie Jones on Veterans Day to thank him for his incredible service to our people in America.

On his birthday, he celebrated with friends, family, and good Louisiana seafood. Today, let's all thank Dr. Jones for his great advice that he shares with us, which is: ''You have to deal with the past, and you have to deal with the history. You have to read and understand so we don't repeat the past.''

Let's build better. Let's build a future for everyone.

Please join me in wishing Dr. Attorney Johnnie Jones, Sr., a happy 102nd birthday.

BORDER CROSSINGS FUEL OTHER CRISES

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

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss an issue that is an unprecedented issue, the border crisis that we are facing in this Nation that is fueling other crises: national security, public safety, health, and fentanyl, all a burden on the hard-working taxpayers and the American people.

On October 3, following court orders, the Biden administration said that it would reinstate the remain in Mexico policy by mid-November. I rise today to point out that we are now in December, and no such action has been taken.

Since President Biden has taken office, CBP has encountered more illegal immigrants than in 2018, 2019, and 2020 combined. In October, 164,303 illegal immigrants crossed the border, the highest number in recorded history and 80 percent higher than the previous record for the month of October, which is from October 1999.

Mr. Speaker, 1.7 million people have crossed the border in the past year, which is roughly the same as the population of President Biden's home State of Delaware and Vice President HARRIS' home city of San Francisco combined.

These border crossings are creating many issues throughout our country. First, let's talk about safety and security.

In the first month of this fiscal year, October, CBP arrested over 680 individuals with criminal convictions and dozens of known gang members, including 23 members of MS–13. That is in just 1 month. Multiple individuals on the FBI terrorist watch list have also been encountered over the last year.

As a native New Yorker who was just blocks away from Ground Zero on 9/11, I can tell you that I was shaken to my core by reports that Panama was in the position of having to deny over 52 al-Qaida affiliates at their border who were coming to the United States.

Last month, a 24-year-old man, who posed as an unaccompanied minor while illegally crossing our border, entered this country and then murdered his foster parents in their Florida home.

When is enough going to be enough for this administration and for my colleagues in the House?

Let's talk about fentanyl. Every Member of this Chamber knows the widespread pain plaguing our communities. We all have constituents who are suffering from the loss of life caused by an abundance of drugs being smuggled into our country. Counterfeit narcotics laced with fentanyl are being mass-produced in Mexico with chemicals from China and are streaming over our open borders. The DEA is telling us so. They say that 80 percent of fentanyl in the United States has come over our borders, smuggled by the cartels.

In the first month of this fiscal year, 2022, October, CBP seized over 1,000 pounds of fentanyl. That means that in just 1 month, CBP seized enough fentanyl to kill 236,775,024 people, American citizens. The U.S. recently recorded its highest number of drug overdose deaths in a 12-month period, surpassing 100,000 for the first time.

Over 170 people overdosed on drugs during the first 9 months of 2021 in my community of Staten Island, and I know other Members have similar stories, too. Fentanyl was present in about 80 percent of the completed toxicology reports for the 2020 fatal overdoses in Staten Island.

So I ask my colleagues, whose side are you on? Are you on the side of the drug cartels, or are you on the side of the American people?

I visited the border. I met with the CBP agents. I rode with the Texas Department of Public Safety. I can't say the same for our President, can't say the same for our Vice President, can't say the same for the Speaker.

Despite all this, the Biden administration has halted the construction of barriers while American taxpayers still foot the bill for a contract that has been in place. We are paying every month, yet the barriers aren't going up.

Instead, they want to further incentivize illegal border crossings by giving illegal immigrants $450,000 of taxpayer money, a total slap in the face to the taxpayers who bust their butts and pay taxes and expect this government to perform properly.

The Biden administration now, in its misguided Build Back Better—or, I should say, build back broke—bill, wants to reward illegal immigration by granting mass amnesty, free college tuition, and childcare to those who unlawfully crossed.

As a daughter of immigrants, I think it is incredibly important that we enforce our laws and give people opportunity, but let's make sure they are doing it the right way.

HONORING THE LIFE OF NAVY SEAMAN SECOND CLASS CHARLES LOUIS ''SONNY BOY'' SAUNDERS

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

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Navy Seaman Second Class Charles Louis ''Sonny Boy'' Saunders of Winnie, Texas, in my district.

Seaman Saunders was serving aboard the USS *Oklahoma* on the morning of December 7, 1941. Tragically, the *Oklahoma* sustained 429 casualties during the attack on Pearl Harbor, claiming Mr. Saunders' life that morning. After eight decades, 80 years, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, or DPAA, has identified Seaman Saunders' remains.

This year, he will be reinterred in his hometown on the 80th anniversary of Pearl Harbor. Mr. Saunders was born to Mortimer Alvin and Melina Falke Saunders on October 16, 1923. He was the sixth child and one of four boys. His oldest brother, Adam, passed away at just 13 months old. He grew up with his sisters Lillie Mae, Mary Alice, Sadie Lee, and Anna Belle, along with brothers Sidney ''Buddy'' Edward and Mortimer Virgil.

The Great Depression led to difficult times as their father worked in construction and labored in the rice fields to provide for his family while his mother cared for the home and raised their children. Mr. Saunders' youngest sister, Anna Belle, always spoke of her brother's compassion and how he sacrificed so that she could have shoes for her daily walk to school.

His kind, caring, and playful nature fueled his ambition to serve our Nation. On November 23, 1940, 1 month after his 17th birthday, he joined the United States Navy. Not only did he possess a deep desire to serve our country, but he also had a great determination to make a better life for his parents and his siblings.

On December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft launched a surprise attack on the American fleet of battleships that were moored at Pearl Harbor, thrusting the United States into the Second World War.

After Seaman Saunders' warship capsized because of the damage from the multiple Japanese torpedoes, his whereabouts were unknown. According to a casualty roster of the *Oklahoma* compiled 2 weeks after the attack, Seaman Saunders' status was labeled as ''missing'' but then later was amended to be ''killed in action.''

Those who perished aboard the USS *Oklahoma* were buried at two different cemeteries: the Halawa and Nu'uanu Naval Cemeteries in Hawaii. Most of the remains were recovered during salvage operations but were unable to be

identified before their interment, and therefore, they were buried as ''unknowns.''

In recognition of his service, Seaman Saunders was awarded a Purple Heart for military merit and three ribbons for American Defense, American Campaign, and the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign.

As the last living sibling, Anna Belle was committed to bringing her brother home and laying him to rest at the gravesite that their parents prepared for him those years and years ago at Fairview Cemetery in Winnie, Texas.

□ 1045

In 2015, the DPAA was given authority to exhume the unknown remains of these servicemen associated with the USS *Oklahoma* and to reexamine them. It was at this point that the military contacted Anna Belle, his younger sister. She worked tirelessly to gather and provide DNA of family members to help identify her brother's remains.

Unfortunately, Anna Belle passed away on July 19, 2019, but she never lost hope that her brother would one day return home. She prayed her unwavering mission would be continued by those who survived her, and it was. On February 11, 2021, the Saunders family received word that their long-lost relative had finally been found and identified.

Mr. Speaker, Seaman Second Class Charles ''Sonny Boy'' Saunders' arrival in Winnie, Texas, will be welcomed by many relatives, friends, and fellow patriots; finally coming home. On the 80th anniversary of his passing, Mr. Saunders will be buried alongside his parents with full military honors.

May God continue to bless this family for their long record of service and sacrifice to our great Nation.

USING EMPLOYER-SPONSORED EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO PAY OFF STUDENT DEBT

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about a national problem that has continued for years; that is the rise in student loan debt. Over 40 million borrowers hold outstanding student loan balances that exceed $1.7 trillion. The average borrower holds about $39,000 in student debt.

This is unacceptable. We hear talk about pie-in-the-sky policies, like debt forgiveness, that come maybe from the other side of this Capitol or Chamber, what we call the U.S. Senate. These are not just pie-in-the-sky proposals; they are BS. They are not going to happen. It is time that Members of this body talk about the solutions that all of us here helped implement. We actually addressed the student debt issue.

It is through legislation I led with my colleague, Congressman SCOTT PETERS of California, that was signed into law by President Trump last year, that would allow employers to make tax-free student loan payments of up to $5,250 per year to each employee who holds an eligible student loan, lowering payroll taxes both for employers and the employees.

This public-private partnership model makes student loan payments eligible for employer-sponsored educational assistance programs, just like tuition assistance has been for years.

In fact, my good friends at Chegg—and I have got four public universities in my district, four private universities in my district, and a handful of community colleges in my district—every one of those students, like my three kids who are in college right now and grad school, knows what Chegg is. That is where they are getting their books. It is a cost-effective, private-sector approach to lower the cost of textbooks for kids nationwide.

Well, the people of Chegg know how important student debt is, because they have actually paid back over a million dollars in student debt for their employees. They have actually taken advantage of this program that we all passed in a bipartisan way to address this $1.7 trillion problem.

Every employer out there should do what Chegg has done and take advantage of the tax provisions that are in place and were put in place by Republicans and Democrats and signed into law by President Trump. Let's make sure that you use this as an effective recruitment tool and retention tool in this economy.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking my colleagues to help get the word out to our employers across this great country to use what is already available to them and their employees who have student debt. They can use this student loan debt benefit to help recruit more workers. They can use it to retain more talent. They can use it to give their employees financial freedom and make a real difference in their lives by reducing their student debt and by reducing the $1.7 trillion in debt that we have in this country, which outnumbers all auto and credit card debt combined.

Help the employees. Help America. Let's get this economy back on track.

WE NEED THE ESSENTIAL CAREGIVERS ACT

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the colead of H.R. 3733, the Essential Caregivers Act, to tell the stories of Americans across the country who are desperately calling on Congress to immediately act on this bill.

I also thank Representative LARSON, who is my colead, for helping me sponsor this bill. I am grateful to him for his leadership and his compassion.

I have shared many heartbreaking and tragic stories before in this Chamber, and I will continue to do so until there is action on my bipartisan Essential Caregivers Act. Just as so many families who were forced to helplessly watch as their loved ones rapidly declined physically and mentally in long-term care facilities, I am not going to give up this fight. I am just getting started.

First and foremost, the Essential Caregivers Act is a critically important bill that would ensure the policies that were put in place during the COVID–19 pandemic never happen again. In my home State of New York, and many States across the Nation, families were literally shut out from their loved ones living in long-term care facilities, neglecting the basic needs of their loved ones at these facilities. These decisions to isolate long-term care facility residents were fatal and will have long-lasting impacts.

Today, I am here to share stories that go beyond my home State of New York. I will begin by sharing a story from Alaska. This is an excerpt from the book entitled ''Protecting Them to Death.'' This is a book that was compiled and written by my great constituent, Karla Abraham-Conley, who lost her mother in a long-term care facility.

This is an excerpt from the book compiled using COVID–19 isolation stories. The first one is a story from Denise Brown:

> ''Ohana'' means ''family'' in Hawaiian and that no one is left behind. This word means a lot to us. My mother's skilled nursing facility was an hour away from her home and ours, so they became her pseudo ohana.
>
> She was moved there by the State of Alaska when an employee brought COVID–19 into her extended care facility. She was able to see us through a window once or twice a week because she was on the ground floor at that time. We talked every day on the phone, except for those days when she was too weak to answer my call. Last year on her birthday, when she was in the final skilled nursing facility that the State had moved her to, we cooked her dinner outside her window, we sent it in to her via a CNA. My boys built her rock towers, and we sang ''Happy Birthday'' through the window. But the moment they moved my mother to the second floor, I think she gave up hope of getting stronger, of seeing the faces she loved through the window. It was her one connection to us that still seemed real and wasn't through a virtual visit. We lost her on January 12, 2021.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Brown could still be here with us today if she had had access to an essential caregiver.

The next two stories come to us from Arizona. The first story is from Linda Thompson, also featured in the book ''Protecting Them to Death'':

> My husband is in a memory care facility. He no longer speaks as a direct result of the isolation during the pandemic. He uses a walker. Because he was confined to his room, he was unable to exercise his legs. All his physical abilities have declined significantly. Change of any kind takes a toll on dementia residents. Knowing that he spent 17 days in a sterile room in the COVID–19 ward of his facility is heartbreaking. He had very few symptoms but lost 20 pounds. I am still praying this never happens again.

If he had access to his loved ones, Mrs. Thompson's husband might still be speaking today. But the moment he was shut off from his essential caregivers, his health took a devastating toll.

Also from Arizona, here is the story from Anne Martinez, who lost her mother in the pandemic, also from the book ''Protecting Them to Death'':

Every time I visited my mother, she looked like a zoo animal behind the patio door. She would mouth that she was hungry or motion for what I had brought to drink. The blueberries I left got moldy, the almond milk grew stale, and the canned organic soups gathered dust. Nobody was giving them to her. My dad gestured at the closed patio window how much he missed her, and she avoided eye contact so as not to cry. Some days I was allowed to bring homecooked meals and other days I was not allowed to feed her.

On the day she was transferred to a hospice care facility, I was with her to say goodbye and could see the particles in her dentures that had not been cleaned in weeks and blackened food underneath her fingernails from trying to eat with her bare hands.

I was actually relieved when they told me she had contracted COVID shortly after being vaccinated. Nobody deserves to spend their last years, months, weeks, or even days, alone in a facility without their loved ones at their side.

Anne's story is just one of thousands that are occurring across this Nation.

I will continue sharing these stories and urging immediate passage of the bipartisan Essential Caregivers Act. Denise, Linda, Anne, and their families, friends, and loved ones are depending on it.

HONORING ROBERT HAMILTON HURT

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor a man who has dedicated his life to a better Georgia and a better United States: Robert Hamilton Hurt.

Bob Hurt is retiring this year, but his legacy will last generations. You would be hard-pressed to find a better adviser, more loyal friend, or hardworking foot soldier for every cause to which he has dedicated himself than Bob Hurt. This includes his commitment to his lovely wife, Virginia, and daughters Emma and Louisa, who are daily witnesses to Bob's unwavering support.

Bob is a proud graduate of Mercer University in Macon, Georgia, where he studied history. During this time reporting for and serving as editor for the campus newspaper, The Cluster, Bob both covered and advocated for the school's desegregation.

After graduating, Bob cashed in on a couple of summers interning for the Atlanta Constitution to score a full-time job reporting for the paper.

That career was put on hold as Bob was commissioned as an officer for the United States Army through Mercer's ROTC program and was then called to defend our Nation in Vietnam.

While in Vietnam, he served as an Army infantryman and military intelligence officer with the 173rd Airborne Brigade and with the 5th Special Forces, more commonly called the Green Berets.

Bob returned to Atlanta following the war, where he continued his career as a journalist covering many beats before moving to Washington, D.C., to report on the happenings inside this building for the people of Atlanta.

While in Washington, Bob continued to pursue his goals while studying legislative affairs at George Washington University, where he went on to receive a master's degree.

Bob left the Atlanta Constitution and began an illustrious career in the United States Congress working for both the House of Representatives and the United States Senate.

Accumulating an incredible 24 years of combined experience, Bob has truly seen it all, but he never lost his commitment to the people of his beloved Peach State. He served as chief of staff to two of my predecessors, Representative Bo Ginn and Lindsay Thomas, as well as staff director for Senator Sam Nunn.

Though his dear friend Frank Norton may have convinced Bob to leave the government service, Bob never stopped working for our State. He has been a trusted adviser to Members on both sides of the aisle to further the interests of Georgians at the Federal level.

For more than 40 years, Bob Hurt has had a hand in nearly every project to create jobs and improve lives in the First District of Georgia. He has also been a fierce advocate for our military installations and for ensuring America's troops are the best equipped, highest trained, and most well cared for in the world.

While he is the first to roll up his sleeves and commit to doing the hard things, Bob is the last person who will ever take credit for getting the job done.

Mr. Speaker, I am here today to shine a light on this faithful public servant who I am honored to call my friend.

Joining me in honoring Bob today are former Senator Sam Nunn and my predecessors Lindsay Thomas and Jack Kingston.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD their remarks.

NOVEMBER 29, 2021.

DEAR BOB: It is a pleasure to join with your family and many friends to congratulate you on your well-deserved retirement. (I don't really believe it.)

From your work at The Atlanta Constitution and your service in the U.S. Army—to your time as my Administrative Assistant in the Senate and your hard work at Hurt & Norton, you have had an outstanding, impactful, and I am sure, very fulfilling career. In every role, you have served with distinction, integrity, and a great sense of humor, and you have been a force for good for Georgia and our nation. You've given all of us who have been blessed by your company a joyful example of how to live a wonderful life.

Considering your news media background, I am reluctant to admit that you are a superb writer, so let's put it this way: I am looking for a speechwriter for my own retirement years. Are you available? I am honored that we've had the opportunity to work closely together over these many years, and I treasure our relationship.

Thank you for your friendship, your leadership, your wise counsel and your good jokes, which you have occasionally shared. Colleen and I send our best wishes to you and Virginia for a relaxing and enjoyable retirement. She is the one who really deserves it, and we hope to see more of both of you on the Georgia coast!

Sincerely,

SAM NUNN.

Though a newcomer to the political arena, I was well aware of the reputation and capabilities of Bob Hurt long before he agreed to serve as my Chief of Staff.

I cannot recall a serious disagreement that came between us throughout those ten years. There were surely times when my naïveté and lack of experience frustrated him greatly but never did it shake his steady, even-handed manner of directing the affairs of our office.

Bob selected our staff, directed the budget, and inter-office proceedings and, with his established knowledge of the First District, precluded any serious opposition during my ten years in office. His careful stewardship of the complex management challenges that face any congressional office enabled me to concentrate on focusing on the district and its people. In doing so, he afforded me the ability to spend the kind of time I found necessary to keep our pulse on the sentiments of the people we represented and the agenda of the First District.

I came to recognize how much respect Bob had on Capitol Hill. Other chiefs of staff and even other Members were aware of his knowledge, experience, and wisdom, seeking his counsel often. On many occasions I was perfectly aware of how Bob felt about various issues before us based on their questions of me.

In serving former Congressman Bo Ginn before me and then Senator Sam Nunn after, I have often thought of what a contrast it must have been to take on the responsibility of such a novice as myself. He did so in a manner that helped me come to a resolution on controversial matters, on the gamut of ordinary issues that affected the nation and the First District, and on the mundane responsibility of assuring the people who elected me that our office was there to serve them in every way possible.

Bob Hurt is a person of sterling character, very deep intellect, and passion for our nation. He has exemplified that passion not only through his years as Chief of Staff for three Members of the United States Congress, a Vietnam veteran, a father and family man, and a consultant to some of the most important enterprises in the country, but also as a friend and trusted counsel to people who shape the nation's agenda.

He is a perfect example of a life well lived, and a person whose service has made our country a better place.

I am truly honored to be his friend and I can say without reservation our longtime friendship and association has made me a better man.

LINDSAY THOMAS,
Member of Congress (1983–1993),
First District of Georgia.

Most of us don't know if Bob Hurt ever officially moved his residency to the state of

Virginia but either way we in Georgia claim him as one of our most outstanding citizens.

As a young man Bob played an integral volunteer role in the election of the late Congressman Bo Ginn. After Ginn was elected Bob stayed on as a staff member. Knowing the hours he worked and the reality of congressional salaries, I'm sure the compensation was only slightly better than what he made as a volunteer!

He worked grueling hours traveling the state of Georgia, meeting its people and dealing with the issues that most affected them. Along with Congressman Ginn, his successor Lindsay Thomas, and Sen. Sam Nunn, Bob was on the forefront of nearly every major public project for the last five decades. He helped push for the development and expansion of our ports, universities, military installations, countless roads, bridges, airports, and industries. As Georgia grew and prospered Bob never forgot the quality of life in which we all believe. He balanced environmental, rural, and urban dynamics so that generations to come will still be able to know and love the same Georgia in which Bob was reared.

In all of these achievements Bob never cut the ribbon or took the applause. He worked quietly behind the scenes and in most cases crafted the message and wrote the very speeches the elected officials gave as they accepted the accolades.

After his retirement from Congressional life Bob continued his public service as a lobbyist. I always describe Bob is a guy who charged you a dollar when he should've charged you two dollars and always gave you three dollars worth of work. He has been an example for many other public advocates. To Bob the mission is always primary, not the dollars or the political impact.

Bob's wife Virginia and daughters Emma and Louisa have been part of Bob's contribution to a better Georgia. Bob puts his family first yet there been many sacrifices that all of them have made to make Bob a success. I hope Bob stays in the game but whatever the future holds he will be known as the premier and most successful public servant and lobbyist on Capitol Hill.

JACK KINGSTON,
Member of Congress (1993–2015),
First District of Georgia.

□ 1100

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Bob Hurt is a great Georgian. He is a great American. Most importantly for me, he is a great friend who has helped me tremendously, as he has helped so many people.

I wish him well in his retirement. I know that he will be living in my district. I look forward to representing him. We need more people in this world like Bob Hurt. We need more people in the United States and in Congress like Bob Hurt.

I thank Bob for his tutelage and for all he has done for our great State and for our great Nation.

MEMORIAL GARDEN FOR RETIRED STATUES

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, State and local governments across the country are caving to woke demands and removing statues of certain United States Presidents from their public buildings. Last week, Thomas Jefferson's statue—if you can imagine, Thomas Jefferson's statue—was removed from New York City's City Hall.

Radical leftists want these statues removed because their goal is to erase every part of our Nation's history that doesn't get their stamp of approval. They don't want to see statues of historical figures they don't like. They don't want you to see them, either, Mr. Speaker.

Governments can decide what they want to display in public buildings, but what happens to the statues of Presidents they remove? Will they get covered with a tarp or moved to a dusty corner of a basement somewhere? Or even worse than that, will they decorate our country's landfills?

Instead of taking up space in some storage or waste facility, statues of U.S. Presidents that get removed from government buildings should go to a national memorial garden. That way they can still be viewed by people who want to see them and learn about those who led our country in the past.

In fact, there is a pastor in my district who is a good friend of mine; he is willing to take presidential statues that these politicians don't want. Pastor Clarence Sexton will start the national garden himself at Crown College in Powell, Tennessee, where he serves as president.

Mr. Speaker, he has probably one of the best collections of United States memorabilia that I think I have seen outside of the Smithsonian and has letters and autographs and things from every President since George Washington.

The far left can pretend all it wants that these figures do not exist, but you cannot cancel history, Mr. Speaker.

UFOS ARE OF GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, last summer's UFO report from the Director of National Intelligence was bogus. The report raised more questions than answers about unidentified objects in the skies. It stunk of a government coverup, Mr. Speaker.

Now the Pentagon is starting a new office to collect information on these unidentified objects. The office is called the Airborne Object Identification and Management Synchronization Group. I don't know where they came up with that name. I am sure they paid somebody a lot of money to come up with that.

I do not trust this new office, Mr. Speaker. I don't think it will be transparent with lawmakers or the public about its findings. This is a national security issue. Congress needs to know what is going on so we can respond accordingly.

Today, I am requesting the leaders of this new office bring Members of Congress in on their UFO findings. This is a matter of great public interest and has been for a very long time to a lot of Americans. Our government should not hide the truth from us for another second.

If this new office is to be held accountable, our country will get more reports like the one that came out last summer or, worse, they will be silent and hope we all just forget about the phenomena.

We do not need to fear these airborne unidentified objects. They would have shown themselves to be dangerous a long time ago by now if they were a threat. Our citizens and country can handle the truth, Mr. Speaker.

PROTECTING WOMEN'S FREEDOMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL) for 5 minutes.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, people sometimes ask me what was the greatest moment in my life. I have had a lot of great moments, but I will say three. The first was the birth of my son, Ben, and I would say the next two were the birth of my grandchildren, Ivo and Bruno.

The decision for me to bring Ben into the world, the decision to raise a child, that was a personal decision made by me and my husband, and we didn't have to call a Governor, we didn't call a State legislator, we didn't call our Member of Congress and say, hey, is it time?

Mr. Speaker, I stand here to talk about freedom, freedom of everyone to have the right to make that very, very personal decision of whether or not to bring a child into the world, because we know the raising of a child brings so many blessings but also great responsibility. None of us really know the individual circumstances of other people.

I raise that point today, Mr. Speaker, because as I stand here in the Chamber, across the street at the United States Supreme Court, the Court is hearing a case about a law in Mississippi that would effectively overturn the Roe v. Wade decision that has given women the right to access abortion for the past 50 years.

That Mississippi law is an effort by Republican legislatures, and in this case the Mississippi legislature, to ban abortion. It is about politicians controlling women's bodies. It is about politicians taking away the personal decision of people to access the healthcare that they need.

Mr. Speaker, as I stand here today and have trepidation whether or not the Supreme Court is going to uphold this right to access to abortion, it is a clarion call for the United States Senate across the hall to take up and pass the Women's Health Protection Act, which we passed here in the House. That act would forever protect a woman's right to access a safe, legal abortion. Let freedom ring.

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

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

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

Lord, our God, we pause at the beginning of the day's business to acknowledge You, to glorify You, and to sing the praises of Your name.

For in this season of celebration and festivities, it is You who has spread a wondrous feast before us. For each and every person, You provide a banquet of graces; You fill us with the bounty of Your goodness.

Long ago, You formed a plan, a wonderful purpose, certain and sure, for our redemption from all that darkens our world and overwhelms our spirits. You desire our salvation from the shame of our suffering and the guilt in our hearts.

When we seek shelter from the storm, You are our stronghold. When we need shade from the heat, You are our strength.

When the words of the cruel are like a wintry blast, their insults like a scorching drought, You are our rescue.

We wait upon You, O God our Savior. Wipe away the tears from our faces that we would be glad in Your presence and rejoice in the hope we have in You.

In the power of Your name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. RUTHERFORD 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

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

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

Ms. KUSTER. Madam Speaker, the Supreme Court is poised to make one of the most consequential rulings for women and their bodies in over a generation. For nearly 50 years, women have come to rely upon the precedent of Roe v. Wade and the freedom to make their own reproductive decisions without government interference in our personal lives. Now our freedoms are under attack as the Court considers a case asking for Roe v. Wade to be overturned.

As an adoption attorney for 25 years, I worked with more than 300 birth mothers making the most difficult and personal decision of their lives. They consulted family, loved ones, and doctors, but not one birth mother looked to the government to make that choice for her.

Earlier this year we passed the Women's Health Protection Act, legislation to codify the constitutional right to safe, legal abortion. Regardless of the Court's decision, we must make this bill law to permanently protect the reproductive freedoms of women across this land.

RECOGNIZING DEBI BUTLER WITH BRAIN HEALTH NOW

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

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Debi Butler with Brain Health Now. Debi is leading an effort to end the stigma surrounding mental illness by shifting the conversation to brain health.

As a parent and former educator, I know how important it is to pay close attention to brain health. Today, one in five Americans suffer from behavioral health conditions, such as depression and PTSD. The majority of these people will not seek treatment, partly due to the stigma that surrounds brain health. Tragically, this leads to suicides being up and the second leading cause of death amongst people aged 10 to 34.

Brain health should be treated the same way as physical health, and while I am glad to have seen many strides in this session, we have more work to do.

I am grateful for Debi, and I look forward to working together on this critical issue that we can all call things brain health.

DOBBS V. JACKSON WOMEN'S HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I just left the Supreme Court where people were chanting: liberate abortion everywhere.

Earlier today and right now the Supreme Court is hearing a case challenging Mississippi's 15-week abortion ban. During oral arguments, the State of Mississippi repeatedly asked the Court to overturn its own long-held precedent for 58 years in Roe v. Wade.

Should that happen, more than 36 million people in 26 States would immediately be deprived of the right to abortion overnight. These restrictions mostly harm people of color, young people, and people of low-income.

Earlier this year, in anticipation of this Court case, the House passed the Women's Health Protection Act which would establish a statutory right to abortion care across our country.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues and the Senate to pass this legislation immediately so that all people are free to make their own decisions about their bodies. There is no democracy in this country if women cannot make decisions about their own healthcare and their bodies.

CONGRATULATING DAN GLESSING, 14TH PRESIDENT OF THE MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

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

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dan Glessing, the newest president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation. Dan has served as vice president and as a member of the Minnesota Farm Bureau board for more than 8 years. He recently was elected to serve as the 14th president of the bureau on November 19 following the announcement of Kevin Paap's retirement in March after serving 16 years in his position as president.

Our office and I personally have been fortunate to know and work with Dan for many years already. Dan and his family are the definition of the great American farming tradition. He has always been a steadfast advocate for our State's farmers and producers. I am proud that Dan, his wife, Seena, and the entire Glessing family call Minnesota's Sixth District home.

There are many challenges ahead for Dan, but I know he will continue to be a leader for all of Minnesota's farmers, ranchers, producers, and agribusinesses. I congratulate Dan on his new leadership role, and I look forward to working with him and everyone at the Minnesota Farm Bureau on behalf of Minnesota's agriculture community.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHCARE HANGS IN THE BALANCE

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

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, this morning oral arguments began at the Supreme Court for a case that many expect could overturn Roe v. Wade.

Despite nearly 50 years of Court precedent and overwhelming public support for abortion rights, Roe and

access to reproductive healthcare hangs in the balance.

This issue is deeply personal to the women I represent in New Hampshire, and the last thing they want to see is a politician or a judge taking away their bodily autonomy. We are better off as a country with Roe as the law of the land. It supports the health and economic well-being of women and families. Still, we know that legislatures and Governors from Mississippi to Texas to New Hampshire are enacting extreme laws that punish doctors and take away women's rights. This must be stopped.

That is why, regardless of what happens in this case, it is essential that the Senate joins the House in passing the Women's Health Protection Act. My constituents and the American people want abortion to be safe, legal, and accessible. This legislation will uphold that concept for the country even if the Court abandons it.

OPPOSING THE ELIMINATION OF CASH BAIL

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, increasingly across this Nation and here in Washington, the voices of victims are being drowned out by radicals on the left seeking to eliminate cash bail. These people would rather see criminals walk free on our streets than see the rule of law upheld and our communities protected.

Without appropriate incentives to appear before the court, we run the risk of defendants fleeing justice while victims and their families are left with nothing but fear and anguish.

We cannot allow our system to fail them as it did in Waukesha, Wisconsin. Prior to plowing into a Christmas parade, convicted felon and career criminal, Darrell Brooks, was released on an inappropriately low $1,000 bond after being arrested on a slew of charges. That is astonishing to me. With his record, Mr. Brooks' bail should have never been so low, if awarded at all.

So the next time my colleagues across the aisle suggest eliminating the cash bail system, I ask them to think of this tragedy and of the victims. Our bail system keeps criminals off the streets and our communities safe.

NETHERLAND-AMERICA FOUNDATION

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

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, 100 years ago today a group of Dutch Americans, including future President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, established the Netherland-America Foundation to strengthen ties between our two great countries. Over the past 100 years the Netherland-America Foundation has accomplished this mission through organizing and sponsoring cultural exchange programs on topics as varied as art and science to business, public affairs, and historic preservation.

As the son of a Dutch immigrant, I am honored to cochair, with my colleague Representative HUIZENGA, the bipartisan Dutch Caucus which shares NAF's goals of growing and deepening the exchange of ideas and culture between America and Holland.

A similar message of friendship and goodwill is being delivered to the Dutch Parliament today, speaking to the ever-deepening bond between our two countries and great democracies.

I know I speak on behalf of all members of the Dutch Caucus when I congratulate the foundation on their achievements over the past 100 years and the lasting impact they have had in encouraging the unique friendship between our two countries. I look forward to another century of the U.S. and Netherlands sharing, growing, and working together.

REDBANK VALLEY TRAILS ASSOCIATION

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Redbank Valley Trails Association for winning the 2021 Thomas Petri Recreational Trails Program Achievement Award. This award recognizes top-notch projects that use recreational trails program funds to improve local trails.

In 2018, the Redbank Valley Trails Association and Allegheny Valley Land Trust completed the Climax Tunnel Rehabilitation project. Because the Redbank Valley Trail is a former rail corridor, much of the trail consists of old bridges and stone archways. To keep the trail functional and safe, restoring the tunnels, bridges, and arches are necessary.

Located in western Pennsylvania, the Redbank Valley Trail is a 51-mile nonmotorized trail maintained mainly by volunteers.

Madam Speaker, after spending 30 years in the healthcare field before coming to Congress, I understand the importance of physical activity to maintain a healthy lifestyle. The Redbank Valley Trail is a great option for residents and visitors alike to explore the great outdoors.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful for the Allegheny Land Trust for their dedication to keeping the Redbank Valley Trail healthy and accessible for years to come.

DOBBS V. JACKSON WOMEN'S HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, today the Supreme Court is hearing oral arguments for the case Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization. This case is the first time in 50 years that the Court is hearing a case that directly challenges Roe v. Wade.

Half of the States in the country are poised to ban abortion entirely if the Court overturns Roe through trigger laws. Everyone should have the freedom to make their own reproductive healthcare decisions—not politicians.

Now, I am one of the one in four women who have had an abortion. I remember the days when abortion was criminalized way before Roe v. Wade.

Now, Madam Speaker, I survived. But many women, especially Black women, died. We will not go back to the days of unsafe abortions. These lives impact everyone but have a disproportionate impact on Black, Latina, indigenous people, and people of color.

This also is about economic justice, racial equity, and the freedom to make decisions over one's life and one's reproductive healthcare. Abortions must be safe, they must be legal, and they must be accessible. The Senate must pass Congresswoman JUDY CHU's Women's Health Protection Act so we can ensure that we protect the right to safe, legal, and accessible abortions.

RELIGIOUS CONTRACTORS FINAL RULE

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I stand in strong opposition to the Department of Labor's attack on religious freedom. The Department of Labor's proposal to rescind protections for religious Federal contractors demonstrates how hostile the Biden administration is to the free exercise of religion when it bucks up against progressive priorities.

Prior to President Trump's rule clarifying the rights and obligations of religious Federal contractors, religious organizations were reluctant to seek Federal contracts. If the rule is rescinded, religious organizations will, once again, be dissuaded from competing for these contracts. This will lead to less competition for Federal contracts, meaning the American people will pay a higher price for Federal projects.

Religious organizations should be able to compete for contracts on a level playing field without having to compromise their faith. The Biden administration apparently disagrees. It is of the utmost importance to protect our very first right—the religious freedom of all Americans—including Federal contractors.

□ 1215

CELEBRATING JOSEPHINE BAKER

(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 today in celebration of Josephine Baker, a daughter of Harlem and beloved in France, who, in her wake, made history yesterday. Josephine Baker became a bridge between France and the United States, especially in the fight against discrimination.

She was an artist, a civil rights leader, a World War II resistance fighter, shining bright both on stage and off it. She was a woman of countless firsts: the first onstage, the first in the movies, and the first Black woman to break the rules and shatter the glass ceilings. Yesterday, she became another first, the first American-born, first Black woman, and first entertainer to be inducted into the French Pantheon. She joins nearly 80 luminaries in this Paris monument, where she will continue to be a bright light for all of us.

I commend the French people and President Macron and thank them so much for keeping the legacy of Josephine Baker alive. Thank you so much. Merci beaucoup.

BIDEN BUILD BACK BANKRUPT

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, the Biden-supported, Democrat-passed, irresponsible spending scheme is the most reckless tax and spending bill in history.

Americans are suffering from Biden inflation, and build back bankrupt will make it worse. Young Americans will be saddled with unimaginable debt, destroying jobs. For older Americans, Biden inflation is devaluing retirement accounts, undermining Social Security, and compromising Medicare.

House Democrats have misled Americans about the cost. The Congressional Budget Office says it will add $367 billion to the deficit. All this confirms that the Democrat elite think they are smarter than everyone and think Democrat voters are ignorant to believe that $4.5 trillion costs zero dollars. They pay with Biden inflation.

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

Remember the Waukesha murders in Wisconsin.

DOBBS V. JACKSON WOMEN'S HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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

Ms. STRICKLAND. Madam Speaker, today, the Supreme Court is hearing one of the most important abortion rights cases in generations. The case, Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, marks the first time in 50 years the Court agreed to hear a case on the constitutionality of a previability abortion ban. In other words, the State of Mississippi has asked the Supreme Court to overturn Roe v. Wade.

Let me be clear. Reproductive health access is a fundamental right. This is about supporting body autonomy and well-being. It is also about economic justice and social freedom. The people hurt most by abortion restrictions and bans are those who already face barriers to getting access to healthcare: women, people of color, those working to make ends meet, members of the LGBTQI community, immigrants, young people, those in rural communities, people with disabilities, and others.

We can look to the State of Texas as a real-life example. Texas has banned almost all abortions in the State, forcing people to travel across State lines to receive care.

Now is the time for the Supreme Court to show that it decides cases based on precedent and the rule of law, not politics, not ideology. Every person should be free to make their best healthcare decisions regardless of where they live.

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING THE MEMORY OF AMERICAN HERO MICHAEL FREELAND

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the memory of an American hero, Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Engineer Michael Freeland.

On November 11, Engineer Freeland tragically lost his life while saving another life at the scene of a horrible accident. He died as he lived: a hero. He was 36 years old.

Engineer Freeland was a firefighter with Jacksonville Fire and Rescue for 7 years and was assigned to Station 73. He is an example of the best of America: a hero who dedicated his life to the service of others.

Our community mourns this great loss, and our hearts are with his family and friends. I pray that his sacrifice will never be forgotten and that his loved ones may find peace in this difficult time.

Madam Speaker, I ask that the House observe a moment of silence.

ENACTING ROSA PARKS DAY

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, I rise today in honor of the memory of Rosa Parks, our Nation's greatest hero.

It has been 66 years, Madam Speaker, since Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat for a White rider, sparking her arrest and the beginning of the civil rights movement.

My Congressional Black Caucus colleague, Congresswoman Representative SEWELL, is the original cosponsor of the Rosa Parks Day Act, a bill that would make December 1 a Federal holiday in her honor, along with Congressman JIM COOPER and I.

Many of you may not know, but 17 years ago, through my leadership, Ohio was the first in the Nation to pass Rosa Parks Day legislation. Our district will celebrate this year's Rosa Parks Day on December 13 in a celebration called ''The Power of One: You.''

So please join me and my colleagues in supporting the Rosa Parks Day Act to honor a great American. This is our power. This is our message.

OPEN BORDERS PLUS AMNESTY IS THE END OF OUR COUNTRY

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, Joe Biden's open-border policies have created a crisis on our border not seen in over 30 years. And what are the Democrats doing to address this worsening border crisis? They just passed through a multitrillion-dollar spending bill with mass amnesty for up to 10 million illegal immigrants, plus $100 billion in taxpayer-funded benefits.

This far-left, socialist reconciliation package provides zero funding for border wall construction, technology, or additional Border Patrol agents.

While border arrests are at an all-time high with no signs of stopping, our border czar, Vice President HARRIS, who has yet to be seen, has no solutions that would end the crisis on our border. Instead, Biden and HARRIS continue to incentivize illegal immigration at the expense of all Americans.

Open borders plus amnesty is the end of our great country as we know it.

WOMEN HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE

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

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, today, the Supreme Court is hearing arguments on Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, a case that threatens abortion access throughout the country, not just in Mississippi where the case originated.

I walked over to see the protesters, the demonstrators, the supporters, and the objectors. There is a lot of controversy, but the fact is, standing law in the United States, stare decisis, is that women have a right to choose.

It is a personal right, and it is enshrined in Roe v. Wade. Roe v. Wade was enunciated, passed, and approved by the Supreme Court when I was in law school. The right of a woman to

choose is part of my political DNA. I hope it never changes.

One of the Justices asked one of the attorneys addressing the Court: Why don't we just leave it to the States?

Well, one of the last times Mississippi and its confederate States, all of which have abortion laws that would go into effect if Roe v. Wade was outlawed—the issue was ''leave it to the States on slavery.'' That was wrong then, and it is wrong now. Women have the right to choose.

AMERICORPS FUNDING

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, we could talk forever about this Build Back Better bill, but I am going to shine a light on an underpublicized provision in there.

I believe in the last month, for the first time, we hit $29 trillion in debt. So one would figure on any spending bill that goes through this House, we should be really conservative when it comes to spending more money.

AmeriCorps is a program that right now we spend about $1 billion a year on. In this bill, we are going from $1 billion a year to $4 billion a year. We are quadrupling the amount of money spent on a program that is fraught with fraud, people taking large amounts of money out of the program. Also, people are falsifying timesheets to get benefits they aren't entitled to. Meanwhile, the inspector general cannot do an appropriate job of investigating fraud because they aren't even turning over records from the past.

If there is one program that ought to be looked at carefully, it would be this. Instead of paying more attention to fraud in the program, we are quadrupling the size of the program, not to mention it is hurting people.

TAX AND SPENDING SPREE

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

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, the massive social spending bill the House passed just 2 weeks ago is a disaster for our future. If the policies in the build back framework are made permanent, this spending would amount to $4.12 trillion over the next 10 years.

I always say that other Members of Congress who write these bills must not know how to count because the revenue for this bill is just not there.

We should not spend more than what we have. Families don't run their households this way. The government shouldn't either.

I do not want my kids and grandkids paying for this irresponsible spending. Americans are already experiencing record-high inflation.

The trillions in new spending will only make costs higher. I continue to fight against the government taking more of our hard-earned money.

RISING INFLATION HARMS FAMILIES

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

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, rising inflation is continuing to harm families and communities across the country.

Americans are paying 30 percent more to heat their homes this winter and 11 percent more for their electricity bills. The Central Valley gas prices are nearly $5 per gallon. The cost of housing is rising, and grocery bills are historically high.

Madam Speaker, Americans are paying more just to keep food on their table. Meanwhile, the House majority and the administration continue to add to this problem with reckless, out-of-control spending by implementing irresponsible and shortsighted economic policies.

These spending packages will hurt our economy by drastically increasing our record-high inflation rates and will continue to cripple generations to come by passing on more debt to our future Americans.

I urge my colleagues in the majority to act urgently and work across the aisle to address this out-of-control inflation.

□ 1230

IN SUPPORT OF THE ARECIBO OBSERVATORY

(Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Arecibo Observatory one year after the collapse of the former 305-meter radio telescope.

For 57 years, the radio telescope provided for the advancement of scientific research and development, supported STEM education, and fostered multiple discoveries that helped us better understand our planet and the surrounding universe.

News and footage of the shattered telescope has deeply impacted those who have worked, studied, visited, or knew about this feature of the facility since 1963.

We must now focus on what lies ahead.

Congress must continue recognizing the significant asset our Nation had in this instrument, as we work with relevant Federal agencies to move forward and, most importantly, build on the capabilities we once had with the former telescope.

THE CONSTITUTION DOES PROTECT AN UNBORN CHILD'S RIGHT TO LIFE

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, today, the United States Supreme Court will hear Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, a major pro-life case that focuses on protecting the unborn, not restricting the rights of women.

Instead of prioritizing the abortion industry, we as a Nation should be focused on prioritizing the sanctity of human life.

As the father to two sons, Guy and Sam, and having lost a son, Mack Wayne, at 19 weeks in the womb, I strongly believe life begins at conception and that an unborn child is a human life.

Thanks to modern medical advancement, we know that: at 5 weeks, unborn babies have a heartbeat; at 10 weeks, unborn babies have developed arms and legs and fingers and toes; at 12 weeks, unborn babies feel pain; at 15 weeks, unborn babies have a fully developed heart.

This landmark case gives the Supreme Court a chance to correct the mistake it made nearly 50 years ago and the opportunity to acknowledge that our Constitution does protect an unborn child's right to life.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Agriculture:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 29, 2021.

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

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write today to request to be removed from the House Agriculture Committee to allow newly elected Representative Brown from Ohio to serve on this important committee. I am confident Ms. Brown will bring a unique and crucial perspective to the committee.

It has been an honor to serve on the Agriculture Committee and to work on issues of vital importance to Arizonans.

I appreciate your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

ANN KIRKPATRICK,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform:

NOVEMBER 30, 2021.

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

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write today to request to be removed from the House Committee on Oversight and Reform to allow

Representative Brown of Ohio to serve on this committee.

The Committee on Oversight and Reform performs an important role in ensuring accountability throughout the federal government and investigating the critical issues facing our country. I am proud of the committee's work and, as the Chair of the Congressional Transparency Caucus, I have worked closely with the committee to develop legislation to foster an open and accountable government. I am confident that Representative Brown will serve on the Committee with integrity.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

MIKE QUIGLEY,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTING A CERTAIN MEMBER TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 825

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

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Ms. Brown of Ohio, to rank immediately after Mr. Delgado.

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM: Ms. Brown of Ohio, to rank immediately after Ms. Bush.

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

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

SAFEGUARD TRIBAL OBJECTS OF PATRIMONY ACT OF 2021

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2930) to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2930

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to carry out the trust responsibility of the United States to Indian Tribes;

(2) to increase the maximum penalty for actions taken in violation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) (including section 1170 of title 18, United States Code, as added by that Act), in order to strengthen deterrence;

(3) to stop the export, and facilitate the international repatriation, of cultural items prohibited from being trafficked by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) (including section 1170 of title 18, United States Code, as added by that Act) and archaeological resources prohibited from being trafficked by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.) by—

(A) explicitly prohibiting the export;

(B) creating an export certification system; and

(C) confirming the authority of the President to request from foreign nations agreements or provisional measures to prevent irremediable damage to Native American cultural heritage;

(4) to establish a Federal framework in order to support the voluntary return by individuals and organizations of items of tangible cultural heritage, including items covered by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) (including section 1170 of title 18, United States Code, as added by that Act) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.);

(5) to establish an interagency working group to ensure communication between Federal agencies to successfully implement this Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) (including section 1170 of title 18, United States Code, as added by that Act), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.), and other relevant Federal laws;

(6) to establish a Native working group of Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to assist in the implementation of this Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) (including section 1170 of title 18, United States Code, as added by that Act), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.), and other relevant Federal laws;

(7) to exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Freedom of Information Act'')—

(A) information submitted by Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations pursuant to this Act; and

(B) information relating to an Item Requiring Export Certification for which an export certification was denied pursuant to this Act; and

(8) to encourage buyers to purchase legal contemporary art made by Native artists for commercial purposes.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE.—The term ''archaeological resource'' means an archaeological resource (as defined in section 3 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470bb)) that is Native American.

(2) CULTURAL AFFILIATION.—The term ''cultural affiliation'' means that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present day Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group.

(3) CULTURAL ITEM.—The term ''cultural item'' means any 1 or more cultural items (as defined in section 2 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001)).

(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term ''Indian tribe'' in section 2 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001).

(5) ITEM PROHIBITED FROM EXPORTATION.—The term ''Item Prohibited from Exportation'' means—

(A) a cultural item prohibited from being trafficked, including through sale, purchase, use for profit, or transport for sale or profit, by—

(i) section 1170(b) of title 18, United States Code, as added by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); or

(ii) any other Federal law or treaty; and

(B) an archaeological resource prohibited from being trafficked, including through sale, purchase, exchange, transport, receipt, or offer to sell, purchase, or exchange, including in interstate or foreign commerce, by—

(i) subsections (b) and (c) of section 6 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470ee); or

(ii) any other Federal law or treaty.

(6) ITEM REQUIRING EXPORT CERTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Item Requiring Export Certification'' means—

(i) a cultural item; and

(ii) an archaeological resource.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ''Item Requiring Export Certification'' does not include an item described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A) for which an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with a cultural affiliation with the item has provided a certificate authorizing exportation of the item.

(7) NATIVE AMERICAN.—The term ''Native American'' means—

(A) Native American (as defined in section 2 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001)); and

(B) Native Hawaiian (as so defined).

(8) NATIVE HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATION.—The term ''Native Hawaiian organization'' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001).

(9) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(10) TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE.—The term ''tangible cultural heritage'' means—

(A) Native American human remains; or

(B) culturally, historically, or archaeologically significant objects, resources, patrimony, or other items that are affiliated with a Native American culture.

SEC. 4. ENHANCED NAGPRA PENALTIES.

Section 1170 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''5 years'' each place it appears and inserting ''10 years''; and

(2) in subsection (a), by striking ''12 months'' and inserting ''1 year and 1 day''.

SEC. 5. EXPORT PROHIBITIONS; EXPORT CERTIFICATION SYSTEM; INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

(a) EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person—

(A) to export, attempt to export, or otherwise transport from the United States any Item Prohibited from Exportation;

(B) to conspire with any person to engage in an activity described in subparagraph (A); or

(C) to conceal an activity described in subparagraph (A).

(2) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates paragraph (1) and knows, or in the exercise of due care should have known, that the Item Prohibited from Exportation was taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of, or in a manner unlawful under, any Federal law or treaty, shall be fined in accordance with section 3571 of title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 1 year and 1 day for a first violation, and not more than 10 years for a second or subsequent violation, or both.

(3) DETENTION, FORFEITURE, AND REPATRIATION.—

(A) DETENTION AND DELIVERY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, shall—

(i) detain any Item Prohibited from Exportation that is exported, attempted to be exported, or otherwise transported from the United States in violation of paragraph (1); and

(ii) deliver the Item Prohibited from Exportation to the Secretary.

(B) FORFEITURE.—Any Item Prohibited from Exportation that is exported, attempted to be exported, or otherwise transported from the United States in violation of paragraph (1) shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with chapter 46 of title 18, United States Code (including section 983(c) of that chapter).

(C) REPATRIATION.—Any Item Prohibited from Exportation that is forfeited under subparagraph (B) shall be expeditiously repatriated to the appropriate Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization in accordance with, as applicable—

(i) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) (including section 1170 of title 18, United States Code, as added by that Act); or

(ii) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.).

(b) EXPORT CERTIFICATION SYSTEM.—

(1) EXPORT CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—No Item Requiring Export Certification may be exported from the United States without first having obtained an export certification in accordance with this subsection.

(B) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, shall publish in the Federal Register a notice that includes—

(i) a description of characteristics typical of Items Requiring Export Certification, which shall—

(I) include the definitions of the terms—

(aa) ''cultural items'' in section 2 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001); and

(bb) ''archaeological resource'' in section 3 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470bb);

(II) describe the provenance requirements associated with the trafficking prohibition applicable to—

(aa) cultural items under section 1170(b) of title 18, United States Code; and

(bb) archaeological resources under subsections (b) and (c) of section 6 of Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470ee);

(III)(aa) include the definitions of the terms ''Native American'' and ''Native Hawaiian'' in section 2 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001); and

(bb) describe how those terms apply to archaeological resources under this Act; and

(IV) be sufficiently specific and precise to ensure that—

(aa) an export certification is required only for Items Requiring Export Certification; and

(bb) fair notice is given to exporters and other persons regarding which items require an export certification under this subsection; and

(ii) a description of characteristics typical of items that do not qualify as Items Requiring Export Certification and therefore do not require an export certification under this subsection, which shall clarify that—

(I) an item made solely for commercial purposes is presumed to not qualify as an Item Requiring Export Certification, unless an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization challenges that presumption; and

(II) in some circumstances, receipts or certifications issued by Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations with a cultural affiliation with an item may be used as evidence to demonstrate a particular item does not qualify as an Item Requiring Export Certification.

(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR EXPORT CERTIFICATION.—An Item Requiring Export Certification is eligible for an export certification under this subsection if—

(A) the Item Requiring Export Certification is not under ongoing Federal investigation;

(B) the export of the Item Requiring Export Certification would not otherwise violate any other provision of law; and

(C) the Item Requiring Export Certification—

(i) is not an Item Prohibited from Exportation;

(ii) was excavated or removed pursuant to a permit issued under section 4 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470cc) and in compliance with section 3(c) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3002(c)), if the permit for excavation or removal authorizes export; or

(iii) is accompanied by written confirmation from the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with authority to alienate the Item Requiring Export Certification that—

(I) the exporter has a right of possession (as defined in section 2 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001)) of the Item Requiring Export Certification; or

(II) the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has relinquished title or control of the Item Requiring Export Certification in accordance with section 3 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3002).

(3) EXPORT CERTIFICATION APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE PROCEDURES.—

(A) APPLICATIONS FOR EXPORT CERTIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An exporter seeking to export an Item Requiring Export Certification from the United States shall submit to the Secretary an export certification application in accordance with clause (iii).

(ii) CONSEQUENCES OF FALSE STATEMENT.—Any willful or knowing false statement made on an export certification application form under clause (i) shall—

(I) subject the exporter to criminal penalties pursuant to section 1001 of title 18, United States Code; and

(II) prohibit the exporter from receiving an export certification for any Item Requiring Export Certification in the future unless the exporter submits additional evidence in accordance with subparagraph (B)(iii)(I).

(iii) FORM OF EXPORT CERTIFICATION APPLICATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and at the discretion of the Secretary, in consultation with third parties with relevant expertise, including institutions of higher education, museums, dealers, and collector organizations, shall develop an export certification application form, which shall require that an applicant—

(I) describe, and provide pictures of, each Item Requiring Export Certification that the applicant seeks to export;

(II) include all available information regarding the provenance of each such Item Requiring Export Certification; and

(III) include the attestation described in subparagraph (B)(i).

(B) EVIDENCE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In completing an export certification application with respect to an Item Requiring Export Certification that the exporter seeks to export, the exporter shall attest that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the exporter, the exporter is not attempting to export an Item Prohibited from Exportation.

(ii) SUFFICIENCY OF ATTESTATION.—An attestation under clause (i) shall be considered to be sufficient evidence to support the application of the exporter under subparagraph (A)(iii)(III), on the condition that the exporter is not required to provide additional evidence under clause (iii)(I).

(iii) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall give notice to an exporter that submits an export certification application under subparagraph (A)(i) that the exporter is required to submit additional evidence in accordance with subclause (III) if the Secretary has determined under subparagraph (A)(ii) that the exporter made a willful or knowing false statement on the application or any past export certification application.

(II) DELAYS OR DENIALS.—The Secretary shall give notice to an exporter that submits an export certification application under subparagraph (A)(i) that the exporter may submit additional evidence in accordance with subclause (III) if the issuance of an export certification is—

(aa) delayed pursuant to the examination by the Secretary of the eligibility of the Item Requiring Export Certification for an export certification; or

(bb) denied by the Secretary because the Secretary determined that the Item Requiring Export Certification is not eligible for an export certification under this subsection.

(III) ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.—On receipt of notice under subclause (I), an exporter shall, or on receipt of a notice under subclause (II), an exporter may, provide the Secretary with such additional evidence as the Secretary may require to establish that the Item Requiring Export Certification is eligible for an export certification under this subsection.

(C) DATABASE APPLICATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain a secure central Federal database information system (referred to in this subparagraph as the ''database'') for the purpose of making export certification applications available to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

(ii) COLLABORATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall collaborate with Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the interagency working group convened under section 7(a) in the design and implementation of the database.

(iii) AVAILABILITY.—Immediately on receipt of an export certification application, the Secretary shall make the export certification application available on the database.

(iv) DELETION FROM DATABASE.—On request by an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Secretary shall delete an export certification application from the database.

(v) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—If an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization lacks sufficient resources to access the database or respond to agency communications in a timely manner, the Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, shall provide technical assistance to facilitate that access or response, as applicable.

(D) ISSUANCE OF EXPORT CERTIFICATION.—

(i) On receipt of an export certification application for an Item Requiring Export Certification that meets the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B), if the Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations with a cultural affiliation with the Item Requiring Export Certification, determines that the Item Requiring Export Certification is eligible for an export certification under paragraph (2), the Secretary may issue an export certification for the Item Requiring Export Certification.

(ii) On receipt of an export certification application for an Item Requiring Export Certification that meets the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B)—

(I) the Secretary shall have 1 business day to notify the relevant Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations of an application for export of an Item Requiring Export Certification;

(II) Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations shall have 9 business days to review the export certification application;

(III) if an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization notifies the Secretary that the Item Requiring Export Certification may not be eligible for an export certification under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall have 7 business days to review the application;

(IV) if no Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization so notifies the Secretary, the Secretary shall have 1 business day to review the application;

(V) with notice to the exporter, the Secretary may extend the review of an application for up to 30 business days if credible evidence is provided that the Item Requiring Export Certification may not be eligible for an export certification under paragraph (2); and

(VI) the Secretary shall make a determination to approve or deny the export certification application within the time allotted.

(E) REVOCATION OF EXPORT CERTIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If credible evidence is provided that indicates that an item that received an export certification under subparagraph (D) is not eligible for an export certification under paragraph (2), the Secretary may immediately revoke the export certification.

(ii) DETERMINATION.—In determining whether a revocation is warranted under clause (i), the Secretary shall consult with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations with a cultural affiliation with the affected Item Requiring Export Certification.

(4) DETENTION, FORFEITURE, REPATRIATION, AND RETURN.—

(A) DETENTION AND DELIVERY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, shall—

(i) detain any Item Requiring Export Certification that an exporter attempts to export or otherwise transport without an export certification; and

(ii) deliver the Item Requiring Export Certification to the Secretary, for seizure by the Secretary.

(B) FORFEITURE.—Any Item Requiring Export Certification that is detained under subparagraph (A)(i) shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with chapter 46 of title 18, United States Code (including section 983(c) of that chapter).

(C) REPATRIATION OR RETURN TO EXPORTER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of delivery to the Secretary of an Item Requiring Export Certification under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary shall determine whether the Item Requiring Export Certification is an Item Prohibited from Exportation.

(ii) REPATRIATION.—If an Item Requiring Export Certification is determined by the Secretary to be an Item Prohibited from Exportation and is forfeited under subparagraph (B), the item shall be expeditiously repatriated to the appropriate Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization in accordance with, as applicable—

(I) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) (including section 1170 of title 18, United States Code, as added by that Act); or

(II) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.).

(iii) RETURN TO EXPORTER.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that credible evidence does not establish that the Item Requiring Export Certification is an Item Prohibited from Exportation, or if the Secretary does not complete the determination by the deadline described in clause (i), the Secretary shall return the Item Requiring Export Certification to the exporter.

(II) EFFECT.—The return of an Item Requiring Export Certification to an exporter under subclause (I) shall not mean that the Item Requiring Export Certification is eligible for an export certification under this subsection.

(5) PENALTIES.—

(A) ITEMS REQUIRING EXPORT CERTIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person to export, attempt to export, or otherwise transport from the United States any Item Requiring Export Certification without first obtaining an export certification.

(ii) PENALTIES.—Except as provided in subparagraph (D), any person who violates clause (i) shall be—

(I) assessed a civil penalty in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary promulgates pursuant to section 10; and

(II) subject to any other applicable penalties under this Act.

(B) ITEMS PROHIBITED FROM EXPORTATION.—Whoever exports an Item Prohibited from Exportation without first securing an export certification shall be liable for a civil money penalty, the amount of which shall equal the total cost of storing and repatriating the Item Prohibited from Exportation.

(C) USE OF FINES COLLECTED.—Any amounts collected by the Secretary as a civil penalty under subparagraph (A)(ii)(I) or (B) shall be credited to the currently applicable appropriation, account, or fund of the Department of the Interior as discretionary offsetting collections and shall be available only to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts—

(i) to process export certification applications under this subsection; and

(ii) to store and repatriate the Item Prohibited from Exportation.

(D) VOLUNTARY RETURN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person who attempts to export or otherwise transport from the United States an Item Requiring Export Certification without first obtaining an export certification, but voluntarily returns the Item Requiring Export Certification, or directs the Item Requiring Export Certification to be returned, to the appropriate Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization in accordance with section 6 prior to the commencement of an active Federal investigation shall not be prosecuted for a violation of subparagraph (A) with respect to the Item Requiring Export Certification.

(ii) ACTIONS NOT COMMENCING A FEDERAL INVESTIGATION.—For purposes of clause (i), the following actions shall not be considered to be actions that commence an active Federal investigation:

(I) The submission by the exporter of an export certification application for the Item Requiring Export Certification under paragraph (3)(A)(i).

(II) The detention of the Item Requiring Export Certification by the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, under paragraph (4)(A)(i).

(III) The delivery to the Secretary of the Item Requiring Export Certification by the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, under paragraph (4)(A)(ii).

(IV) The seizure by the Secretary of the Item Requiring Export Certification under paragraph (4)(A)(ii).

(6) FEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may assess reasonable fees to process export certification applications under this subsection, subject to subparagraph (B).

(B) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED.—Fees authorized under subparagraph (A) shall be collected and available only to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

(7) ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL.—If the Secretary denies an export certification or an Item Requiring Export Certification is detained under this subsection, the exporter, on request, shall be given a hearing on the record in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary promulgates pursuant to section 10.

(8) TRAINING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the heads of all other relevant Federal agencies shall require all appropriate personnel to participate in training regarding applicable laws and consultations to facilitate positive government-to-government interactions with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations.

(B) U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION TRAINING.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, shall require all appropriate personnel of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to participate in training provided by the Secretary of the Interior or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization to assist the personnel in identifying, handling, and documenting in a culturally sensitive manner Items Requiring Export Certification for purposes of this Act.

(C) CONSULTATION.—In developing or modifying and delivering trainings under subparagraphs (A) and (B), the applicable heads of Federal agencies shall consult with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

(c) AGREEMENTS TO REQUEST RETURN FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—The President may request from foreign nations agreements that specify concrete measures that the foreign nation will carry out—

(1) to discourage commerce in, and collection of, Items Prohibited from Exportation;

(2) to encourage the voluntary return of tangible cultural heritage; and

(3) to expand the market for the products of Indian art and craftsmanship in accordance with section 2 of the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891, chapter 748; 25 U.S.C. 305a)

(commonly known as the ''Indian Arts and Crafts Act'').

SEC. 6. VOLUNTARY RETURN OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE.

(a) LIAISON.—The Secretary and the Secretary of State shall each designate a liaison to facilitate the voluntary return of tangible cultural heritage.

(b) TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS.—The liaisons designated under subsection (a) shall offer to representatives of Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and collectors, dealers, and other individuals and organizations trainings and workshops regarding the voluntary return of tangible cultural heritage.

(c) REFERRALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall refer individuals and organizations to 1 or more Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations with a cultural affiliation to tangible cultural heritage for the purpose of facilitating the voluntary return of tangible cultural heritage.

(2) REFERRAL REPRESENTATIVES.—The Secretary shall compile a list of representatives from each Indian Tribe and Native Hawaiian organization for purposes of referral under paragraph (1).

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the Native working group convened under section 8(a) before making a referral under paragraph (1).

(4) THIRD-PARTY EXPERTS.—The Secretary may use third parties with relevant expertise, including institutions of higher education, museums, dealers, and collector organizations, in determining to which Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization an individual or organization should be referred under paragraph (1).

(d) LEGAL LIABILITY.—Nothing in this section imposes on any individual or entity any additional penalties or legal liability.

(e) TAX DOCUMENTATION.—In facilitating the voluntary return of tangible cultural heritage under this section, the Secretary shall include provision of tax documentation for a deductible gift to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, if the recipient Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization consents to the provision of tax documentation.

(f) REPATRIATION UNDER NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT.—The voluntary return provisions of this section shall apply to a specific item of tangible cultural heritage only to the extent that the repatriation provisions under section 7 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3005) do not apply to the item of tangible cultural heritage.

SEC. 7. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall designate a coordinating office to convene an interagency working group consisting of representatives from the Departments of the Interior, Justice, State, and Homeland Security.

(b) GOALS.—The goals of the interagency working group convened under subsection (a) are—

(1) to facilitate the repatriation to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations of items that have been illegally removed or trafficked in violation of applicable law;

(2) to protect tangible cultural heritage, cultural items, and archaeological resources still in the possession of Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations; and

(3) to improve the implementation by the applicable Federal agencies of—

(A) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) (including section 1170 of title 18, United States Code, as added by that Act);

(B) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.); and

(C) other relevant Federal laws.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The interagency working group convened under subsection (a) shall—

(1) aid in implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including by aiding in—

(A) the voluntary return of tangible cultural heritage under section 6; and

(B) halting international sales of items that are prohibited from being trafficked under Federal law; and

(2) collaborate with—

(A) the Native working group convened under section 8(a);

(B) the review committee established under section 8(a) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3006(a));

(C) the Cultural Heritage Coordinating Committee established pursuant to section 2 of the Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act (Public Law 114–151; 19 U.S.C. 2601 note); and

(D) any other relevant committees and working groups.

SEC. 8. NATIVE WORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convene a Native working group consisting of not fewer than 12 representatives of Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations with relevant expertise, who shall be nominated by Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, to advise the Federal Government in accordance with this section.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Native working group convened under subsection (a) may provide recommendations regarding—

(1) the voluntary return of tangible cultural heritage by collectors, dealers, and other individuals and non-Federal organizations that hold such tangible cultural heritage; and

(2) the elimination of illegal commerce of cultural items and archaeological resources in the United States and foreign markets.

(c) REQUESTS.—The Native working group convened under subsection (a) may make formal requests to initiate certain agency actions, including requests that—

(1) the Department of Justice initiate judicial proceedings domestically or abroad to aid in the repatriation cultural items and archaeological resources; and

(2) the Department of State initiate dialogue through diplomatic channels to aid in that repatriation.

(d) AGENCY AND COMMITTEE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On request by the Native working group convened under subsection (a), the agencies and committees described in paragraph (2) shall make efforts to provide information and assistance to the Native working group.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF AGENCIES AND COMMITTEES.—The agencies and committees referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) The Department of the Interior.

(B) The Department of Justice.

(C) The Department of Homeland Security.

(D) The Department of State.

(E) The review committee established under section 8(a) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3006(a)).

(F) The Cultural Heritage Coordinating Committee established pursuant to section 2 of the Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act (Public Law 114–151; 19 U.S.C. 2601 note).

(G) Any other relevant Federal agency, committee, or working group.

(e) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Native working group convened under subsection (a).

SEC. 9. TREATMENT UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the following information shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code:

(1) Information that a representative of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization—

(A) submits to a Federal agency pursuant to this Act or an amendment made by this Act; and

(B) designates as sensitive or private according to Native American custom, law, culture, or religion.

(2) Information that any person submits to a Federal agency pursuant to this Act or an amendment made by this Act that relates to an item for which an export certification is denied under this Act.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—For purposes of subsection (a), this Act shall be considered a statute described in section 552(b)(3)(B) of title 5, United States Code.

(c) EXCEPTION.—An Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may request and shall receive its own information, as described in subsection (a), from the Federal agency to which the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization submitted the information.

SEC. 10. REGULATIONS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Attorney General, and after consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out this Act.

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027.

SEC. 12. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2930, the Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act of 2021, or STOP Act, will increase the

penalties for trafficking Tribal cultural patrimony and will explicitly prohibit the export of such objects.

The STOP Act will establish Federal frameworks to assist in the repatriation of stolen Tribal objects between Federal agencies and Tribal governments.

Due to colonization, it is no secret that the exploitation of Native American cultural items, like human remains, sacred objects, and other tools, have been looted and sold to collectors around the world.

In the 1970s, the Pueblo of Acoma in New Mexico had their sacred Acoma shield stolen during a robbery on Tribal lands.

Imagine the Tribe's surprise when their sacred Acoma shield was scheduled for sale to the highest bidder at the Eve Auction House in Paris, France.

Thanks to an outpouring of support and diplomatic pleas against the auction house, the sale was stopped. But incidents like this will continue to occur without a codified method to hold traffickers of cultural patrimony accountable.

While the Acoma shield is one example where the sale did not go through, there are countless and numerous other undiscovered and unreported cases where Tribal cultural artifacts and items are sold or auctioned in pure disrespect for their proper ownership and place of reverence.

Cultural items belonging to Native Americans and Native Hawaiians should no longer be considered relics of the past and available to sell to the highest bidder.

It is time for our country to celebrate the cultural items and protect them from exploitation.

The STOP Act will: Direct the Department of the Interior to convene an interagency working group;

Refer individuals and organizations to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to facilitate the voluntary return of human remains and cultural items; and

Convene a Native American working group with representatives from Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to provide advice on issues concerning the return of and illegal trade in human remains and cultural items.

The United States is a signatory to an international treaty that entrusts the Federal Government with supporting the repatriation of other countries' tribal objects. We do it for other countries, but we don't do it for our own.

Our Native American Tribes and Native Hawaiians do not have the same statutory mechanism to prevent cultural sacred items in the United States from going overseas to other countries.

The STOP Act requires the Department of the Interior and the Department of State to each designate a liaison to facilitate and hold trainings and workshops on the voluntary return of human remains and cultural items.

The bill reflects significant compromises and adjustments to accommodate concerns of antiquity dealers and has gone through 20 amendments. I was pleased to see these efforts recognized with passage in committee by unanimous consent.

This version reflects negotiations with Tribal leaders, Federal agency experts, and the Authentic Tribal Art Dealers Association. As many know, New Mexico holds the largest Indian art market where artists sell their beautiful creations. The Southwestern Association for Indian Arts, SWAIA, has declared their support for the STOP Act.

Passage of the STOP Act will allow the United States to strengthen its ability to prohibit the exportation of Native American and Native Hawaiian cultural items. Let's not forget that Native American and Native Hawaiian history is our country's history.

The protection of these cultural items must be a priority for our country, because once they are stolen and taken out of our country, they become lost to those who revere them.

Madam Speaker, I urge the swift adoption of H.R. 2930, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, Congress has long recognized the importance of Native American Tribal cultural items and their historical, traditional, and cultural importance to Native American Tribes.

Approximately 137 million Native American artifacts, works of art, and specimens are in the Smithsonian's collections according to the Government Accountability Office.

Both the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act provide a legal framework for the repatriation of human remains and cultural items to Indian Tribes.

While these two statutes have greatly reduced the sale of cultural items within the United States, many items have appeared in European auctions where they have little legal protection from being sold.

In recent years, Paris auction houses facilitated the sale of Hopi, Navajo, and Acoma Tribal masks and ceremonial items.

The U.S. Government attempted to intervene to prevent the sales, but the French government and the auction houses maintained that they were legal.

In response to this problem, former Congressman Steve Pearce introduced a concurrent resolution in March of 2016 condemning these sales and requesting that the U.S. Comptroller General conduct a report on the issue.

The Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act, or the STOP Act, would expand legal protections to Native American Tribal artifacts and sacred objects by increasing criminal penalties for repeat traffickers of Native American human remains or cultural items and banning the export of illegally obtained items.

The Department of the Interior would be required to form an interagency working group to facilitate repatriation of items and protect items currently in an Indian Tribe's possession.

To incentivize repatriation, the bill would allow immunity from prosecution if an individual voluntarily surrenders to the appropriate Tribe the Native American cultural objects in his or her possession within 2 years of enactment.

I want to thank the sponsor of the legislation for working with stakeholders impacted by this bill, including the Acoma, the Pueblo, the Antique Tribal Art Dealers Association, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, and others.

It is important that we protect items of cultural and historic significance to our Indian Tribes.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I, too, wish to thank the really incredible support and working relationship that we have developed with the ranking member and other members of the committee. This is a bipartisan bill, and it has taken some work to get it where it is today, but I think that we are all supportive of it.

The really wonderful thing is that when I am home in New Mexico, I am asked about this bill repeatedly, because the Nations want to see their works protected.

These are cultural items that belong with those who know how to revere them, who know how to protect them, who know how to care for them. It is something that you will hear Tribes across this country, not only in New Mexico, ask Congress to take action on. I am very pleased that we are taking action today on the STOP Act.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I encourage adoption of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation. I see that in the Chamber, we have Representative YOUNG, who is a cosponsor. I would also like to thank Representatives COLE and RADEWAGEN for joining in this bill. It does have bipartisan support.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2930, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BIGGS. 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 motion are postponed.

□ 1245

REAFFIRMING THE AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO TAKE LAND INTO TRUST FOR INDIAN TRIBES

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4352) to amend the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4352

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

SECTION 1. REAFFIRMATION OF AUTHORITY.

(a) MODIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The first sentence of section 19 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5129), is amended—

(A) by striking ''The term'' and inserting ''Effective beginning June 18, 1934, the term''; and

(B) by striking ''any recognized Indian tribe now under Federal jurisdiction'' and inserting ''any federally recognized Indian Tribe''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if included in the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act''; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), on the date of the enactment of that Act.

(b) RATIFICATION AND CONFIRMATION OF ACTIONS.—Any action taken by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), for any Indian Tribe that was federally recognized on the date of the action is ratified and confirmed, to the extent such action is subjected to challenge based on whether the Indian Tribe was federally recognized or under Federal jurisdiction on June 18, 1934, as if the action had, by prior Act of Congress, been specifically authorized and directed.

(c) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section affects—

(A) the application or effect of any Federal law other than the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), as amended by subsection (a); or

(B) any limitation on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under any Federal law or regulation other than the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), as amended by subsection (a).

(2) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS.—An express reference to the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), contained in any other Federal law shall be considered to be a reference to that Act as amended by subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4352 amends section 19 of the Indian Reorganization Act to allow the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for federally recognized Indian Tribes regardless of their date of recognition.

Over a decade ago, in the Carcieri v. Salazar case, the Supreme Court held that the Secretary of the Interior's authority under the Indian Reorganization Act to place land into trust for a Tribe applies only to Tribes that were under Federal jurisdiction in 1934.

Before the Carcieri decision, the Department of the Interior, under previous administrations, had consistently interpreted the Indian Reorganization Act as authorizing the Department to take land into trust for any Tribe as long as the Tribe was federally recognized at the time of its land-into-trust application.

Placing land into trust is vital for Tribal sovereignty and self-determination. We must remember that most of the land sought to be placed in trust is actually historic land, aboriginal land of the Tribes themselves, and they are simply seeking to reacquire it and to have the same trust protections placed on that land as their other land.

Placing land into trust also confers important protections, benefits, and flexibility for Tribes, including protections essential for supporting Tribal cultural practices and well-being as well as their ability to exercise jurisdiction over that land.

However, the Carcieri decision overturned 75 years of Department of the Interior practice by holding that the Indian Reorganization Act provided the Interior Department with authorization to take land into trust only for Tribes that were federally recognized at the time of the enactment of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

As a result, the Court's decision created a two-tier system of the haves and have nots among federally recognized Tribes applying for trust land acquisition.

Now, Tribes that have been recognized after 1934 cannot apply with the Interior Department to have land taken into trust. Instead, each of these Tribes must seek new legislation from Congress every single time they have a similar land request.

We have already seen the real-world consequences of the Carcieri decision, as year after year Congress has to pass stand-alone bills for individual Tribes on a piecemeal basis to protect their lands. In fact, in a few moments we will consider exactly such a bill.

The Carcieri decision also opened up Tribes to costly lawsuits regarding land that they have held in trust for years, sometimes decades. It has taken almost a century for us to begin undoing the damage we inflicted on our Nation's indigenous peoples upon colonial contact.

The 1934 Indian Reorganization Act was an important step in that healing process with the Tribes, but we now know that our work is not yet done. We are still federally acknowledging Tribes to this day. We passed a Tribal recognition bill here in the House on November 1.

To this day, Congress is still working to right many wrongs from the Federal Government. We are still striving to return a portion, just a small portion of the land back to the Tribes.

To say that Tribes federally recognized after 1934 are somehow inferior to Tribes federally recognized before is dangerously ignorant of the idea that we right now are on Indian land.

H.R. 4352, introduced by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), will right this wrong and amend the Indian Reorganization Act to ensure that all federally recognized Tribes are treated equally, regardless of their date of recognition.

For more than a decade, the Carcieri decision has caused anxiety and confusion in Indian Country. It has created dangerous legal ambiguities related to Indian trust lands.

Passing this bill will remove the ambiguity and uncertainty surrounding land into trust and finally offer all 574 federally recognized Tribal nations peace of mind that their lands can be protected.

I urge the swift adoption of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, as the gentlewoman described, this is a very complex issue with a long history behind it. H.R. 4352 would reverse a 2009 Supreme Court decision, Carcieri v. Salazar, which held that the Indian Reorganization Act does not authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land in trust for Tribes that were not under Federal jurisdiction in 1934 when the act was passed.

The Carcieri decision created vast uncertainty over the fee-to-trust process for Tribes and impacted stakeholders. Since the decision was handed down, there has been no resolution in this incredibly complex issue.

Lands taken into trust are extremely important to Tribes. Tribes' desire to increase their Tribal land base and help

their communities must be respected. There are certain benefits and advantages afforded to Tribes having lands that are held in trust.

But we should be clear that even prior to Carcieri, the fee-to-trust process was far from perfect. We should not ignore the larger need to improve the process.

Many have argued the current Bureau of Indian Affairs process provides very limited incentive for community stakeholders to be partners and places little requirement on the BIA to analyze the impacts of a fee-to-trust decision on nearby communities or Tribes, often resulting in unresolved conflicts and litigation at the local level.

For the last decade, county governments have been asking us to reform this process. Their concerns with the tax, zoning, and community impacts of trust land acquisition have been well documented.

While this bill addresses the immediate impacts of the Carcieri decision, if this bill becomes law, nothing will have changed to address the larger issues with the fee-to-trust process. Congress should address the impacts of the Carcieri decision and enact needed reforms to improve the fee-to-trust process. Tribes and all stakeholders deserve as much, and I look forward to working with them on this important issue.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I would like to offer my gratitude to the next speaker for the hard work she has put into this bill so that we can resolve this issue now and into the future.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico for the generosity of the time.

As the author of H.R. 4352, I rise to encourage all of my colleagues to join in this bipartisan effort to end discrimination against Tribal nations and to ensure that all 574 federally recognized Tribal nations have the equal ability to restore their homelands through the Department of the Interior's fee-to-trust process.

This bill would confirm Congress' intent that the Indian Reorganization Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to place land into trust for all federally recognized Tribal nations, regardless of their date of recognition.

Let's be clear, what is at the heart of this bipartisan legislation is equality. All 574 federally recognized Tribal nations deserve to have equal access to the Federal process for restoring their homelands.

The U.S. Supreme Court's 2009 Carcieri decision violated this equality principle by forcing a two-tier system for the Department of the Interior's fee-to-trust process: One process for Tribal nations federally recognized before 1934 and a different process for Tribal nations recognized after 1934.

Carcieri imposed on federally recognized Tribal nations an unfair, separate, and unequal process, a fundamentally discriminatory process for restoring their homelands. Now is the time for Congress to fix this blatant discrimination against Tribal nations. For over a decade now, Tribal governments and Native American organizations have prioritized a clean Carcieri fix.

The president of the National Congress of American Indians, Ms. Fawn Sharp, made the following statement, ''Carcieri has effectively created two classes of Tribal nations and has overburdened Tribal, Federal, and State resources by generating unnecessary conflict over the restoration and retention of Tribal homelands, and consequently impeded economic development.

''NCAI strongly encourages Congress to end this turmoil by enacting a congressional fix to the Indian Reorganization Act which reaffirms the Secretary of the Interior's authority to restore Tribal homelands for all federally recognized Tribal nations.''

Chief Kirk Francis of the Penobscot Nation and president of the United Southern and Eastern Tribes, USET, adds his support, saying, ''Homelands are essential to exercising Tribal Government authority, protecting our cultural identity, and foundational to growing our economies. After decades of Federal efforts to diminish our homelands, placing land into trust is a critical aspect of the Federal Government's trust and treaty obligations and righting these historical wrongs.''

For years elected Tribal Government leaders have told Congress repeatedly that the Carcieri decision has caused significant hardship and has created second-class status for Tribal nations when it comes to restoring their homelands. Tribal governments currently experience enormous time and scarce resources fighting Carcieri-based lawsuits.

For example, Chairman Tom Wooten of the Samish Indian Nation in Washington State supports this bill, saying, ''H.R. 4352 will help right past wrongs by the Department of the Interior and enable the Samish Indian Nation to move forward in reestablishing our homeland and rebuilding our community.

''In 2018, the Interior Department approved the Tribe's trust land application for 6.7 acres after an over 9-year process to complete a Carcieri analysis. The Department's decision is tied up in endless litigation based upon Carcieri.

''This bill would stop frivolous litigation to ensure that no other Tribe has to go through what we went through.''

Madam Speaker, this is why we need to take action today, to pass a clean Carcieri fix. Since the 2009 opinion, Members in both Chambers of Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, have introduced legislation to restore the original intent of the Indian Reorganization Act.

This is a completely bipartisan issue. In fact, I will say it is a nonpartisan issue. This bill restores a fair and equal land-into-trust process, which is a fundamental responsibility within our government-to-government relationship with all federally recognized Tribal nations.

Last Congress, the House overwhelmingly supported Representative TOM COLE's legislation to fix this longstanding issue for Indian Country, which I proudly cosponsored. Today, I ask my colleagues to join us again in passing a clean Carcieri fix.

Madam Speaker, Tribal nations should not be discriminated against because of their date of Federal recognition. The date has no bearing on their existence as sovereign nations, so it should have no bearing on their right to reestablish their homelands.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding such time.

I rise today in strong opposition to the current form of H.R. 4352.

In 1988, Congress enacted the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, or IGRA, with the intent to restrict casinos to Tribes' original reservations.

H.R. 4352 reverses a major 2009 Supreme Court decision, and the bill would lead to future abuses of IGRA. The bill gives unelected bureaucrats a blank check to take any land anywhere in America into trust without respect for impacted communities, including other Tribes.

More importantly, H.R. 4352 allows reservation shopping and for lands to be taken into trust for off-reservation casinos in places where States, local governments, and other Tribes oppose such action.

H.R. 4352 will result in a flood of new off-reservation casinos that cause harm to States and local communities. Many of these casino locations are nowhere near Tribes' historic reservations and will be handpicked by gambling investors and Washington bureaucrats.

If H.R. 4352 passes, all Tribes would have to do in order to get land taken into trust and open off-reservation casinos is to show that they are federally recognized by the Department of the Interior.

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The reality is that this bill could be fixed.

Last Congress, in committee, we talked about the importance of finding common ground on which to address community concerns about off-reservation casino abuse and the valid concerns brought to the committee by State and county governments.

H.R. 4352 should be considered under an open rule and amended prior to being brought to the floor to address these real bipartisan concerns about the real-world impacts of the bill.

Taking land into trust divests the affected State and local governments of jurisdiction. When land is taken into trust, for example, the Tribe will pay no applicable taxes on the land, but the county or city in which the land is located might nonetheless be required to supply the Tribe with county and city services, and non-Tribal residents will pay for it.

At least consultation should be a minimum. Tribes demand this in reverse.

The bill as currently drafted, therefore, increases the power of an unelected bureaucracy to divest nonconsenting State and local governments of jurisdiction over their land. This, by itself, is a great cause of concern.

Let's be clear about H.R. 4352. A bill of this scope and magnitude deserves more careful consideration than is being given here today.

Currently, there are almost 600 recognized Tribes in the United States. About 240 of them have gaming operations.

H.R. 4352 removes the dam that provides some restraint on the number of Tribal casinos and would be a dramatic departure from the existing Federal law that has been in place for almost a century.

Before voting on a bill of this magnitude, I hope Members all understand that H.R. 4352 will open the floodgates to off-reservation Tribal casinos all over the United States.

If H.R. 4352 passes, all federally recognized Tribes will be eligible to receive land in trust and potentially open off-reservation casinos. This includes any Tribe recognized by the Department of the Interior that was ineligible to receive land in trust and/or was denied land in trust prior to H.R. 4352.

According to the National Indian Gaming Commission fact sheet, as of 2016, approximately 329, or 58 percent, of the recognized Tribes have no gaming operations.

There is a responsible way for Congress to address these issues. Just 1 month ago, the House passed H.R. 4881, the Old Pascua Community Land Acquisition Act. The broad bipartisan bill was done exactly the way it should have been done, with community input, broad bipartisan support, and, most importantly, congressional oversight.

But H.R. 4352 ignores all of that and more. It lets an unelected bureaucracy give whatever land it wants to all recognized Tribes. Thus, the important process that made H.R. 4881 a success would be ignored if H.R. 4352 passes.

Let's be clear. Passage of H.R. 4352 will allow for new off-reservation casinos to be opened in your States, in your communities, and in your backyard, and for land to be ripped away from local jurisdictions without recourse.

As I have constantly said, good process equals good policy equals good politics. This wasn't done.

I urge all Members to vote ''no'' on H.R. 4352.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Arkansas for yielding and being so generous with the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4352. Along with my good friend, Representative MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, I am proud to cosponsor this legislation.

The legislation amends the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and reaffirms the right of the Secretary of the Interior to place land into trust for federally recognized Indian Tribes.

Madam Speaker, as I am sure most people in this House know, the history and relationship between the United States and Indian Tribes isn't something to always be proud of. Frankly, with the passage of the Dawes Act in 1887, Tribes all over the country, but particularly in my State of Oklahoma, were systematically stripped of their lands, and individual Tribal members were as well. I know this because my Tribe was one of the victims. My family was one of the losers in the process.

In 1934, the Federal Government wisely saw that it had made a bad mistake and intervened with the Indian Reorganization Act to protect the remaining Indian lands and to allow modest additions and reacquisitions of that land.

For 75 years, it worked pretty much the way it was supposed to work, whether it was a Democratic or a Republican administration. Land was protected and modestly brought back into trust—only 9 million acres so far since 1934, so it is not as if we have had a large transfer of land back. But we have protected what was there and added back to Tribal patrimony where it made sense.

All that was upset by the Carcieri v. Salazar decision in 2009. That was a really bad decision, quite frankly. It did, as my friends from New Mexico and Minnesota both pointed out, upset the balance. It created a two-tiered system and penalized Tribes that had not been federally recognized in 1934. That, by the way, wasn't just ''new Tribes.'' A lot of them—the case was based on the Narragansetts in Rhode Island—actually had been around for a long time.

The Narragansetts are in the same place they always were. They were recognized by the State of Rhode Island but for some reason weren't in the 1934 bill.

So a lot of people have been victimized by this, and frankly, a lot of interests have tried to exploit it.

We have had an opportunity on a couple of occasions to fix it. Actually, this House should be proud. In December 2010, my amendment to an appropriations bill, supported by my good friend Ms. MCCOLLUM, we got it out of the House, but it died in the Senate that same December.

As my friend from Minnesota alluded, we passed legislation in the last Congress to deal with this issue on an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote.

I would just say, for the record, I have introduced legislation on this every year since 2009. My friend, Ms. MCCOLLUM, has done pretty much the same, and we have always cosponsored one another's legislation. So I am very proud to be here and support this bill.

I urge passage of this bill. It is a matter of justice for the Tribes, but it is also a matter of equity and a matter of, frankly, legislative convenience.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support my friend's bill, H.R. 4352, and urge its passage.

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

I truly appreciate Representative COLE bringing into the discussion about this bill the fact of how it has impacted his own Tribe and their ability to take land into trust and not be subject to these unnecessary, frivolous, and time-consuming, as well as expensive, lawsuits that just create confusion out there.

I think the fact that Mr. COLE has worked on this every year since we had the Carcieri decision tells you so much about how, on both sides of the aisle, in the House and Senate, we are looking for a fix, and this is indeed the Carcieri fix.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time and would inquire whether my colleague has any remaining speakers on their side.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Once again, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. We must remember that all we are doing is making sure that all Tribes have the same access to the existing statutory law that allows Tribes to take land into trust. We are not changing any of the other laws that would apply to that trust process.

I myself have engaged in numerous land into trust transactions when I was an attorney, and I can tell you they are not easy. You must show that you have a connection to the land; what you will be doing with the land; how you communicated and discussed the issue of taking land into trust with the nearby communities, with the local governments, with the State government; is this aboriginal land; what will you be doing with the land; let's go through the NEPA process.

It is not an easy process, but now every Tribe will be able to have the same access to the same statutory process when we pass this law.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4352.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. GOSAR. 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 motion are postponed.

AGUA CALIENTE LAND EXCHANGE FEE TO TRUST CONFIRMATION ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 897) to take certain lands in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 897

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Agua Caliente Land Exchange Fee to Trust Confirmation Act''.

SEC. 2. LANDS TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The approximately 2,560 acres of land owned by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians generally depicted as ''Lands to be Taken into Trust'' on the map entitled ''Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Land to be Taken into Trust'' and dated November 17, 2021, is hereby taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

(b) LANDS PART OF RESERVATION.—Lands taken into trust by this section shall be part of the Tribe's reservation and shall be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to property held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe.

(c) GAMING PROHIBITED.—Lands taken into trust by this section for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians shall not be eligible for gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 897 will take approximately 2,560 acres of specified lands in California into trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and make these lands part of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation.

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians is indigenous to the desert and canyons of what we now call the Coachella Valley. I was just there, Madam Speaker, and it is beautiful, and the manner in which the Agua Caliente Band takes care of the land and works with their community is superb. They should be recognized for their ability to have that government-to-government relationship with their neighbors.

The Agua Caliente Indian Reservation was established in 1876, with their ancestral lands located in the greater Palm Springs area. Over the centuries, the lands traditionally held by the Agua Caliente were divided by parcels owned by the Tribe, the Federal Government, and private entities. The divided plots of land led to a checkerboard formation of ownership.

The Tribe has been involved in land transfers with the Federal Government to consolidate the traditional land and reclaim certain culturally significant areas throughout the years. In 1999, the Tribe assisted in preserving the cultural resources surrounding the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument and supported legislation for its recognition.

The national monument legislation included a land exchange of remote wilderness located within the national monument. Although the legislation establishing the national monument passed, it did not expressly state the status of any land transferred to the Tribe through the land exchange.

The lack of explicit language about the status of land led to the Bureau of Land Management and the Tribe working for at least 17 years to finalize a binding exchange agreement for the 2,560 acres addressed in this bill.

This bill improves land management by the Tribe and the Bureau of Land Management by consolidating the checkerboard land ownership around the Tribe's reservation by placing these lands into trust.

Concerns regarding public access to trails have been addressed. The Tribe has a long history of maintaining public trails within the monument boundary. I urge anybody who is in the area to go take a hike on the trails. They are beautiful.

The land is within a remote wilderness area and will be managed similarly to how the Bureau of Land Management oversaw the land.

In a good faith effort to support the conservation efforts of the binding exchange agreement, the Tribe included a gaming prohibition for the lands in H.R. 897.

I thank Dr. RAUL RUIZ for his sponsorship of this bill and his hard work getting it to this point.

Madam Speaker, I urge swift adoption of H.R. 897, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 897, the Agua Caliente Land Exchange Fee to Trust Confirmation Act, would place approximately 2,560 acres of land owned by the Agua Caliente Tribe within the reservation into trust.

And I will agree with the gentlewoman from New Mexico. I have visited this area, and it is a beautiful area.

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians' reservation is located approximately 100 miles southeast of Los Angeles in and around Palm Springs, California, with nearly 11,000 acres of the reservation within the city limits of Palm Springs.

Originally established in 1876 by President Grant, the Tribe's reservation only encompassed 1½ acres. Today, the reservation is approximately 31,000 acres.

The lands in question were acquired through a land exchange with the Bureau of Land Management in 2018 pursuant to the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000. H.R. 897 would allow the Bureau of Land Management exchange lands owned by the Tribe to be taken into trust and made part of the Tribe's reservation. Gaming pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act would be prohibited. The Tribe intends to use the land for conservation purposes. According to the Tribe, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains hold strong cultural and historical value to the Tribe.

I appreciate the work of the Tribe and the bill's sponsor to advance this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 897, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. PERRY. 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 motion are postponed.

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INDIAN BUFFALO MANAGEMENT ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2074) to assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and for the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian lands, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2074

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Indian Buffalo Management Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) buffalo sustained a majority of Indian Tribes in North America for many centuries before buffalo were nearly exterminated by non-Indian hunters in the mid-1800s;

(2) the historical, cultural, and spiritual connection between buffalo and Indian Tribes has not diminished over time;

(3) Indian Tribes have long desired the reestablishment of buffalo throughout Indian country for cultural, spiritual, and subsistence purposes; and

(4) the successful restoration of buffalo would allow an Indian Tribe to benefit from—

(A) the reintroduction of buffalo into the diets of the members of the Indian Tribe;

(B) the rekindling of the spiritual and cultural relationship between buffalo and the Indian Tribe; and

(C) the use of buffalo for economic development, in the case of an Indian Tribe that chooses to use buffalo for economic development.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to fulfill the government-to-government relationship between Tribal governments and the United States in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat;

(2) to promote and develop the capacity of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to manage buffalo and buffalo habitat;

(3) to protect, conserve, and enhance buffalo, which are important to the subsistence, culture, and economic development of many Indian Tribes;

(4) to promote the development and use of buffalo and buffalo habitat for the maximum practicable benefit of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, through management of buffalo and buffalo habitats in accordance with integrated resource management plans developed by Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations;

(5) to develop buffalo herds and increase production of buffalo in order to meet Tribal subsistence, health, cultural, and economic development needs; and

(6) to promote the inclusion of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations in Department of the Interior, local, regional, national, or international—

(A) decision-making processes; and

(B) forums.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BUFFALO.—The term ''buffalo'' means an animal of the subspecies Bison bison bison.

(2) BUFFALO HABITAT.—The term ''buffalo habitat'' means Indian land, as defined in paragraph (4) of this section, that is managed for buffalo.

(3) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of the Interior.

(4) INDIAN LAND.—The term ''Indian land'' has the meaning given the term in paragraph (2) of section 2601 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3501), except that, in that paragraph, the term ''Indian reservation'' shall be considered to have the meaning given the term ''Indian reservation'' in paragraph (3) of that section, without regard to the date specified in paragraph (3) of that section.

(5) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(7) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ''Tribal organization'' means any legally established organization of Indians that—

(A) is chartered under section 17 of the Act of June 18, 1934, (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act'') (25 U.S.C. 5124), which is recognized by the governing body of any Indian Tribe or Tribes; or

(B) is a Tribal corporation federally chartered under section 3 of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act (25 U.S.C. 5203); and

(C) has demonstrable experience in the restoration of buffalo and buffalo habitat on Indian land.

SEC. 4. BUFFALO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

(a) PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.—The Secretary shall establish a permanent program within the Department of the Interior for the purposes of—

(1) promoting and developing the capacity of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to manage buffalo and buffalo habitat;

(2) promoting the ability of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to protect, conserve, and enhance populations of buffalo that are owned by Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations;

(3) promoting the development and use of buffalo and buffalo habitat for the maximum practicable benefit of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations; and

(4) promoting the inclusion of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations in Department, international, national, regional, and local decision-making and forums regarding buffalo and buffalo habitat.

(b) CONTRACTS AND GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, and award grants to, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to enable the Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations—

(A) to plan, conduct, or implement a buffalo restoration or management program;

(B) to plan and execute commercial activities related to buffalo or buffalo products; or

(C) to carry out other activities relating to buffalo restoration and management.

(2) NO DIMINISHMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—Nothing in this subsection diminishes any Federal or State law (including regulations) regarding diseased buffalo or buffalo that escape from Indian land.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization that enters into a contract or cooperative agreement or receives a grant under this section to assist an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization in—

(1) carrying out the activities of a buffalo or buffalo habitat restoration or management program; and

(2) implementing the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of subsection (b)(1).

SEC. 5. CONSULTATION; COORDINATION.

(a) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and on an ongoing basis thereafter, the Secretary shall consult with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations on initiatives of the Department that affect buffalo or buffalo habitat, including efforts of the Department to contain or eradicate diseased buffalo.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall develop a policy relating to buffalo and buffalo habitat management activities on Indian land, in accordance with—

(1) the goals and objectives described in buffalo management programs approved by Indian Tribes; and

(2) Tribal laws and ordinances.

SEC. 6. PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not disclose or cause to be disclosed any information provided to the Secretary by an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization that is identified by the Indian Tribe or Tribal organization as culturally sensitive, proprietary, or otherwise confidential.

SEC. 7. BUFFALO FROM FEDERAL LAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization to dispose of surplus buffalo on Federal land administered by the Department, as applicable, by transporting such buffalo onto Indian land.

(b) APPLICATION.—An Indian Tribe or Tribal organization may submit to the Secretary an application to receive buffalo described in subsection (a) at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(c) WAIVER OF CHARGES.—The Secretary may waive any charges for the buffalo described in subsection (a), including any deposit or payment for services as described in section 10.2 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

SEC. 8. TREATY RIGHTS RETAINED.

Nothing in this Act alters, modifies, diminishes, or extinguishes the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act $14,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. 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 measure under consideration

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2074, the Indian Buffalo Management Act is sponsored by the dean of the House, Representative DON YOUNG from Alaska, and I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill.

This bill will establish a permanent program within the Department of the Interior to develop and promote Tribal ownership and management of buffalo and buffalo habitat on Indian lands.

In the 1840s, the buffalo population in North America was estimated at 30 million, with approximately 60 million at its peak. Before colonization, about 7 million indigenous peoples populated the North American continent. Throughout this time, many indigenous peoples coexisted with buffalo, often through a sacred, spiritual relationship. The buffalo provided food, shelter, tools, clothing, and became an essential component of traditional beliefs and religion.

But in the 19th century, in an attempt to displace or eradicate indigenous peoples, the United States military slaughtered tens of millions of buffalo. At the turn of the century, fewer than 500 buffalo remained in this country. Similarly, the American Indian population was reduced to merely 250,000 in the early 1900s. What a loss. By the 20th century many buffalo conservation efforts were headed by President Teddy Roosevelt and frequently led to private ownership of buffalo herds.

In 1991, 10 Tribes committed to buffalo restoration efforts with 1,500 buffalo and organized the InterTribal Buffalo Council, or ITBC. The ITBC collaborates with several Federal agencies for buffalo management, and now includes 69 federally recognized Tribes in 19 States with 55 buffalo herds. I am here to report that many of the Tribes and pueblos within my district have thriving herds of their own.

The Indian Buffalo Management Act will allow Tribal nations to develop and maintain buffalo herds on Tribal lands to restore treaty obligations and the buffalo population itself. Additionally, this bill will enable the transportation of surplus buffalo from Federal lands into Tribal lands. The great Sioux Chief, Sitting Bull, summed up the atrocities surrounding the buffalo when he said, ''a cold wind blew on the prairie on the day the last buffalo fell. A death wind for my people.''

Passage of the Indian Buffalo Management Act will begin the remediation of buffalo for indigenous peoples and restore religious and spiritual practices that were stripped after the founding of this country.

Madam Speaker, I urge the swift adoption of this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2074, as amended, the Indian Buffalo Management Act, and I also thank my good friend and the sponsor of the legislation, the dean of the House, Congressman DON YOUNG, for his tireless advocacy on behalf of Indian Country.

Madam Speaker, it may come to a lot of people's surprise but in my home State of Arkansas, in my district, we actually had buffalo herds there at one time. And it lingers in many names around the State: The Buffalo National River, the Buffalo Gap. There is actually a history of buffalo in Arkansas and many other States that no longer have herds.

H.R. 2074 would authorize the Department of the Interior to establish a permanent program to develop and promote the capacity of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to manage buffalo and buffalo habitat.

The American buffalo, or bison, has long held importance to the United States and was officially named the national mammal in 2016. Many American Indian and Alaska Natives have also had a longstanding cultural and spiritual relationship with buffalo, which continues to this day.

By the end of the 19th century, however, buffalo were near extinction. But as a result of conservation efforts, buffalo have slowly returned, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture has estimated that there are now 200,000 buffalo in the United States.

In 1991, several Tribes with buffalo herds joined together forming the InterTribal Buffalo Council. The council received a Federal charter to aid Tribes in the restoration of buffalo on Tribal lands in 2009.

Today, the InterTribal Buffalo Council is comprised of 68 member Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives with 55 buffalo herds in 19 States with the mission of restoring buffalo to Indian Country.

In 2019, the council received approximately $1.4 million from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Unfortunately, this available funding is subject to the fluctuating appropriations and it is not dedicated to buffalo management on Tribal lands. The council estimates that unmet needs are in excess of $12 million per year.

H.R. 2074 would dedicate $14 million annually for the Department of the Interior to directly support the ability of Indian Tribes to protect, conserve, and enhance buffalo populations on their lands. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements with Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations to dispose of surplus buffalo on Federal land and transfer those buffalo to Indian lands.

The program is intended to help Tribes and Tribal organizations plan, conduct, or implement buffalo restoration programs, plan and execute commercial activities related to buffalo products, and carry out other activities related to buffalo restoration and management.

I again thank Congressman YOUNG for his leadership on American Indian and Alaska Native issues, and I urge support for this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the dean of the House.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam Speaker, this is sort of a sweetheart time. I have the ranking member and I have the chairman, Chairman GRIJALVA, and of course, my chairman—thank you—supporting a bill, I think, that is long overdue.

I think some mentioned the fact that the demise of the buffalo was the demise of the American Indian, done deliberately. And now we are trying to restore it on Indian land. This is a bill that gives an opportunity for consumption of food that is good for the Tribe, but also economically.

The buffalo is a magnificent animal. We recognized it as a mission when we had the Buffalo nickel, and it is recognized in your State and my State. It is amazing that at one time—you may not realize it—we had tremendous herds of buffalo up there, but it wasn't man that diminished them, it was climate change that actually froze them out.

This is a bill that will give the opportunity to Tribes to reestablish the buffalo on Native lands, that history won't repeat itself, that no one will kill them like they did before, and will have a sustainable yield of a magnificent animal.

Madam Speaker, for those in this audience and this great Chamber who haven't eaten buffalo burgers, you better try it. It is one of the better meats. I am promoting this right now. I don't have a buffalo, but it is one of the better meats. It is good for the Nation. It is good for the Tribes. It is good for the buffalo. This bill is a good bill. It is a bill that should have been, frankly, passed a long time ago.

Madam Speaker, I believe what we are doing today is the right thing. I want us to recognize this act as an act that promoted my American Indian, Alaska Natives. We have three Tribes in Alaska that have buffalo already, and they are anxious for this bill to go forward.

If you haven't eaten buffalo jerky, try it. It is good, too.

Madam Speaker, I am suggesting respectfully that this is a good piece of legislation, bipartisan, working together for the first Americans, and I am proud to be the sponsor of it.

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

I am so very lucky to have on the Subcommittee for indigenous peoples, the dean of the House, Representative DON YOUNG, as the ranking member. The amount of work that we do in that committee, that is bipartisan, that always looks at what is the issue that must be solved and works together to solve that issue, is exactly sort of epitomized by this bill.

We are recognizing that there was a tragedy in our history where we actually tried to eliminate the food source for the indigenous peoples of the Americas. And we did. We caused hunger. We caused the deprivation, but we are recognizing that today and we are going to be giving the assistance to all Tribes to be able to manage buffalo herds.

I have been very fortunate to eat bison. We love bison burgers at my

home; and I have been at Taos Pueblo when they have offered in their ceremonial way the buffalo meat and the cooking around the fire. It is indeed delicious. I completely agree with the dean of the House. But we also need to recognize that managing a buffalo herd is not simple. We need to make sure that there are no diseases that are passed between cattle or elk and buffalo. They need to make sure that there is the right genetics so that we don't interbreed so much.

So it does require a lot of work, and this bill provides the Tribes with the assistance so that they can both protect and manage these herds of these magnificent animals.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, in closing, I encourage passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, for all of the reasons that has been stated on the floor of this glorious House today, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2074, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. PERRY. 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 motion are postponed.

WOMEN WHO WORKED ON THE HOME FRONT WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3531) to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3531

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the commitment and service represented by women who worked on the home front during World War II.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act'').

(c) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF WOMEN WHO WORKED ON THE HOME FRONT FOUNDATION.—The Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or Administrator (as appropriate) following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under section 8906(b)(2) or (3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3531, the Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act, introduced by Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON. And I thank Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for the work that she has done to make sure that all women are recognized and that we have a way of focusing that recognition through this memorial.

This bill would authorize the establishment of a memorial to commemorate the nearly 19 million women who worked on the home front during World War II. With mass male enlistment leaving significant vacancies in the industrial and defense agencies, women across the country filled thousands of jobs that were historically held by men to support the war effort and to keep America running.

As the men fought abroad, these women worked in defense plants, flew military aircraft, delivered mail, and performed countless other duties necessary to keep the home front running.

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In addition to the women working on the home front, nearly 350,000 women served in uniform, both at home and abroad—directly supporting the war effort as codebreakers, Airforce Service Pilots, and as volunteers for organizations such as the Army Nurse Corps.

The work carried out by women on the home front during World War II opened the door for women to hold more types of jobs than ever before, and it is long past time that Congress recognizes the contributions to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague for introducing this important legislation. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Ms. Raya Kenney, who developed the idea for this memorial when she was in fifth grade, and for her tireless efforts to ensure that the millions of women who worked on the home front during World War II are recognized and celebrated.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 3531, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3531 offered by Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, authorizes the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in Washington, D.C., to commemorate the commitment and service of millions of women during World War II.

During World War II, roughly 12 million women worked in defense industries and support services across the Nation. Women served in critical professional roles in shipyards, steel mills, foundries, warehouses, offices, and hospitals.

Women worked as codebreakers, aircraft testing pilots, trainers, welders, riveters, telegraph operators, radio and electrical engineers, crane operators,

surveyors, assembly line workers, and many other jobs that kept America running.

In recent years, Congress established the Rosie the Riveter National Historical Park in California to highlight the incredible contributions of women to the war effort. Authorizing this commemorative work in our Nation's capital is another fitting tribute to the brave, strong, and intelligent women that helped us win the war.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I thank both of my friends for their kind remarks on my bill, the Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act. As my friend has just said, this is really an unusual bill because it came to me from a fifth grader. I am particularly pleased and proud to speak in favor of her bill, the Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act. This is all her idea, including getting the funds for the memorial.

This bill would authorize the establishment of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia commemorating the efforts of the 18 million American women who kept the home front running during World War II.

Madam Speaker, I thank Senators TAMMY DUCKWORTH, MARSHA BLACKBURN, and MIKE BRAUN for introducing the companion bill in the Senate. Last Congress, the House passed this noncontroversial bill by a voice vote, and I am hoping for that result again in this House and in the Senate.

As a teenager, Raya Kenney, the founder—and I emphasize ''founder'' for this very young woman—of the nonprofit Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation—her own foundation—and my constituent, as she is, came up with the idea of a memorial to honor the women on the home front who supported World War II in its effort.

She rightfully questioned why the women on the home front, whose efforts were so instrumental in maintaining the stability of our country during World War II, have not received as much recognition for their contributions as the men who fought bravely in World War II.

This bill would authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a memorial to honor these women. The memorial is designed to be interactive and to educate visitors on the important role women played during World War II.

Between 1940 and 1945, the percentage of women in the workforce increased from 27 percent to nearly 37 percent. By 1945, one in four married women worked outside the home. The work done by women on the home front opened the doors for women in the workplace widely and has had a profound and lasting effect on the job market ever since.

As a result of their efforts, millions of American women on the home front redefined so-called women's work and paved the way for future generations.

Many women also played critical roles in support of the war effort. More than 10,000 women served behind the scenes of World War II as codebreakers. Due to the classified nature of their work, they did not receive recognition for their tireless efforts until recently.

Women were also trained to fly military aircraft so male pilots could leave for combat duty overseas. More than 1,100 female civilian volunteers flew nearly every type of military aircraft as part of the Women Airforce Service Pilots, the WASP program.

The WASPs flew planes from factories to bases, transported cargo, and participated in simulated strafing and target missions. These women were not given full military status until 1977, and it was not until 2010 that they were recognized with the Congressional Gold Medal.

Women have been historically underrepresented in our memorials, particularly the memorials on Federal land in our Nation's capital. It is fitting to authorize a memorial that would allow millions of visitors to the Nation's capital to understand and honor the heroic efforts of these women and their lasting impact on the fabric of our society.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers on my side, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, as I listened to the testimony about the bill today, I thought about all of the women that I was around growing up who were part of that war effort at home during World War II and the jobs that they did that were critical to the war effort.

I think about Representative BURCHETT's mother from Tennessee who flew planes in World War II. My counsel's grandmother, Mimi Hart, was a codebreaker in World War II, and I think it is fitting that we recognize all these women as they are getting up in years and we are losing a lot of them.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman for bringing this bill forward. I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I am so grateful to Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON because she knows how to listen to brilliant women no matter the age. We really need to thank Ms. Raya Kenney for coming up with the idea. Precisely, as we have heard on the floor of the House today, it was not just Rosie the riveter, it was a complex participation of women in the workforce.

In New Mexico, they were participating by running the ranches, they were participating in our national labs on defense issues and some of the most complex scientific discoveries that helped us win the war.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3531, the ''Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act.''

I would first like to thank my colleague, Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, for introducing this important legislation to honor these women.

This bill authorizes the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work on federal land in the District of Columbia in commemoration of the commitment and service represented by women who worked on the home front during World War II.

This important legislation would authorize a memorial in honor of these women and their service to our nation, right here in the Nation's capital.

During World War II, over 18 million American women kept the home front running in support of the country's overall war effort.

Not only did they give their sons, husbands, fathers, and brothers to the war effort, they gave their time, energy, labor, and some even gave their lives.

Beyond providing support for their children at home and men at war, the committed women on the home front stepped forward to assume the work and duties needed to keep the country running, most of these jobs were not available to women before the war.

Between 1940 and 1945, the age of ''Rosie the Riveter,'' the percentage of women in the U.S. workforce increased from 27 percent to nearly 37 percent, and by 1945, nearly one out of every four married women worked outside the home.

World War II opened the door for women to work in more types of jobs than ever before.

These women were not only instrumental to the war effort, but they showed the country and the world what women were capable of, fundamentally changing the path for future generations of women.

Eisenhower himself said, ''The contribution of the women of America, whether on the farm or in the factory or in uniform, to D-Day was a sine qua non [or necessary for] . . . the invasion effort.''

These women were fundamental to our defeat of the Axis Powers, and I fully support this legislation's passage to honor their valiant efforts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MCCOLLUM). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3531, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. PERRY. 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 motion are postponed.

BLACKWELL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACT

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4706) to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4706

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Blackwell School National Historic Site Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—The term ''national historic site'' means the Blackwell School, in Marfa, Texas.

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

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) The Blackwell School, located at 501 South Abbott Street, in Marfa, Presidio County, Texas, is associated with the period of racial segregation in Marfa public schools and is the sole extant property directly associated with Hispanic education in the community, the remaining buildings having been torn down after the school closed in 1965.

(2) The Blackwell School is a tangible reminder of a time when the practice of ''separate but equal'' dominated education and social systems. Despite being categorized as ''white'' by Texas law, Mexican Americans were regularly excluded from commingling with Anglos at barbershops, restaurants, funeral homes, theaters, churches, and schools.

(3) The spectrum of experiences of students and teachers at the Blackwell School constitute an important record of life in a segregated school in the context of the history of Texas and America.

(4) Mexican and Mexican American culture and history in Marfa is tied to the Blackwell School, which for more than 50 years served as a leading feature of the Hispanic community, illustrating the challenge of maintaining cultural identity in a dominant Anglo society. Yet today, Hispanic influences are seen in Marfa's social and religious organizations, business and government institutions, and shared experiences of language, food, and music.

(5) The historic Blackwell School building is a physical record of the longevity and beauty of the distinctive design and craftsmanship informed by both traditional techniques and materials, and the transition from purely the vernacular to the period of materials, design, and workmanship made available after the arrival of the railroad. The original historic school building and grounds on which it stands provide an authentic setting to commemorate and interpret the history of the Blackwell School.

(6) The Blackwell School is closely associated with the broad patterns of local, State, and national history in the area of school segregation. Mexicans and other members of the Latin American diaspora have placed a high value upon education as a means of economic, social, and political advancement.

(7) Mexican Americans and other members of the Latin American diaspora have placed a high value upon education as a means of economic, social, and political advancement. However, Hispanics and Latinos have not always had equitable opportunities and access to quality educational facilities in the United States.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLACKWELL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established the Blackwell School National Historic Site in the State of Texas as a unit of the National Park System to preserve, protect and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the Blackwell School, its role as both an academic and cultural cornerstone in the community in Marfa, Texas, and its function within a segregated system of education in Texas and the United States from 1885 through 1965.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The national historic site shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary has—

(A) entered into a written agreement with the Marfa Unified School District providing that the Blackwell School shall be donated to or placed by agreement into co-management with the United States for inclusion in a national historic site to be managed consistently with the purposes of a national historic site; and

(B) acquired sufficient land or interests in land within the boundaries of the national historic site to constitute a manageable unit.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the national historic site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the map.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(d) ACQUISITION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the national historic site by—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase with donated funds; or

(3) exchange.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer this national historic site in accordance with—

(A) this Act; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the national historic site in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) Upon completion, the Secretary shall submit the general management plan prepared pursuant to subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements with the Blackwell School Alliance (and other local, regional, State, academic and nonprofit partners) for interpretive and educational programming, technical assistance, and rehabilitation related to the national historic site.

(g) WRITTEN CONSENT OF OWNER.—No private property or non-Federal public property shall be included within the boundaries of the national historic site or managed as part of the national historic site without the written consent of the owner of such property.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4706, the Blackwell School National Historic Site Act, introduced by my colleague, Representative TONY GONZALES of Texas.

This bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site to preserve, protect, and interpret the role of the Blackwell School as an academic and cultural cornerstone in Marfa, Texas.

The Blackwell School was the sole public education institution for Mexican-American children in Marfa from 1909 until 1965, when Marfa schools were integrated.

The building is a tangible reminder of a time in American history when separate but equal remained so prevalent in our culture. It is a powerful reminder of the work that still remains before us today.

Approximately 4,000 students attended the Blackwell School over the course of more than 50 years. Despite the inherent unfairness of segregation, the Blackwell School became a meeting place and source of pride for the local Hispanic community.

Today, all that remains of the once sprawling campus is a three-room adobe schoolhouse—one of the last such schools remaining in Texas. Designating the Blackwell School as a national historic site ensures that the story of this school is maintained so that future Americans can learn from and understand its rich and complex history.

Madam Speaker, I attended a school that was likewise, in its history, segregated. Hispanos attended school on one side of the town and all others on the other side.

I congratulate Representative GONZALES for championing this bill to bring awareness that this is simply part of our history and we must recognize it and understand it.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4706, offered by Representative

TONY GONZALES of Texas, to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, as a unit of the National Park system.

Segregation education began in Marfa in 1892 following the completion of a new school for the city's White students. The Blackwell School served as the sole public education institution for the city of Marfa, Texas', Mexican and Mexican-American children from 1909 to 1965.

Known originally as the Ward or Mexican School, the Blackwell School was later renamed for its longtime principal, Jesse Blackwell, who arrived in 1922. During Blackwell's 25-year tenure, the school grew from one building and 120 students to a multi-building campus and more than 600 students.

The original historic school building and grounds provide an authentic setting to commemorate and interpret the history of the Blackwell School. Designation as a national historic site is locally supported and the designation helps meet needs identified in the National Park Services' American Latino Theme Study completed in 2013.

Madam Speaker, I highly commend my colleague from Texas (Mr. TONY GONZALES) for his work on commemorating this important landmark. I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TONY GONZALES), the author of this bill.

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 4706, the Blackwell School National Historic Site Act.

The Blackwell School is located in the heart of my district, Marfa, Texas. This week we are voting on legislation that makes this landmark a national historic site under the National Park Service.

□ 1345

When it comes to recognizing lands as national historic sites or national parks, it is paramount to look outside traditional parameters. We must identify and preserve our history from all walks of life and share stories of forgotten Americans, including the history of Mexican Americans and their struggle for equality.

The Blackwell School operated from 1909 to 1965 as a segregated school for children of Mexican descent. While segregation was mandated by law for African Americans, it was optional for school districts to segregate Mexican students. Marfa chose to segregate. Children who attended the Blackwell School were banned from speaking Spanish and even had to bury slips of paper with Spanish words in a mock funeral ceremony.

The school operated during a time of American history when separate but equal dominated our culture. Segregation is an ugly stain on America's legacy, and while we have progressed as a country, we must acknowledge the painful role segregation played in our Nation's history.

Establishing the Blackwell School as a national historic site ensures that the building is maintained properly so generations to come can understand its rich but complicated history. The impact of establishing this landmark as a national historic site goes beyond cultural influence as well. My district is home to eight of Texas' 16 national parks such as Big Bend National Park. As I traveled through my district, I have seen the positive economic and societal impacts our national parks have on our communities. Establishing the Blackwell School as a national landmark would bring increased tourism and increased economic activity to Presidio County and Marfa.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my friend, FIL VELA, for cosponsoring this bill; Natural Resources Chairman RAÚL GRIJALVA; and, of course, Ranking Member BRUCE WESTERMAN for prioritizing this legislation.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, most importantly, I would like to thank the Blackwell School Alliance and the National Parks Conservation Association for their commitment to giving this landmark the recognition it deserves. The Blackwell School has been an important piece of history for west Texas and many Mexican Americans across the country, and we are ready to share it with the world.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I am ready to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I want to encourage adoption of this bill and, again, I thank the gentleman from Texas for his hard work in bringing this bill forward. I hope we can all get behind it. I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I too want to recognize and acknowledge the importance of this bill and Representative GONZALES's bringing it to our attention because we must remember that all stories—all stories—whether they be good or bad, whether they concern segregation or celebration, are American stories, and this bill assists us in looking at the complexity of the American story.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in proud support of H.R. 4706, "The Blackwell School National Historic Site Act."

I would like to thank Congressman TONY GONZALES for introducing this bill.

This bill would establish Blackwell School National Historic Site as a unit of the National Park System when the Secretary of the Interior enters into a written agreement with the Marfa Unified School District for donation or co-management of the site and acquires sufficient lands within the boundaries of the national historic site to constitute a manageable unit.

The NPS would be required to develop a management plan for the site no later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for this purpose.

The bill also directs the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with the Blackwell School Alliance (and other partners) for interpretive and educational programming, technical assistance, and rehabilitation for the site.

The Blackwell School operated in Marfa, Texas, as a segregated school for children of Mexican descent from 1909 until Marfa schools were integrated in 1965.

Yet this is much more than just a local story.

The original historic school building, and grounds on which it stands, provide an authentic setting to commemorate and interpret a time when "separate but equal" dominated our culture in ways currently unknown, and essential to understanding the American experience.

The Blackwell School Alliance has been working 15 years to preserve the stories, legacy, and buildings associated with the Blackwell School.

We have partnered with many universities, state agencies, private foundations, individuals, and the City of Marfa to document and promote this important piece of Marfa history.

This park would not only have an emotional impact, but it would also help preserve key history for the people of Marfa, Texas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4706.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. PERRY. 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 motion are postponed.

COURTHOUSE ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5720) to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a periodic transaction reporting requirement for Federal judicial officers and the online publication of financial disclosure reports of Federal judicial officers, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5720

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act''.

SEC. 2. PERIODIC TRANSACTION REPORTS AND ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF FEDERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

(a) PERIODIC TRANSACTION REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR FEDERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(l) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(11) Each judicial officer.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply to applicable transactions occurring on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF FEDERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—Section 105 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) ONLINE PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF DATABASE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall establish a searchable internet database to enable public access to any report required to be filed by a judicial officer under this title.

''(2) AVAILABILITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a report is required to be filed under this title by a judicial officer, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall make the report available on the database established under paragraph (1) in a full-text searchable, sortable, and downloadable format for access by the public.

''(3) REDACTION.—Any report made available on the database established under paragraph (1) shall not contain any information that is redacted in accordance with subsection (b)(3).''.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 103(l) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) (as amended by subsection (a)(1)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (9), by striking '', as defined under section 109(12)''; and

(B) in paragraph (10), by striking '', as defined under section 109(13)''.

(2) Section 105 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) (as amended by subsection (b)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''be revealing'' and inserting ''by revealing''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the first sentence, by striking ''be,,'' and inserting ''be,''; and

(II) in the third sentence, by striking ''may be may'' and inserting ''may be, may''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking ''described in section 109(8) or 109(10) of this Act'' and inserting ''who is a judicial officer or a judicial employee''.

(3) Section 107(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App) is amended in the last sentence by striking ''and (d)'' and inserting ''and (e)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5720, the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act of 2021, embodies an important bipartisan effort to address an alarming lack of transparency in the personal financial holdings of Federal judges and the conflicts—or appearance of conflicts—those holdings can create in the cases those judges are asked to decide.

This legislation makes incremental but necessary progress toward accountability by building on Federal statutes that already prohibit judges from deciding cases in which they have a personal financial stake in the outcome.

It has been the law in this country since the 1970s that judges must recuse themselves from any case in which they hold a legal or equitable interest of any size in any property or party under consideration. To help ensure that recusals occur as required, Federal law also requires judges to file annual reports disclosing their personal financial interests so that litigants, the press, and the general public can check their work.

Unfortunately, recent reporting by prominent media outlets and a hearing by the Courts Subcommitee, have shown that the law is not working as intended. The infrequency of judges' financial disclosures and the inaccessibilty of the reports themselves have made actual transparency practically impossible.

The result is recent investigative reporting revealing that over 130 Federal judges have decided cases in which they are part owners of the parties before them; over 60 judges have actively traded shares in the parties in their courtrooms while cases are still going on, in some cases profiting on those trades.

The consequences of these actions are both acute and widespread. Failures to recuse can cause real harm to the parties whose cases are impacted and can leave a cloud of doubt over any law created from these cases once the conflicts are uncovered. Perhaps even more concerning, when the public sees members of their judiciary behaving in such a manner, their faith in their system of justice can be withered by cynicism and suspicion.

H.R. 5720 addresses these problems by requiring Federal judges to abide by the same periodic transaction reporting laws already applicable to Members of Congress and senior executive branch officials.

Further, the bill requires the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to create an online database of judicial financial disclosure reports and to timely update that database in searchable, sortable, and downloadable copies of disclosure reports as they become available so that litigants, the press, and the public can access and analyze that information in close to real time.

These simple solutions are long overdue and are the product of bipartisan, bicameral collaboration. I want to thank Congresswoman ROSS and Congressman ISSA for their leadership on this issue and for introducing this legislation. I also appreciate Ranking Member JORDAN for working with us on this bill, and I want to thank HANK JOHNSON, chairman of the Subcommittee on the Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet for holding a hearing exposing the issues this bill addresses.

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

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5720 is a thoughtful piece of legislation authored by my colleague, Congresswoman ROSS. It does something that seems like common sense when you look at it. Senior members of the executive branch, not just Cabinet officers or sub-Cabinet officers, but all of the most highly compensated individuals in the executive branch, similarly, the highly compensated members of this branch and Members of Congress, both the House and Senate and the Delegates, all routinely make these filings so that if a vote appears to be self-serving, the public is aware of it. This is important when you are looking at elective office.

But it is even more important, Madam Speaker, when you are looking at people who have a lifetime appointment, people who do not stand for election, and cases that may involve 10s or 100s of millions of dollars of company or individual money and the outcome, if later overturned due to the potential malpractice, such as the 60 judges who actually traded while cases were in front of them, the cost can be devastating in dollars.

But as the chairman so rightfully said, the cost can be more devastating in public confidence. I want to commend, on a bipartisan and bicameral basis, the work that has been done to recognize this oversight and, quite frankly, push against the members of the court who have not yet supported this and who somehow believe that these are exceptions and that somehow those exceptions are not sufficient to create a mandate on the third branch of government that is the equivalent almost identically of the first two.

It is a small step, and it does not affect a vast amount of judges who routinely look carefully at this.

There is one more thing that I think needs to be understood that members of the committee understand, and that is the available databases for these judges to appropriately do these tests

to find out whether they do have a potential conflict will need to be added.

So the legislation talks about reporting, but we will work diligently with the members of all the Federal courts to make sure the assets are available for them to quickly and routinely make these checks—the same as lawyers have had in the private sector for conflicts for many, many years now.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman North Carolina (Ms. ROSS).

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act. This commonsense, bipartisan, bicameral legislation would serve to fill a transparency void that plagues our current Federal judicial system as recently exposed in a Wall Street Journal series of reports.

According to these reports, 131 Federal judges broke the law by hearing cases where they had a financial interest. From 2010 to 2018, these judges failed to recuse themselves from 685 lawsuits involving firms in which they or their families held stock, and today the number could be much higher.

□ 1400

This failure has real-world repercussions for the American public and American families.

Take, for example, Jacob and Jeanetta Springer. They were foreclosed upon in 2018 after Jeanetta's ailing father missed one mortgage payment 3 months before his passing.

Upon inheriting the property, the Springers sought to challenge the foreclosure in Federal court, believing they were behind on fewer payments than the bank had claimed. The case was dismissed on the recommendation of the magistrate judge and again on appeal. But the Springers were soon notified by the court that their judge had purchased the bank's stock before issuing the ruling.

As a result, their case was reopened and assigned to a different judge. In frustration, Jacob Springer asked: ''How was I supposed to know the judge owned the stock?''

The Springer family's experience demonstrates the importance of ensuring both justice and the appearance of justice in our courtrooms. The impression of impropriety threatens the trust litigants place in judges to be impartial and disinterested arbiters of justice and the very institutional legitimacy of our judiciary.

The Springer family's experience was not the first time a litigant has had their faith in the promise of blind justice shaken by the lack of transparency in our judiciary. But today, we can move toward making it the last by passing the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act.

This bill will make Federal judges more accountable, transparent, and ethical, and restore confidence in our Federal courts. The legislation will ensure Federal judges face the same financial transaction disclosure requirements as members of the legislative and executive branches, eliminating an unwarranted transparency gap.

It also requires the online publication of judges' financial disclosures on a publicly accessible database. This online database will add another layer of protection from potential conflicts.

Litigants like the Springer family would be able to identify conflicts sooner instead of solely relying on the ineffective recusal processes that currently are in place. This bill does so without compromising the safety of Federal judges or their families because it incorporates existing confidentiality rules that enable judges to redact sensitive information. The database will simply streamline access to information already legally required to be available to the public.

I want to thank Judiciary Committee Chairman NADLER, Subcommittee Chairman JOHNSON, cosponsor and Subcommittee Ranking Member ISSA, and Representative CHIP ROY for working with me to introduce this crucial legislation. We must restore trust in the American promise of free and fair administration of justice in our courtrooms.

For this reason, I urge my colleagues to support this bill to increase transparency and accountability in our courtrooms.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire whether the majority is prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, we have additional speakers. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this important legislation that will bring greater transparency to the judges adjudicating cases every day all across this country.

Most high-level government officials in all three branches of government, including Federal Justices and judges, must file annual financial disclosure reports. For Members of Congress, as well the President, Vice President, and other executive branch officials, these disclosures are readily available and searchable online. This makes the information easy for the American people to obtain, and this tool is vital to a transparent government.

Federal judges and Justices, however, do not have to make their disclosures readily available to the public online. It often takes the public months to request this information under the current disclosure system.

This delay in information often prevents the public from being able to determine if a judge has a financial interest in a certain court case in a timely manner, effectively weakening the enforcement of recusal requirements even if there is a conflict of interest.

I am sure many or most judges willingly recuse themselves from cases in which they have an interest, but a Wall Street Journal investigation found that this is not always the case. That investigation found that since 2010, more than 130 Federal judges have not recused themselves in nearly 700 cases where they or a family member had a financial interest, an unacceptable breach of the public's trust.

For example, in one case, a judge denied a class action motion against Microsoft, which he held stock in, potentially saving the company more than $45 million. These kinds of conflicts must be transparent.

The bipartisan Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act of 2021 would increase transparency and empower the public by mandating that Federal judges' financial disclosures are publicly available and searchable within 90 days of filing. This will allow the public to access these disclosure forms more easily, providing the information we need to ensure fair proceedings and necessary recusals.

I thank Congresswoman ROSS for introducing this extremely important legislation, and I thank her for her leadership. I also want to thank Representative JOHNSON and Representatives ROY and ISSA for taking the lead on this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5720, which I hope will be only the first in a series of reforms from this body to assist our courts in maintaining the appearance of impartiality, which is so essential to the judicial function.

Perhaps more than any other branch, the judiciary relies on the public's perception of its rectitude, its rejection of bias, and its commitment to fairness as a necessary predicate to the accomplishment of its work. The more the public trusts our judges, the more willing the public is to accept their judgments.

Alexander Hamilton wrote that judges do not have armies to enforce. They do not have appropriations to encourage. They have only their impeccable reasoning and their unimpeachable objective, which together ensure acceptance of their decisions.

That is why after The Wall Street Journal's investigative reporting revealed widespread failures in the judiciary's compliance with a straightforward conflict of interest statute, my Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet Subcommittee promptly held a hearing to examine why those failures occurred and what we could do to help the judiciary avoid making them in the future.

I am pleased that Representative ROSS and the ranking member of the

subcommittee, Representative ISSA, immediately advanced a bill designed specifically to rectify this systemic problem, and I am proud to support it.

This bill provides the judiciary with much-needed tools to ensure not only its actual objectivity but the appearance of actual objectivity, both of which are critical to ensure the continued vitality of the judiciary.

It also welcomes the public, the press, and the parties to lawsuits into the process for ensuring judicial impartiality by making records of judges' financial interests publicly available and freely available.

This interbranch cooperation, as the Constitution intends, is what is needed at this time. Congress needs the courts because justice is the foundation of our democracy. The courts need Congress to furnish them with the statutory tools necessary to ensure that justice satisfies the appearance of justice.

Our courts and our country will be better for the passage of this bill.

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

Once again, I want to thank the chairman, Ms. ROSS, and the others who worked so diligently on this legislation.

In closing, I think the judicial branch needs to take notice of the vote here today, not because we vote overwhelmingly in support of this legislation, but because we stand here today trying to vividly separate 130 judges who either didn't know or knew and did not do the right thing from 600 or so that sit on the bench today, and, over the period of this investigation, more than 1,000 Federal judges who do the right thing, who are careful in their personal life and in their disclosures, who do recuse themselves.

The confidence in the court belongs to the overwhelming majority of judges at the district court, at the appellate court, at the Federal circuit, and, yes, at the Supreme Court, who carefully maintain their personal lives, personal matters, and their family assets in a way that they can be accountable. And when in doubt, many of them recuse themselves even when it is a judgment call.

So I want to thank the many in our third branch of government who do the right thing as we bring about this new era of transparency that has become necessary because of the bad action of 130 judges.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5720 would make a meaningful difference in the accessibility and transparency of an entire branch of our Federal Government. It would strengthen trust in our courts and, in doing so, would strengthen our courts.

H.R. 5720 would establish a level playing field for access to critical government documents, allowing litigants, the public, and the press to enforce and ensure accountability.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LIEU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5720, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 2, TITLE 50, AND TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5677) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code, title 50, United States Code, and title 52, United States Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5677

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

DIVISION A—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE

Sec. 101. Title 2, United States Code.
Sec. 102. Title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 103. Title 39, United States Code.
Sec. 104. Title 42, United States Code.
Sec. 105. Title 44, United States Code.

DIVISION B—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO CHAPTERS 44, 45, 46, AND 47 OF TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE

Sec. 201. Title 3, United States Code.
Sec. 202. Title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 203. Title 6, United States Code.
Sec. 204. Title 8, United States Code.
Sec. 205. Title 10, United States Code.
Sec. 206. Title 12, United States Code.
Sec. 207. Title 15, United States Code.
Sec. 208. Title 18, United States Code.
Sec. 209. Title 18 Appendix, United States Code.
Sec. 210. Title 19, United States Code.
Sec. 211. Title 21, United States Code.
Sec. 212. Title 22, United States Code.
Sec. 213. Title 28, United States Code.
Sec. 214. Title 31, United States Code.
Sec. 215. Title 41, United States Code.
Sec. 216. Title 42, United States Code.
Sec. 217. Title 44, United States Code.
Sec. 218. Title 50, United States Code.

DIVISION C—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE

Sec. 301. Title 2, United States Code.
Sec. 302. Title 3, United States Code.
Sec. 303. Title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 304. Title 6, United States Code.
Sec. 305. Title 10, United States Code.
Sec. 306. Title 18, United States Code.
Sec. 307. Title 20, United States Code.
Sec. 308. Title 22, United States Code.
Sec. 309. Title 26, United States Code.
Sec. 310. Title 28, United States Code.
Sec. 311. Title 29, United States Code.
Sec. 312. Title 31, United States Code.
Sec. 313. Title 36, United States Code.
Sec. 314. Title 39, United States Code.
Sec. 315. Title 42, United States Code.
Sec. 316. Title 47, United States Code.
Sec. 317. Title 48, United States Code.
Sec. 318. Title 50, United States Code.
Sec. 319. Title 52, United States Code.

DIVISION A—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE

SECTION 101. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 701(c) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (2 U.S.C. 288(c)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 72a(i))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4301(i))''.

(2) Section 716 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (2 U.S.C. 288m) is amended by striking ''Act of October 1, 1888 (28 Stat. 546; 2 U.S.C. 68)'' and inserting ''Act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 546; 2 U.S.C. 6503)''.

(3) Section 201(g) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 601(g)) is amended by striking ''Act of October 1, 1888 (28 Stat. 546; 2 U.S.C. 68)'' and inserting ''Act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 546; 2 U.S.C. 6503)''.

(4) Section 104(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1997 (2 U.S.C. 605(a)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 111b)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4103)''.

(5) Section 1101(a)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2009 (2 U.S.C. 1824a(a)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 117)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6516)''.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 117e)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5540)''.

(C) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 121f)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 2026)''.

(6) Section 104(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1965 (Public Law 88–454, 2 U.S.C. 1927 note) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4507(b))'' after ''section 106(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963''.

(7) Section 9A(a) of the Act of July 31, 1946 (2 U.S.C. 1966(a)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 60–1(b))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4101(b))''.

(8) Section 2(c) of Public Law 96–444 (2 U.S.C. 2025 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 60j)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4507)''.

(9) Section 1(e) of Public Law 110–279 (2 U.S.C. 2051(e)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 60q)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4505)''.

(B) Paragraph (2)(A) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 60q(e))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4505(e))''.

(C) Paragraph (2)(A)(i) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4505)'' after ''section 210 of that Act''.

(10) Section 312(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992 (2 U.S.C. 2062(e)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))''.

(11) Section 316(a) of the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance, Food Stamps, Unemployment Compensation Administration, and Other Urgent Needs, and Transfers, and Reducing Funds Budgeted for Military Spending Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 2107(a)) is amended by striking

''(2 U.S.C. 102a)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4107)''.

(12) Section 411(c) of the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (2 U.S.C. 2251(c)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 130e)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 2172)''.

(13) Section 412 of the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (2 U.S.C. 2252) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 130e)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 2172)''; and

(B) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by—

(i) striking ''section 310(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e)'' and inserting ''section 310(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 2172(b))''; and

(ii) striking ''section 310(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 130e)'' and inserting ''section 310(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990 (2 U.S.C. 2172(a))''.

(14) Section 107(b)(4) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–53, title I, 2 U.S.C. 4131 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 123b(g))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4131(g))''.

(15) Section 105(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–53, title I, 2 U.S.C. 4301 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 72a(b))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4301(b))''.

(16) Section 10(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1999 (2 U.S.C. 4336(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (5) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4301(i))'' after ''section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946''.

(B) Paragraph (6) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4301(j))'' after ''section 202(j) of such Act''.

(17) Section 146 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–46, 2 U.S.C. 4501 note) is amended by striking ''section 610(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 31)'' and inserting ''section 601(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4501)''.

(18) Section 802 of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240, 2 U.S.C. 4501 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4501)''.

(19) Section 1 of Public Law 111–165 (2 U.S.C. 4501 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4501)''.

(20) Section 103 of division J of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–8, 2 U.S.C. 4501 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31(2))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))''.

(21) Section 115 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 109–289, division B, 2 U.S.C. 4501 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))''.

(22) Section 7(a) of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1993 (Public Law 103–6, 2 U.S.C. 4501 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31(2))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))''.

(23) Section 106 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963 (2 U.S.C. 4507) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1)(A) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 74b)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6538)''.

(B) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4571)'' after ''section 4 of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970''.

(C) Subsection (b)(3)(B) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6538)'' after ''section 244 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946''.

(24) Section 310 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1979 (2 U.S.C. 4508) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4507)'' after ''section 106 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963''.

(25) Section 107 of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1984 (2 U.S.C. 4509) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 60j)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4507)''.

(26) Section 107 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1977 (2 U.S.C. 4572) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4571)'' after ''section 4 of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970''.

(27) Section 105 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 60j)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4507)''.

(B) Subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314)'' after ''section 506 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973''.

(C) Subsection (d)(1)(B)(iv) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314(b)(2)(A)(iii)'' after ''section 506(b)(2)(A)(iii) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973''.

(D) Subsection (d)(1)(C)(ii) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314)'' after ''section 506 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973''.

(E) Subsection (d)(1)(C)(iv) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314(b)(3))'' after ''section 506(b)(3) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973''.

(28) Section 10 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108–83, 2 U.S.C. 4575 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 61–1(d)(2))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(2))''.

(B) Subsection (d)(1) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 61–1(d)(1)(A))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(1)(A))''.

(29) Section 4 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1975 (Public Law 93–371, 2 U.S.C. 4575 note) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(e)(3))'' after ''section 105(e)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended and modified'';

(B) by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(2)(ii))'' after ''section 105(d)(2)(ii) of such Act''; and

(C) by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(f))'' after ''section 105(f) of such Act''.

(30) Section 111(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1978 (Public Law 95–94, title I, 2 U.S.C. 4575 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 61–1(d))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))''.

(31) Section 111(d) of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1978 (Public Law 95–94, title I, 2 U.S.C. 4575 note) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4571)'' after ''section 4 of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970''.

(32) Subsection (a) of Public Law 95–4 (2 U.S.C. 4575 note) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(e))'' after ''section 105(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended and modified''.

(33) Section 114 of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1978 (2 U.S.C. 4576) is amended by striking ''section 105(d)(2) of the Legislative Appropriations Act of 1968'' and inserting ''section 105(d)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(2))''.

(34) Section 102 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 2002 (2 U.S.C. 4579) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 61–1(d)(2), (e), or (f))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(2), (e), (f))''.

(B) Subsection (d)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''section 104(c) of the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1977 (2 U.S.C. 60c–2a(c))'' and inserting ''section 104(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1977 (2 U.S.C. 6568(c))''.

(C) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 104a)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4108)''.

(35) Section 1001(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74, division G, 2 U.S.C. 4579 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 60c–5)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4579)''.

(36) Section 5(a) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1992 (2 U.S.C. 4581(a)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 61–1(d)(1))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(1))''.

(37) Section 105 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1999 (2 U.S.C. 4713) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 104b)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5535)''.

(38) Section 492(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (2 U.S.C. 4902(i)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 88b)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4903)''.

(39) Section 112 of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1984 (Public Law 98–51, title I, 2 U.S.C. 5142 note) is amended by—

(A) inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5142)'' after ''section 2 of House Resolution 393, Ninety-fifth Congress, agreed to March 31, 1977, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of the Congressional Operations Appropriation Act, 1978''; and

(B) inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5103)'' after ''section 473 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970''.

(40) Section 109(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005 (2 U.S.C. 5162(b)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 95b(c))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5507(c))''.

(41) Section 112(c) of Public Law 97–51 (2 U.S.C. 5303) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 35)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5302)''.

(42) The 2d paragraph of Public Resolution No. 1 of the 58th Congress, approved November 12, 1903 (2 U.S.C. 5308) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5307)'' after ''section forty-seven of the Revised Statutes''.

(43) Section 1 of the Act of August 21, 1935 (2 U.S.C. 5324) is amended by striking ''(U.S.C., Supp. V, title 2, sec. 92a)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5323)''.

(44) Section 714(d) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (2 U.S.C. 5504) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 118)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5503)''.

(45) Section 102 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–55, 2 U.S.C. 5507 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(2 U.S.C. 123b note)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4131 note)''; and

(B) striking ''(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))''.

(46) Section 109(c) of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1998 (2 U.S.C. 5508) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))''.

(47) Section 3(b) of Public Law 111–248 (2 U.S.C. 5521 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 84–2)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5521)''.

(48) Section 106(e)(2) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5535(e)(2)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 104a)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4108)''.

(49) Section 102 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 5537) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))''.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by striking ''section 103 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005'' and inserting ''section 102 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005 (2 U.S.C. 5538)''.

(50) Section 102(c) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005 (2 U.S.C. 5538(c)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))''.

(51) Section 105 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2005 (2 U.S.C. 5545) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(5) is amended by inserting ''of this Act'' after ''section 103(a)''.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 95b(a))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5507(a))''.

(52) Section 106(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004 (2 U.S.C. 5624(b)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 74d–1 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5622 et seq.)''.

(53) Section 1(b)(1) of chapter VIII of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1987 (2 U.S.C. 6136(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31a–2)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6135)''.

(54) Section 195(a) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (2 U.S.C. 6157(a)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 61g–6)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6155)''.

(55) Section 105 of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1978 (2 U.S.C. 6311) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(2 U.S.C. 61–1(d))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))''; and

(ii) inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(1)(B))'' after ''section 105(d)(1)(B) of such Act''.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 58)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314(e))''.

(C) Subsection (d)(1) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314)'' after ''section 506 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973''.

(D) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by—

(i) inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314)'' after ''section 506 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973'';

(ii) inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314(c))'' after ''section 506(c) of such Act''; and

(iii) inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314)'' after ''such section 506''.

(56) Section 506(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 6314(b)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2)(A)(ii) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))'' after ''section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968''.

(B) Paragraph (2)(A)(iv) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))'' after ''section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968''.

(C) Paragraph (3)(A)(ii) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))'' after ''section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968''.

(D) Paragraph (3)(A)(iv) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4575(d))'' after ''section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968''.

(57) Section 2 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1994 (Public Law 103–69, title I, 2 U.S.C. 6314 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 58(b)(3)(A)(iii) and (iv))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314(b)(3)(A)(iii), (iv))''.

(58) The 7th paragraph under the heading ''ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS'' in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, at 91 Stat. 664 (2 U.S.C. 6513) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 58)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314)''.

(59) The paragraph under the heading ''ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION'' in chapter IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972, at 85 Stat. 635 (2 U.S.C. 6533) is amended by striking ''First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1936 (44 Stat. 162; 2 U.S.C. 64a)'' and inserting ''First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1926 (2 U.S.C. 6532)''.

(60) The 3d paragraph under the heading ''ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS'' in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1973, at 86 Stat. 435 (2 U.S.C. 6566) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4301(i))'' after ''section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946''.

(61) The last sentence in the 16th paragraph under the heading ''SENATE.'' in section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1887, at 24 Stat. 596 (2 U.S.C. 6572), is amended by striking ''section 69 of the Revised Statutes of the United States'' and inserting ''section 69 of the Revised Statutes (2 U.S.C. 4104)''.

(62) Section 6 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–163, title I, 2 U.S.C. 6573 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 46a–1)'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6573)''.

(63) Section 1 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1995 (Public Law 103–283, title I, 2 U.S.C. 6576 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 121d(c))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6576(c))''.

(64) Section 1(a) of Public Law 94–226 (2 U.S.C. 6594 note) is amended by inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4571)'' after ''section 4 of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970''.

SEC. 102. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1101(a)(1) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–194, 5 U.S.C. 5303 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31(2))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))''.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31(2))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))''.

(C) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31(2))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))''.

(2) Section 704(a)(2)(B) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–194, 5 U.S.C. 5318 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 31(2))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 4501(2))''.

(3) Section 5581(1)(iv) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 36a of title 2'' and inserting ''Chapter I (1st paragraph under the heading 'Payment of Sums Due Deceased Congressional Personnel') of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (2 U.S.C. 4592)''.

SEC. 103. TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 5 of the Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1995 (Public Law 103–283, title I, 39 U.S.C. 3210 note) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 58(b)(3)(A)(iii))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 6314(b)(3)(A)(iii))''.

SEC. 104. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 303(f)(1)(C) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13212(f)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 57b(a))'' and inserting ''(2 U.S.C. 5341(a))''.

SEC. 105. TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 725 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 105 of title 2'' and inserting ''provisions of the Acts of October 19, 1888, July 19, 1897, and June 7, 1924, as set out in 2 U.S.C. 4303''.

DIVISION B—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO CHAPTERS 44, 45, 46, AND 47 OF TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE

SECTION 201. TITLE 3, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3 of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (Public Law 88–277, 3 U.S.C. 102 note) is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (f)(1) is amended by striking ''section 115(b) of the National Intelligence Reform Act of 2004'' and inserting ''section 3001(c) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(c))''.

(2) Subsection (h)(1)(A) (matter after (ii)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3342(c) and 5 U.S.C. 1101 note)'' after ''sections 7601(c) and 8403(b) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004''.

SEC. 202. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 552(a)(3)(E) (matter before clause (i)) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(2) Section 3(c) of the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act (Public Law 105–246, 5 U.S.C. 552 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 431)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3141(a))''.

(3) Section 2306 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by—

(A) striking ''(61 Stat. 495; 50 U.S.C. 403)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3023)'';

(B) striking ''(63 Stat. 208; 50 U.S.C. 403a and following)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)''; and

(C) striking ''the Act entitled 'An Act to provide certain administrative authorities for the National Security Agency, and for other purposes', approved May 29, 1959 (73 Stat. 63; 50 U.S.C. 402 note)'' and inserting ''the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.)''.

(4) Section 5373(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking ''sections 403a–403c, 403e–403h, and 403j of title 50; or'' and inserting ''the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.);''.

(B) Paragraph (4) as enacted by Public Law 107–123 is amended by striking ''section 4802.'' and inserting ''section 4802; or''.

(C) Paragraph (4) as enacted by section 10702(c)(3)(C) of Public Law 107–171 (relating to section 2(a)(7) of the Commodity Exchange Act) is renumbered as paragraph (5).

(5) Section 5727(f)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 403e(4) of title 50'' and inserting ''section 4(a)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3505(a)(4))''.

(6) Section 5948(g)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (F) is amended by striking ''section 10 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403j)'' and inserting ''section 8 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3510)''.

(B) Subparagraph (H) is amended by striking ''section 2 of the Act of May 29, 1959 (Public Law 86–36, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 402 note), relating to the National Security Agency'' and inserting ''chapter 83 of title 10, relating to Civilian Defense Intelligence Employees''.

(7) Section 7342(f)(4)(C) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(8) Section 8312(c)(1)(C) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 421)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3121)''.

(9) Public Law 98–168 (5 U.S.C. 8331 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 203(a)(2)(C) is amended by striking ''the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)''.

(B) Section 204(a)(3) is amended by striking ''section 211 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''section 211 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2021)''.

(C) Section 204(b) is amended by striking ''the second sentence of section 211(a) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''section 211(a)(2) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2021(a)(2))''.

(D) Section 205(a)(2)(C) is amended by striking ''the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)''.

(10) Section 301(c)(3) of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982 (Public Law 97–253, 5 U.S.C. 8340 note) is amended by striking ''the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)''.

(11) Section 4(h) of the Civil Service Retirement Spouse Equity Act (Public Law 98–615, 5 U.S.C. 8341 note) is amended by striking ''section 292 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees'' and inserting ''section 292 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2141)''.

(12) Section 8351(d)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 403–4 note'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3505 note''.

(13) Section 8432(k)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 403–4 note'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3505 note''.

(14) Section 9904(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403r)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3518)''. .S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''.

SEC. 203. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (9) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))''.

(B) Paragraph (9)(B) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4)))''.

(2) Section 513 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295, 6 U.S.C. 111 note) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 435b'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3341''.

(3) Section 201(d) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121(d)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 404o)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3056)''.

(B) Paragraph (9)(B) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)''.

(4) Section 202(d)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 122(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4)))''.

(5) Section 204 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124a) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))''.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))''.

(C) Subsection (d)(1)(A) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))''.

(6) Section 502(b)(1) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53, 6 U.S.C. 124a note) is amended by striking ''Section 3(5) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(5))'' and inserting ''section 3(5) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(5))''.

(7) Section 207(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124d(1)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))''.

(8) Section 208 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124e) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(5))''.

(9) Section 210(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124g(a)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(5))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(5)))''.

(10) Section 210D(f)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124k(f)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by—

(i) striking ''119(f)(E)'' and inserting ''119(f)(1)(E)''; and

(ii) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 404o(f)(E))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3056(f)(1)(E))''.

(B) Paragraph (2)(B) is amended by—

(i) striking ''119(f)(E)'' and inserting ''119(f)(1)(E)''; and

(ii) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 402 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024(f)(1)(B)(iii) and 3056(f)(1)(E))''.

(11) Section 521(d)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 321j(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''section 104 of the National Security Act of 1947'' and inserting ''section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3036)''.

(12) Section 601(c)(1)(B) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 331(c)(1)(B)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))'' after ''section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(13) Section 892(f)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 482(f)(2)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

SEC. 204. TITLE 8, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 101(a)(43)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)(L)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (ii) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 421)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3121)''.

(B) Clause (iii) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3121)'' after ''section 601 of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(2) Section 1243(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181, 8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(3) Section 154 of the Immigration Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–649, 8 U.S.C. 1201 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(1) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3508)'' after ''section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

(B) Subsection (d) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3508)'' after ''section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

(4) Section 2(5) of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (8 U.S.C. 1701(5)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(5) Section 201(c)(3)(F) of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (8 U.S.C. 1721(c)(3)(F)) is amended by striking ''section 103(c)(7) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–3(c)(7))'' and inserting ''section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(i))''.

(6) Section 202(b)(5) of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (8 U.S.C. 1722(b)(5)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–3 note)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024 note)''.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–3 note)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024 note)''.

SEC. 205. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–433, 10 U.S.C. 111 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3002)''.

(2) Section 812 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1981 (Public Law 96–342, 10 U.S.C. 1401a note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(3) is amended by striking ''the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (b)(3) is amended by striking ''section 292 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''section 292 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2141)''.

(C) Subsection (b)(4) is amended by striking ''the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.)''.

(3) Section 1114(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84, 10 U.S.C. 1601 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)'' after ''National Security Act of 1947''.

SEC. 206. TITLE 12, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1114(a)(5)(C) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414(a)(5)(C)) is amended by—

(1) inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3106)'' after ''section 507 of the National Security Act of 1947''; and

(2) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''.

SEC. 207. TITLE 15, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 626(h)(2) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u(h)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3106)'' after ''section 507 of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(2) Section 627(f)(2) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v(f)(2)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 415b)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3106)''.

SEC. 208. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1510(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 436(b)(1))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3162(b)(1))''.

(2) Section 2517(6) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''.

(3) Section 3239(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 421)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3121)''.

(4) Section 118(a) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–177, 18 U.S.C. 3511 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 436(b))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3162(b))''.

SEC. 209. TITLE 18 APPENDIX, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 13(b) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3106)'' after ''section 507 of the National Security Act of 1947''.

SEC. 210. TITLE 19, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 201(a)(2)(B) of Russia and Moldova Jackson-Vanik Repeal and Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–208, 19 U.S.C. 2434 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)'' after ''national security information)''.

SEC. 211. TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 104(e)(3) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–487, 21 U.S.C. 873 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–3(d)(1))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3025(d)(1))''.

(2) Section 704(h) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1703(h)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)''; and

(B) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403a et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)''.

(3) Section 705(a)(2)(A) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1704(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)''.

SEC. 212. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4(d)(2) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287b(d)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A)(iv) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)''.

(B) Subparagraph (B)(iv) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 1012(a)(2) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1442a(a)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))'' after ''section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(3) Section 481(b)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(b)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)'' after ''Executive Order 12333''.

(4) Section 1012(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2291–4(c)(2)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''; and

(B) inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3106)'' after ''section 507 of that Act''.

(5) Section 502(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–7(c)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)'' after ''Executive Order 12333''.

(6) Section 655(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2415(b)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)'' after ''title V of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(7) Section 1000(a)(7) [div. B, title XI, Sec. 1102(4)] of the Arms Control, Proliferation, and Security Assistance Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–113, 22 U.S.C. 2652c note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(8) Section 1607(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160, 22 U.S.C. 2751 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''.

(9) Section 101(d) [div. A, title V, Sec. 594(d)] of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277, 22 U.S.C. 2753 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)'' after ''title V of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(10) Section 36(a)(10) (matter after subparagraph (B)) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(a)(10) (matter after subparagraph (B))) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.''.

(11) Section 38(g)(1)(A)(x) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(1)(A)(x)) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 421'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3121''.

(12) Title XIV of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65, 22 U.S.C. 2778 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 1411(c) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(B) Section 1412(f) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091)''.

(13) Section 40(h) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(h)) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.''.

(14) Section 102(b)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa–1(b)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (D)(i) is amended by striking ''(relating'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.; relating'' after ''title V of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(B) Subparagraph (G) is amended by striking ''(relating'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.; relating'' after ''title V of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(15) Section 106(b) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4805(b)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)'' after ''Executive Order 12333''.

(16) Section 832(c) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–306, 22 U.S.C. 4861 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3106(d))'' after ''section 507(d) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(17) Section 3(12) of the International Religious Freedom Act (22 U.S.C. 6402(12)) is amended by striking ''section 101(i) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 301 of this Act'' and inserting ''section 101(k) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3021(k))''.

(18) Section 205(c)(1) of the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009 (22 U.S.C. 8425(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)''.

(19) Section 101(2)(A) of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8711(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(20) Section 303(b)(1) of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8743(b)(1)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (D) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.''.

(B) Subparagraph (F)(i) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.''.

SEC. 213. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2002(c)(2) of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458, 28 U.S.C. 532 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–5b)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3040)''.

(2) Section 501(a) of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1992 (Public Law 102–183, 28 U.S.C. 532 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403j)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3510)''; and

(B) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 402 (note))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3614))''.

SEC. 214 TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 311(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''.

(2) Section 1031(25) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 404a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3043)''.

(3) Section 3003(d)(18) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–66, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 404a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3043)''.

(4) Section 8105 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1994 (Public Law 103–139, 31 U.S.C. 1343 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)'' after ''Executive Order 12333''.

(5) Section 1344(c) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3510(a)(1))'' after ''section 8(a)(1) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

(6) Section 3524 of title 31, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403j(b))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3510(b))''.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403j(b))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3510(b))''.

SEC. 215. TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2304(c)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)'' after ''Executive Order 12333''.

(2) Section 4712(f)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(3) Section 8302(b)(4) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''.

SEC. 216. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 804(c)(3)(B)(i) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53, 42 U.S.C. 2000ee–3(c)(3)(B)(i)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 934(k) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140, 42 U.S.C. 17373(k)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–1(i))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024(i))''.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 435 note'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3161 note''.

SEC. 217. TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2(a)(6) of the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–526, 44 U.S.C. 2107 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)'' after ''Executive Order No. 12356''.

SEC. 218. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1000(a)(7) [div. B, title XI, Sec. 1132(b)] of the Arms Control, Proliferation, and Security Assistance Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–113, 50 U.S.C. 1526(b)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 12 of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172, 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)'' after ''title V of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(3) Section 404(b)(5) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–261, 50 U.S.C. 1801 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)'' after ''Executive Order 12333''.

(4) Section 806(a)(3) of the National Security Education Act of 1991 (50 U.S.C. 1906(a)(3)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3106)'' after ''section 507 of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(5) Section 214(c) of Public Law 94–522 (50 U.S.C. 2001 note) is amended by striking ''section 221(a) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, as amended (78 Stat. 1043; 50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''section 221(a) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2031(a))''.

(6) Section 201(c) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2011(c)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–3(c)(1))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024(i))'' after ''section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(7) Section 203(e)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–178, 50 U.S.C. 2032 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3516(d))'' after ''Section 16(d) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

(8) Section 295 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2144) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3518)'' after ''section 18 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

(9) Section 1338(2) of the Nonproliferation Assistance Coordination Act of 2002 (50 U.S.C. 2357f(2)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)''.

(10) Section 234(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (50 U.S.C. 2367(d)(2)) is amended by striking

''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''.

(11) Section 3281(3) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2471(3)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401 note)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)''; and

(B) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 435 note)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)''.

(12) Subtitle H of title I of the National Security Inelligence Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458, 50 U.S.C. 3001 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 1091(b) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3025)'' after ''section 103 of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(B) Section 1092(b) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3056(i))'' after ''section 119(i) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(C) Section 1097(b)(3) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024)'' after ''section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(13) Section 803 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–487, 50 U.S.C. 3001 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3023)'' after ''section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(B) Subsection (a)(3) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3023)'' after ''section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(C) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3036)'' after ''section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(D) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3036)'' after ''section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(14) Section 2(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–87, 50 U.S.C. 3003 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(15) Section 2(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–259, 50 U.S.C. 3003 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(16) Section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (m)(1) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403a et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (m)(2) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)'' after ''the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

(C) Subsection (n)(1) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403a et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)''; and

(ii) striking ''50 U.S.C. 403j(b)'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3510(b)''.

(D) Subsection (n)(3)(C) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403c(d))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3503(d))''.

(E) Subsection (n)(3)(D) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3503(d))'' after ''section 3(d) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

(F) Subsection (n)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403c and 403j(a))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3503 and 3510(a))''.

(G) Subsection (n)(4)(I) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403c and 403j(a))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3503 and 3510(a))''.

(H) Subsection (t)(2) is amended by striking ''as defined in section 606(1)'' and inserting ''as defined in section 605(1)''.

(17) Section 1013(b) of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458, 50 U.S.C. 3024 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(7))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(7))''.

(18) Section 2(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 112–18, 50 U.S.C. 3024 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(19) Section 103 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3025) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 note)'' after ''section 1091 of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004''.

(B) Subsection (e)(1) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(20) Section 103H(k)(5)(H) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033(k)(5)(H)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403q(d))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3517(d))''.

(21) Section 423(c)(1) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–259, 50 U.S.C. 3037 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3037)'' after ''section 104B of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(22) Section 1032(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81, 50 U.S.C. 3043 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 404a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3043)''.

(23) Section 112(c)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3047(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows: ''(1) impair or otherwise affect the authority of the Director of National Intelligence to protect intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure pursuant to section 102A(i) of this Act (50 U.S.C. 3024(i)); or''.

(24) Section 311(b)(1) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3072a(1)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3072)'' after ''section 302 of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(25) Section 405(a) of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 102–88, 50 U.S.C. 3092 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)'' after ''title V of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(26) Section 312(d) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–177, 50 U.S.C. 3097 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3097)'' after ''section 506A of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3097(e))'' after ''subsection (e) of section 506A of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(27) Section 305(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–259, 50 U.S.C. 3098 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3098(b))'' after ''section 506B(b) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(28) Section 322(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–259, 50 U.S.C. 3100 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3100(f))'' after ''subsection (f) of such section 506D of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(B) Paragraph (2)(A) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3100(b))'' after ''subsection (b) of such section 506D''.

(29) Section 323(a)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–259, 50 U.S.C. 3101 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''security'' and inserting ''Security''; and

(B) inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3101(b))'' after ''subsection (b) of section 506E of the National Security Act of 1947'' (as amended by subparagraph (A)).

(30) Section 506G(d)(2) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3103(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 506G'' and inserting ''this section''.

(31) Section 325(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–259, 50 U.S.C. 3103 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3103(a), (b))'' after ''subsection (a) and (b) of section 506G of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(32) Section 367(a)(1)(B) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–259, 50 U.S.C. 3104 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3104(a)(1))'' after ''section 506H(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(33) Section 307(a)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–87, 50 U.S.C. 3105 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3105(b))'' after ''section 506I(b) of such Act''.

(34) Section 332(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–259, 50 U.S.C. 3107 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3107)'' after ''section 508 of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(35) Section 501(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–120, 50 U.S.C. 3142 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 431(a))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3141(a))''; and

(B) striking ''section 105B of the National Security Act of 1947'' and inserting ''section 702 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3142)''.

(36) Section 305(c) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–120, 50 U.S.C. 3161 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3161(a)(3))'' after ''section 801(a)(3) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(37) Title VII of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–567, 50 U.S.C. 3161 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 704(a)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(B) Section 705(c) is amended by striking ''section 103(c)(6) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–3(c)(6))'' and inserting ''section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(i))''. 9

(38) Section 1023 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3223) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 402 note)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3614)''.

(39) Section 1102(c) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3232(c)) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 435 note'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3161 note''.

(40) Section 8131(b) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1995 (50 U.S.C. 3303(b)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(41) Section 604(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–359, 50 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(42) Section 601(d) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(d)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(6))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(6))''.

(43) Section 1079(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (50 U.S.C. 3307(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(44) Section 348(a)(3)(B) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (50 U.S.C. 3308(a)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)''.

(45) Section 313(c) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (50 U.S.C. 3325(c)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(46) Section 403(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1992 (50 U.S.C. 3329(b)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(47) Section 306(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Intelligence Authorization

Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–277, 50 U.S.C. 3341 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 435b(d))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3341(d))''.

(48) Section 3002(c)(4)(B)(iii) of the Intelligence Reform And Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3343(c)(4)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''.

(49) Section 7 of the Reducing Over-Classification Act (50 U.S.C. 3344) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)'' after ''Executive Order 13526''.

(B) Subsection (a)(1)(A) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–1(g)(1))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024(g)(1))''.

(50) Section 3(1) of the Reducing Over-Classification Act (Public Law 111–258, 50 U.S.C. 3344 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3161 note)'' after ''Executive Order No. 13526''.

(51) Section 1152(g)(2)(B)(iii) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (50 U.S.C. 3348(g)(2)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(52) Section 343 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (50 U.S.C. 3363) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c) is amended by striking ''section 103(c)(7) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–3(c)(7))'' and inserting ''section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(i))''.

(B) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking ''section 103(c)(7) of the National Security Act of 1947'' and inserting ''section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(i))''.

(53) Section 1019(a) of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3364(a)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024(h))'' after ''section 102A(h) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(54) Section 203(d)(1) of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (50 U.S.C. 3365(1)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003)''.

(55) Section 402(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (50 U.S.C. 3366) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–1(d)(2))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024(d)(2))''.

(56) Section 902(c)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (50 U.S.C. 3382(c)(2)) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 402a'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3381''.

(57) Section 5(a)(1) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–4a).'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3036)''.

(58) Section 6 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3507) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3024(i))'' after ''section 102A(i) of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(59) Section 506 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987 (50 U.S.C. 3510b) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403j)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3510)'';

(B) striking ''National Security Act of 1959'' and inserting ''National Security Agency Act of 1959''; and

(C) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 402 note)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3614)''.

(60) Section 17(d)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3517(d)(4)) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)'' after ''Title V of the National Security Act of 1947''.

(61) Section 306 of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1990 (50 U.S.C. 3518a) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3518)'' after ''section 18 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

(62) Section 813(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Intelligence Renewal and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–293, 50 U.S.C. 3520 note) is amended by inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3520)'' after ''section 20 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

(63) Section 9(b)(3) of the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 3607(b)(3)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403 note)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 2153)''; and

(B) inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3518)'' after ''section 18 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949''.

DIVISION C—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE

SECTION 301. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 26(b) of the Revised Statutes (2 U.S.C. 8(b)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph 5(A) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)'' after ''Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''.

(B) Paragraph 5(B) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)'' after ''Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''.

(C) Paragraph 7(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)''.

(D) Paragraph 7(B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ee et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)''.

(E) Paragraph 7(C) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(F) Paragraph 7(D) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)''.

(G) Paragraph 7(G) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 15301 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 311(d)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1991 (2 U.S.C. 503(d)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101)'' after ''section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(3) Section 5(d) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604(d)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1)(E) (matter after clause (iv)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 434)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30104)''.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(8)(B))'' after ''section 304(i)(8)(B) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(4) Section 506(e) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 6314(e)) is amended by striking ''section 301(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971'' and inserting ''section 301(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101(2))''.

(5) Section 504 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 6565) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)'' after ''Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(6) The 3rd paragraph under the heading ''ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS'' in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1973, at 86 Stat. 435 (2 U.S.C. 6566) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)'' after ''duties under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(7) Section 7(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 6633(a)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101)''.

SEC. 302. TITLE 3, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3(h)(3)(B) of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (Public Law 88–277, 3 U.S.C. 102 note) is amended as follows:

(1) Clause (i)(I) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431(8)))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(8)))''.

(2) Clause (ii) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431(9)))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(9)))''.

SEC. 303. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 7323(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4)))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30116(a)(4)))''.

(2) Subparagraph (C) is amended by—

(A) striking ''to the multicandidate political committee (as defined under section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4))'' and inserting ''to the multicandidate political committee (as defined under section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30116(a)(4))''; and

(B) striking ''had a multicandidate political committee (as defined under section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4))'' and inserting ''had a multicandidate political committee (as defined under section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30116(a)(4))''.

SEC. 304. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 601(d) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 331(d)) is amended by—

(1) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(20)(A)(i), (ii))'' after ''section 301(20)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''; and

(2) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30125(e)(1))'' after ''section 323(e) of such Act''.

SEC. 305. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1566 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (i)(2) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)'' after ''Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''.

(2) Section 1566a of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301)''.

(B) Subsection (a)(4) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (e) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–5(a)(2))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20506(a)(2))''.

(D) Subsection (g)(1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff–6(1))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20310(1))''.

(E) Subsection (g)(2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff–6(3))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20310(3))''.

(F) Subsection (g)(3) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff(a))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301(a))''.

SEC. 306. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 602(a)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(8))'' after ''section 301(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(2) Section 603 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(8))'' after ''section 301(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30102(e)(1))'' after ''section 302(e)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(3) Section 607(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C.

30102(e))'' after ''section 302(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(4) Section 608 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)'' after ''Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)'' after ''Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''.

(5) Section 2 of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003 (18 U.S.C. 1531 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (9) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10303(e))'' after ''section 4(e) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965''.

(B) Paragraph (10) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973c)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10304)''.

SEC. 307. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 428L(b)(1)(A)(ii)(VII) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078–12(b)(1)(A)(ii)(VII)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 15461)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 21061)''.

(2) Section 487(a)(23) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(23)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–2(b))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20503(b))''.

(B) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431(3))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(3))''.

SEC. 308. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 304(b)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431(8))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(8))''.

SEC. 309. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 302(b)(1) of Public Law 95–502 (26 U.S.C. 527 note) is amended by striking ''(as defined in section 301(e) and (f) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971; 2 U.S.C. 431(f))'' and inserting ''(as defined in section 301(8) and (9) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971; 52 U.S.C. 30101(8), (9))''.

(2) Section 4 of Public Law 107–276 (26 U.S.C. 527 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)'' after ''Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)'' after ''Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(3) Section 6033(g)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6033(g)(3)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (C) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(6))'' after ''section 301(6) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(B) Subparagraph (D) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(14))'' after ''section 301(14) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(C) Subparagraph (F) is amended by—

(i) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)'' after ''Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''; and

(ii) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(4))'' after ''section 301(4) of such Act''.

(4) Section 9002(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9002(3)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30106(a)(1))'' after ''section 306(a)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(5) Section 9004(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9004(a)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30116(b)(1)(B))'' after ''section 315(b)(1)(B) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(6) Section 9008 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9008) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(5) is amended by—

(i) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30116(b), (d))'' after ''section 315(b) and section 315(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''; and

(ii) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30116(c))'' after ''section 315(c) of such Act''.

(B) Subsection (g) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30103(b))'' after ''section 303(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(7) Section 9032(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9032(3)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30106(a)(1))'' after ''section 306(a)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(8) Section 9034(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9034(b)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30116(b)(1)(A))'' after ''section 315(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(9) Section 9035(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9035(a)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30116(b)(1)(A))'' after ''section 315(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

SEC. 310. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1869(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)'' after ''Voting Rights Act of 1965''.

SEC. 311. TITLE 29, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2(a)(8) of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 3001(a)(8)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 15301 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)''.

SEC. 312. TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1031(14) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff(b)(6))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301(b)(6))''.

SEC. 313. TITLE 36, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 510(c) of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 441e(b)))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30121(b)))''.

SEC. 314. TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3406(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)'' after ''Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''.

(2) Section 3629 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)'' after ''National Voter Registration Act of 1993''.

SEC. 315. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 205(r)(9)(A) (matter before clause (i)) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 405(r)(9)(A) (matter before clause (i))) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Help America Vote Act of 2002''.

(2) Section 403(a) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5043(a)) is amended by—

(A) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(1))'' after ''section 301(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (Public Law 92–225)''; and

(B) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(3))'' after ''section 301(3) of such Act''.

SEC. 316. TITLE 47, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 315(b)(2)(F) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315(b)(2)(F)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101)''.

SEC. 317. TITLE 48, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1(5) of Public Law 108–376 (48 U.S.C. 1732 note) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)'' after ''Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''.

SEC. 318. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 705 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 4025) is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101)''.

(2) Subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101)''.

SEC. 319. TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2004(a)(2)(C) of the Revised Statutes (52 U.S.C. 10101(a)(2)(C)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1974–74e; 74 Stat. 88)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20701 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 2(b) of the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, Coretta Scott King, César E. Chávez, Barbara C. Jordan, William C. Velásquez, and Dr. Hector P. Garcia Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–246, 52 U.S.C. 10301 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)'' after ''Voting Rights Act of 1965''.

(B) Paragraph (4)(A) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10304)'' after ''section 5''.

(C) Paragraph (4)(C) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301)'' after ''section 2''.

(D) Paragraph (4)(D) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10303(e), (f)(4), 10503)'' after ''sections 4(e), 4(f)(4), and 203 of such Act''.

(E) Paragraph (6) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10304)'' after ''section 5 of such Act''.

(3) Section 208 of Public Law 94–73 (52 U.S.C. 10301 note) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)'' after ''Voting Rights Act of 1965''.

(4) Section 4(d) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10303(d)) is amended by striking ''section 4(f)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (f)(2)''.

(5) Section 5(c) of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (52 U.S.C. 20104(c)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973aa–6)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10508)''.

(6) Section 7 of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (52 U.S.C. 20106) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)''.

(7) Section 1601(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107, 52 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff–6)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20310)''.

(8) Section 102(c) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (52 U.S.C. 20302(c)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Help America Vote Act of 2002''.

(9) Section 576 of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (Public Law 111–84, division A, title V, subtitle H, 52 U.S.C. 20302 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(10) Section 703(b) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–252, 52 U.S.C. 20302 note) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20302(c))'' after ''section 102(c) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''.

(11) Section 589 of the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (52 U.S.C. 20311) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff–6(1))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20310(1))''.

(B) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20310(5))'' after ''section 107(5) of such Act''.

(C) Subsection (a)(3) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301(a))'' after ''section 101(a) of such Act''.

(D) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(E) Subsection (e)(1) is amended by striking ''(Public Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1277; 42 U.S.C. 1973ff note)'' and inserting ''(Public Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1277; 52 U.S.C. 20301 note)''.

(12) Section 3 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20502) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431(1))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(1))''.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431(3))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(3))''.

(13) Section 6 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20505) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(2)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff–1 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (c)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ee–1(b)(2)(B)(ii))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20102(b)(2)(B)(ii))''.

(14) Section 8(b)(1) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20507(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)''.

(15) Section 11(d) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20510(d)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)''.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)''.

(16) Section 625(b) of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–8, 52 U.S.C. 20902 note) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Help America Vote Act of 2002''.

(17) Section 6301(b) of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 110–28, 52 U.S.C. 20902 note) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Help America Vote Act of 2002''.

(18) Section 209 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20929) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–7(a))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20508(a))''.

(19) Section 242(a)(1) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20982(a)(1)) is amended by—

(A) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20310(1))'' after ''section 107(1) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''; and

(B) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20310(5))'' after ''section 107(5) of such Act''.

(20) Section 251(b)(3) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21001(b)(3)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)'' after ''Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act''.

(21) Section 253(e) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21003(e)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–8)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20509)''.

(22) Section 256 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21006 (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking ''section 251(a)(1)(C)'' and inserting ''section 253(b)(1)(C))''.

(23) Section 271(b)(1) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21041(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)'' after ''Voting Rights Act of 1965''.

(24) Section 281(b)(1) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21051(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)'' after ''Voting Rights Act of 1965''.

(25) Section 301(a)(4) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21081(a)(4)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973aa–1a)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10503)''.

(26) Section 302(a) (matter after paragraph (5)(B)) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21082(a) (matter after paragraph (5)(B)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–2(b))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20503(b))''.

(27) Section 303 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21083) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)''; and

(ii) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–6)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20507)''.

(B) Subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii)(I) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–6(a)(3)(B))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20507(a)(3)(B))''.

(C) Subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii)(II) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–6(a)(4)(A))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20507(a)(4)(A))''.

(D) Subsection (a)(2)(A)(iii) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–2(b))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20503(b))''.

(E) Subsection (a)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)''.

(F) Subsection (b)(1) (matter before paragraph (A)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–4(c))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20505(c))''.

(G) Subsection (b)(3)(A) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–4)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20505)''.

(H) Subsection (b)(3)(B)(i) (matter before subclause (I)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–4)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20505)''.

(I) Subsection (b)(3)(C)(i) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff–1 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(J) Subsection (b)(3)(C)(ii) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ee–1(b)(2)(B)(ii))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20102(b)(2)(B)(ii))''.

(K) Subsection (b)(4)(A) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–4)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20505)''.

(L) Subsection (b)(5) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)''.

(28) Section 802(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21132) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg–7(a))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20508(a))''.

(29) Section 905(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21144(a)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973i(c))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10307(c))''.

(30) Section 906 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 21145) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ee et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)''.

(D) Subsection (a)(3) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(E) Subsection (a)(4) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.)''.

(F) Subsection (b) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 1973c)'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10304)''; and

(ii) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)'' after ''any other requirements of such Act''.

(31) Section 402 of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–155, 52 U.S.C. 30101 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(4) is amended by—

(i) inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30125(b))'' after ''Section 323(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''; and

(ii) striking ''section 315(j) of Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971'' and inserting ''section 315(j) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30116(j))''.

(B) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30125)'' after ''section 323 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(C) Subsection (b)(2)(A) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30125(a))'' after ''section 323(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(D) Subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii) is amended by striking ''(2 U.S.C. 431(9)))'' and inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101(9)))''.

(32) Section 301(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1979 (Public Law 96–187, 52 U.S.C. 30101 note) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30104(b))'' after ''section 304(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(33) Section 303(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1979 (Public Law 96–187, 52 U.S.C. 30101 note) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30111(d))'' after ''section 311(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(34) Section 204(b) of the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–81, 52 U.S.C. 30104 note) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30104)'' after ''section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act''; and

(B) by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30104(i)(5))'' after ''section 304(i)(5) of such Act''.

(35) Section 201(b) of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–155, 52 U.S.C. 30104 note) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30104(f))'' after ''section 304(f) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(36) Section 108(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1976 (Public Law 94–283, 52 U.S.C. 30108 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''requirements established by section 312(a) of the Act'' and inserting ''requirements established by section 308(a) of the Act (52 U.S.C. 30108(a))'';

(B) striking ''section 312(b) of the Act'' and inserting ''section 308(b) of the Act (52 U.S.C. 30108(b))''; and

(C) striking ''section 312(a) of the Act'' and inserting ''section 308(a) of the Act (52 U.S.C. 30108(a))''.

(37) Section 502(b) of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 30112(b)) is amended by inserting ''(52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.)'' after ''Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971''.

(38) Section 317 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30119) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by—

(i) striking ''provisions of section 321'' and inserting ''provisions of section 316''; and

(ii) striking ''under section 321'' and inserting ''under section 316''.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking ''section 321(b)(1)'' and inserting ''section 316(b)(1)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5677.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, one of the important responsibilities the House gives the Judiciary Committee is to oversee the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States. Keeping track of the new laws Congress passes every session is a formidable challenge, but it is an essential part of maintaining the rule of law in our country, and it is a duty we take seriously on the committee.

The body of Federal law is so large and complex at this point that it would be almost completely unmanageable without the United States Code. Currently consisting of 54 titles, the code compiles the general and permanent laws of the United States into coherent subject areas.

The code makes our Federal laws accessible both to the government officials who work to fairly administer them and to the private citizens who seek the benefits or relief the law provides them.

The code did not appear magically out of thin air. Congress created it in 1926 and, since that time, it has been painstakingly constructed and updated by expert lawyers working under the supervision of the House.

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We all owe a great debt to the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, or OLRC, whose attorneys ably carry out their statutory mandate ''to develop and keep current an official and positive codification of the laws of the United States'' while maintaining strict impartiality as to legislative policy.

Today, I am pleased to bring to the floor six bills developed by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel to further this mission. The first four bills are considered editorial reclassification bills because they make conforming changes to statutes that have been impacted by OLRC's reorganization efforts.

For example, in 2014, OLRC reorganized the voting and elections statutes into a single title, title 52 of the Code. The first bill we are considering, H.R. 5677, updates references to these laws in other titles of the Code to reflect their new location in title 52. I thank Congresswoman MADELEINE DEAN for introducing this legislation.

I want to make it very clear that the statutory changes made by this bill and the others we are considering today are purely technical in nature. They do not change the meaning or effect of any existing laws. They are part of an ongoing effort to maintain the Code as an authoritative, accurate, and accessible source of Federal law.

I would like to thank our colleagues who have introduced these bills, and I am glad we can fulfill our responsibility to keep the Code updated in a bipartisan manner.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in support of these technical changes.

Congress' work requires that we maintain an accurate sense of what the laws are and how they are portrayed. Today's technical changes, although not controversial and completely bipartisan, are extremely relevant and important.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the immediate passage of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. 5677, which makes technical amendments to the United States Code to ensure clarity and accessibility of our laws.

As Members of Congress, we have a duty to oversee the revision and codification of our laws, making these types of bills incredibly important. My bill edits titles 2, 50, and 52 of the United States Code, the Americans with Disabilities Act, War and National Defense, and Voting and Elections, respectively.

Though it is important to introduce new laws in Congress, it is equally important to look back and ensure existing laws keep up with our times. That is why my bill will ensure there is uniformity in our code, making necessary technical updates to ensure accuracy.

The updated code must be maintained in a bipartisan manner. These discrete changes are important in maintaining order in these three important codes, for example, and order and justice in this country under the law, allowing for clearer and more accessible laws for all Americans.

This seemingly routine process is nothing less than urgent and essential. We are ensuring our laws are accurate and clear. It is required in the pursuit of justice.

I thank our committee for the work in maintaining our laws, and I especially thank the Office of the Law Revision Counsel for their work. I ask everyone to vote in favor of this bill.

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

In closing, there is a great deal of thank you required today for the little-known Office of the Law Revision Counsel for their hard work. This is tedious to look through changes and their effects and to find the appropriate language.

Additionally, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania for working with that office to bring this legislation to our attention and to the floor today.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Congresswoman DEAN for her leadership in introducing this legislation. I urge everyone to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5677.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 7, TITLE 20, AND TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5679) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5679

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

SECTION 1. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 5109(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 450d of title 7'' and inserting ''section 2204–2 of title 7''.

SEC. 2. TITLE 7, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 32(a)(1) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–7(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i(e))'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(e))''.

(2) Section 33(b)(7)(E)(i) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8(b)(7)(E)(i)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i(e))'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(e))''.

(3) Section 7521(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 3202(b)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i)'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b))''.

(4) Section 1445(b)(3)(B) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222(b)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ''(79 Stat. 431; 7 U.S.C. 450i)'' and inserting ''(79 Stat. 431; 7 U.S.C. 3157)''.

(5) Section 1463(c) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3311(c)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i)'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b), (c))''.

(6) Section 1469(a)(1) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3315(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''sections 2(e), 2(f), and 2(h) of the Act of August 4, 1965 (79 Stat. 431; 7 U.S.C. 450i)'' and inserting ''sections 2(f), 2(g), and 2(i) of the Act of August 4, 1965 (79 Stat. 431; 7 U.S.C. 3157(f), (g), (i))''.

(7) Section 1473 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3319) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i)'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(c)(1)(B))''.

(8) Section 1671(d) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5924(d)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i)'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))''.

(9) Section 1672 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i)'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))''.

(B) Subsection (e)(3) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i(b))'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))''.

(10) Section 1672B(b) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925b(b)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i)'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))''.

(11) Section 1672D(c) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925f(c)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i(b))'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))''.

(12) Section 1673(b) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5926(b)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i(b)(7))'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(7))''.

(13) Section 251(f)(1)(D)(i) of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6971(f)(1)(D)(i)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i(b))'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b))''.

(14) Section 413(e)(2) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7633(e)(2)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i(b))'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))''.

(15) Section 617(c)(3) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7655b(c)(3)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i)'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(4), (7), (8), (11)(B))''.

(16) Section 7526(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8114(c)(1)(A)(i)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 450i(b)(7))'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(7))''.

(17) The 6th proviso in the first paragraph under the heading ''ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE'' in title I of H.R. 3037, 99th Congress (known as the Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1986), incorporated by reference in section 101(a) of Public Law 99-190, and enacted into law by section 106 of Public Law 100–202 (7 U.S.C. 8351 note) is amended by striking ''(46 Stat. 1468; 7 U.S.C. 426–426b)'' and inserting ''(46 Stat. 1468; 7 U.S.C. 8351, 8352)''.

(18) Section 749 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (7 U.S.C. 8354) is amended by striking ''sections 426–426c of title 7, United States Code'' and inserting ''the Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1468; 7 U.S.C. 8351, 8352) and the 7th proviso in the first paragraph under the heading 'ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE' in title I of the Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1988 (101 Stat. 1329–331; 7 U.S.C. 8353)''.

SEC. 3. TITLE 11, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 541(b)(3) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)''.

SEC. 4. TITLE 16, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 339(f)(4)(D) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–113, division B, section 1000(a)(3), 16 U.S.C. 528 note) is amended by striking ''The Act of August 8, 1937, and the Act of May 24, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.)'' and inserting ''The Act of August 28, 1937, and the Act of May 24, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)''.

(2) The 4th proviso in the 2nd paragraph under the heading ''FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION'' in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, at 56 Stat. 558 (16 U.S.C. 753) is amended by striking ''(5 U.S.C. 563–564)'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 2279i, 2220)''.

(3) Section 7(c) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103c(c)) is amended by striking ''(7 U.S.C. 428a(a)'' and inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 2268a(a))''.

(4) Section 10(3) of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 2909(3)) is amended by striking ''(46 Stat. 1468–1469; 7 U.S.C. 426–426b)'' and inserting ''(46 Stat. 1468, 1469; 7 U.S.C. 8351, 8352)''.

(5) Section 814(b)(5) of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6813(b)(5)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''August 8, 1937'' and inserting ''August 28, 1937''; and

(B) striking ''(43 U.S.C. 1181f et seq.)'' and inserting ''(43 U.S.C. 2621 et seq.)''.

(6) Section 3(10) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7102(10)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(chapter 876; 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f)'' and inserting ''(chapter 876; 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 2605)''; and

(B) striking ''(chapter 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(chapter 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 2621 et seq.)''.

SEC. 5. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 131(c) of the Higher Education Amendments of 1968 (Public Law 90–575, 20 U.S.C. 1087–51 note) is amended by inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1087–51 et seq.)'' after ''part C of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965''.

(2) Section 406(b)(3) of the Higher Education Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99–498, 20 U.S.C. 1087kk note) is amended by striking ''sections 413D(d)(2)(B), 442(d)(2)(B) and 462(d)(2)(B)'' and inserting ''sections 413D(c)(2)(B), 442(d)(2)(B), and 462(d)(2)(B) (20 U.S.C. 1070b–3(c)(2)(B), 1087–52(d)(2)(B), 1087bb(d)(2)(B))''.

SEC. 6. TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 12 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (known as the Animal Industry Act) (21 U.S.C. 113a) is amended by inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3105(a))'' after ''section 10(a) of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935''.

SEC. 7. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 117(c)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 117(c)(2)(C)) is amended by inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1087–58(e))'' after ''section 448(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965''.

SEC. 8. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 257(a) of the Biomass Energy and Alcohol Fuels Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 8852(a)) is amended by inserting ''(7 U.S.C. 3104)'' after ''section 1 of the Bankhead-Jones Act''.

(2) Section 118 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12561) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(5) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1087–51 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (g) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 2753(b)(2)(A))'' and inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1087–53(b)(2)(A))''; and

(ii) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1087–51 et seq.)''.

(3) Section 118A(b)(2) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12561a(b)(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 2751(c))'' and inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1087–51(c))''.

(B) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1087–51 et seq.)''.

(4) Section 122(c)(1)(C)(i) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12572(c)(1)(C)(i)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1087–51 et seq.)''.

(5) Section 140(a)(3) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12594(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1087–51 et seq.)''.

SEC. 9. TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 6 of the Act of June 14, 1926 (known as the Recreation and Public Purposes Act) (43 U.S.C. 869–4) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(43 U.S.C. 1181f)'' and inserting ''(43 U.S.C. 2605)''; and

(B) striking ''(53 Stat. 753)'' and inserting ''(53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 2621 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 701(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–579, 43 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking ''(50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181a–1181j)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 874; 43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)''.

(3) Section 305(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1735(b)) is amended by striking ''(50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181a–1181j)'' and inserting ''(50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)''.

(4) Section 401(b)(1) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''(50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181d)'' and inserting ''(50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 2603)''.

(5) Section 402(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1752(a)) is amended by striking ''(50 Stat. 874, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 1181a–1181j)'' and inserting ''(50 Stat. 874, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)''.

(6) Section 4 of the Act of May 24, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 2624) is amended by striking ''(50 Stat. 874)'' and inserting ''(50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)''.

(7) Section 3 of the Act of June 24, 1954 (43 U.S.C. 2633) is amended by—

(A) inserting ''(43 U.S.C. 2631)'' after ''in which the lands described in section 1 of this Act'';

(B) striking ''(50 Stat. 874)'' and inserting ''(50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 2605)''; and

(C) inserting ''(43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)'' after ''and upon such designation the provisions of that Act''.

SEC. 10. TITLE 48, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 105(f)(1)(B)(iii) (matter before subclause (I)) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921d(f)(1)(B)(iii) (matter before subclause (I))) is amended by striking ''(20 U.S.C. 1070b et seq., 42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(20 U.S.C. 1070b et seq., 1087-51 et seq.)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 5679.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as I explained during consideration of H.R. 5677, this bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel and makes a number of conforming changes to statutes that

have been impacted by OLRC's editorial reclassification of titles 7, 20, and 43 of the United States Code.

As I described previously, the statutory changes made by this bill are purely technical in nature and they do not change the meaning or effect of any existing laws.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. JONES) for introducing this legislation, I urge all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, this is a technical correction bill, but it is well-needed. The minority has not only no objection, but we fully support its passage.

I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, as important as this legislation is, my brief remarks were enough to explain the bill for the record.

Therefore, with the time remaining, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Perry Apelbaum for more than 30 years of tireless service to the House Judiciary Committee.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the Judiciary Committee is entrusted with a wide and diverse set of issues, ranging from constitutional law and the Federal criminal code to immigration and intellectual property.

In his three decades with the committee, as a trusted counsel and staff director, Perry has left his mark on nearly every area of law within that broad jurisdiction: protecting the right to vote, securing our basic civil liberties, and holding the powerful to account where necessary.

All of official Washington knows Perry as a brilliant attorney, a selfless friend, and a voice of calm in a crisis. He earned that reputation leading the country through some of the toughest moments in our recent history.

He has worked as senior staff on three impeachments. He coauthored three books with his longtime boss, Chairman John Conyers, Jr.: ''What Went Wrong in Ohio,'' ''The Constitution in Crisis,'' and ''Reining in the Imperial Presidency.''

After the attacks of September 11, 2001, Perry worked across the aisle to keep us safe in a manner that would be consistent with our civil liberties.

After the attacks of January 6, 2021, he spent many sleepless nights ensuring that our democratic institutions would endure.

What strikes me, Mr. Speaker, is that Perry's most important and lasting contributions to the committee have gone to secure a better life for the Americans who need our help most. These accomplishments include the Innocence Protection Act, the Matthew Shepherd-James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act, the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act, the Second Chance Act, the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act, and the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act.

All told, these accomplishments have benefited countless citizens. They have made our social contract more just and our justice system more fair. Mr. Speaker, the Talmud teaches us that whosoever saves one life has saved an entire world. By this measure, worlds upon worlds owe a debt of gratitude to Perry Apelbaum.

Perry is, of course, far from finished in his work for the American people. He has told us repeatedly that he intends ''to run all the way through the tape'' on his last days on Capitol Hill.

He leaves us with a clear sense of mission. He has laid the groundwork for our most important prerogatives, including but not limited to comprehensive police reform, commonsense checks on the scourge of gun violence, and the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act.

Perry will continue his public service in the Department of Justice as a senior counsel in the Antitrust Division. He has already proven himself a committed advocate for American consumers. His sense of fairness in matters of antitrust law is unwavering, and our loss will be the Department's gain.

Of course, we owe our thanks to Perry's beloved wife, Laura Apelbaum, and his two children, Benjamin and Sarah. There is no question that they have sustained Perry, in good times and bad, through these many years.

But most of all, Mr. Speaker, we owe our thanks to Perry Apelbaum. His departure marks the end of an era on Capitol Hill. Our parting is bittersweet, but we are so grateful for his leadership, and we wish Perry nothing but the best as he takes on this new challenge on behalf of the American people. Please join me in thanking Perry for his service.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5679.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS WHICH WERE FORMERLY CLASSIFIED TO CHAPTERS 14 AND 19 OF TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5695) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions which were formerly classified to chapters 14 and 19 of title 25, United States Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5695

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

SECTION 1. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3(15)(D) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602(15)(D)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

SEC. 2. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 320 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985 (Public Law 98–473, title I, section 101(c), 5 U.S.C. 5911 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 8336(j) of title 5, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2)(B) is amended by striking ''section 105(e)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 450i(a)(2); 88 Stat. 2209)'' and inserting ''section 104(e)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5323(e)(2); 88 Stat. 2209)''.

(B) Paragraph (4)(B) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 472; 48 Stat. 986)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5116; 48 Stat. 986)''.

SEC. 3. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 2001(7) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 601(7)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(2) Section 102(18) of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501(18)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 4. TITLE 7, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 9(a) of the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7 U.S.C. 178g(a)) is amended by striking ''(Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450)'' and inserting ''(Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 10(a) of the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7 U.S.C. 178h(a)) is amended by striking ''(Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450)'' and inserting ''(Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(3) Section 13(2) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 913(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(4) Section 315(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 940e(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(5) Section 602(1)(B) of the Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance Act of 1988 (7 U.S.C. 1471(1)(B)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (i) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450(b))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(B) Clause (ii) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984, chapter 576, 25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984, chapter 576, 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(C) Clause (iii) is amended by striking ''section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(c))'' and inserting ''section 4(*l*) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

(6) Section 306(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (19)(A) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))'' after ''Education Assistance Act''.

(B) Paragraph (20)(B) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(C) Paragraph (21)(A) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(7) Section 306C(e)(1)(C) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926c(e)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(8) Section 335(e)(1)(D)(v)(III)(cc) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1985(e)(1)(D)(v)(III)(cc)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 488 et seq.)'' after ''Public Law 91–229''.

(9) Section 379(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2008n(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(10) Section 379E(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2008s(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(11) Section 383A(3) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009bb(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(12) Section 385B(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009dd–1(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(13) Section 4004(b)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79, 7 U.S.C. 2013 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(14) Section 11(d) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2020(d)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(15) Section 6405(c)(1)(E) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 2655(c)(1)(E)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(16) Section 452(1) of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7781(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(17) Section 9001(10) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8101(10)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(18) Section 10403(8) of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8302(8)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(19) Section 6201(1) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11, 7 U.S.C. 8351 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 5. TITLE 8, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 402(a)(2)(G)(ii) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(a)(2)(G)(ii)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

SEC. 6. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2805(a)(2) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92, division B, 10 U.S.C. 2827 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a–1)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5131)''.

SEC. 7. TITLE 12, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1002(27) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481(27)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a–1(a))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5131(a))''.

SEC. 8. TITLE 15, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1(9) of the Act of October 19, 1949 (known as the Jenkins Act) (15 U.S.C. 375(9)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''; and

(B) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a–1)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5131)''.

(2) Section 5(a)(1) of the Prevent All Cigarette Trafficking Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–154, 15 U.S.C. 375 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(3) Section 3(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(d)) is amended by striking ''section 4(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act'' and inserting ''section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(4) Section 4(6) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2203(6)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(5) Section 21(a) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6312(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

SEC. 9. TITLE 16, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The Miccosukee Reserved Area Act (Public Law 105–313, 16 U.S.C. 410 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 4(10) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 476)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 5123)''.

(B) Section 8(f)(1)(B) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 3003(b)(3) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (16 U.S.C. 539p(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(3) Section 10(e)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 5123)''.

(4) Section 1005(e)(5) of the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 941c(e)(5)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(5) Section 2 (paragraph defining ''Local organization'') of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1002 (paragraph defining ''Local organization'')) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(6) Section 206(a)(4) of the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 1166(a)(4)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5361 et seq.)''.

(7) Section 7A(a)(2) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103d(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(8) Section 316(c)(1) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–83, 16 U.S.C. 3102 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(9) Section 1528(6) of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3451(6)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(10) Section 1201(a)(14) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3801(a)(14)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(11) Section 3(2) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6502(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(12) Section 502(e)(2)(A)(v) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6572(e)(2)(A)(v)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 477)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5124)''.

SEC. 10. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 207(j)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450i(j))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5323(j))''.

(2) Section 228(f)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5130)''.

(3) Section 841(t) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5130)''.

(4) Section 1159(c)(3)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 11. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 16(8) of the National Museum of the American Indian Act (20 U.S.C. 80q–14(8)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(2) Section 316(b)(3)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 640a note)'' after ''Navajo Community College Act''.

(3) Section 479C(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087uu–1(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.)'' after ''the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980''.

(4) Section 444(b)(1)(L) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)(1)(L)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(5) Section 611(h)(4)(A) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411(h)(4)(A)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(6) Section 643(b)(1) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1443(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(7) Section 661(b)(1)(H) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1461(b)(1)(H)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(8) Section 2103(a)(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6613(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(9) Section 4201(b)(3) of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 7171(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(10) Section 4622(1)(A) of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 7272(1)(A)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (ii) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(B) Clause (iii)(IV) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(11) Section 6113(d)(1)(A)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7423(d)(1)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(12) Section 6304(a)(1)(C)(ii) of the Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support, and Assistance Act (20 U.S.C. 7544(a)(1)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(13) Section 6306(2) of the Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support, and Assistance Act (20 U.S.C. 7546(2)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(14) Section 803(5) of the Early Learning Opportunities Act (20 U.S.C. 9402(5)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 12. TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 801(h)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381(h)(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(2) Section 900(10) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387(10))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))'' after ''section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(3) Section 1009(b)(1)(A)(iv) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 399(b)(1)(A)(iv)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))'' after ''section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(4) Section 332(a)(3) of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (21 U.S.C. 679c(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(5) Section 1032(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1532(a)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

SEC. 13. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 4 of the Tourism Policy and Export Promotion Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 2124c) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 451)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5341)''.

(B) Subsection (m)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

SEC. 14. TITLE 23, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 201(c)(6)(A)(ii) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 202 of title 23, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(10)(B) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450e(b))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5307(b))''.

(B) Subsection (b)(5) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by striking ''Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (b)(6)(A) is amended by striking ''Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(D) Subsection (b)(7)(A) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(E) Subsection (b)(7)(F)(ii) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(F) Subsection (b)(7)(G) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(G) Subsection (b)(7)(H) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(H) Subsection (b)(7)(I) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(I) Subsection (c)(1) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(3) Section 207 of title 23, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (g) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450j–1)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5325)''; and

(ii) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450j–1(f))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5325(f))''.

(B) Subsection (l) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(C) Subsection (l)(1) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–5)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5386)''.

(D) Subsection (l)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–6)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5387)''.

(E) Subsection (l)(3) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–7)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5388)''.

(F) Subsection (l)(4) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–9)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5390)''.

(G) Subsection (l)(5) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–10)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5391)''.

(H) Subsection (l)(6) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–11)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5392)''.

(I) Subsection (l)(7) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–14)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5395)''.

(J) Subsection (l)(8) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–15)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5396)''.

(K) Subsection (l)(9) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–17)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5398)''.

(L) Subsection (m)(2) is amended by striking ''sections 4 and 505 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b; 458aaa)'' and inserting ''sections 4 and 501 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304, 5381)''.

SEC. 15. TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1102(a) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (Public Law 95–561, 25 U.S.C. 13 note) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)'' after ''Johnson-O'Malley Act''.

(2) Section 1103(b) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 13–1) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)'' after ''such Act of April 16, 1934''.

(3) Section 8 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 13a) is amended by striking ''section 106(a)(3)'' and inserting ''section 106(a)(4)''.

(4) The 7th proviso in the 1st paragraph under the heading ''OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS'' in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985, at 98 Stat. 1848 (25 U.S.C. 13d) is amended by striking ''(94 Stat. 1793, 1794, 1796; 25 U.S.C. 1725(b)(2), 1725(i), 1728(b))'' and inserting ''(94 Stat. 1793, 1794, 1796)''.

(5) Section 5404(a)(1) of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 13d–2(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''(85 Stat. 645; 25 U.S.C. 640a)'' and inserting (85 Stat. 645)''.

(6) The matter before the 1st proviso in the 1st paragraph under the heading ''ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS'' in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1985, at 98 Stat. 1850 (25 U.S.C. 13e) is amended by striking ''the Act of June 4, 1936 (48 Stat. 596), as amended (25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)'' and inserting ''the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended (25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)''.

(7) Section 2103(a)(2) of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 81(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(8) The 8th proviso in the first paragraph under the heading ''OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS'' in title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983, at 97 Stat. 326 (25 U.S.C. 292b) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)''.

(9) Section 2 of the Act of July 14, 1956 (25 U.S.C. 304a (2d paragraph)) is amended by striking ''the Johnson-O'Malley Act of June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1458; 25 U.S.C. 452)'' and inserting ''the Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596; 25 U.S.C. 5342)''.

(10) Section 6(a)(3)(A) of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (25 U.S.C. 305e(a)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(11) Section 2 of the Act of February 5, 1948 (25 U.S.C. 324) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(12) Section 3(i) of the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–264, 25 U.S.C. 331 note) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)'' after ''the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934''.

(13) The 4th proviso of the Act of April 4, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 390) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 5123)''.

(14) The proviso of section 2 of the Act of May 11, 1938 (known as the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938) (25 U.S.C. 396b) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 987, 988; 25 U.S.C. 5123, 5124)''; and

(B) inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)'' after ''pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934''.

(15) Section 1 of the Act of August 9, 1955 (known as the Indian Long-Term Leasing Act) (25 U.S.C. 415) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(9) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5130)''.

(B) Subsection (h)(3)(D) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(16) Section 101 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1461) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(48 Stat. 986)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 986; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''; and

(B) striking ''(64 Stat. 190)'' and inserting ''(64 Stat. 190; 25 U.S.C. 1545, 1546)''.

(17) Section 2 of the Act of May 24, 1950 (25 U.S.C. 1546) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(18) Section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (25) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Paragraph (26) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(19) Section 104(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a(b)(3)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(20) Section 108(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a(a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(21) Section 108A(c)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a–1(c)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(22) Section 110(b)(2) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616c(b)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(23) Section 111(c) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616d(c)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(24) Section 112(f)(B) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616e(f)(B)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(25) Section 117(f) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616j(f) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting ''(25

U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(26) Section 201(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621(a) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(27) Section 202(c) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621a(c)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(28) Section 204(e)(2)(B) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621c(e)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(29) Section 205(a)(2) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621d(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(30) Section 206(e)(3)(A) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621e(e)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(31) Section 208 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621g) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(32) Section 209 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621h) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(3)(A) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (k)(3) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(C) Subsection (*l*) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(33) Section 213(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621*l*(b) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(34) Section 214(a)(3) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621m(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(35) Section 219(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621r(a) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(36) Section 221 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1621t) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(37) Section 301 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1631) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(1)(B) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (c)(1)(C) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (e) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450f)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321)''; and

(ii) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa–3, 458aaa–4)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5384, 5385)''.

(D) Subsection (h) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321)'' after ''section 102 of the Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(38) Section 302 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1632) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (f) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(B) Subsection (g)(2) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(39) Section 305(a)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1634(a)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(40) Section 306 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1636) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(B) Subsection (b)(1)(C)(iii) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(41) Section 307 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1637) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (a)(2) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (f) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(D) Subsection (g) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(42) Section 309(a)(1) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1638a(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(43) Section 311(a)(2)(B) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1638e(a)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(44) Section 312(d)(1) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1638f(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(45) Section 401(d)(4) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1641(d)(4)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(46) Section 402(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1642(a) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(47) Section 407(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1647(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(48) Section 512(3) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1660b(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(49) The 10th paragraph under the heading ''ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE'' in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005, at 118 Stat. 3087 (Public Law 108–447, division E, 25 U.S.C. 1660b note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(50) Section 601 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1661) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(3)(E) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 986; 25 U.S.C. 472)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 986; 25 U.S.C. 5116)''.

(51) Section 602(b)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1662(b)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(52) Section 708 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1665g) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (b)(4)(A)(ii) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

(53) Section 811 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680a (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(54) Section 813 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680c) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (e)(1) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (e)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(55) Section 820 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680j) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(56) Section 822(a) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680*l*(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(57) Section 828(a) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680r(a)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 458aaa et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5381 et seq.)''.

(58) Section 831 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1680u) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(59) Section 601(f) of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 1684(f)) is amended as follows:

(A) The matter before paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(B) Paragraph (1)(D)(i) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5130)''.

(C) Paragraph (2)(A) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(D) Paragraph (2)(B) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(E) Paragraph (3) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(F) Paragraph (3)(C) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(60) Section 4033 of the Agriculture Act of 2014 (25 U.S.C. 1685) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(4) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(B) Subsection (b)(6) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(C) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 1450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(61) Section 109(b)(3) of the Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1809(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(62) Section 112(a)(2) of the Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1812(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''(70 Stat. 1057; 25 U.S.C. 443a)'' and inserting ''(70 Stat. 1057; 43 U.S.C. 1457 note)''.

(63) Section 503 of the Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1863) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(64) Section 1121(b)(8) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001(b)(8)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (D)(iv)(III) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(B) Subparagraph (E)(v) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5324(e))'' after ''section 105(e) of the Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(65) Section 1128(h) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2008(h) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5325)'' after ''section 106 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(66) Section 1130 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2010) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5322(a))'' after ''section 103(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(B) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)'' after ''the Act of April 16, 1934''.

(67) Section 1132(f)(2)(A) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2012(f)(2)(A)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (i) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 986, chapter 576)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 986, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 5116)''.

(B) Clause (ii) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5307(b))'' after ''section 7(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(68) Section 1140(g) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2020(g)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5322(a))'' after ''section 103(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(69) Section 1141(6) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021(6)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321, 5322(a), 5355)'' after ''section 102, 103(a), or 208 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(70) Section 9 of the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 (25 U.S.C. 2108) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(48 Stat. 987)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 5123, 5124)''; and

(B) inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)'' after ''that Act''.

(71) Section 202(2)(B) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5129)''.

(72) Section 203 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2202) is amended by–

(A) striking ''(48 Stat. 985)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 985; 25 U.S.C. 5108)''; and

(B) inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5125)'' after ''section 18 of such Act''.

(73) Section 207(b)(2)(B) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2206(b)(2)(B)) is amended as follows:

(A) Clause (i) (matter before subclause (I)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 464)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5107)''.

(B) Clause (iii) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 464)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5107)''.

(74) Section 213(c)(1)(B) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2212(c)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 483a)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5135)''.

(75) Section 214(b)(2)(B) of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2213(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 476)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5123)''.

(76) Section 4204(5) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2403(5)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(77) Section 4205(b) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2411(b)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(78) Section 509(c) of the Indian Health Care Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101–630, title V, 25 U.S.C. 2415 note) is amended by—

(A) inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321)'' after ''section 102 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''; and

(B) inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))'' after ''section 4(*l*) of that Act''.

(79) Section 4212(b)(1) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2432(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)''.

(80) Section 4213(e) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2433(e)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(B) Paragraph (5)(A) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(81) Section 4214(a) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2434(a)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(82) Section 4216(b)(1) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2442(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(83) Section 4222(a) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2455(a)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(84) Section 122 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108–7, division F, 25 U.S.C. 2501 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(B) Subsection (c)(1) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(85) Section 5204(a)(2) of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2503(a)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5324)'' after ''section 105 of the Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(86) Section 5208(a) of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1998 (25 U.S.C. 2507(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) The matter before paragraph (1) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(B) Paragraph (1) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5305(f))'' after ''Section 5(f)''.

(C) Paragraph (2) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5306)'' after ''Section 6''.

(D) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5307)'' after ''Section 7''.

(E) Paragraph (4) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5323)'' after ''Section 104''.

(F) Paragraph (5) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5324(f))'' after ''Section 105(f)''.

(G) Paragraph (6) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5324(k))'' after ''Section 105(k)''.

(H) Paragraph (7) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5324(*l*))'' after ''Section 105(*l*)''.

(I) Paragraph (8) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5325(f))'' after ''Section 106(f)''.

(J) Paragraph (9) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5325(j))'' after ''Section 106(j)''.

(K) Paragraph (10) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5325(k))'' after ''Section 106(k)''.

(L) Paragraph (11) is amended to read: ''(11) Section 108(c) (25 U.S.C. 5329(c)) (model agreement provisions (1)(b)(5) (relating to limitation of costs), (1)(b)(7) (relating to records and monitoring), (1)(b)(8) (relating to property), and (1)(b)(9) (relating to availability of funds)).''

(M) Paragraph (12) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5330)'' after ''Section 109''.

(N) Paragraph (13) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5332)'' after ''Section 111''.

(87) Section 20(b)(3) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 985; 25 U.S.C. 465, 467)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 985; 25 U.S.C. 5108, 5110)''.

(88) Section 203(a)(2) of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–211, 25 U.S.C. 2801 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5130)''.

(89) Section 3(e)(4)(B) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2802(e)(4)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(90) Section 5(g)(2) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2804(g)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 701(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act'' and inserting ''section 702(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5412(a))''.

(91) Section 6 of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2805) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(92) Section 103(5) of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2902(5)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(93) Section 8102(5) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 3052(5)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a–1)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5131)''.

(94) Section 305(a) of the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3104(a)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(95) Section 313(b) of the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3112(b)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(96) Section 314(c)(2)(B) of the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3113(c)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(97) Section 2(a)(3) of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(98) Section 403(10) of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202(10)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(99) Section 410(g) of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3209(g)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(100) Section 411(b) of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3210(b)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(101) Section 1317 of the Higher Education Tribal Grant Authorization Act (25 U.S.C. 3307) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450c et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5305, 5306, 5307, 5324, 5330, 5331)''.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(C) Subsection (f)(2) is amended by striking ''sections 4(d) and (e), respectively, of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93–638, 20 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''subsections (d) and (e), respectively, of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 5304(d), (e))''.

(102) Section 1322(3) of the Critical Needs for Tribal Development Act (25 U.S.C. 3322(3)) is amended by striking ''(Public Law 93–638, 20 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 5304(d))''.

(103) Section 3(3) of the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3402(3)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))'' after ''section 4(d) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(104) Section 2601(4)(A) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3501(4)(A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(105) Section 3(7) of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (25 U.S.C. 3602(7)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))'' after ''section 4(*l*) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(106) Section 4(h) of the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3803(h)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(107) Section 6(a) of the Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3905(a)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(108) Section 2(7) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101(7)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(109) Section 4(13)(B) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103(13)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(110) Section 202(8)(A) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4132(8)(A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(111) Section 3 of the Indian Tribal Regulatory Reform and Business Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–447, 25 U.S.C. 4301 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(d))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))''.

(B) Paragraph (5) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(C) Paragraph (7) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

(112) Section 3 of the Native American Business Development, Trade Promotion, and Tourism Act of 2000 (25 U.S.C. 4302) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''tribe'' and inserting ''Tribe''.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(d))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))''.

(C) Paragraph (5)(B)(i) is amended by striking ''tribe'' and inserting ''Tribe''.

(D) Paragraph (7) is amended—

(i) by striking ''The term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given that term'' and inserting ''The term 'Indian Tribe' has the meaning given the term 'Indian tribe' ''; and

(ii) by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(E) Paragraph (10) is amended by striking ''tribe'' and inserting ''Tribe''.

(F) Paragraph (11) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

(113) Section 3 of the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act (25 U.S.C. 4352) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(B) Paragraph (4) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(114) Section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1955 (ch. 106, 25 U.S.C. 5103 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 461–479)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''; and

(B) striking ''Act of August 26, 1937 (50 Stat. 862, 863; 25 U.S.C. 463)'' and inserting ''Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 862, 863; 25 U.S.C. 5103)''.

(115) Section 4 of the Act of August 10, 1939 (25 U.S.C. 5106) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 985; 25 U.S.C. 5108)''.

(116) Section 5 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (known as the Indian Reorganization Act) (25 U.S.C. 5108) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 608 et seq.)'' after ''Act of July 28, 1955 (69 Stat. 392), as amended''.

(117) Section 2(e)(2) of Public Law 96–135 (25 U.S.C. 5117(e)(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 472; 48 Stat. 986)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5116; 48 Stat. 986)''.

(118) Section 1 of the Act of May 1, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 5119) is amended—

(A) in the text before the proviso, by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101, 5108, 5110, 5111, 5121, 5124, 5129)''; and

(B) in the proviso, by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5123, 5124, 5113)''.

(119) The 1st proviso of section 2 of the Act of August 12, 1935 (25 U.S.C. 5122) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(48 Stat. L. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''; and

(B) inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5108)'' after ''section 5 of such Act''.

(120) Section 16(f) of the Act of June 18, 1934 (known as the Indian Reorganization Act) (25 U.S.C. 5123(f)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 461 et seq., 48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq., 48 Stat. 984)''.

(121) Section 3(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of Public Law 101–301 (25 U.S.C. 5126 (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(48 Stat. 988; 25 U.S.C. 478)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 988; 25 U.S.C. 5125)''; and

(B) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 462 and 477)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5102, 5124)''.

(122) Section 1 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (25 U.S.C. 5127) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(123) Section 4 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (25 U.S.C. 5128) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(124) Section 1 (proviso in 9th paragraph under the heading ''INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT'') of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940 (25 U.S.C. 5132) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 986)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 986; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(125) The Act of May 7, 1948 (25 U.S.C. 5133) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(126) The Act of May 14, 1948 (25 U.S.C. 5134) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(127) Section 1(a) of Public Law 91–229 (25 U.S.C. 5136(a)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 477)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5124)''; and

(B) inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)'' after ''incorporated by the Secretary pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act''.

(128) Section 5403 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (25 U.S.C. 5137) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 488)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5136)''.

(129) Section 203 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2006 (25 U.S.C. 5144 (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 488)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5136)''.

(130) Section 3 of the Act of June 26, 1936 (known as the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act) (25 U.S.C. 5203) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(131) Section 4 of the Act of June 26, 1936 (known as the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act) (25 U.S.C. 5204) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(132) Section 7 of the Act of June 26, 1936 (known as the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act) (25 U.S.C. 5207) is amended by striking ''in the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984)'' and inserting ''in the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(133) Section 6 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5306) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)'' after ''the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended''.

(134) Section 7(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5307(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)'' after ''the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended''.

(135) Section 111 (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (25 U.S.C. 5310 (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(136) Section 102(a)(1)(A) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5321(a)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)'' after ''the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended''.

(137) Section 11 of the Tribal Self-Governance Amendments of 2000 (Public Law 106–260, 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5381 et seq.)'' after ''title V of such Act''.

(138) Section 702(a)(3) of the Indian Tribal Tort Claims and Risk Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–277, division A, section 101(e) [title VII], 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(139) Section 703 of the Indian Tribal Tort Claims and Risk Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–277, division A, section 101(e) [title VII], 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

(140) Section 314 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101–512, 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended—

(A) by striking ''authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''; and

(B) in the 3d proviso, by striking ''section 102(d) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended (88 Stat. 2203, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''section 102(d) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5321(d))''.

(141) Section 201(b)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100–472, 25 U.S.C. 5321 note) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321(d))'' after ''section 102(d) of such Act''.

(142) Section 104(m) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5323(m)) by—

(A) striking ''(48 Stat. 988; 25 U.S.C. 479)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 988; 25 U.S.C. 5129)''; and

(B) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 472)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5116)''.

(143) Section 105(d) of the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–81, 25 U.S.C. 5323 note) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5323(j)(2))'' after ''section 104(j)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(144) Section 210(b) of the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–702, 25 U.S.C. 5323 note) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5323(e))'' after ''section 105(e) of the Act of January 4, 1975 (Public Law 93–638), known as the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(145) The 2d proviso in the paragraph under the heading ''OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS'' in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, at 112 Stat. 2681–246 (Public Law 105–277, division A, section 101(e), 25 U.S.C. 5324 note) is amended by striking ''Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975'' and inserting ''Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(146) Section 106(f) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5325(f)) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 476)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 987; 25 U.S.C. 5123)''.

(147) The 8th proviso in the paragraph under the heading ''ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE'' in title II of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, at 112 Stat. 2681–280 (25 U.S.C. 5326) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(148) Section 113 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (25 U.S.C. 5327) is amended by—

(A) striking ''including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended'' and inserting ''including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''; and

(B) striking ''pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975'' and inserting ''pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(149) Section 6(e) of Public Law 104–287 (25 U.S.C. 5328 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450k(b))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5328(b))''.

(150) Section 108(c) (section 1 of model agreement provisions) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5329(c) (section 1 of model agreement provisions)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) is amended by—

(i) striking ''pursuant to title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''pursuant to title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''; and

(ii) striking ''provisions of title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''provisions of title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450j(c)(1))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5324(c)(1))''; and

(ii) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450j(d))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5324(d))''.

(D) Subsection (b)(4) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450j–1)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5325)''.

(E) Subsection (b)(8)(A) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450j(f))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5324(f))''.

(F) Subsection (b)(11) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(G) Subsection (b)(12)(B) (matter before clause (i)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450m–1)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5331)''.

(H) Subsection (b)(14)(A) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450j(c)(2))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5324(c)(2))''; and

(ii) striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450j–1(b))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5325(b))''.

(I) Subsection (b)(15)(A) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 987, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 476)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 987, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 5123)''.

(151) Section 311 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–83, 25 U.S.C. 5329 note) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C.. 5329)'' after ''section 108 of Public Law 93–638''.

(152) The 12th proviso in the paragraph under the heading ''OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS'' in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989, at 102 Stat. 1795 (Public Law 100–446, 25 U.S.C. 5342 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)''.

(153) The 3d proviso in the 3d paragraph under the heading ''OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS'' in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1986, at 99 Stat. 1235 (Public Law 99–190, 25 U.S.C. 5342 note) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)'' after ''the Act of April 16, 1934, as amended''.

(154) Section 204(e) of the Indian Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5351(e)) is amended striking ''(48 Stat. 596)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 596; 25 U.S.C. 5346)''.

(155) Section 208 of the Indian Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5355) is amended by striking ''the the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended'' and inserting ''the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596; 25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.), as amended''.

(156) Section 403 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5363) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (h)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 476)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5123)''.

(157) Section 505(b)(2)(B) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5385(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 596; chapter 147; 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 596; chapter 147; 25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)''.

(158) Section 511 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5391) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking ''(48 Stat. 987; chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 476)'' and inserting ''(48 Stat. 987; chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 5123)''.

(B) Subsection (c) is amended by striking ''(49 Stat. 1967; chapter 831)'' and inserting ''(49 Stat. 1967; chapter 831; 25 U.S.C. 5201)''.

(159) Section 801(m) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5421(m)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 451)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5341)''.

(160) Section 202(1) of the Indian Trust Asset Management Demonstration Project Act of 2016 (25 U.S.C. 5611(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(161) Section 204(a)(2)(D) (matter before clause (i)) of the Indian Trust Asset Management Demonstration Project Act of 2016 (25 U.S.C. 5613(a)(2)(D) (matter before clause (i))) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(162) Section 205(d)(2) of the Indian Trust Asset Management Demonstration Project Act of 2016 (25 U.S.C. 5614(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(163) Section 206(d)(2) of the Indian Trust Asset Management Demonstration Project Act of 2016 (25 U.S.C. 5615(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(164) Section 303(d)(2)(C) of the Indian Trust Asset Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 5633(d)(2)(C)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 472)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5116)''.

(165) Section 304(b) of the Indian Trust Asset Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 5634(b)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

SEC. 16. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3121(b)(5)(B)(i)(V) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 3121(b)(5)(B)(i)(V)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5323(e)(2))'' after ''section 104(e)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination Act''.

SEC. 17. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 113 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277, division A, section 101(b) [title I], 28 U.S.C. 524 note) is amended by striking ''section 4(e) of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, as amended, 25 U.S.C. 450b(e) (1998))'' and inserting ''section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, as amended, 25 U.S.C. 5304(e) (1998))''.

SEC. 18. TITLE 29, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 7(19)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 705(19)(B)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

(2) Section 121(b)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 741(b)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5305, 5306, 5307, 5321(a))'' after ''sections 5, 6, 7, and 102(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(3) Section 147(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3197(e)(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(d), (e))''.

(4) Section 166 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3221) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(d), (e), (*l*))''.

(5) Section 171(b)(7) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3226(b)(7)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 19. TITLE 30, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1(b)(4) of Public Law 105–367 (30 U.S.C. 81 note) is amended by striking ''(c. 576, 48 Stat. 984, as amended)'' and inserting ''(c. 576, 48 Stat. 984, as amended; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

SEC. 20. TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1352(g)(11) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 21. TITLE 33, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 210(e)(2)(B)(v) of the Harbor Development and Navigation Improvement Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2238(e)(2)(B)(v)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(2) Section 2008(b)(3) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 2254(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(3) Section 203(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2269(a)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(4) Section 208(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2338(a)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(5) Section 103(7) of the Estuary Restoration Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2902(7)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(6) Section 9002(5) of the National Levee Safety Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3301(5)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 22. TITLE 34, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 901(a)(26) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10251(a)(26)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(2) Section 247(a)(3) of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–211, 34 U.S.C. 10381 note) is amended by striking ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

(3) Section 1801A(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10402(b)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5130)''.

(4) Section 2503(5) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10533(5)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(5) Section 2704(3) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10554(3)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(6) Section 3025(7) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10705(7)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(7) Section 1402(g)(3) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101(g)(3)) is amended by striking ''section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act'' and inserting ''section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

SEC. 23. TITLE 36, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3(5) of the National Moment of Remembrance Act (Public Law 106–579, 36 U.S.C. 116 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304))''.

(2) Section 2(6) of the National Bison Legacy Act (Public Law 114–152, 36 U.S.C. note preceding 301) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 477)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5124)''.

SEC. 24. TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 102 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–146, 38 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (c)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 107(b)(2) of the Veterans' Mental Health and Other Care Improvements Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–387, 38 U.S.C. 1712A note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(3) Section 304(c) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–154, 38 U.S.C. 2041 note) is amended by striking ''section 4 of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b))'' and inserting ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304))''.

(4) Section 3765 of title 38, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (3)(A) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(d))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))''.

(B) Paragraph (4) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

SEC. 25. TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3162(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 15101(4) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 26. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 244(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 238m(e)) is amended by striking ''(Public Law 93–638)''and inserting ''(Public Law 93–638; 25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 317M(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–14(e)) is amended by striking ''section 4(b) and section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act'' and inserting ''subsections (e) and (*l*) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (*l*))''.

(3) Section 317R(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–20(a)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(4) Section 319(e)(7)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d(e)(7)(A)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(5) Section 330(k)(3)(H) (matter before clause (i)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(k)(3)(H) (matter before clause (i))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(6) Section 330C(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–3(b)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(7) Section 332(a)(2)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254e(a)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(8) Section 340D(c)(10) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256d(c)(10)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(9) Section 340G–1(c)(1)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256g–1(c)(1)(D)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(10) Section 501A(e)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa–0(e)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(11) Section 509(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–2(a)(3)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(12) Section 514(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–7(a) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(13) Section 514B(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–10(a)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(14) Section 516(a) (matter after paragraph (3)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–22(a) (matter after paragraph (3))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(15) Section 520A(a) (matter after paragraph (4)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–32(a) (matter after paragraph (4))) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(16) Section 520G(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–38(a)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(17) Section 520K(g)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–42(g)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(18) Section 520L(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–43(a)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(19) Section 520M(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–44(b)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(20) Section 546(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–1(a)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(21) Section 561(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ff(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 4(b) and section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act'' and inserting ''subsections (e) and (*l*) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (*l*))''.

(22) Section 754(c)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294d(c)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(23) Section 1504(c)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300n(c)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(24) Section 1902(d)(5) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300w–1(d)(5)) is amended by striking ''section 4(b) and section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act'' and inserting ''subsections (e) and (*l*) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (*l*))''.

(25) Section 1933(d)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–33(d)(4)) is amended by striking ''subsections (b) and (c) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act'' and inserting ''subsections (e) and (*l*) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (*l*))''.

(26) Section 210(a)(5)(B)(i)(V) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 410(a)(5)(B)(i)(V)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5323(e)(2))'' after ''section 104(e)(2) of the Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(27) Section 404(11) of the Assets for Independence Act (Public Law 105–285, 42 U.S.C. 604 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(28) Section 412 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 612) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1)(F) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450c(f)(1))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5305(f)(1))''.

(B) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(29) Section 419(4)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 619(4)(A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(30) Section 422(b)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 622(b)(9)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)'' after ''section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act''.

(31) Section 428(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 628(c)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (*l*))''.

(32) Section 453(c)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 653(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (*l*))''.

(33) Section 454 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 654) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (7) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (*l*))''.

(B) Paragraph (33) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (*l*))''.

(34) Section 479B(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 679c(a)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(35) Section 1861(aa)(4)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa)(4)(D)) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)'' after ''Indian Self-Determination Act''.

(36) Section 223(a)(2)(F) of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–93, 42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(37) Section 1905(*l*)(2)(B) (matter after clause (iv)) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(*l*)(2)(B) (matter after clause (iv))) is amended by striking ''(Public Law 93–638)'' and inserting ''(Public Law 93–638; 25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(38) Section 1920(b)(2)(D)(iv) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–1(b)(2)(D)(iv)) is amended by striking ''(Public Law 93–638)'' and inserting ''(Public Law 93–638; 25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(39) Section 1932(a)(2)(C)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u–2(a)(2)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(40) Section 2008(a)(4)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397g(a)(4)(C)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(41) Section 2011(12)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397j(12)(A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(42) Section 538 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490p–2) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (r)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (v) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(43) Section 8 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004b) is amended by striking ''section 102, 103, or 104 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act'' and inserting ''sections 102 and 103 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5321, 5322)''.

(44) Section 803C(e)(1)(B)(ii)(III) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2991b–3(e)(1)(B)(ii)(III)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(45) Section 612(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3057c(c)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(46) Section 3(5) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (Public Law 93–247, 42 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(47) Section 102(6) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(6)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 479a et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5130 et seq.)''.

(48) Section 658E(c)(2)(G)(ii)(V)(dd) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858c(c)(2)(G)(ii)(V)(dd)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(49) Section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858n) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (8) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(B) Paragraph (15)(A) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

(50) Section 302(5) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10402(5)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(51) Section 309(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10409(a)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 note)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 note)''.

(52) Section 722(c)(2)(B)(i) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11432(c)(2)(B)(i)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)''.

(53) Section 934(f) of the Claude Pepper Young Americans Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12340(f)) is amended by striking ''section 4(b) and 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(b) and (c))'' and inserting ''subsections (e) and (*l*) of section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e), (*l*))''.

(54) Section 101(21)(A)(i) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12511(21)(A)(i)) is amended by striking ''(commonly known as the 'Indian Reorganization Act'; 48 Stat. 984, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(commonly known as the 'Indian Reorganization Act'; 48 Stat. 984, chapter 576; 25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)''.

(55) Section 210(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15855(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(e))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(e))''.

(56) Section 541(4) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17151(4)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(57) Section 1402(d)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18071(d)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(d))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(d))''.

SEC. 27. TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 201 the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2003 (43 U.S.C. 373d) is amended by striking ''the Indian Self Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 45 et seq.)'' and inserting ''the Indian Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 10302(17) of the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act (Public Law 111–11, title X, 43 U.S.C. 407 note) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 497a(2))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5130(2))''.

(3) Section 17(a)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Amendments of 1987 (Public Law 100–241, 43 U.S.C. 1601 note) is amended by inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.)'' after ''the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 987), as amended''.

(4) Section 21(e) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1620(e)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 452)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.)''.

(5) Section 102(4) of the Reclamation Rural Water Supply Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 2401(4)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

(6) Section 202(1) of the Twenty-First Century Water Works Act (43 U.S.C. 2421(1)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 28. TITLE 47, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 158(e)(3)(A) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 942(e)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

(2) Section 6001(e)(1)(A) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (47 U.S.C. 1305(e)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450(b))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 29. TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 5102(6) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b)'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304)''.

SEC. 30. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1412(e)(1)(C) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521(e)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''(25 U.S.C. 450b(*l*))'' and inserting ''(25 U.S.C. 5304(*l*))''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 5695.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as I explained during consideration of H.R. 5677, this bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel and makes a number of conforming changes to statutes that have been impacted by OLRC's editorial reclassification of title 25 of the United States Code.

As I described previously, the statutory changes made by this bill are purely technical in nature, and they do not change the meaning or effect of any existing laws.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) for introducing this

legislation, I urge all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, it is always good to take yes for an answer. I believe this is an easy ''yes'' bill that has no opponents, but is, in fact, necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Congressman ISSA for his leadership in introducing this legislation, I urge everyone to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5695.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

□ 1430

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO PROVISIONS RECLASSIFIED TO TITLE 34, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5705) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions reclassified to title 34, United States Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5705

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

SECTION 1. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2(2) of the Fallen Heroes Flag Act of 2016 (2 U.S.C. 1881(2)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796b)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284)''.

SEC. 2. TITLE 6, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2002(c)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3714)'' and inserting ''(6 U.S.C. 603 note)''.

SEC. 3. TITLE 8, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 403(d) of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–56, 8 U.S.C. 1105 note) is amended by striking ''(subtitle A of title II of Public Law 105–251; 42 U.S.C. 14611–16)'' and inserting ''(subtitle A of title II of Public Law 105–251; 34 U.S.C. 40311–16)''.

(2) Section 204(a)(1)(A)(viii)(II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(A)(viii)(II)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911)'' after ''section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006''.

(3) Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(3)(A) is amended by striking ''section 3 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005'' and inserting ''section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a))''.

(B) Subsection (r)(5)(A) is amended by striking ''section 3 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005'' and inserting ''section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a))''.

(4) Section 833(e)(2) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(e)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 3 of this Act'' and inserting ''section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a))''.

SEC. 4. TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 115(a)(8)(C)(i) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–119; 10 U.S.C. 951 note) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''..

(2) Section 1565 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40702(a))'' after ''section 3(a) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(B) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14135a(d))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40702(d))''.

(C) Subsection (e)(1) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12592(a))'' after ''subsection (a) of section 210304 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994''.

(D) Subsection (e)(2)(A) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40702)'' after ''section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(E) Subsection (e)(2)(B) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40703)'' after ''section 4 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(3) Section 575(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328, 10 U.S.C. 1787 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1)(B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13031(b))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20341(b))''.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13031(c))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20341(c))''.

(4) Section 2696(f)(1)(C) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3762a)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10171)''.

SEC. 5. TITLE 12, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4107(c)(2) of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–240, 12 U.S.C. 4741 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16911)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911)''.

(2) Section 3011(b)(2) of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5710(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16911)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911)''.

SEC. 6. TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 798(d)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10601)'' and inserting''(34 U.S.C. 20101)''.

(2) Section 2250(b)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)''.

(3) Section 2258 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20341(b))'' after ''subsection (b) of section 226 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990''.

(4) Section 3014 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (e)(1)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14044c)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20705)''.

(B) Subsection (e)(1)(C) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13002(b))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20304(b))''.

(C) Subsection (e)(1)(D) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 17616)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 21116)''.

(D) Subsection (h)(2)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14044a, 14044b, and 14044c)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20702, 20703, 20705)''.

(E) Subsection (h)(2)(C) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13002(b))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20304(b))''.

(F) Subsection (h)(3) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13002(b))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20304(b))''.

(5) Section 3142 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14135a)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40702)''.

(B) Subsection (c)(1)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14135a)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40702)''.

(6) Section 3486(a)(1)(D)(ii) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)''.

(7) Section 3510(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20141(e)(2))'' after ''section 503(e)(2) of the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990''.

(8) Section 3563 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(8) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''.

(B) Subsection (a)(9) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40702)'' after ''section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(C) Subsection (b)(23) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''.

(9) Section 3583(d) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(A) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''; and

(B) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40702)'' after ''section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(10) Section 3771(a)(10) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10607(c))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20141(c))''.

(11) Section 3772(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(A)(i))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20101(d)(3)(A)(i))''.

(12) Section 4042(c)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''.

(13) Section 4048(g)(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10601)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20101)''.

SEC. 7. TITLE 20, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 480(d)(1)(H)(ii) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087vv(d)(1)(H)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.)'' after ''Runaway and Homeless Youth Act''.

(2) Section 485(f) of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (6)(A)(i) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13925(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291(a))''.

(B) Paragraph (7) is amended by—

(i) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 41305, 41305 note)'' after ''Hate Crime Statistics Act''; and

(ii) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13925(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291(a))''.

(3) Section 704(a)(9) of the Safe Schools Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 5964(a)(9)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)'' after ''Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974''.

(4) Section 1414(c)(19) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6434(c)(19)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)''.

(5) Section 1423(10) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6453(10)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)'' after ''Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974''.

(6) Section 1425(10) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6455(10)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)'' after ''Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974''.

SEC. 8. TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 240 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 212b) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 21507)'' after ''section 9 of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders''.

(B) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 21507)'' after ''section 9 of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders''.

(C) Subsection (c)(1)(A) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 21503(f))'' after ''section 4(f) of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders''.

(D) Subsection (f) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 21507)'' after ''section 9 of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders''.

(2) Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (L) is amended by striking ''sections 202 and 204 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2005'' and inserting ''sections 202 and 204 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20702, 20705)''.

(B) Subparagraph (R) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14044(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20702(a))''.

SEC. 9. TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 4213(b)(1) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2433(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)'' after ''Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974''.

(2) Section 4220(a)(2) of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2453(a)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)'' after ''Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974''.

(3) Section 4221 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (25 U.S.C. 2454) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)'' after ''Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974''.

(4) Section 3(c)(14) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2802(c)(14)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3732)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10132(g))''.

SEC. 10. TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 101(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 101(h)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284)'' after ''section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(B) Paragraph (2)(B) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284)'' after ''section 1204 of such Act''.

(2) Section 104(a)(6)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 104(a)(6)(A)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281)''.

(3) Section 402(l)(4)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 402(l)(4)(C)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796b(9)(A))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284(9)(A))''.

(4) Section 4980I(f)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 4980I(f)(3)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284)'' after ''section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(5) Section 6103(i)(1)(C)(iv) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(i)(1)(C)(iv)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16911(7))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911(7))''.

SEC. 11. TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

(12) Section 110(1) of H.R. 2076, One Hundred Fourth Congress, as passed by the House of Representatives on December 6, 1995, and as enacted into law by section 101(a) of Public Law 104–91 (28 U.S.C. 524 note) is amended by striking ''section 10601 of title 42 of the United States Code'' and inserting ''section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101)''.

(2) Section 1605A(e)(2) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10603c)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20106)''.

34 Section 1863(b)(5)(B) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 1203(6) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968'' and inserting ''section 1204(8) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284(8))''.

SEC. 12. TITLE 29, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (24)(G) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14043e–2(6))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))''.

(B) Paragraph (36)(A)(iii) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14043e–2(6))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))''.

(2) Section 103(a)(2)(K) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3113(a)(2)(K)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 17532)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 60532)''.

(3) Section 121(b)(1)(B)(xii) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(b)(1)(B)(xii)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 17532)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 60532)''.

(4) Section 129(a)(1) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3164(a)(1)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (B)(iii)(V) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14043e–2(6))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))''.

(B) Subparagraph (C)(iv)(IV) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14043e–2(6))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))''.

(5) Section 144(a)(3)(C) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3194(a)(3)(C)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14043e–2(6))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))''.

(6) Section 171(b)(4) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3226(b)(4)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14043e–2(6))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12473(6))''.

SEC. 13. TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1102(36) of the Federal Reporting Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–569, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking ''(28 U.S.C. 522 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 41306)''.

(2) Section 1 of Public Law 106–197 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (4) is amended by striking ''(28 U.S.C. 522 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 41301)''.

(B) Paragraph (6) is amended by striking ''sections 102(b) (42 U.S.C. 3712(b)), 520 (42 U.S.C. 3766), 522 (42 U.S.C. 3766b), and 810 (42 U.S.C. 3789e)'' and inserting ''sections 102(b) (34 U.S.C. 10102(b)), 520 (34 U.S.C. 10201), 522 (34 U.S.C. 10203), and 810 (34 U.S.C. 10229)''.

SEC. 14. TITLE 33, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 3549 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (33 U.S.C. 894f) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13925(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291(a))''.

SEC. 15. TITLE 34, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 1158(b) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162, title XI, 34 U.S.C. 10109 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3712d)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10109)''.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3712d)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10109(c)-(e))''.

(2) Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1999 (34 U.S.C. 10110) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''title 1 of Public Law 90–351'' and inserting ''title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)''.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''title 1 of Public Law 90–351'' and inserting ''title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(3) Section 108(a) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–113, division B, section 1000(a)(1) [title I], 34 U.S.C. 10110 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''title 1 of Public Law 90–351'' and inserting ''title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)''.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by—

(i) striking ''title 1 of Public Law 90–351'' and inserting ''title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968'';

(ii) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10121, 10122, 10131, 10132)'' after ''sections 201, 202, 301, and 302 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''; and

(iii) striking ''sections 204(b)(3),'' and inserting ''section 204(b)(3) (34 U.S.C. 11114(b)(3)) and sections''.

(4) Section 302(c)(22) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10132(c)(22)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10231)'' after ''section 812''.

(5) Section 108(b) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–113, division B, section 1000(a)(1) [title I], 34 U.S.C. 10141 note) is amended by striking ''the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3742(3) through (6)'' and inserting ''the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (34 U.S.C. 10142(3)–(6))''.

(6) Section 502 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153) is amended in the designation for the first subsection by striking ''(A)'' and inserting ''(a)''.

(7) Section 14(c) of the Effective Administration of Criminal Justice Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–324, section 14, 34 U.S.C. 10153 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''section 501(a)(6) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968'' and inserting ''section 502(a)(6) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10153(a)(6))''; and

(B) striking ''such section 501'' and inserting ''such section 502''.

(8) Section 520 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10201) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2) is amended by striking ''section 505 (formula grants) and section 515 (discretionary grants)'' and inserting ''section 505 (34 U.S.C. 10156) (formula grants) and section 515 (34 U.S.C. 10171) (discretionary grants)''.

(B) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by striking ''section 505 (formula grants)'' and inserting ''section 505 (34 U.S.C. 10156) (formula grants)''.

(9) Section 1086(d)(2) of the Dale Long Public Safety Officers' Benefits Improvements Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–239, division A, title X, section 1086, 34 U.S.C. 10251 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by—

(i) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284(7))'' after ''section 1204(7) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''; and

(ii) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796b)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284)''.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281(k))'' after ''Section 1201(k) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(10) Section 1001(a)(5) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(5)) is amended by striking ''(other than chapter B of subpart 2)''.

(11) Section 4 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162, 34 U.S.C. 10261 note) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10461(d))'' after ''section 2101(d) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(12) Section 2 of Public Law 102–520 (34 U.S.C. 10281 note) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281(a))'' after ''section 1201(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(13) Section 6(2) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Improvement Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–36, 34 U.S.C. 10282 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)''.

(14) Section 305(b) of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–390, 34 U.S.C. 10284 note) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284(7)(B), (C))'' after ''subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 1204(7) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(15) Section 611 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (34 U.S.C. 10286) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by—

(i) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796, 3796a)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281, 10282)'';

(ii) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796b(7)(B))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284(7)(B))''; and

(iii) striking ''subpart 1 of part L of such Act (42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)'' and inserting ''subpart 1 of part L of title I of such Act (34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796b)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284)''.

(16) The provisos in the 1st paragraph under the heading ''PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS'' in the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2008, at 121 Stat. 1912 (34 U.S.C. 10287) are amended as follows:

(A) The first proviso is amended by—

(i) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10285(c))'' after ''section 1205(c) of the 1968 Act'';

(ii) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.)'' after ''subpart 2 of such part L''; and

(iii) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)'' after ''subpart 1 thereof''.

(B) The second proviso is amended as follows:

(i) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(4))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(4))'';

(ii) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796c–1)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10286)''; and

(iii) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10282)'' after ''section 1202 of such title I''.

(17) Section 247 of the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–211, 34 U.S.C. 10381 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796dd)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10381)''.

(B) Subsection (d)(2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796dd)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10381)''.

(18) Section 2001(d)(2)(A)(i) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10441(d)(2)(A)(i)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13925(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291(a))''.

(19) Section 2002(c)(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10442(c)(2)) is amended by striking ''(title VI of Public 103–322)'' and inserting ''(title IV of Public Law 103–322)''.

(20) Section 2007 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10446) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(3) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10603)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20103)''.

(B) Subsection (e)(1)(B) is amended by striking ''section 513'' and inserting ''section 517''.

(C) Subsection (f) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13925(b)(1))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(1))''.

(21) Section 2008 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10447) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291)'' after ''section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994''.

(22) Section 2016(b)(1)(E) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10453(b)(1)(E)) is amended by inserting ''of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20126)'' after ''section 903''.

(23) Section 2101(f) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10461(f)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10441)''.

(24) Section 2102(a)(1)(B) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10462(a)(1)(B)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''subsection 2101(c)(4)'' and inserting ''section 2101(c)(1)(D)''; and

(B) striking ''the date the of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000'' and inserting ''the date of the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000''.

(25) Section 2105 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10465) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291)'' after ''section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994''.

(26) Section 2403 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10513) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''1994.'' and inserting ''1994 (34 U.S.C. 12591);''.

(B) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12591)'' after ''section 210303 of the DNA Identification Act of 1994''.

(27) Section 3(e) of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–517, 34 U.S.C. 10533 note) is amended by—

(A) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10531 et seq.)'' after ''part Y of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''; and

(B) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796ll–2)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10533)''.

(28) Section 2601(i) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10541(i)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)'' after ''the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974''.

(29) Section 2923(a)(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10593(a)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 60521(e))'' after ''section 201(e) of the Second Chance Act of 2007''.

(30) Section 103(c) of the Second Chance Act of 2007: Community Safety Through Recidivism Prevention (Public Law 110–199, 34 U.S.C. 10612 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3797u–1)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10612)''; and

(B) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10611 et seq.)'' after ''part EE of such Act''.

(31) Section 103(b) of the Second Chance Act of 2007: Community Safety Through Recidivism Prevention (Public Law 110–199, 34 U.S.C. 10613 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3797u–1(2))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10612(2))''; and

(B) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10611 et seq.)'' after ''part EE of such Act''.

(32) Section 2976(j)(2)(A) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10631(j)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''section 234(c)(2) of the Second Chance Act of 2007'' and inserting ''section 231(d)(3)(B) of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541(d)(3)(B))''.

(33) Section 2991(a)(9)(A)(iv)(I) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10651(a)(9)(A)(iv)(I)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16911)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911)''.

(34) Section 755(a) of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 10663(a)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3797d)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10554)''.

(35) Section 756(b) of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 10664(b)) is amended as follows:

(A) The designation for the third paragraph is amended by striking ''(C)'' and inserting ''(3)''.

(B) Paragraph (3), as redesignated, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3797d)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10554)''.

(36) Section 701(b) of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (34 U.S.C. 10707) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10701 et seq.)'' after ''part LL of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(B) Paragraph (4) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10701(b))'' after ''section 3021(b) of part LL of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(37) Section 7296(b)(3) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–690, 34 U.S.C. 11101 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5611 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11117)''.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11273)''.

(C) Subparagraph (C) is amended by striking ''section 404(a)(5) of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5773(a)(5))''

and inserting ''section 404(a)(6) of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11293(a)(6))''.

(38) Section 103 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11103) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (4)(A) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10141)'' after ''section 401 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(B) Paragraph (4)(B) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10101)'' after ''section 101 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(C) Paragraph (4)(C) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10122(a))'' after ''section 202(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(D) Paragraph (4)(D) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10132(a))'' after ''section 302(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(39) Section 223(d) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11133(d)) is amended by striking ''sections 802, 803'' and inserting ''sections 802 (34 U.S.C. 10222), 803 (34 U.S.C. 10223)''.

(40) Section 2(f)(3)(B) of Public Law 102–586 (34 U.S.C. 11133 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5633(c)(3))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11133(c)(3))''.

(41) Section 299A of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11182) as amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10228(c), 10230(a), 10230(b), 10230(c), 10231(a), 10231(b), 10231(d))'' after ''Sections 809(c), 811(a), 811(b), 811(c), 812(a), 812(b), and 812(d) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(B) Subsection (c) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10221(a), 10221(c), 10225)'' after ''Sections 801(a), 801(c), and 806 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(42) Section 5(b) of Public Law 102–586 (34 U.S.C. 11311 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5631–5633)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11131–11133)''.

(43) Section 20102(a)(4) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12102(a)(4)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3797w(b))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10631(b))''.

(44) The 5th proviso in the 1st paragraph under the heading ''VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE'' in the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1997, at 110 Stat. 3009–14 (Public Law 104–208, division A, title I, section 101(a) [title I], 34 U.S.C. 12103 note) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12103, 12104)'' after ''section 20103 or section 20104 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994''.

(45) Section 20105(e) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12105(e)) is amended by striking ''section 20101(3)'' and inserting ''section 20101(2) (34 U.S.C. 12101(2))''.

(46) Section 20107(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12107(b)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10221, 10222)'' after ''sections 801 and 802 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(47) Section 2001(e)(1) of Aimee's Law (34 U.S.C. 12113(e)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10156)'' after ''section 505 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(48) Section 31702(4) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12222(4)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796bb(B))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10351(b))''.

(49) Section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(12) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–6(d))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20121(d))''.

(B) Subsection (b)(13)(C) is amended by striking ''section 3789d of title 42, United States Code'' and inserting ''section 809 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10228)''.

(50) Section 40295 of the Safe Homes for Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12341) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(1)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10452)''.

(B) Subsection (e)(2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796dd et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10381 et seq.)''.

(51) Section 40299(g)(3)(C)(i)(I) of the Safe Homes for Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12351(g)(3)(C)(i)(I)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10452)''.

(52) Section 40412(10) of the Equal Justice for Women in the Courts Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12372(10)) is amended by striking ''section 2003 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3996gg–2)'' and inserting ''section 2008 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(53) Section 115(b)(2) of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–119, title I, 34 U.S.C. 12409 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14039)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12409)''.

(54) Section 40901(d) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12431(d)) is amended by striking '' section 2003 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–2(1))'' and inserting ''section 2008 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(55) Section 41201(g)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12451(g)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10452)'' after ''section 2015 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(56) Section 1301(f)(1) of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 12464(f)(1)) is amended by striking ''section 3796gg–10 of this title'' and inserting ''section 2015 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10452)''.

(57) Section 200103 (definition of ''participant'') of the Police Corps Act (34 U.S.C. 12552 (definition of ''participant'')) is amended by striking ''section 200106'' and inserting ''section 200107''.

(58) Section 200108(c) of the Police Corps Act (34 U.S.C. 12557(c)) is amended by striking ''section 10'' and inserting ''section 200110''.

(59) Section 200204(b)(1) of the Law Enforcement Scholarships and Recruitment Act (34 U.S.C. 12573(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''pursuant to section 200203'' and inserting ''pursuant to section 200207''.

(60) Section 210303(c)(3) of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12591(c)(3)) is amended by striking ''part X of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968'' and inserting ''part X of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10511 et seq.)''.

(61) Section 210304 of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12592) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (d)(1)(A)(i) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14135a, 14135b)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40702, 40703)''.

(B) Subsection (d)(1)(B)(i) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40702)'' after ''section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(C) Subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40703)'' after ''section 4 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(62) Section 320919 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12643) is amended by striking ''subpart 1 of part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968'' and inserting ''subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)''.

(63) Section 510 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31, 34 U.S.C. 20101 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10601)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20101)''.

(64) Section 621(e)(2) of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–56, 34 U.S.C. 20101 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10601)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20101)''.

(65) Section 104(b) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act (Public Law 106–177, 34 U.S.C. 20101 note) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)'' after ''Victims of Crime Act of 1984''.

(66) Section 7129 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–690, 34 U.S.C. 20101 note) is amended by striking ''chapter'' and inserting ''subtitle''.

(67) Section 7130 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–690, 34 U.S.C. 20101 note) is amended by inserting ''of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101(b))'' after ''section 1402(b) of the Victims of Crime Act''.

(68) Section 234(a)(2) of the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–132, 34 U.S.C. 20102 note) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20102(b)(8))'' after ''Section 1403(b)(8) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984''.

(69) Section 2003(a)(3) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386, 34 U.S.C. 20105 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10604(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20110(a))''.

(70) Section 1201 of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 20121) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291)'' after ''section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994''.

(B) Subsection (f)(2)(B)(i) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10452)''.

(71) Section 120 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20123) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2)(A) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10441)'' after ''Section 2001 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(B) Subsection (a)(2)(B) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10461)'' after ''Section 2101 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(C) Subsection (h) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13925)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291)''.

(72) Section 121 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20124) as amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(2)(A) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10461)'' after ''Section 2101 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(B) Subsection (a)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''Section 14201 of division B of the

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–6)'' and inserting ''Section 1201 of division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 20121)''.

(C) Subsection (a)(2)(C) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13971)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12341)''.

(D) Subsection (a)(2)(D) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14041a) (Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against Women Later in Life)'' and inserting ''(Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women Later in Life)''.

(E) Subsection (a)(2)(E) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–7)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20122)''.

(F) Subsection (h) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291)'' after ''section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994''.

(73) Section 304(g) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20125(g)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291)'' after ''section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994''.

(74) Section 1302(d)(1) of the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386, 34 U.S.C. 20324 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''section 218(a) of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13014(a))'' and inserting ''section 219(a) of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 20324(a))'';

(B) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13024(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20334(a))''; and

(C) striking ''section 1007(a)(7) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(7))'' and inserting ''section 1001(a)(7) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(7))''.

(75) Section 203(k)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20703(k)(2)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20301 et seq.)''.

(76) Section 117(a) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (34 U.S.C. 20704(a)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14044b)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20703)''.

(77) Section 2 of the Keeping the Internet Devoid of Sexual Predators Act of 2008 (34 U.S.C. 20916) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a) is amended by—

(i) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20914(a)(7))'' after ''section 114(a)(7) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''; and

(ii) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''that Act''.

(B) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20912(b))'' after ''section 112(b) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''.

(C) Subsection (c) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20920(b)(4))'' after ''section 118(b)(4) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''.

(D) Subsection (e)(3) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)'' after ''Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''.

(78) Section 125(a) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20927(a)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)''.

(79) Section 143(b)(1)(A) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20942(b)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.)''.

(80) Section 628(a)(5) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20985(a)(5)) is amended by—

(A) inserting ''of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)'' after ''the Victims of Crime Act''; and

(B) inserting ''of 1994'' after ''Violence Against Women Act''.

(81) Section 635(4) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20991(4)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20927)'' after ''section 125''.

(82) Section 102(a)(2) of the Providing Resources, Officers, and Technology To Eradicate Cyber Threats to Our Children Act of 2008 (34 U.S.C. 21112(a)(2)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.)'' after ''title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974''.

(83) Section 402(1) of the Rape Survivor Child Custody Act (34 U.S.C. 21301(1)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10441 et seq.)''.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14043g)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12511)''.

(84) Section 3 of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21502) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16911)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911)''.

(B) Paragraph (6)(H) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16927)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20929)''.

(C) Paragraph (8) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16919)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20921)''.

(D) Paragraph (9) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16911)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911)''.

(E) Paragraph (10)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16911)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911)''.

(F) Paragraph (10)(B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16911(5)(A))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911(5)(A))''.

(G) Paragraph (10)(C) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16911(5))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911(5)(B), (C))''.

(85) Section 4(e)(1)(C) of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21503(e)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)''.

(86) Section 5(c)(2) of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21504(c)(2)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)''.

(87) Section 7 of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21506) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)''.

(88) Section 302(a) of the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21731(a)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)''.

(89) Section 401(b)(2)(C) of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (34 U.S.C. 30103(b)(2)(C)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)''.

(90) Section 4(a)(7) of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (34 U.S.C. 30303(a)(7)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3735, 3789g)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10134, 10231)''.

(91) Section 108 of the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21, 34 U.S.C. 40102 note) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (a)(3)(B)(i)(IV) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5119c)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40104)''.

(B) Subsection (a)(3)(G)(i) is amended by striking ''National Child Protection Act (42 U.S.C. 5119)'' and inserting ''National Child Protection Act of 1993 (34 U.S.C. 40101 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (d)(3) is amended by inserting ''of 1993 (34 U.S.C. 40101 et seq.)'' after ''National Child Protection Act''.

(92) Section 4(c) of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (34 U.S.C. 40103(c)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)'' after ''title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(93) Section 102 of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (34 U.S.C. 40301) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(8) is amended by striking ''(18 U.S.C. 922 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40901(b))''.

(B) Subsection (c)(1) is amended by striking ''(18 U.S.C. 922 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40901(b))''.

(C) Subsection (c)(2)(G) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10381 et seq.)'' after ''part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(94) Section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14132(b)(3))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12592(b)(3))''.

(B) Subsection (d)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14132(b))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12592(b)(1), (2))''.

(C) Subsection (n)(5)(C)(ii) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14131)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12591)''.

(95) Section 1003 of the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4, title X, 34 U.S.C. 40701 note) is amended as follows:

(A) The matter before paragraph (1) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40701(a)(7))'' after ''section 2(a)(7) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40701(n)(3))'' after ''section 2(n)(3) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(C) Paragraph (3) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40701(n)(4))'' after ''section 2(n)(4) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000''.

(96) Section 1006 of the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4, title X, 34 U.S.C. 40701 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14135(a)(6) and (n))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40701(a)(6), (n))''.

(97) Section 10(b) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40706(b)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14132(b)(3))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12592(b)(3)(A)–(D))''.

(98) Section 304(c)(1)(A) of the DNA Sexual Assault Justice Act of 2004 (34 U.S.C. 40723(c)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''section 4002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925)'' and inserting ''section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291)''.

(99) Section 2(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act of 2012 (34 U.S.C. 40741(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14132(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12592(a))''.

(100) Section 4 of the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act of 2012 (34 U.S.C. 40743) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14132(d))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12592(d))''.

(101) Section 5 of the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act of 2012 (34 U.S.C. 40744) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14135)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40701(j))''.

(102) Section 102(a) of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40912(a)) is amended by striking ''the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 14601)'' and inserting ''section 102 of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (34 U.S.C. 40301)''.

(103) Section 104(b)(1)(A) of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40914(b)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3755)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10156)''.

(104) Section 2546(a)(2) of the Comprehensive Thrift and Bank Fraud Prosecution and Taxpayer Recovery Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 41306(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 2539(c)(2)'' and inserting ''section 2539(c)(3) (34 U.S.C. 41501(c)(3))''.

(105) Section 609M(c)(6) of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50101(c)(6)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.)'' after ''title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(106) Section 609P(b) of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50104(b)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10228(c)(3), (4))'' after ''Paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) of section 809(c) of part H of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(107) Section 609Q (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50105 (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10231)'' after ''Section 812 of part H of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(108) Section 609S(a) of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 50107(a)) is amended by striking ''section 554'' and inserting ''section 609P of Public Law 98–473 (34 U.S.C. 50104)''.

(109) Section 2(4) of the Rafael Ramos and Wenjian Liu National Blue Alert Act of 2015 (34 U.S.C. 50501(4)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796b)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284)''.

(110) Section 2 of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013 (34 U.S.C. 60105) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (e) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3791(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10251(a))''.

(111) Section 231(g)(5)(A)(ii) of the Second Chance Act of 2007: Community Safety Through Recidivism Prevention (34 U.S.C. 60541(g)(5)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20911(5))'' after ''section 111(5) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act''.

SEC. 16. TITLE 35, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 4(b) of the Plant Patents Amendments Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–289, 35 U.S.C. 41 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 379bb(b))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10351(b))''.

SEC. 17. TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 2411(b)(4)(A) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.)''.

SEC. 18. TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 590(f)(2) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13041)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20351)''.

SEC. 19. TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 266(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 239e(a)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)''.

(B) Paragraph (2)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)''.

(C) Paragraph (3)(A)(i) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)''.

(D) Paragraph (3)(A)(ii) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)''.

(E) Paragraph (3)(B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)''.

(2) Section 399P of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–4) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (c)(1)(A) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(2))'' after ''section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994''.

(B) Subsection (h) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 12291)'' after ''section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994''.

(3) Section 401(c)(2)(A)(ii) of Public Law 98–473 (42 U.S.C. 1397b note) is amended by striking ''Public Law 92–544 (86 Stat. 115)'' and inserting ''Public Law 92–544 (86 Stat. 1115; 34 U.S.C. 41101)''.

(4) Section 9(b) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (5)(C) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.)''.

(B) Paragraph (12)(A)(v) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.)''.

(5) Section 161A(c) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2201a(c)) is amended by striking ''(Public Law 103–159; 18 U.S.C. 922 note)'' and inserting ''(Public Law 103–159; 34 U.S.C. 40901(b))''.

(6) Section 102(50) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3002(50)) is amended by striking ''section 2003 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796gg–2)'' and inserting ''section 2008 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968''.

(7) Section 203(b)(18) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3013(b)(18)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3750–3766b))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10151 et seq.)''.

(8) Section 106(b)(2)(B)(xvi)(VI) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a(b)(2)(B)(xvi)(VI)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16913(a))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20913(a))''.

(9) Section 107(f) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106c(f)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10603a)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20104)''.

(10) Section 327(h)(4) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165f(h)(4)) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796b)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10284)''; and

(B) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.)''.

(11) Section 658H of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858f) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(5) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (c)(1)(C) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)''.

(12) Section 309(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10409(a)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14045d)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20126)''.

(13) Section 310 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10410) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1)(B)(i) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10452 note)''.

(B) Subsection (b)(1)(B)(ii) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10452 note)''.

(C) Subsection (c)(2)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10452 note)''.

(D) Subsection (c)(2)(B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg–10 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10452 note)''.

(14) Section 311(e) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10411(e)) is amended as follows:

(A) Paragraph (1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg(c)(1))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10441(c)(1))''.

(B) Paragraph (2) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 3796gg et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 10441 et seq.)''.

(15) Section 722 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11432) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (f)(4)(B) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.).

(B) Subsection (g)(5)(A)(i) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11201 et seq.)''.

(16) Section 3504 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11804) is amended by inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.)'' after ''Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974''.

(17) Section 189D of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12645g) is amended as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)''.

(B) Subsection (c)(3) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)''.

(C) Subsection (d)(1)(A) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)''.

(18) Section 4(g)(1)(B) of the Volunteer Protection Act of 1997 (42 U.S.C. 14503(g)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''(28 U.S.C. 534 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 41305, 41305 note)''.

(19) Section 6(4) of the Volunteer Protection Act of 1997 (42 U.S.C. 14505(4)) is amended as follows:

(A) Subparagraph (A) is amended by striking ''(28 U.S.C. 534 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 41305, 41305 note)''.

(B) Subparagraph (B) is amended by striking ''(28 U.S.C. 534 note)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 41305, 41305 note)''.

SEC. 20. TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 622(e)(2) of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–56, 49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended by—

(A) striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10602)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20102)''; and

(B) inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.)'' after ''grants under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984''.

(2) Section 40130(a)(1)(A) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14616)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 40316)''.

SEC. 21. TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 4(e)(4) of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 783(e)(4)) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 10601)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20101)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5705.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as I explained during consideration of H.R. 5677, this bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel and makes a number of conforming changes to statutes that have been impacted by OLRC's editorial reclassification of title 34 of the United States Code.

As I described previously, the statutory changes made by this bill are purely technical in nature, and they do not change the meaning or effect of any existing laws.

I thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) for introducing this legislation. I urge all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, once again, the minority has not only no objections, but we support this important legislation, thank the office for bringing it to our attention, and move its immediate passage.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) for his leadership in introducing this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5705.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

MAKING REVISIONS IN TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE AND MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO IMPROVE THE UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5961) to make revisions in title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5961

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.
Sec. 2. Purposes; restatement does not change meaning or effect of existing law.
Sec. 3. Revision of title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 4. Technical amendments.
Sec. 5. Transitional and savings provisions.
Sec. 6. Effect of references to title 5 on application of ethics provisions.
Sec. 7. Repeals.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES; RESTATEMENT DOES NOT CHANGE MEANING OR EFFECT OF EXISTING LAW.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to make revisions in title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current; and

(2) to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

(b) RESTATEMENT DOES NOT CHANGE MEANING OR EFFECT OF EXISTING LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The restatement of existing law enacted by this Act does not change the meaning or effect of the existing law. The restatement incorporates in title 5, United States Code, various provisions that were enacted separately over a period of years, reorganizing them, conforming style and terminology, modernizing obsolete language, and correcting drafting errors. These changes serve to remove ambiguities, contradictions, and other imperfections, but they do not change the meaning or effect of the existing law or impair the precedential value of earlier judicial decisions or other interpretations.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the plain meaning rule or other rules of statutory construction, a change in wording made in the restatement of existing law enacted by this Act serves to clarify the existing law as indicated in paragraph (1), but not to change the meaning or effect of the existing law.

(B) REVISION NOTES.—Subparagraph (A) applies whether or not a change in wording is explained by a revision note appearing in a congressional report accompanying this Act. If such a revision note does appear, a court shall consider the revision note in interpreting the change.

SEC. 3. REVISION OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 10.—Part I of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 9 the following:

"CHAPTER 10—FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

''Sec.
''1001. Definitions.
''1002. Findings and declarations.
''1003. Applicability.
''1004. Responsibilities of congressional committees.
''1005. Responsibilities of the President.
''1006. Responsibilities of the Administrator.
''1007. Responsibilities of agency heads.
''1008. Establishment and purpose of advisory committees.
''1009. Advisory committee procedures.
''1010. Availability of transcripts.
''1011. Fiscal and administrative provisions.
''1012. Responsibilities of Library of Congress.
''1013. Termination of advisory committees.
''1014. Requirements relating to National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Public Administration.

"§ 1001. Definitions

''In this chapter:

''(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of General Services.

''(2) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'advisory committee' means a committee, board, commission, council, conference, panel, task force, or other similar group, or any subcommittee or other subgroup thereof (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as 'committee') that is established or utilized to obtain advice or recommendations for the President or one or more agencies or officers of the Federal Government and that is—

''(i) established by statute or reorganization plan;

''(ii) established or utilized by the President; or

''(iii) established or utilized by one or more agencies.

''(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'advisory committee' excludes—

''(i) a committee that is composed wholly of full-time, or permanent part-time, officers or employees of the Federal Government; and

''(ii) a committee that is created by the National Academy of Sciences or the National Academy of Public Administration.

''(3) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term in section 551 of this title.

''(4) PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The term 'Presidential advisory committee' means an advisory committee that advises the President.

"§ 1002. Findings and declarations

''(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that there are numerous committees, boards, commissions, councils, and similar groups which have been established to advise officers and agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government and that they are frequently a useful and beneficial means of furnishing expert advice, ideas, and diverse opinions to the Federal Government.

''(b) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—Congress further finds and declares that—

''(1) the need for many existing advisory committees has not been adequately reviewed;

''(2) new advisory committees should be established only when they are determined to be essential and their number should be kept to the minimum necessary;

''(3) advisory committees should be terminated when they are no longer carrying out the purposes for which they were established;

''(4) standards and uniform procedures should govern the establishment, operation, administration, and duration of advisory committees;

''(5) Congress and the public should be kept informed with respect to the number, purpose, membership, activities, and cost of advisory committees; and

''(6) the function of advisory committees should be advisory only, and all matters under their consideration should be determined, in accordance with law, by the official, agency, or officer involved.

"§ 1003. Applicability

''(a) IN GENERAL.—This chapter, and any rule, order, or regulation promulgated under this chapter, shall apply to each advisory committee except to the extent that the Act establishing the advisory committee specifically provides otherwise.

''(b) EXEMPTIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN FEDERAL ENTITIES.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to an advisory committee established or utilized by—

''(1) the Central Intelligence Agency;

''(2) the Federal Reserve System; or

''(3) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, if the Director of National Intelligence determines that for reasons of national security the advisory committee cannot comply with the requirements of this chapter.

''(c) EXEMPTIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN LOCAL AND STATE ENTITIES.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to any local civic group whose primary function is that of rendering a public service with respect to a Federal program, or any State or local committee, council, board, commission, or similar group established to advise or make recommendations to State or local officials or agencies.

''§ 1004. Responsibilities of congressional committees

''(a) REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES.—In the exercise of its legislative review function, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall make a continuing review of the activities of each advisory committee under its jurisdiction to determine whether such advisory committee should be abolished or merged with any other advisory committee, whether the responsibilities of such advisory committee should be revised, and whether such advisory committee performs a necessary function not already being performed. Each such standing committee shall take appropriate action to obtain the enactment of legislation necessary to carry out the purpose of this subsection.

''(b) CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION.—In considering legislation establishing, or authorizing the establishment of any advisory committee, each standing committee of the Senate and of the House of Representatives shall determine, and report such determination to the Senate or to the House of Representatives, as the case may be, whether the functions of the proposed advisory committee are being or could be performed by one or more agencies or by an advisory committee already in existence, or by enlarging the mandate of an existing advisory committee. Any such legislation shall—

''(1) contain a clearly defined purpose for the advisory committee;

''(2) require the membership of the advisory committee to be fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the advisory committee;

''(3) contain appropriate provisions to assure that the advice and recommendations of the advisory committee will not be inappropriately influenced by the appointing authority or by any special interest, but will instead be the result of the advisory committee's independent judgment;

''(4) contain provisions dealing with authorization of appropriations, the date for submission of reports (if any), the duration of the advisory committee, and the publication of reports and other materials, to the extent that the standing committee determines the provisions of section 1009 of this chapter to be inadequate; and

''(5) contain provisions which will assure that the advisory committee will have adequate staff (either supplied by an agency or employed by it), will be provided adequate quarters, and will have funds available to meet its other necessary expenses.

''(c) ADHERENCE TO GUIDELINES.—To the extent they are applicable, the guidelines set out in subsection (b) shall be followed by the President, agency heads, or other Federal officials in creating an advisory committee.

''§ 1005. Responsibilities of the President

''(a) DELEGATION.—The President may delegate responsibility for evaluating and taking action, where appropriate, with respect to all public recommendations made to the President by Presidential advisory committees.

''(b) REPORT ON RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATIONS.—Within 1 year after a Presidential advisory committee submits a public report to the President, the President or the President's delegate shall submit to Congress a report stating either proposals for action or reasons for inaction, with respect to the recommendations contained in the public report.

''§ 1006. Responsibilities of the Administrator

''(a) COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT SECRETARIAT.—The Administrator shall establish and maintain within the General Services Administration a Committee Management Secretariat, which shall be responsible for all matters relating to advisory committees.

''(b) ANNUAL REVIEWS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each year, the Administrator shall conduct a comprehensive review of the activities and responsibilities of each advisory committee to determine—

''(A) whether the committee is carrying out its purpose;

''(B) whether, consistent with the provisions of applicable statutes, the responsibilities assigned to the committee should be revised;

''(C) whether the committee should be merged with other advisory committees; or

''(D) whether the committee should be abolished.

''(2) OBTAINING INFORMATION.—The Administrator may from time to time request such information as the Administrator deems necessary to carry out functions under this subsection. Agency heads shall cooperate with the Administrator in making the reviews required by this subsection.

''(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Upon completion of the review, the Administrator shall make recommendations to the President and to either the agency head or Congress with respect to action the Administrator believes should be taken.

''(c) ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES AND MANAGEMENT CONTROLS.—The Administrator shall prescribe administrative guidelines and management controls applicable to advisory committees, and, to the maximum extent feasible, provide advice, assistance, and guidance to advisory committees to improve their performance. In carrying out functions under this subsection, the Administrator shall consider the recommendations of each agency head with respect to means of improving the performance of advisory committees whose duties are related to the agency.

''(d) GUIDELINES FOR UNIFORM FAIR PAY RATES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, after study and consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall establish guidelines with respect to uniform fair rates of pay for comparable services of members, staffs, and consultants of advisory committees in a manner that gives appropriate recognition to the responsibilities and qualifications required and other relevant factors. The guidelines shall provide that—

''(A) a member of an advisory committee or of the staff of an advisory committee shall not receive compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum rate payable under section 5376 of this title;

''(B) members of advisory committees, while engaged in the performance of their duties away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of this title for persons employed intermittently in the Government service; and

''(C) members of advisory committees may be provided services pursuant to section 3102 of this title while in performance of their advisory committee duties if the members—

''(i) are blind or deaf or otherwise qualify as individuals with disabilities (within the meaning of section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791)); and

''(ii) do not otherwise qualify for assistance under section 3102 of this title by reason of being an employee of an agency (within the meaning of section 3102(a)(1) of this title).

''(2) PAY FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES.—Nothing in this subsection shall prevent an individual from receiving compensation at the rate at which the individual would otherwise be compensated (or was compensated) as a full-time employee of the United States if the individual—

''(A) is a full-time employee of the United States without regard to service with an advisory committee; or

''(B) was a full-time employee of the United States immediately before service with an advisory committee.

''(e) BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Administrator shall include in budget recommendations a summary of the amounts the Administrator considers necessary for the expenses of advisory committees, including the expenses for publication of reports where appropriate.

''§ 1007. Responsibilities of agency heads

''(a) ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES AND MANAGEMENT CONTROLS.—Each agency head shall establish uniform administrative guidelines and management controls for advisory committees established by that agency, which shall be consistent with directives of the Administrator under sections 1006 and 1009 of this title. Each agency shall maintain systematic information on the nature, functions, and operations of each advisory committee within its jurisdiction.

''(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT OFFICER.—The head of each agency that has an advisory committee shall designate an Advisory Committee Management Officer who shall—

''(1) exercise control and supervision over the establishment, procedures, and accomplishments of advisory committees established by the agency;

''(2) assemble and maintain the reports, records, and other papers of any advisory committee established by the agency during the advisory committee's existence; and

''(3) carry out, on behalf of the agency, the provisions of section 552 of this title with respect to such reports, records, and other papers.

''§ 1008. Establishment and purpose of advisory committees

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—An advisory committee shall not be established unless establishment is—

''(1) specifically authorized by statute or by the President; or

''(2) determined as a matter of formal record, by the head of the agency involved after consultation with the Administrator, with timely notice published in the Federal Register, to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on that agency by law.

''(b) PURPOSE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—Unless otherwise specifically provided by statute or Presidential directive, advisory committees shall be utilized solely for advisory functions. Determinations of action to be taken and policy to be expressed with respect to matters upon which an advisory committee reports or makes recommendations shall be made solely by the President or an officer of the Federal Government.

''(c) ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTERS.—

''(1) GENERAL REQUIREMENT.—An advisory committee shall not meet or take any action until an advisory committee charter has been filed—

''(A) with the Administrator in the case of Presidential advisory committees; or

''(B) with—

''(i) the head of the agency to whom the advisory committee reports; and

''(ii) the standing committees of the Senate and House of Representatives having legislative jurisdiction over the agency to which the advisory committee reports.

''(2) CONTENTS OF CHARTER.—The advisory committee charter shall contain—

''(A) the committee's official designation;

''(B) the committee's objectives and the scope of its activity;

''(C) the period of time necessary for the committee to carry out its purposes;

''(D) the agency or official to whom the committee reports;

''(E) the agency responsible for providing the necessary support for the committee;

''(F) a description of the duties for which the committee is responsible, and, if the duties are not solely advisory, a specification of the authority for the duties;

''(G) the estimated annual operating costs for the committee in dollars and person-years;

''(H) the estimated number and frequency of committee meetings;

''(I) the committee's termination date, if less than 2 years from the date of the committee's establishment; and

''(J) the date the charter is filed.

''(3) COPY OF CHARTER TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—A copy of the advisory committee charter shall be furnished to the Library of Congress.

''§ 1009. Advisory committee procedures

''(a) COMMITTEE MEETINGS.—

''(1) OPEN TO PUBLIC.—Each advisory committee meeting shall be open to the public.

''(2) NOTICE OF MEETINGS.—Except when the President determines otherwise for reasons of national security, timely notice of each meeting shall be published in the Federal Register, and the Administrator shall prescribe regulations to provide for other types of public notice to insure that all interested persons are notified of each meeting in advance.

''(3) PARTICIPATION.—Interested persons shall be permitted to attend, appear before, or file statements with any advisory committee, subject to such reasonable rules or regulations as the Administrator may prescribe.

''(b) PUBLIC INSPECTION AND COPYING OF RECORDS.—Subject to section 552 of this title, the records, reports, transcripts, minutes, appendixes, working papers, drafts, studies, agenda, or other documents which were made available to or prepared for or by each advisory committee shall be available for public inspection and copying at a single location in the offices of the advisory committee or the agency to which the advisory committee reports until the advisory committee ceases to exist.

''(c) MINUTES.—Detailed minutes of each meeting of each advisory committee shall be kept and shall contain a record of the persons present, a complete and accurate description of matters discussed and conclusions reached, and copies of all reports received, issued, or approved by the advisory committee. The accuracy of all minutes shall be certified by the chairman of the advisory committee.

''(d) CLOSED SESSIONS.—Paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a) shall not apply to any portion of an advisory committee meeting for which the President, or the head of the agency to which the advisory committee reports, determines that such portion of the meeting may be closed to the public in accordance with section 552b(c) of this title. Any such determination shall be in writing and shall contain the reasons for the determination. If such a determination is made, the advisory committee shall issue a report, at least annually, setting forth a summary of its activities and such related matters as would be informative to the public consistent with the policy of section 552(b) of this title.

''(e) DESIGNATED OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—There shall be designated an officer or employee of the Federal Government to chair or attend each meeting of each advisory committee. The officer or employee so designated is authorized, whenever the officer or employee determines it to be in the public interest, to adjourn any such meeting. An advisory committee shall not conduct any meeting in the absence of that designated officer or employee of the Federal Government.

''(f) CALL FOR MEETING OR ADVANCE APPROVAL.—Advisory committees shall not hold any meetings except at the call of, or with the advance approval of, a designated officer or employee of the Federal Government, and in the case of advisory committees (other than Presidential advisory committees), with an agenda approved by such officer or employee.

''§ 1010. Availability of transcripts

''(a) DEFINITION OF AGENCY PROCEEDING.—In this section, the term 'agency proceeding' has the meaning given the term in section 551 of this title.

''(b) AVAILABILITY.—Agencies and advisory committees shall make available to any person, at actual cost of duplication, copies of transcripts of any agency proceeding or advisory committee meeting.

''§ 1011. Fiscal and administrative provisions

''(a) RECORDS.—Each agency shall keep records that fully disclose the disposition of any funds which may be at the disposal of its advisory committees and the nature and extent of their activities. The General Services Administration, or such other agency as the President may designate, shall maintain financial records with respect to Presidential advisory committees. The Comptroller General of the United States, or any authorized representative of the Comptroller General, shall have access to the records for the purpose of audit and examination.

''(b) SUPPORT SERVICES.—Each agency shall be responsible for providing support services for each advisory committee established by or reporting to it unless the establishing authority provides otherwise. If an advisory committee reports to more than one agency, only one agency at a time shall be responsible for support services. In the case of Presidential advisory committees, support services may be provided by the General Services Administration.

''§ 1012. Responsibilities of Library of Congress

''Subject to section 552 of this title, the Administrator shall provide for the filing with the Library of Congress of at least 8 copies of each report made by each advisory committee and, where appropriate, background papers prepared by consultants. The Librarian of Congress shall establish a depository for the reports and papers and make them available for public inspection and use.

''§ 1013. Termination of advisory committees

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN EXISTENCE ON JANUARY 5, 1973.—Each advisory committee that is in existence on January 5, 1973, shall terminate not later than the expiration of the 2-year period following that date unless—

''(A) in the case of an advisory committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government, such advisory committee is renewed by the President or that officer by appropriate action prior to the expiration of such 2-year period; or

''(B) in the case of an advisory committee established by an Act of Congress, its duration is otherwise provided for by law.

''(2) ADVISORY COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED AFTER JANUARY 5, 1973.—Each advisory committee established after January 5, 1973, shall terminate not later than the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date of its establishment unless—

''(A) in the case of an advisory committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government such advisory committee is renewed by the President or such officer by appropriate action prior to the end of such period; or

''(B) in the case of an advisory committee established by an Act of Congress, its duration is otherwise provided for by law.

''(b) CHARTERS.—

''(1) UPON RENEWAL.—Upon the renewal of an advisory committee, the advisory committee shall file a charter in accordance with section 1008(c) of this title.

''(2) UPON EXPIRATION OF SUCCESSIVE 2-YEAR PERIODS.—An advisory committee established by an Act of Congress shall file a charter in accordance with section 1008(c) of this title upon the expiration of each successive 2-year period following the date of enactment of the Act establishing the advisory committee.

''(3) PROHIBITION ON ACTION PRIOR TO FILING CHARTER.—An advisory committee required to file a charter under this subsection shall not take any action (other than preparation and filing of the charter) prior to the date on which the charter is filed.

''(c) SUCCESSIVE TWO-YEAR PERIODS.—An advisory committee that is renewed by the President or an officer of the Federal Government may be continued only for successive 2-year periods by appropriate action taken by the President or the officer prior to the date on which the advisory committee would otherwise terminate.

''§ 1014. Requirements relating to National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Public Administration

''(a) IN GENERAL.—An agency may not use any advice or recommendation provided by the National Academy of Sciences or National Academy of Public Administration that was developed by use of a committee created by that academy under an agreement with an agency, unless—

''(1) the committee was not subject to any actual management or control by an agency or an officer of the Federal Government;

''(2) in the case of a committee created after December 17, 1997, the membership of the committee was appointed in accordance with the requirements described in subsection (b)(1); and

''(3) in developing the advice or recommendation, the academy complied with—

''(A) subsection (b)(2) through (6), in the case of any advice or recommendation provided by the National Academy of Sciences; or

''(B) subsection (b)(2) and (5), in the case of any advice or recommendation provided by the National Academy of Public Administration.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

''(1) PUBLIC NOTICE REGARDING APPOINTEES.—The Academy shall determine and provide public notice of the names and brief biographies of individuals that the Academy appoints or intends to appoint to serve on the committee. The Academy shall determine and provide a reasonable opportunity for the public to comment on appointments before they are made or, if the Academy determines prior comment is not practicable, in the period immediately following the appointments. The Academy shall require that any individual the Academy appoints (or intends to appoint) to serve on the

committee inform the Academy of the individual's conflicts of interest that are relevant to the functions to be performed. The Academy shall make its best efforts to ensure that—

''(A) no individual appointed to serve on the committee has a conflict of interest that is relevant to the functions to be performed, unless such conflict is promptly and publicly disclosed and the Academy determines that the conflict is unavoidable;

''(B) the committee membership is fairly balanced as determined by the Academy to be appropriate for the functions to be performed; and

''(C) the final report of the Academy will be the result of the Academy's independent judgment.

''(2) PUBLIC NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS.—The Academy shall determine and provide public notice of committee meetings that will be open to the public.

''(3) DATA-GATHERING MEETINGS.—The Academy shall ensure that meetings of the committee to gather data from individuals who are not officials, agents, or employees of the Academy are open to the public, unless the Academy determines that a meeting would disclose matters described in section 552(b) of this title. The Academy shall make available to the public, at reasonable charge if appropriate, written materials presented to the committee by individuals who are not officials, agents, or employees of the Academy, unless the Academy determines that making material available would disclose matters described in section 552(b) of this title.

''(4) OTHER MEETINGS.—The Academy shall make available to the public as soon as practicable, at reasonable charge if appropriate, a brief summary of any committee meeting that is not a data-gathering meeting, unless the Academy determines that the summary would disclose matters described in section 552(b) of this title. The summary shall identify the committee members present, the topics discussed, materials made available to the committee, and other matters the Academy determines should be included.

''(5) FINAL REPORT.—The Academy shall make available to the public its final report, at reasonable charge if appropriate, unless the Academy determines that the report would disclose matters described in section 552(b) of this title. If the Academy determines that the report would disclose matters described in section 552(b) of this title, the Academy shall make public an abbreviated version of the report that does not disclose those matters.

''(6) REVIEWERS OF REPORT.—After publication of the final report, the Academy shall make publicly available the names of the principal reviewers who reviewed the report in draft form and who are not officials, agents, or employees of the Academy.

''(c) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator of General Services may issue regulations implementing this section.''.

(b) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 4.—Part I of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), is amended by inserting after chapter 3 the following:

''CHAPTER 4—INSPECTORS GENERAL

''Sec.
''401. Definitions.
''402. Establishment and purpose of Offices of Inspector General.
''403. Appointments.
''404. Duties and responsibilities.
''405. Reports.
''406. Authority of Inspector General.
''407. Complaints by employees.
''408. Additional provisions with respect to the Inspector General of the Department of Defense.
''409. Special provisions concerning the Agency for International Development.
''410. Special provisions concerning the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
''411. Special provisions concerning the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
''412. Special provisions concerning the Department of the Treasury.
''413. Special provisions concerning the Department of Justice.
''414. Special provisions concerning the Corporation for National and Community Service.
''415. Requirements for Federal entities and designated Federal entities.
''416. Additional provisions with respect to Inspectors General of the intelligence community.
''417. Special provisions concerning the Department of Homeland Security.
''418. Rule of construction of special provisions.
''419. Special provisions concerning overseas contingency operations.
''420. Information on websites of Offices of Inspectors General.
''421. Additional provisions with respect to the Department of Energy.
''422. Transfer of functions.
''423. Pay of Inspectors General.
''424. Establishment of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

''§ 401. Definitions

''In this chapter:

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The term 'establishment' means the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, Homeland Security, the Treasury, or Veterans Affairs; the Agency for International Development, the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the General Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Office of Personnel Management, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Small Business Administration, the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Social Security Administration, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Commissions established under section 15301 of title 40, the National Security Agency, or the National Reconnaissance Office, as the case may be.

''(2) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term 'Federal agency' means an agency as defined in section 552(f) of this title (including an establishment as defined in paragraph (1)), but shall not be construed to include the Government Accountability Office.

''(3) HEAD OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.—The term 'head of the establishment' means the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, Homeland Security, the Treasury, or Veterans Affairs; the Attorney General; the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, Environmental Protection, General Services, National Aeronautics and Space, Small Business, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency; the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, or the Railroad Retirement Board; the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service; the Administrator of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund; the Chairperson of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the Commissioner of Social Security, Social Security Administration; the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency; the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority; the President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States; the Federal Cochairpersons of the Commissions established under section 15301 of title 40; the Director of the National Security Agency; or the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office; as the case may be.

''(4) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The term 'Inspector General' means the Inspector General of an establishment.

''(5) OFFICE.—The term 'Office' means the Office of Inspector General of an establishment.

''§ 402. Establishment and purpose of Offices of Inspector General

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), in each of the establishments listed in section 401(1) of this title, there is established an Office of Inspector General.

''(2) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—In the establishment of the Department of the Treasury, there is established—

''(A) an Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury; and

''(B) an Office of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

''(b) PURPOSE.—The offices established under subsection (a) are established in order to create independent and objective units—

''(1) to conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the establishments listed in section 401(1) of this title;

''(2) to provide leadership and coordination and recommend policies for activities designed—

''(A) to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of those programs and operations; and

''(B) to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in those programs and operations; and

''(3) to provide a means for keeping the head of the establishments and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of those programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action.

''§ 403. Appointments

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be at the head of each Office an Inspector General who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigations. Each Inspector General shall report to and be under the general supervision of the head of the establishment involved or, to the extent such authority is delegated, the officer next in rank below such head, but shall not report to, or be subject to supervision by, any other officer of the establishment. Neither the head of the establishment nor the officer next in rank below the head shall prevent or prohibit the Inspector General from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation, or from issuing any subpoena during the course of any audit or investigation.

''(b) REMOVAL OR TRANSFER.—An Inspector General may be removed from office by the President. If an Inspector General is removed

from office or is transferred to another position or location within an establishment, the President shall communicate in writing the reasons for any such removal or transfer to both Houses of Congress, not later than 30 days before the removal or transfer. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a personnel action otherwise authorized by law, other than transfer or removal.

''(c) NOT EMPLOYEE DETERMINING POLICY.—For the purposes of section 7324 of this title, an Inspector General shall not be considered to be an employee who determines policies to be pursued by the United States in the nationwide administration of Federal laws.

''(d) ASSISTANT INSPECTORS GENERAL AND WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION COORDINATOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Inspector General shall, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations governing the civil service—

''(A) appoint an Assistant Inspector General for Auditing who shall have the responsibility for supervising the performance of auditing activities relating to programs and operations of the establishment;

''(B) appoint an Assistant Inspector General for Investigations who shall have the responsibility for supervising the performance of investigative activities relating to such programs and operations; and

''(C) designate a Whistleblower Protection Coordinator who shall—

''(i) educate agency employees—

''(I) about prohibitions against retaliation for protected disclosures; and

''(II) who have made or are contemplating making a protected disclosure about the rights and remedies against retaliation for protected disclosures, including—

''(aa) the means by which employees may seek review of any allegation of reprisal, including the roles of the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of Special Counsel, the Merit Systems Protection Board, and any other relevant entities; and

''(bb) general information about the timeliness of such cases, the availability of any alternative dispute mechanisms, and avenues for potential relief;

''(ii) assist the Inspector General in promoting the timely and appropriate handling and consideration of protected disclosures and allegations of reprisal, to the extent practicable, by the Inspector General; and

''(iii) assist the Inspector General in facilitating communication and coordination with the Special Counsel, the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, the establishment, Congress, and any other relevant entity regarding the timely and appropriate handling and consideration of protected disclosures, allegations of reprisal, and general matters regarding the implementation and administration of whistleblower protection laws, rules, and regulations.

''(2) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION COORDINATOR NOT TO ACT AS LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE, AGENT, OR ADVOCATE.—The Whistleblower Protection Coordinator shall not act as a legal representative, agent, or advocate of the employee or former employee.

''(3) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION COORDINATOR ACCESS TO INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Whistleblower Protection Coordinator shall have direct access to the Inspector General as needed to accomplish the requirements of this subsection.

''(4) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION COORDINATOR EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY.—For the purposes of this section, the requirement of the designation of a Whistleblower Protection Coordinator under paragraph (1)(C) shall not apply to—

''(A) any agency that is an element of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))); or

''(B) as determined by the President, any executive agency or unit thereof the principal function of which is the conduct of foreign intelligence or counter intelligence activities.

''(e) RATE OF PAY.—The annual rate of basic pay for an Inspector General (as defined under section 401 of this title) shall be the rate payable for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of this title, plus 3 percent.

''(f) PROHIBITION ON CASH AWARDS.—An Inspector General (as defined under section 401 or 415(a) of this title) may not receive any cash award or cash bonus, including any cash award under chapter 45 of this title.

''(g) LEGAL ADVICE.—Each Inspector General shall, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations governing the civil service, obtain legal advice from a counsel either reporting directly to the Inspector General or another Inspector General.

''§ 404. Duties and responsibilities

''(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be the duty and responsibility of each Inspector General, with respect to the establishment within which the Inspector General's Office is established—

''(1) to provide policy direction for and to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the establishment;

''(2) to review existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to programs and operations of the establishment and to make recommendations in the semiannual reports required by section 405(b) of this title concerning the impact of the legislation and regulations on the economy and efficiency in the administration of programs and operations administered or financed by the establishment, or the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in the programs and operations;

''(3) to recommend policies for, and to conduct, supervise, or coordinate other activities carried out or financed by, the establishment for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of, or preventing and detecting fraud and abuse in, its programs and operations;

''(4) to recommend policies for the establishment, and to conduct, supervise, or coordinate relationships between the establishment and other Federal agencies, State and local governmental agencies, and nongovernmental entities, with respect to—

''(A) all matters relating to the promotion of economy and efficiency in the administration of, or the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in, programs and operations administered or financed by the establishment; or

''(B) the identification and prosecution of participants in fraud or abuse referred to in subparagraph (A); and

''(5) to keep the head of the establishment and Congress fully and currently informed, by means of the reports required by section 405 of this title and otherwise, concerning fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations administered or financed by the establishment, to recommend corrective action concerning the problems, abuses, and deficiencies, and to report on the progress made in implementing the corrective action.

''(b) STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the responsibilities specified in subsection (a)(1), each Inspector General shall—

''(A) comply with standards established by the Comptroller General of the United States for audits of Federal establishments, organizations, programs, activities, and functions;

''(B) establish guidelines for determining when it shall be appropriate to use non-Federal auditors; and

''(C) take appropriate steps to ensure that any work performed by non-Federal auditors complies with the standards established by the Comptroller General as described in paragraph (1).

''(2) REVIEWS PERFORMED EXCLUSIVELY BY AUDIT ENTITIES IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—For purposes of determining compliance with paragraph (1)(A) with respect to whether internal quality controls are in place and operating and whether established audit standards, policies, and procedures are being followed by Offices of Inspector General of establishments defined under section 401 of this title, Offices of Inspector General of designated Federal entities defined under section 415(a) of this title, and any audit office established within a Federal entity defined under section 415(a) of this title, reviews shall be performed exclusively by an audit entity in the Federal Government, including the Government Accountability Office or the Office of Inspector General of each establishment defined under section 401 of this title, or the Office of Inspector General of each designated Federal entity defined under section 415(a) of this title.

''(c) EFFECTIVE COORDINATION AND COOPERATION.—In carrying out the duties and responsibilities established under this chapter, each Inspector General shall give particular regard to the activities of the Comptroller General of the United States with a view toward avoiding duplication and ensuring effective coordination and cooperation.

''(d) REPORTING VIOLATION OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW.—In carrying out the duties and responsibilities established under this chapter, each Inspector General shall report expeditiously to the Attorney General whenever the Inspector General has reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law.

''(e) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.—

''(1) SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS.—In carrying out the duties and responsibilities established under this chapter, whenever an Inspector General issues a recommendation for corrective action to the agency, the Inspector General—

''(A) shall submit the document making a recommendation for corrective action to—

''(i) the head of the establishment;

''(ii) the congressional committees of jurisdiction; and

''(iii) if the recommendation for corrective action was initiated upon request by an individual or entity other than the Inspector General, that individual or entity;

''(B) may submit the document making a recommendation for corrective action to any Member of Congress upon request; and

''(C) not later than 3 days after the recommendation for corrective action is submitted in final form to the head of the establishment, post the document making a recommendation for corrective action on the website of the Office of Inspector General.

''(2) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OTHERWISE PROHIBITED BY LAW.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as authorizing an Inspector General to publicly disclose information otherwise prohibited from disclosure by law.

''§ 405. Reports

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DISALLOWED COST.—The term 'disallowed cost' means a questioned cost that management, in a management decision, has sustained or agreed should not be charged to the Government.

''(2) FINAL ACTION.—The term 'final action' means—

''(A) the completion of all actions that the management of an establishment has concluded, in its management decision, are necessary with respect to the findings and recommendations included in an audit report; and

''(B) in the event that the management of an establishment concludes no action is necessary, final action occurs when a management decision has been made.

''(3) MANAGEMENT DECISION.—The term 'management decision' means the evaluation by the management of an establishment of the findings and recommendations included in an audit report and the issuance of a final decision by management concerning its response to the findings and recommendations, including actions concluded to be necessary.

''(4) QUESTIONED COST.—The term 'questioned cost' means a cost that is questioned by the Office because of—

''(A) an alleged violation of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or document governing the expenditure of funds;

''(B) a finding that, at the time of the audit, the cost is not supported by adequate documentation; or

''(C) a finding that the expenditure of funds for the intended purpose is unnecessary or unreasonable.

''(5) RECOMMENDATION THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE.—The term 'recommendation that funds be put to better use' means a recommendation by the Office that funds could be used more efficiently if management of an establishment took actions to implement and complete the recommendation, including—

''(A) reductions in outlays;

''(B) deobligation of funds from programs or operations;

''(C) withdrawal of interest subsidy costs on loans or loan guarantees, insurance, or bonds;

''(D) costs not incurred by implementing recommended improvements related to the operations of the establishment, a contractor, or grantee;

''(E) avoidance of unnecessary expenditures noted in preaward reviews of contract or grant agreements; or

''(F) any other savings which are specifically identified.

''(6) SENIOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.—The term 'senior Government employee' means—

''(A) an officer or employee in the executive branch (including a special Government employee as defined in section 202 of title 18) who occupies a position classified at or above GS–15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule; and

''(B) any commissioned officer in the Armed Forces in pay grades O–6 and above.

''(7) UNSUPPORTED COST.—The term 'unsupported cost' means a cost that is questioned by the Office because the Office found that, at the time of the audit, such cost is not supported by adequate documentation.

''(b) SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.—Each Inspector General shall, not later than April 30 and October 31 of each year, prepare semiannual reports summarizing the activities of the Office during the immediately preceding 6-month periods ending March 31 and September 30. The reports shall include, but need not be limited to—

''(1) a description of significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations of such establishment disclosed by such activities during the reporting period;

''(2) a description of the recommendations for corrective action made by the Office during the reporting period with respect to significant problems, abuses, or deficiencies identified pursuant to paragraph (1);

''(3) an identification of each significant recommendation described in previous semiannual reports on which corrective action has not been completed;

''(4) a summary of matters referred to prosecutive authorities and the prosecutions and convictions which have resulted;

''(5) a summary of each report made to the head of the establishment under section 406(c)(2) of this title during the reporting period;

''(6) a listing, subdivided according to subject matter, of each audit report, inspection report, and evaluation report issued by the Office during the reporting period and for each report, where applicable, the total dollar value of questioned costs (including a separate category for the dollar value of unsupported costs) and the dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use;

''(7) a summary of each particularly significant report;

''(8) statistical tables showing the total number of audit reports, inspection reports, and evaluation reports and the total dollar value of questioned costs (including a separate category for the dollar value of unsupported costs), for reports—

''(A) for which no management decision had been made by the commencement of the reporting period;

''(B) which were issued during the reporting period;

''(C) for which a management decision was made during the reporting period, including—

''(i) the dollar value of disallowed costs; and

''(ii) the dollar value of costs not disallowed; and

''(D) for which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period;

''(9) statistical tables showing the total number of audit reports, inspection reports, and evaluation reports and the dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use by management, for reports—

''(A) for which no management decision had been made by the commencement of the reporting period;

''(B) which were issued during the reporting period;

''(C) for which a management decision was made during the reporting period, including—

''(i) the dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management; and

''(ii) the dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management; and

''(D) for which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period;

''(10) a summary of each audit report, inspection report, and evaluation report issued before the commencement of the reporting period—

''(A) for which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period (including the date and title of each such report), an explanation of the reasons such management decision has not been made, and a statement concerning the desired timetable for achieving a management decision on each such report;

''(B) for which no establishment comment was returned within 60 days of providing the report to the establishment; and

''(C) for which there are any outstanding unimplemented recommendations, including the aggregate potential cost savings of those recommendations;

''(11) a description and explanation of the reasons for any significant revised management decision made during the reporting period;

''(12) information concerning any significant management decision with which the Inspector General is in disagreement;

''(13) the information described under section 804(b) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–208, §101(f) [title VIII], 31 U.S.C. 3512 note);

''(14)(A) an appendix containing the results of any peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General during the reporting period; or

''(B) if no peer review was conducted within that reporting period, a statement identifying the date of the last peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General;

''(15) a list of any outstanding recommendations from any peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General that have not been fully implemented, including a statement describing the status of the implementation and why implementation is not complete;

''(16) a list of any peer reviews conducted by the Inspector General of another Office of the Inspector General during the reporting period, including a list of any outstanding recommendations made from any previous peer review (including any peer review conducted before the reporting period) that remain outstanding or have not been fully implemented;

''(17) statistical tables showing—

''(A) the total number of investigative reports issued during the reporting period;

''(B) the total number of persons referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution during the reporting period;

''(C) the total number of persons referred to State and local prosecuting authorities for criminal prosecution during the reporting period; and

''(D) the total number of indictments and criminal informations during the reporting period that resulted from any prior referral to prosecuting authorities;

''(18) a description of the metrics used for developing the data for the statistical tables under paragraph (17);

''(19) a report on each investigation conducted by the Office involving a senior Government employee where allegations of misconduct were substantiated, including the name of the senior government official (as defined by the department or agency) if already made public by the Office, and a detailed description of—

''(A) the facts and circumstances of the investigation; and

''(B) the status and disposition of the matter, including—

''(i) if the matter was referred to the Department of Justice, the date of the referral; and

''(ii) if the Department of Justice declined the referral, the date of the declination;

''(20)(A) a detailed description of any instance of whistleblower retaliation, including information about the official found to have engaged in retaliation; and

''(B) what, if any, consequences the establishment actually imposed to hold the official described in subparagraph (A) accountable;

''(21) a detailed description of any attempt by the establishment to interfere with the independence of the Office, including—

''(A) with budget constraints designed to limit the capabilities of the Office; and

''(B) incidents where the establishment has resisted or objected to oversight activities of the Office or restricted or significantly delayed access to information, including the justification of the establishment for such action; and

''(22) detailed descriptions of the particular circumstances of each—

''(A) inspection, evaluation, and audit conducted by the Office that is closed and was not disclosed to the public; and

''(B) investigation conducted by the Office involving a senior Government employee that is closed and was not disclosed to the public.

''(c) FURNISHING SEMIANNUAL REPORTS TO HEAD OF ESTABLISHMENT AND CONGRESS.—Semiannual reports of each Inspector General shall be furnished to the head of the establishment involved not later than April 30 and October 31 of each year and shall be transmitted by the head of the establishment to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress within 30 days after receipt of the report, together with a report by the head of the establishment containing—

''(1) any comments the head of the establishment determines appropriate;

''(2) statistical tables showing the total number of audit reports, inspection reports, and evaluation reports and the dollar value of disallowed costs, for reports—

''(A) for which final action had not been taken by the commencement of the reporting period;

''(B) on which management decisions were made during the reporting period;

''(C) for which final action was taken during the reporting period, including—

''(i) the dollar value of disallowed costs that were recovered by management through collection, offset, property in lieu of cash, or otherwise; and

''(ii) the dollar value of disallowed costs that were written off by management; and

''(D) for which no final action has been taken by the end of the reporting period;

''(3) statistical tables showing the total number of audit reports, inspection reports, and evaluation reports and the dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use by management agreed to in a management decision, for reports—

''(A) for which final action had not been taken by the commencement of the reporting period;

''(B) on which management decisions were made during the reporting period;

''(C) for which final action was taken during the reporting period, including—

''(i) the dollar value of recommendations that were actually completed; and

''(ii) the dollar value of recommendations that management has subsequently concluded should not or could not be implemented or completed; and

''(D) for which no final action has been taken by the end of the reporting period;

''(4) whether the establishment entered into a settlement agreement with the official described in subsection (b)(20)(A), which shall be reported regardless of any confidentiality agreement relating to the settlement agreement; and

''(5) a statement with respect to audit reports on which management decisions have been made but final action has not been taken, other than audit reports on which a management decision was made within the preceding year, containing—

''(A) a list of such audit reports and the date each such report was issued;

''(B) the dollar value of disallowed costs for each report;

''(C) the dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use agreed to by management for each report; and

''(D) an explanation of the reasons final action has not been taken with respect to each audit report,

except that the statement may exclude any audit reports that are under formal administrative or judicial appeal or upon which management of an establishment has agreed to pursue a legislative solution, but the statement shall identify the number of reports in each category so excluded.

''(d) REPORTS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC.—Within 60 days of the transmission of the semiannual reports of each Inspector General to Congress, the head of each establishment shall make copies of the report available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost. Within 60 days after the transmission of the semiannual reports of each establishment head to Congress, the head of each establishment shall make copies of the report available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost.

''(e) REPORTING SERIOUS PROBLEMS, ABUSES, OR DEFICIENCIES.—Each Inspector General shall report immediately to the head of the establishment involved whenever the Inspector General becomes aware of particularly serious or flagrant problems, abuses, or deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations of the establishment. The head of the establishment shall transmit any such report to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of Congress within 7 calendar days, together with a report by the head of the establishment containing any comments the establishment head deems appropriate.

''(f) LIMITATION ON PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the public disclosure of information that is—

''(A) specifically prohibited from disclosure by any other provision of law;

''(B) specifically required by Executive order to be protected from disclosure in the interest of national defense or national security or in the conduct of foreign affairs; or

''(C) a part of an ongoing criminal investigation.

''(2) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION INFORMATION IN PUBLIC RECORDS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(C), any report under this section may be disclosed to the public in a form which includes information with respect to a part of an ongoing criminal investigation if such information has been included in a public record.

''(3) NO AUTHORIZATION TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION FROM CONGRESS.—Except to the extent and in the manner provided under section 6103(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(f)), nothing in this section or in any other provision of this chapter shall be construed to authorize or permit the withholding of information from Congress, or from any committee or subcommittee of Congress.

''(4) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Subject to any other provision of law that would otherwise prohibit disclosure of such information, the information described in paragraph (1) may be provided to any Member of Congress upon request.

''(5) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION OF WHISTLEBLOWERS.—An Office may not provide to Congress or the public any information that reveals the personally identifiable information of a whistleblower under this section unless the Office first obtains the consent of the whistleblower.

''§ 406. Authority of Inspector General

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the authority otherwise provided by this chapter, each Inspector General, in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, is authorized—

''(1)(A) to have timely access to all records, reports, audits, reviews, documents, papers, recommendations, or other materials available to the applicable establishment which relate to the programs and operations with respect to which that Inspector General has responsibilities under this chapter;

''(B) to have access under subparagraph (A) notwithstanding any other provision of law, except pursuant to any provision of law enacted by Congress that expressly—

''(i) refers to the Inspector General; and

''(ii) limits the right of access of the Inspector General; and

''(C) except as provided in subsection (i), with regard to Federal grand jury materials protected from disclosure pursuant to rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, to have timely access to such information if the Attorney General grants the request in accordance with subsection (h);

''(2) to make such investigations and reports relating to the administration of the programs and operations of the applicable establishment as are, in the judgment of the Inspector General, necessary or desirable;

''(3) to request such information or assistance as may be necessary for carrying out the duties and responsibilities provided by this chapter from any Federal, State, or local governmental agency or unit thereof;

''(4) to require by subpoena the production of all information, documents, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, and other data in any medium (including electronically stored information), as well as any tangible thing and documentary evidence necessary in the performance of the functions assigned by this chapter, which subpoena, in the case of contumacy or refusal to obey, shall be enforceable by order of any appropriate United States district court, but procedures other than subpoenas shall be used by the Inspector General to obtain documents and information from Federal agencies;

''(5) to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, whenever necessary in the performance of the functions assigned by this chapter, which oath, affirmation, or affidavit when administered or taken by or before an employee of an Office of Inspector General designated by the Inspector General shall have the same force and effect as if administered or taken by or before an officer having a seal;

''(6) to have direct and prompt access to the head of the establishment involved when necessary for any purpose pertaining to the performance of functions and responsibilities under this chapter;

''(7) to select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office subject to the provisions of this title, governing appointments in the competitive service, and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of this title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates;

''(8) to obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of this title, at daily rates not to exceed the maximum rate payable under section 5376 of this title; and

''(9) to the extent and in such amounts as may be provided in advance by appropriations Acts, to enter into contracts and other arrangements for audits, studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, and to make such payments as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

''(b) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OTHERWISE PROHIBITED BY LAW.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing an Inspector General to publicly disclose information otherwise prohibited from disclosure by law.

''(c) REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.—

''(1) COMPLIANCE IN GENERAL.—Upon request of an Inspector General for information or assistance under subsection (a)(3), the head of any Federal agency involved shall, insofar as is practicable and not in

contravention of any existing statutory restriction or regulation of the Federal agency from which the information is requested, furnish to the Inspector General, or to an authorized designee, the requested information or assistance.

''(2) UNREASONABLE REFUSAL.—Whenever information or assistance requested under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(3) is, in the judgment of an Inspector General, unreasonably refused or not provided, the Inspector General shall report the circumstances to the head of the establishment involved without delay.

''(d) OFFICE SPACE AND SUPPLIES.—Each head of an establishment shall provide the Office within the establishment with appropriate and adequate office space at central and field office locations of the establishment, together with such equipment, office supplies, and communications facilities and services as may be necessary for the operation of the offices, and shall provide necessary maintenance services for the offices and the equipment and facilities provided.

''(e) APPLYING CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—

''(1) EACH OFFICE CONSIDERED SEPARATE AGENCY.—

''(A) For purposes of applying the provisions of law identified in subparagraph (B)—

''(i) each Office of Inspector General shall be considered to be a separate agency; and

''(ii) the Inspector General who is the head of an office referred to in clause (i) shall, with respect to that office, have the functions, powers, and duties of an agency head or appointing authority under such provisions.

''(B) This paragraph applies with respect to the following provisions of this title:

''(i) Subchapter II of chapter 35.

''(ii) Sections 8335(b), 8336, 8344, 8414, 8425(b), and 8468.

''(iii) All provisions relating to the Senior Executive Service (as determined by the Office of Personnel Management), subject to paragraph (2).

''(2) APPLYING SECTION 4507(b).—For purposes of applying section 4507(b) of this title, paragraph (1)(A)(ii) shall be applied by substituting 'the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (established by section 424 of this title) shall' for 'the Inspector General who is the head of an office referred to in clause (i) shall, with respect to that office,'.

''(f) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the authority otherwise provided by this chapter, each Inspector General, any Assistant Inspector General for Investigations under such an Inspector General, and any special agent supervised by such an Assistant Inspector General may be authorized by the Attorney General to—

''(A) carry a firearm while engaged in official duties as authorized under this chapter or other statute, or as expressly authorized by the Attorney General;

''(B) make an arrest without a warrant while engaged in official duties as authorized under this chapter or other statute, or as expressly authorized by the Attorney General, for any offense against the United States committed in the presence of such Inspector General, Assistant Inspector General, or agent, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if such Inspector General, Assistant Inspector General, or agent has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony; and

''(C) seek and execute warrants for arrest, search of a premises, or seizure of evidence issued under the authority of the United States upon probable cause to believe that a violation has been committed.

''(2) DETERMINATION.—The Attorney General may authorize exercise of the powers under this subsection only upon an initial determination that—

''(A) the affected Office of Inspector General is significantly hampered in the performance of responsibilities established by this chapter as a result of the lack of such powers;

''(B) available assistance from other law enforcement agencies is insufficient to meet the need for such powers; and

''(C) adequate internal safeguards and management procedures exist to ensure proper exercise of such powers.

''(3) EXEMPTIONS FROM REQUIREMENT OF INITIAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—The Inspector General offices of the Department of Commerce, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, Department of State, Department of Transportation, Department of the Treasury, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Agency for International Development, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Emergency Management Agency, General Services Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Personnel Management, Railroad Retirement Board, Small Business Administration, Social Security Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority are exempt from the requirement of paragraph (2) for an initial determination of eligibility by the Attorney General.

''(4) GUIDELINES.—The Attorney General shall promulgate, and revise as appropriate, guidelines which shall govern the exercise of the law enforcement powers established under paragraph (1).

''(5) RESCINDING OR SUSPENDING POWERS.—

''(A) POWERS AUTHORIZED FOR AN OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Powers authorized for an Office of Inspector General under paragraph (1) may be rescinded or suspended upon a determination by the Attorney General that any of the requirements under paragraph (2) is no longer satisfied or that the exercise of authorized powers by that Office of Inspector General has not complied with the guidelines promulgated by the Attorney General under paragraph (4).

''(B) POWERS AUTHORIZED TO BE EXERCISED BY AN INDIVIDUAL.—Powers authorized to be exercised by any individual under paragraph (1) may be rescinded or suspended with respect to that individual upon a determination by the Attorney General that such individual has not complied with guidelines promulgated by the Attorney General under paragraph (4).

''(6) NOT REVIEWABLE.—A determination by the Attorney General under paragraph (2) or (5) shall not be reviewable in or by any court.

''(7) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—To ensure the proper exercise of the law enforcement powers authorized by this subsection, the Offices of Inspector General described under paragraph (3) shall, not later than 180 days after November 25, 2002, collectively enter into a memorandum of understanding to establish an external review process for ensuring that adequate internal safeguards and management procedures continue to exist within each Office and within any Office that later receives an authorization under paragraph (2). The review process shall be established in consultation with the Attorney General, who shall be provided with a copy of the memorandum of understanding that establishes the review process. Under the review process, the exercise of the law enforcement powers by each Office of Inspector General shall be reviewed periodically by another Office of Inspector General or by a committee of Inspectors General. The results of each review shall be communicated in writing to the applicable Inspector General and to the Attorney General.

''(8) NOT A LIMITATION ON OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT POWERS.—No provision of this subsection shall limit the exercise of law enforcement powers established under any other statutory authority, including United States Marshals Service special deputation.

''(9) DEFINITION OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—In this subsection, the term 'Inspector General' means an Inspector General appointed under section 403 of this title or an Inspector General appointed under section 415 of this title.

''(g) BUDGETS.—

''(1) INSPECTOR GENERAL'S BUDGET ESTIMATE AND REQUEST TRANSMITTED TO HEAD OF ESTABLISHMENT OR DESIGNATED FEDERAL ENTITY.—For each fiscal year, an Inspector General shall transmit a budget estimate and request to the head of the establishment or designated Federal entity to which the Inspector General reports. The budget request shall specify the aggregate amount of funds requested for such fiscal year for the operations of that Inspector General and shall specify the amount requested for all training needs, including a certification from the Inspector General that the amount requested satisfies all training requirements for the Inspector General's office for that fiscal year, and any resources necessary to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. Resources necessary to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency shall be specifically identified and justified in the budget request.

''(2) HEAD OF ESTABLISHMENT OR DESIGNATED FEDERAL ENTITY'S PROPOSED BUDGET TRANSMITTED TO PRESIDENT.—In transmitting a proposed budget to the President for approval, the head of each establishment or designated Federal entity shall include—

''(A) an aggregate request for the Inspector General;

''(B) amounts for Inspector General training;

''(C) amounts for support of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; and

''(D) any comments of the affected Inspector General with respect to the proposal.

''(3) PRESIDENT'S BUDGET SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.—The President shall include in each budget of the United States Government submitted to Congress—

''(A) a separate statement of the budget estimate prepared in accordance with paragraph (1);

''(B) the amount requested by the President for each Inspector General;

''(C) the amount requested by the President for training of Inspectors General;

''(D) the amount requested by the President for support for the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; and

''(E) any comments of the affected Inspector General with respect to the proposal if the Inspector General concludes that the budget submitted by the President would substantially inhibit the Inspector General from performing the duties of the office.

''(h) FEDERAL GRAND JURY MATERIALS.—

''(1) NOTIFICATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL OF REQUEST.—If the Inspector General of an establishment submits a request to the head of the establishment for Federal grand jury materials pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the head of the establishment shall immediately notify the Attorney General of such request.

''(2) DETERMINATION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the date

on which a request is submitted to the Attorney General under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall determine whether to grant or deny the request for Federal grand jury materials and shall immediately notify the head of the establishment of such determination. The Attorney General shall grant the request unless the Attorney General determines that granting access to the Federal grand jury materials would be likely to—

''(A) interfere with an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution;

''(B) interfere with an undercover operation;

''(C) result in disclosure of the identity of a confidential source, including a protected witness;

''(D) pose a serious threat to national security; or

''(E) result in significant impairment of the trade or economic interests of the United States.

''(3) COMMENTS.—

''(A) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DETERMINATION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The head of the establishment shall inform the Inspector General of the establishment of the determination made by the Attorney General with respect to the request for Federal grand jury materials.

''(B) SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS BY INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the establishment described under subparagraph (A) may submit comments on the determination submitted pursuant to such subparagraph to the committees listed under paragraph (4) that the Inspector General considers appropriate.

''(4) STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL REGARDING DENIAL OF REQUEST.—Not later than 30 days after notifying the head of an establishment of a denial pursuant to paragraph (2), the Attorney General shall submit a statement that the request for Federal grand jury materials by the Inspector General was denied and the reason for the denial to each of the following:

''(A) The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

''(B) The Committee on Oversight and Reform, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

''(C) Other appropriate committees and subcommittees of Congress.

''(i) NON-APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS TO REQUESTS FROM INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Subsections (a)(1)(C) and (h) shall not apply to requests from the Inspector General of the Department of Justice.

''(j) COMPUTERIZED COMPARISONS.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms 'agency', 'matching program', 'record', and 'system of records' have the meanings given those terms in section 552a(a) of title 5.

''(2) NON-CONSIDERATION OF COMPUTERIZED COMPARISONS AS MATCHING PROGRAMS.—For purposes of section 552a of title 5 or any other provision of law, a computerized comparison of two or more automated Federal systems of records, or a computerized comparison of a Federal system of records with other records or non-Federal records, performed by an Inspector General or by an agency in coordination with an Inspector General in conducting an audit, investigation, inspection, evaluation, or other review authorized under this chapter shall not be considered a matching program.

''(3) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to impede the exercise by an Inspector General of any matching program authority established under any other provision of law.

''(k) NON-APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL INFORMATION POLICY.—Subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44 shall not apply to the collection of information during the conduct of an audit, investigation, inspection, evaluation, or other review conducted by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency or any Office of Inspector General, including any Office of Special Inspector General.

''§ 407. Complaints by employees

''(a) RECEIPT AND INVESTIGATION.—The Inspector General may receive and investigate complaints or information from an employee of the establishment concerning the possible existence of an activity constituting a violation of law, rules, or regulations, or mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.

''(b) PROHIBITION ON DISCLOSURE OF IDENTITY.—The Inspector General shall not, after receipt of a complaint or information from an employee, disclose the identity of the employee without the consent of the employee, unless the Inspector General determines the disclosure is unavoidable during the course of the investigation.

''(c) PROHIBITION ON REPRISAL.—Any employee who has authority to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any personnel action, shall not, with respect to that authority, take or threaten to take any action against any employee as a reprisal for making a complaint or disclosing information to an Inspector General, unless the complaint was made or the information disclosed with the knowledge that it was false or with willful disregard for its truth or falsity.

''§ 408. Additional provisions with respect to the Inspector General of the Department of Defense

''(a) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—A member of the Armed Forces, active or reserve, shall not be appointed Inspector General of the Department of Defense.

''(b) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the last two sentences of section 403(a) of this title, the Inspector General shall be under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense with respect to audits or investigations, or the issuance of subpoenas, which require access to information concerning—

''(A) sensitive operational plans;

''(B) intelligence matters;

''(C) counterintelligence matters;

''(D) ongoing criminal investigations by other administrative units of the Department of Defense related to national security; or

''(E) other matters the disclosure of which would constitute a serious threat to national security.

''(2) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT AUDIT OR INVESTIGATION.—With respect to the information described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense may prohibit the Inspector General from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation, from accessing information described in paragraph (1), or from issuing any subpoena, after the Inspector General has decided to initiate, carry out, or complete such audit or investigation, access such information, or to issue such subpoena, if the Secretary determines that such prohibition is necessary to preserve the national security interests of the United States.

''(3) STATEMENT CONCERNING EXERCISE OF POWER.—If the Secretary of Defense exercises any power under paragraph (1) or (2), the Inspector General shall submit a statement concerning that exercise of power within 30 days to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives and to other appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress.

''(4) STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR EXERCISE OF POWER.—The Secretary shall, within 30 days after submission of a statement under paragraph (3), transmit a statement of the reasons for the exercise of power under paragraph (1) or (2) to the congressional committees specified in paragraph (3) and to other appropriate committees or subcommittees.

''(c) ADDITIONAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the other duties and responsibilities specified in this chapter, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall—

''(1) be the principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense for matters relating to the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, and abuse in the programs and operations of the Department;

''(2) initiate, conduct, and supervise such audits and investigations in the Department of Defense (including the military departments) as the Inspector General considers appropriate;

''(3) provide policy direction for audits and investigations relating to fraud, waste, and abuse and program effectiveness;

''(4) investigate fraud, waste, and abuse uncovered as a result of other contract and internal audits, as the Inspector General considers appropriate;

''(5) develop policy, monitor and evaluate program performance, and provide guidance with respect to all Department activities relating to criminal investigation programs;

''(6) monitor and evaluate the adherence of Department auditors to internal audit, contract audit, and internal review principles, policies, and procedures;

''(7) develop policy, evaluate program performance, and monitor actions taken by all components of the Department in response to contract audits, internal audits, internal review reports, and audits conducted by the Comptroller General of the United States;

''(8) request assistance as needed from other audit, inspection, and investigative units of the Department of Defense (including military departments);

''(9) give particular regard to the activities of the internal audit, inspection, and investigative units of the military departments with a view toward avoiding duplication and ensuring effective coordination and cooperation; and

''(10) conduct, or approve arrangements for the conduct of, external peer reviews of Department of Defense audit agencies in accordance with, and in such frequency as provided by, Government auditing standards as established by the Comptroller General of the United States.

''(d) REPORTING VIOLATIONS OF CHAPTER 47 OF TITLE 10.—Notwithstanding section 404(d) of this title, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall expeditiously report suspected or alleged violations of chapter 47 of title 10 (Uniform Code of Military Justice), to the Secretary of the military department concerned or the Secretary of Defense.

''(e) MEMBER OF ARMED FORCES DEEMED TO BE EMPLOYEE.—For the purposes of section 407 of this title, a member of the Armed Forces shall be deemed to be an employee of the Department of Defense, except that, when the Coast Guard operates as a service of another department or agency of the Federal Government, a member of the Coast Guard shall be deemed to be an employee of that department or agency.

''(f) REPORTS.—

''(1) REPORTS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Each semiannual report prepared by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense under section 405(b) of this title shall be transmitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Armed Services and on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives and to other appropriate committees or subcommittees of Congress. Each report shall include—

''(A) information concerning the numbers and types of contract audits conducted by the Department during the reporting period; and

''(B) information concerning any Department of Defense audit agency that, during the reporting period, has either received a failed opinion from an external peer review or is overdue for an external peer review required to be conducted in accordance with subsection (c)(10).

''(2) ADDITIONAL REPORTS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Any report required to be transmitted by the Secretary of Defense to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress under section 405(e) of this title shall also be transmitted, within the 7-day period specified in section 405(e) of this title, to the congressional committees specified in paragraph (1).

''(g) NON-APPLICABILITY OF SECTION 1385 OF TITLE 18.—The provisions of section 1385 of title 18, shall not apply to audits and investigations conducted by, under the direction of, or at the request of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

''(h) GENERAL COUNSEL TO INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is a General Counsel to the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, who shall be appointed by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense.

''(2) DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS.—

''(A) Notwithstanding section 140(b) of title 10, the General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Office of the Inspector General.

''(B) The Inspector General is the exclusive legal client of the General Counsel.

''(C) The General Counsel shall perform such functions as the Inspector General may prescribe.

''(D) The General Counsel shall serve at the discretion of the Inspector General.

''(3) OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL.—There is an Office of the General Counsel to the Inspector General of the Department of Defense. The Inspector General may appoint to the Office to serve as staff of the General Counsel such legal counsel as the Inspector General considers appropriate.

''(i) AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE ATTENDANCE AND TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.—

''(1) SUBPOENA.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense is authorized to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses as necessary in the performance of functions assigned to the Inspector General by this chapter, except that the Inspector General shall use procedures other than subpoenas to obtain attendance and testimony from Federal employees.

''(2) ENFORCEMENT.—A subpoena issued under this subsection, in the case of contumacy or refusal to obey, shall be enforceable by order of any appropriate United States district court.

''(3) NOTIFICATION.—The Inspector General shall notify the Attorney General 7 days before issuing any subpoena under this section.

''§ 409. Special provisions concerning the Agency for International Development

''(a) DEFINITION OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—As used in this chapter, the term 'Agency for International Development' includes any successor agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

''(b) MEMBERS OF FOREIGN SERVICE.—In addition to the officers and employees provided for in section 406(a)(7) of this title, members of the Foreign Service may, at the request of the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development, be assigned as employees of the Inspector General. Members of the Foreign Service so assigned shall be responsible solely to the Inspector General, and the Inspector General (or the Inspector General's designee) shall prepare the performance evaluation reports for the members assigned as employees of the Inspector General.

''(c) FIELD OFFICES.—In establishing and staffing field offices pursuant to section 406(d) of this title, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall not be bound by overseas personnel ceilings.

''(d) ADDITIONAL OFFICER.—The Inspector General of the Agency for International Development shall be in addition to the officers provided for in section 624(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2384(a)).

''§ 410. Special provisions concerning the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

''(a) DELEGATION.—The Chairman of the Commission may delegate the authority specified in the 2d sentence of section 403(a) of this title to another member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, but shall not delegate such authority to any other officer or employee of the Commission.

''(b) PERSONNEL.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (7) and (8) of section 406(a) of this title, the Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is authorized to select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Inspector General and to obtain the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or an organization of experts or consultants, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern such selections, appointments, and employment, and the obtaining of such services, within the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

''§ 411. Special provisions concerning the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

''(a) DELEGATION.—The Chairperson of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may delegate the authority specified in the 2d sentence of section 403(a) of this title to the Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, but may not delegate such authority to any other officer or employee of the Corporation.

''(b) PERSONNEL.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (7) and (8) of section 406(a) of this title, the Inspector General of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Inspector General and may obtain the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or an organization of experts or consultants, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern such selections, appointments, and employment, and the obtaining of such services, within the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

''§ 412. Special provisions concerning the Department of the Treasury

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY OVER CERTAIN AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—Notwithstanding the 2d sentence and last sentence of section 403(a) of this title, the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury shall be under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to audits or investigations, or the issuance of subpoenas, which require access to sensitive information concerning—

''(A) ongoing criminal investigations or proceedings;

''(B) undercover operations;

''(C) the identity of confidential sources, including protected witnesses;

''(D) deliberations and decisions on policy matters, including documented information used as a basis for making policy decisions, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to have a significant influence on the economy or market behavior;

''(E) intelligence or counterintelligence matters; or

''(F) other matters the disclosure of which would constitute a serious threat to national security or to the protection of any person or property authorized protection by section 3056 of title 18, section 3056A of title 18, or any provision of the Presidential Protection Assistance Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–524, 18 U.S.C. 3056 note).

''(2) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY TO PROHIBIT CARRYING OUT OR COMPLETING CERTAIN AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—With respect to the information described under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury may prohibit the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury from carrying out or completing any audit or investigation, from accessing information described in paragraph (1), or from issuing any subpoena, after such Inspector General has decided to initiate, carry out, or complete such audit or investigation, access such information, or to issue such subpoena, if the Secretary determines that such prohibition is necessary to prevent the disclosure of any information described under paragraph (1) or to prevent significant impairment to the national interests of the United States.

''(3) NOTIFICATION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR EXERCISE OF POWER.—If the Secretary of the Treasury exercises any power under paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury in writing, stating the reasons for such exercise. Within 30 days after receipt of any such notice, the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury shall transmit a copy of such notice to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and to other appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress.

''(4) EXCEPTION RELATING TO TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury may not exercise any power under paragraph (1) or (2) with respect to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

''(b) OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the duties and responsibilities specified in this chapter, the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury shall have oversight responsibility for the internal investigations performed by the Office of Internal Affairs of the Tax and Trade Bureau. The head of such office shall promptly report to the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury the significant activities being carried out by such office.

''(2) EXERCISE OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of an Inspector General for the Department of the Treasury

other than the duties and responsibilities exercised by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

''(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish procedures under which the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration will—

''(A) determine how audits and investigations are allocated in cases of overlapping jurisdiction; and

''(B) provide for coordination, cooperation, and efficiency in the conduct of such audits and investigations.

''(c) AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury may initiate, conduct and supervise such audits and investigations in the Department of the Treasury (including the bureau referred to in subsection (b)) as the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury considers appropriate.

''(d) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE WRITTEN NOTICE TO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU.—If the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury initiates an audit or investigation under subsection (c) concerning the bureau referred to in subsection (b), the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury may provide the head of the office of such bureau referred to in subsection (b) with written notice that the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury has initiated such an audit or investigation. If the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury issues a notice under the preceding sentence, no other audit or investigation shall be initiated into the matter under audit or investigation by the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury, and any other audit or investigation of such matter shall cease.

''(e) TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION.—

''(1) ACCESS TO RETURNS AND RETURN INFORMATION.—The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration shall have access to returns and return information, as defined in section 6103(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(b)), only in accordance with the provisions of section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103) and this chapter.

''(2) STANDARDIZED RECORDS AND ACCOUNTINGS.—The Internal Revenue Service shall maintain the same system of standardized records or accountings of all requests from the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration for inspection or disclosure of returns and return information (including the reasons for and dates of such requests), and of returns and return information inspected or disclosed pursuant to such requests, as described under section 6103(p)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(p)(3)(A)). Such system of standardized records or accountings shall also be available for examination in the same manner as provided under section 6103(p)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(p)(3)).

''(3) SAFEGUARDS AND CONDITIONS.—The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration shall be subject to the same safeguards and conditions for receiving returns and return information as are described under section 6103(p)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(p)(4)).

''(f) AUDIT OR INVESTIGATION SHALL NOT AFFECT FINAL DECISION UNDER SECTION 6406 OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—An audit or investigation conducted by the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury or the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration shall not affect a final decision of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate under section 6406 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6406).

''(g) REPORTS.—

''(1) REPORTS TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Any report required to be transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress under section 405(e) of this title shall also be transmitted, within the 7-day period specified under such section, to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

''(2) REPORTS MADE BY TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Any report made by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration that is required to be transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of Congress under section 405(e) of this title shall also be transmitted, within the 7-day period specified under such subsection, to the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

''(h) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION.—The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration shall exercise all duties and responsibilities of an Inspector General of an establishment with respect to the Department of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Treasury on all matters relating to the Internal Revenue Service. The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration shall have sole authority under this chapter to conduct an audit or investigation of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board and the Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service.

''(i) ABILITY TO LEAD LARGE AND COMPLEX ORGANIZATION.—In addition to the requirements of the 1st sentence of section 403(a) of this title, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration should have demonstrated ability to lead a large and complex organization.

''(j) PROHIBITION ON APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TO CERTAIN POSITIONS.—An individual appointed to the position of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, the Assistant Inspector General for Auditing of the Office of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under section 403(d)(1)(B)(i) of this title (or, effective November 27, 2017, section 403(d)(2)(B)(i) of this title), the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations of the Office of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under section 403(d)(1)(B)(ii) of this title (or, effective November 27, 2017, section 403(d)(2)(B)(ii) of this title), or any position of Deputy Inspector General of the Office of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration may not be an employee of the Internal Revenue Service—

''(1) during the 2-year period preceding the date of appointment to such position; or

''(2) during the 5-year period following the date such individual ends service in such position.

''(k) ADDITIONAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the duties and responsibilities exercised by an inspector general of an establishment, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration—

''(A) shall have the duty to enforce criminal provisions under section 7608(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 7608(b));

''(B) in addition to the functions authorized under section 7608(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 7608(b)(2)), may carry firearms;

''(C) shall be responsible for protecting the Internal Revenue Service against external attempts to corrupt or threaten employees of the Internal Revenue Service, but shall not be responsible for the conducting of background checks and the providing of protection to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and

''(D) may designate any employee in the Office of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to enforce such laws and perform such functions referred to under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C).

''(2) REPORTING VIOLATIONS.—

''(A) REPORTING REASONABLE GROUNDS TO BELIEVE A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW OCCURRED.—In performing a law enforcement function under paragraph (1), the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration shall report any reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law to the Attorney General at an appropriate time as determined by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, notwithstanding section 404(d) of this title.

''(B) REPORTING PROBLEMS, ABUSES, OR DEFICIENCIES.—In the administration of section 405(e) of this title and subsection (g)(2) of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury may transmit the required report with respect to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration at an appropriate time as determined by the Secretary, if the problem, abuse, or deficiency relates to—

''(i) the performance of a law enforcement function under paragraph (1); and

''(ii) sensitive information concerning matters under subsection (a)(1)(A) through (F).

''(3) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect the authority of any other person to carry out or enforce any provision specified in paragraph (1).

''(1) REQUEST FOR AUDIT OR INVESTIGATION RELATING TO INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board may request, in writing, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to conduct an audit or investigation relating to the Internal Revenue Service. If the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration determines not to conduct such audit or investigation, the Inspector General shall timely provide a written explanation for such determination to the person making the request.

''(2) REPORTS.—

''(A) FINAL REPORT OF AUDIT.—Any final report of an audit conducted by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration shall be timely submitted by the Inspector General to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board.

''(B) PERIODIC LIST OF INVESTIGATIONS FOR WHICH FINAL REPORT COMPLETED.—The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration shall periodically submit to the Commissioner and Board a list of investigations for which a final report has been completed by the Inspector General and shall provide a copy of any such report upon request of the Commissioner or Board.

''(C) APPLICABILITY.—This paragraph applies regardless of whether the applicable audit or investigation is requested under paragraph (1).

''§ 413. Special provisions concerning the Department of Justice

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL OVER CERTAIN AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—Notwithstanding the 2d sentence and last sentence of section 403(a) of this title, the Inspector General shall be under the authority, direction, and control of the Attorney General with respect to audits or investigations, or the issuance of subpoenas, which require access to sensitive information concerning—

''(A) ongoing civil or criminal investigations or proceedings;

''(B) undercover operations;

''(C) the identity of confidential sources, including protected witnesses;

''(D) intelligence or counterintelligence matters; or

''(E) other matters the disclosure of which would constitute a serious threat to national security.

''(2) AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO PROHIBIT CARRYING OUT OR COMPLETING CERTAIN AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—With respect to the information described under paragraph (1), the Attorney General may prohibit the Inspector General from carrying out or completing any audit or investigation, from accessing information described in paragraph (1), or from issuing any subpoena, after such Inspector General has decided to initiate, carry out, or complete such audit or investigation, access such information, or to issue such subpoena, if the Attorney General determines that such prohibition is necessary to prevent the disclosure of any information described under paragraph (1) or to prevent significant impairment to the national interests of the United States.

''(3) NOTIFICATION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR EXERCISE OF POWER.—If the Attorney General exercises any power under paragraph (1) or (2), the Attorney General shall notify the Inspector General in writing, stating the reasons for such exercise. Within 30 days after receipt of any such notice, the Inspector General shall transmit a copy of such notice to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and to other appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress.

''(b) CARRYING OUT DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out the duties and responsibilities specified in this chapter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice—

''(1) may initiate, conduct and supervise such audits and investigations in the Department of Justice as the Inspector General considers appropriate;

''(2) except as specified in subsection (a) and paragraph (3), may investigate allegations of criminal wrongdoing or administrative misconduct by an employee of the Department of Justice, or may, in the discretion of the Inspector General, refer such allegations to the Office of Professional Responsibility or the internal affairs office of the appropriate component of the Department of Justice;

''(3) shall refer to the Counsel, Office of Professional Responsibility of the Department of Justice, allegations of misconduct involving Department attorneys, investigators, or law enforcement personnel, where the allegations relate to the exercise of the authority of an attorney to investigate, litigate, or provide legal advice, except that no such referral shall be made if the attorney is employed in the Office of Professional Responsibility;

''(4) may investigate allegations of criminal wrongdoing or administrative misconduct by a person who is the head of any agency or component of the Department of Justice; and

''(5) shall forward the results of any investigation conducted under paragraph (4), along with any appropriate recommendation for disciplinary action, to the Attorney General.

''(c) REPORTS.—Any report required to be transmitted by the Attorney General to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress under section 405(e) of this title shall also be transmitted, within the 7-day period specified under that section, to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

''(d) REGULATION TO ENSURE REPORTING OF CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS TO INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall ensure by regulation that any component of the Department of Justice receiving a nonfrivolous allegation of criminal wrongdoing or administrative misconduct by an employee of the Department of Justice, except with respect to allegations described in subsection (b)(3), shall report that information to the Inspector General.

''§ 414. Special provisions concerning the Corporation for National and Community Service

''(a) PERSONNEL.—Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (7) and (8) of section 406(a) of this title, it is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Inspector General of the Corporation for National and Community Service to—

''(1) appoint and determine the compensation of such officers and employees in accordance with section 195(b) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12651f(b)); and

''(2) procure the temporary and intermittent services of and compensate such experts and consultants, in accordance with section 3109(b) of this title,

as may be necessary to carry out the functions, powers, and duties of the Inspector General.

''(b) REPORTS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Not later than the date on which the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service transmits any report to the Congress under subsection (b) or (c) of section 405 of this title, the Chief Executive Officer shall transmit such report to the Board of Directors of such Corporation.

''(c) REVIEW OF AUDIT REPORTS BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Not later than the date on which the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service transmits a report described under section 405(c) of this title to the Board of Directors as provided under subsection (b) of this section, the Chief Executive Officer shall also transmit any audit report which is described in the statement required under section 405(c)(4) to the Board of Directors. All such audit reports shall be placed on the agenda for review at the next scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors following such transmittal. The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation shall be present at such meeting to provide any information relating to such audit reports.

''(d) REPORT OF PROBLEM, ABUSE, OR DEFICIENCY TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Not later than the date on which the Inspector General of the Corporation for National and Community Service reports a problem, abuse, or deficiency under section 405(e) of this title to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, the Chief Executive Officer shall report such problem, abuse, or deficiency to the Board of Directors.

''§ 415. Requirements for Federal entities and designated Federal entities

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—Notwithstanding section 401 of this title, in this section:

''(1) DESIGNATED FEDERAL ENTITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'designated Federal entity' means Amtrak, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Denali Commission, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Election Commission, the Election Assistance Commission, the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Legal Services Corporation, the National Archives and Records Administration, the National Credit Union Administration, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Science Foundation, the Peace Corps, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States International Development Finance Corporation, the United States International Trade Commission, the Postal Regulatory Commission, and the United States Postal Service.

''(B) AMTRAK.—Effective at the beginning of the first fiscal year after a fiscal year for which Amtrak receives no Federal subsidy, subparagraph (A) is amended by striking 'Amtrak,'.

''(2) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term 'Federal entity' means any Government corporation (within the meaning of section 103(1) of this title), any Government controlled corporation (within the meaning of section 103(2) of this title), or any other entity in the executive branch of the Government, or any independent regulatory agency, but does not include—

''(A) an establishment (as defined under section 401 of this title) or part of an establishment;

''(B) a designated Federal entity (as defined under paragraph (1) of this subsection) or part of a designated Federal entity;

''(C) the Executive Office of the President;

''(D) the Central Intelligence Agency;

''(E) the Government Accountability Office; or

''(F) any entity in the judicial or legislative branches of the Government, including the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Architect of the Capitol and any activities under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

''(3) HEAD OF THE DESIGNATED FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term 'head of the designated Federal entity' means the board or commission of the designated Federal entity, or in the event the designated Federal entity does not have a board or commission, any person or persons designated by statute as the head of a designated Federal entity and if no such designation exists, the chief policymaking officer or board of a designated Federal entity as identified in the list published pursuant to subsection (h)(1) of this section, except that—

''(A) with respect to the National Science Foundation, such term means the National Science Board;

''(B) with respect to the United States Postal Service, such term means the Governors (within the meaning of section 102(3) of title 39);

''(C) with respect to the Federal Labor Relations Authority, such term means the members of the Authority (described under section 7104 of this title);

''(D) with respect to the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, such term means the Chairman of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled;

''(E) with respect to the National Archives and Records Administration, such term means the Archivist of the United States;

''(F) with respect to the National Credit Union Administration, such term means the National Credit Union Administration Board (described under section 102 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752a));

''(G) with respect to the National Endowment of the Arts, such term means the National Council on the Arts;

''(H) with respect to the National Endowment for the Humanities, such term means the National Council on the Humanities;

''(I) with respect to the Peace Corps, such term means the Director of the Peace Corps; and

''(J) with respect to the United States International Development Finance Corporation, such term means the Board of Directors of the United States International Development Finance Corporation.

''(4) HEAD OF THE FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term 'head of the Federal entity' means any person or persons designated by statute as the head of a Federal entity, and if no such designation exists, the chief policymaking officer or board of a Federal entity as identified in the list published pursuant to subsection (h)(1) of this section.

''(5) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The term 'Inspector General' means an Inspector General of a designated Federal entity.

''(6) OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The term 'Office of Inspector General' means an Office of Inspector General of a designated Federal entity.

''(b) OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL IN EACH DESIGNATED FEDERAL ENTITY.—Not later than 180 days after October 18, 1988, there shall be established and maintained in each designated Federal entity an Office of Inspector General. The head of the designated Federal entity shall transfer to such office the offices, units, or other components, and the functions, powers, or duties thereof, that such head determines are properly related to the functions of the Office of Inspector General and would, if so transferred, further the purposes of this section. There shall not be transferred to such office any program operating responsibilities.

''(c) APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (f) of this section, the Inspector General shall be appointed by the head of the designated Federal entity in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations governing appointments within the designated Federal entity. Each Inspector General shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigations. For purposes of implementing this section, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall appoint the Inspector General of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection. The Inspector General of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall have all of the authorities and responsibilities provided by this Act with respect to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, as if the Bureau were part of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

''(d) SUPERVISION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Inspector General shall report to and be under the general supervision of the head of the designated Federal entity, but shall not report to, or be subject to supervision by, any other officer or employee of such designated Federal entity. Except as provided in paragraph (2), the head of the designated Federal entity shall not prevent or prohibit the Inspector General from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation, or from issuing any subpoena during the course of any audit or investigation.

''(2) EXCEPTION RELATING TO INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, may prohibit the inspector general of an element of the intelligence community specified in subparagraph (D) from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation, or from accessing information available to an element of the intelligence community specified in subparagraph (D), if the Secretary determines that the prohibition is necessary to protect vital national security interests of the United States.

''(B) STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—If the Secretary exercises the authority under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to the committees of Congress specified in subparagraph (E) an appropriately classified statement of the reasons for the exercise of such authority not later than 7 days after the exercise of such authority.

''(C) NOTIFICATION TO INSPECTOR GENERAL.—At the same time the Secretary submits under subparagraph (B) a statement on the exercise of the authority in subparagraph (A) to the committees of Congress specified in subparagraph (E), the Secretary shall notify the inspector general of such element of the submittal of such statement and, to the extent consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, provide such inspector general with a copy of such statement. Such inspector general may submit to such committees of Congress any comments on a notice or statement received by the inspector general under this subparagraph that the inspector general considers appropriate.

''(D) ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The elements of the intelligence community specified in this subparagraph are as follows:

''(i) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

''(ii) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

''(iii) The National Reconnaissance Office.

''(iv) The National Security Agency.

''(E) COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The committees of Congress specified in this subparagraph are—

''(i) the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

''(ii) the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

''(e) REMOVAL.—

''(1) BOARD, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE, OR COMMISSION IS HEAD OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL ENTITY.—In the case of a designated Federal entity for which a board, chairman of a committee, or commission is the head of the designated Federal entity, a removal under this subsection may only be made upon the written concurrence of a ⅔ majority of the board, committee, or commission.

''(2) INSPECTOR GENERAL REMOVED OR TRANSFERRED.—If an Inspector General is removed from office or is transferred to another position or location within a designated Federal entity, the head of the designated Federal entity shall communicate in writing the reasons for any such removal or transfer to both Houses of Congress, not later than 30 days before the removal or transfer. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a personnel action otherwise authorized by law, other than transfer or removal.

''(f) UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT.—For purposes of carrying out subsection (c) with respect to the United States Postal Service, the appointment provisions of section 202(e) of title 39 shall be applied.

''(2) OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITY OF INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR ACTIVITIES OF POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE.—In carrying out the duties and responsibilities specified in this chapter, the Inspector General of the United States Postal Service (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the 'Inspector General') shall have oversight responsibility for all activities of the Postal Inspection Service, including any internal investigation performed by the Postal Inspection Service. The Chief Postal Inspector shall promptly report the significant activities being carried out by the Postal Inspection Service to such Inspector General.

''(3) AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—

''(A) AUTHORITY, DIRECTION, AND CONTROL OF GOVERNORS.—

''(i) ACCESS TO SENSITIVE INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (d), the Inspector General shall be under the authority, direction, and control of the Governors with respect to audits or investigations, or the issuance of subpoenas, which require access to sensitive information concerning—

''(I) ongoing civil or criminal investigations or proceedings;

''(II) undercover operations;

''(III) the identity of confidential sources, including protected witnesses;

''(IV) intelligence or counterintelligence matters; or

''(V) other matters the disclosure of which would constitute a serious threat to national security.

''(ii) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT INSPECTOR GENERAL FROM CARRYING OUT OR COMPLETING AUDIT OR INVESTIGATION.—With respect to the information described under clause (i), the Governors may prohibit the Inspector General from carrying out or completing any audit or investigation, or from issuing any subpoena, after such Inspector General has decided to initiate, carry out, or complete such audit or investigation or to issue such subpoena, if the Governors determine that such prohibition is necessary to prevent the disclosure of any information described under clause (i) or to prevent significant impairment to the national interests of the United States.

''(iii) NOTIFICATION OF REASONS FOR EXERCISE OF POWER.—If the Governors exercise any power under clause (i) or (ii), the Governors shall notify the Inspector General in writing, stating the reasons for such exercise. Within 30 days after receipt of any such notice, the Inspector General shall transmit a copy of such notice to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, and to other appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress.

''(B) INITIATING, CONDUCTING, AND SUPERVISING AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—In carrying out the duties and responsibilities specified in this chapter, the Inspector General—

''(i) may initiate, conduct, and supervise such audits and investigations in the United States Postal Service as the Inspector General considers appropriate; and

''(ii) shall give particular regard to the activities of the Postal Inspection Service with

a view toward avoiding duplication and ensuring effective coordination and cooperation.

''(C) REPORTING SERIOUS PROBLEMS, ABUSES, OR DEFICIENCIES.—Any report required to be transmitted by the Governors to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress under section 405(e) of this title shall also be transmitted, within the 7-day period specified under such section, to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

''(4) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this chapter shall restrict, eliminate, or otherwise adversely affect any of the rights, privileges, or benefits of either employees of the United States Postal Service, or labor organizations representing employees of the United States Postal Service, under chapter 12 of title 39, the National Labor Relations Act, any handbook or manual affecting employee labor relations with the United States Postal Service, or any collective bargaining agreement.

''(5) DEFINITION OF GOVERNORS.—In this subsection, the term 'Governors' has the meaning given the term by section 102(3) of title 39.

''(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated, out of the Postal Service Fund, such sums as may be necessary for the Office of Inspector General of the United States Postal Service.

''(g) SPECIAL APPLICATION.—

''(1) SECTIONS 404, 405, 406, AND 407.—Sections 404, 405, 406 (other than paragraphs (7) and (8) of section 406(a)), and 407 of this title shall apply to each Inspector General and Office of Inspector General of a designated Federal entity, and such sections shall be applied to each designated Federal entity and head of the designated Federal entity (as defined under subsection (a)) by substituting—

''(A) 'designated Federal entity' for 'establishment'; and

''(B) 'head of the designated Federal entity' for 'head of the establishment'.

''(2) PERSONNEL.—In addition to the other authorities specified in this chapter, an Inspector General is authorized to select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Inspector General and to obtain the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or an organization of experts or consultants, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern such selections, appointments, and employment, and the obtaining of such services, within the designated Federal entity.

''(3) APPLICATION OF SECTION 412(a).—Notwithstanding the last sentence of subsection (d)(1) of this section, the provisions of subsection (a) of section 412 of this title (other than the provisions of subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (E) of subsection (a)(1) of section 412 of this title) shall apply to the Inspector General of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the same manner as such provisions apply to the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively.

''(4) COUNSEL.—Each Inspector General shall—

''(A) in accordance with applicable laws and regulations governing appointments within the designated Federal entity, appoint a Counsel to the Inspector General who shall report to the Inspector General;

''(B) obtain the services of a counsel appointed by and directly reporting to another Inspector General on a reimbursable basis; or

''(C) obtain the services of appropriate staff of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency on a reimbursable basis.

''(h) ANNUAL LISTING AND REPORT.—

''(1) LISTING.—Each year, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, after consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, shall publish in the Federal Register a list of the Federal entities and designated Federal entities and if the designated Federal entity is not a board or commission, include the head of each such entity (as defined under subsection (a)).

''(2) REPORT.—On October 31 of each year, the head of each Federal entity (as defined under subsection (a)) shall prepare and transmit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and to each House of the Congress a report that—

''(A) states whether there has been established in the Federal entity an office that meets the requirements of this section;

''(B) specifies the actions taken by the Federal entity otherwise to ensure that audits are conducted of its programs and operations in accordance with the standards for audit of governmental organizations, programs, activities, and functions issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and includes a list of each audit report completed by a Federal or non-Federal auditor during the reporting period and a summary of any particularly significant findings; and

''(C) summarizes any matters relating to the personnel, programs, and operations of the Federal entity referred to prosecutive authorities, including a summary description of any preliminary investigation conducted by or at the request of the Federal entity concerning these matters, and the prosecutions and convictions which have resulted.

''§ 416. Additional provisions with respect to Inspectors General of the intelligence community

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term 'intelligence committees' means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

''(2) URGENT CONCERN.—The term 'urgent concern' means any of the following:

''(A) A serious or flagrant problem, abuse, violation of law or Executive order, or deficiency relating to the funding, administration, or operations of an intelligence activity involving classified information, but does not include differences of opinions concerning public policy matters.

''(B) A false statement to Congress, or a willful withholding from Congress, on an issue of material fact relating to the funding, administration, or operation of an intelligence activity.

''(C) An action, including a personnel action described in section 2302(a)(2)(A) of this title constituting reprisal or threat of reprisal prohibited under section 407(c) of this title in response to an employee's reporting an urgent concern in accordance with this section.

''(b) COMPLAINT OR INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO URGENT CONCERN.—

''(1) TO WHOM REPORTS MAY BE MADE.—

''(A) INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—An employee of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, or the National Security Agency, or of a contractor of any of those Agencies, who intends to report to Congress a complaint or information with respect to an urgent concern may report the complaint or information to the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (or designee).

''(B) INSPECTOR GENERAL OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—An employee of an element of the intelligence community, an employee assigned or detailed to an element of the intelligence community, or an employee of a contractor to the intelligence community, who intends to report to Congress a complaint or information with respect to an urgent concern may report such complaint or information to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

''(C) INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—An employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or of a contractor of the Bureau, who intends to report to Congress a complaint or information with respect to an urgent concern may report the complaint or information to the Inspector General of the Department of Justice (or designee).

''(D) OTHER APPROPRIATE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Any other employee of, or contractor to, an executive agency, or element or unit thereof, determined by the President under section 2302(a)(2)(C)(ii) of this title, to have as its principal function the conduct of foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activities, who intends to report to Congress a complaint or information with respect to an urgent concern may report the complaint or information to the appropriate Inspector General (or designee) under this chapter, section 17 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3517), or section 103H(k) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033(k)).

''(2) DESIGNEE TO REPORT COMPLAINT OR INFORMATION TO INSPECTOR GENERAL WITHIN 7 DAYS.—If a designee of an Inspector General under this section receives a complaint or information of an employee with respect to an urgent concern, that designee shall report the complaint or information to the Inspector General within 7 calendar days of receipt.

''(3) DESIGNEES OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Inspectors General of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the National Security Agency shall be designees of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense for purposes of this section.

''(c) INITIAL DETERMINATIONS AND TRANSMITTALS.—

''(1) CREDIBILITY.—Not later than the end of the 14-calendar day period beginning on the date of receipt of an employee complaint or information under subsection (b), the Inspector General shall determine whether the complaint or information appears credible. Upon making such a determination, the Inspector General shall transmit to the head of the establishment notice of that determination, together with the complaint or information.

''(2) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—If the head of an establishment determines that a complaint or information transmitted under paragraph (1) would create a conflict of interest for the head of the establishment, the head of the establishment shall return the complaint or information to the Inspector General with that determination and the Inspector General shall make the transmission to the Director of National Intelligence and, if the establishment is within the Department of Defense, to the Secretary of Defense. In such a case, the requirements of this section for the head of the establishment apply to each recipient of the Inspector General's transmission.

''(d) FORWARDING TRANSMITTALS.—Upon receipt of a transmittal from the Inspector General under subsection (c), the head of the establishment shall, within 7 calendar days of such receipt, forward such transmittal to the intelligence committees, together with any comments the head of the establishment considers appropriate.

''(e) SUBMITTING COMPLAINT OR INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Inspector General does not find credible under subsection (c) a complaint or information submitted to the Inspector General under subsection (b), or does not transmit the complaint or information to the head of the establishment in accurate form under subsection (c), the employee (subject to paragraph (2)) may submit the complaint or information to Congress by contacting either or both of the intelligence committees directly.

''(2) LIMITATION.—The employee may contact the intelligence committees directly as described in paragraph (1) only if the employee—

''(A) before making such a contact, furnishes to the head of the establishment, through the Inspector General, a statement of the employee's complaint or information and notice of the employee's intent to contact the intelligence committees directly; and

''(B) obtains and follows from the head of the establishment, through the Inspector General, direction on how to contact the intelligence committees in accordance with appropriate security practices.

''(3) INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE RECEIPT OF COMPLAINT OR INFORMATION.—A member or employee of one of the intelligence committees who receives a complaint or information under paragraph (1) does so in that member or employee's official capacity as a member or employee of that committee.

''(f) NOTIFICATION.—The Inspector General shall notify an employee who reports a complaint or information under this section of each action taken under this section with respect to the complaint or information. Such notice shall be provided not later than 3 days after any such action is taken.

''(g) NO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—An action taken by the head of an establishment or an Inspector General under subsections (b) through (f) shall not be subject to judicial review.

''(h) NOTICE OF SUBMISSION AND DATE.—An individual who has submitted a complaint or information to an Inspector General under this section may notify any member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives or the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, or a staff member of either such Committee, of the fact that such individual has made a submission to that particular Inspector General, and of the date on which such submission was made.

''§ 417. Special provisions concerning the Department of Homeland Security

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY OVER CERTAIN AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—Notwithstanding the 2d sentence and last sentence of section 403(a) of this title, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall be under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to audits or investigations, or the issuance of subpoenas, that require access to sensitive information concerning—

''(A) intelligence, counterintelligence, or counterterrorism matters;

''(B) ongoing criminal investigations or proceedings;

''(C) undercover operations;

''(D) the identity of confidential sources, including protected witnesses;

''(E) other matters the disclosure of which would, in the Secretary's judgment, constitute a serious threat to the protection of any person or property authorized protection by section 3056 of title 18, section 3056A of title 18, or any provision of the Presidential Protection Assistance Act of 1976 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note); or

''(F) other matters the disclosure of which would constitute a serious threat to national security.

''(2) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY TO PROHIBIT CARRYING OUT OR COMPLETING AUDITS OR INVESTIGATIONS.—With respect to the information described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security may prohibit the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security from carrying out or completing any audit or investigation, from accessing information described in paragraph (1), or from issuing any subpoena, after such Inspector General has decided to initiate, carry out, or complete such audit or investigation, access such information, or to issue such subpoena, if the Secretary determines that such prohibition is necessary to prevent the disclosure of any information described in paragraph (1), to preserve the national security, or to prevent a significant impairment to the interests of the United States.

''(3) NOTIFICATION OF EXERCISE OF POWER.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security exercises any power under paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary shall notify the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security in writing within 7 days, stating the reasons for such exercise. Within 30 days after receipt of any such notice, the Inspector General shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and appropriate committees and subcommittees of Congress the following—

''(A) a copy of such notice; and

''(B) a written response to such notice that includes a statement regarding whether the Inspector General agrees or disagrees with such exercise, and the reasons for any disagreement.

''(b) NOT A LIMITATION ON CONGRESSIONAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—The exercise of authority by the Secretary described in subsection (a)(2) should not be construed as limiting the right of Congress or any committee of Congress to access any information it seeks.

''(c) AUTHORITY OF INSPECTOR GENERAL TO INITIATE, CONDUCT, AND SUPERVISE AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—Subject to the conditions established in subsections (a) and (b), in carrying out the duties and responsibilities specified in this chapter, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security may initiate, conduct, and supervise such audits and investigations in the Department of Homeland Security as the Inspector General considers appropriate.

''(d) REPORTS.—Any report required to be transmitted by the Secretary of Homeland Security to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of Congress under section 405(e) of this title shall be transmitted, within the 7-day period specified in section 405(e) of this title, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and appropriate committees and subcommittees of Congress.

''(e) OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in carrying out the duties and responsibilities specified in this chapter, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall have oversight responsibility for the internal investigations performed by the Office of Internal Affairs of the United States Customs Service, the Office of Inspections of the United States Secret Service, the Bureau of Border Security, and the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. The head of each such office or bureau shall promptly report to the Inspector General the significant activities being carried out by such office or bureau.

''(f) DESIGNATED SENIOR OFFICIAL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall designate a senior official within the Office of Inspector General, who shall be a career member of the civil service at the equivalent to the GS–15 level or a career member of the Senior Executive Service, to perform the functions described in paragraph (2).

''(2) FUNCTIONS.—The senior official designated under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) coordinate the activities of the Office of Inspector General with respect to investigations of abuses of civil rights or civil liberties;

''(B) receive and review complaints and information from any source alleging abuses of civil rights and civil liberties by employees or officials of the Department and employees or officials of independent contractors or grantees of the Department;

''(C) initiate investigations of alleged abuses of civil rights or civil liberties by employees or officials of the Department and employees or officials of independent contractors or grantees of the Department;

''(D) ensure that personnel within the Office of Inspector General receive sufficient training to conduct effective civil rights and civil liberties investigations;

''(E) consult with the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties regarding—

''(i) alleged abuses of civil rights or civil liberties; and

''(ii) any policy recommendations regarding civil rights and civil liberties that may be founded upon an investigation by the Office of Inspector General;

''(F) provide the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties with information regarding the outcome of investigations of alleged abuses of civil rights and civil liberties;

''(G) refer civil rights and civil liberties matters that the Inspector General decides not to investigate to the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties;

''(H) ensure that the Office of the Inspector General publicizes and provides convenient public access to information regarding—

''(i) the procedure to file complaints or comments concerning civil rights and civil liberties matters; and

''(ii) the status of corrective actions taken by the Department in response to Office of the Inspector General reports; and

''(I) inform the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of any weaknesses, problems, and deficiencies within the Department relating to civil rights or civil liberties.

''§ 418. Rule of construction of special provisions

''The special provisions under section 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 416, or 421 of this title relate only to the establishment named in such section and no inference shall be drawn from the presence or absence of a provision in any such section with respect to an establishment not named in such section or with respect to a designated Federal entity as defined under section 415(a) of this title.

''§ 419. Special provisions concerning overseas contingency operations

''(a) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHAIR OF COUNCIL OF INSPECTORS GENERAL ON INTEGRITY AND EFFICIENCY.—The Chair of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) shall, in consultation with the members of the Council, have the additional responsibilities specified in subsection (b) with respect to the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) upon the earlier of—

''(1) the commencement or designation of a military operation as an overseas contingency operation that exceeds 60 days; or

''(2) receipt of a notification under section 113(n) of title 10 with respect to an overseas contingency operation.

''(b) SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities specified in this subsection are the following:

''(1) DESIGNATE LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL.—In consultation with the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c), to designate a lead Inspector General in accordance with subsection (d) to discharge the authorities of the lead Inspector General for the overseas contingency operation concerned as set forth in subsection (d).

''(2) RESOLVE CONFLICTS OF JURISDICTION.—To resolve conflicts of jurisdiction among the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) on investigations, inspections, and audits with respect to such contingency operation in accordance with subsection (d)(2)(B).

''(3) IDENTIFY OFFICE PERSONNEL.—To assist in identifying for the lead inspector general for such contingency operation, Inspectors General and inspector general office personnel available to assist the lead Inspector General and the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) on matters relating to such contingency operation.

''(c) INSPECTORS GENERAL.—The Inspectors General specified in this subsection are the Inspectors General as follows:

''(1) The Inspector General of the Department of Defense.

''(2) The Inspector General of the Department of State.

''(3) The Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

''(d) LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATION.—

''(1) DESIGNATION.—A lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation shall be designated by the Chair of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency under subsection (b)(1) not later than 30 days after the earlier of—

''(A) the commencement or designation of the military operation concerned as an overeas contingency operation that exceeds 60 days; or

''(B) receipt of a notification under section 113(n) of title 10 with respect to an overseas contingency operation.

The lead Inspector General for a contingency operation shall be designated from among the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c).

''(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation shall have the following responsibilities:

''(A) APPOINT ASSOCIATE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—To appoint, from among the offices of the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c), an Inspector General to act as associate Inspector General for the contingency operation who shall act in a coordinating role to assist the lead Inspector General in the discharge of responsibilities under this subsection.

''(B) STRATEGIC PLAN TO CONDUCT COMPREHENSIVE OVERSIGHT.—To develop and carry out, in coordination with the offices of the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c), a joint strategic plan to conduct comprehensive oversight over all aspects of the contingency operation and to ensure through either joint or individual audits, inspections, and investigations, independent and effective oversight of all programs and operations of the Federal Government in support of the contingency operation.

''(C) ACCURACY OF INFORMATION.—To review and ascertain the accuracy of information provided by Federal agencies relating to obligations and expenditures, costs of programs and projects, accountability of funds, and the award and execution of major contracts, grants, and agreements in support of the contingency operation.

''(D) JURISDICTIONAL MATTERS.—

''(i) NO INSPECTOR GENERAL WITH PRINCIPAL JURISDICTION.—If none of the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) has principal jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, to identify and coordinate with the Inspector General who has principal jurisdiction over the matter to ensure effective oversight.

''(ii) MORE THAN ONE INSPECTOR GENERAL WITH JURISDICTION.—If more than one of the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) has jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, to determine principal jurisdiction for discharging oversight responsibilities in accordance with this chapter with respect to such matter.

''(iii) INVESTIGATIONS.—

''(I) REQUEST BY INSPECTOR GENERAL WITH PRINCIPAL JURISDICTION.—Upon written request by the Inspector General with principal jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, and with the approval of the lead Inspector General, an Inspector General specified in subsection (c) may provide investigative support or conduct an independent investigation of an allegation of criminal activity by any United States personnel, contractor, subcontractor, grantee, or vendor in the applicable theater of operations.

''(II) NO INSPECTOR GENERAL WITH PRINCIPAL JURISDICTION.—In the case of a determination by the lead Inspector General that no Inspector General has principal jurisdiction over a matter with respect to the contingency operation, the lead Inspector General may—

''(aa) conduct an independent investigation of an allegation described in subclause (I); or

''(bb) request that an Inspector General specified in subsection (c) conduct such investigation.

''(E) PERSONNEL.—To employ, or authorize the employment by the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c), on a temporary basis using the authorities in section 3161 of this title (without regard to subsection (b)(2) of that section), such auditors, investigators, and other personnel as the lead Inspector General considers appropriate to assist the lead Inspector General and such other Inspectors General on matters relating to the contingency operation.

''(F) REPORT ON ACTIVITY.—To submit to Congress on a bi-annual basis, and to make available on an internet website available to the public, a report on the activities of the lead Inspector General and the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) with respect to the contingency operation, including—

''(i) the status and results of investigations, inspections, and audits and of referrals to the Department of Justice; and

''(ii) overall plans for the review of the contingency operation by inspectors general, including plans for investigations, inspections, and audits.

''(G) REPORT ON CONTINGENCY OPERATION.—To submit to Congress on a quarterly basis, and to make available on an Internet website available to the public, a report on the contingency operation.

''(H) OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.—To carry out such other responsibilities relating to the coordination and efficient and effective discharge by the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) of duties relating to the contingency operation as the lead Inspector General shall specify.

''(I) ENHANCING COOPERATION.—To enhance cooperation among Inspectors General and encourage comprehensive oversight of the contingency operation, any Inspector General responsible for conducting oversight of any program or operation performed in support of the contingency operation may, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the duties, responsibilities, policies, and procedures of that Inspector General—

''(i) coordinate such oversight activities with the lead Inspector General; and

''(ii) provide information requested by the lead Inspector General relating to the responsibilities of the lead Inspector General described in subparagraphs (B), (C), and (G).

''(3) EMPLOYMENT OF ANNUITANTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation may employ, or authorize the employment by the other Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) of, annuitants covered by section 9902(g) of this title, for purposes of assisting the lead Inspector General in discharging responsibilities under this subsection with respect to the contingency operation.

''(B) DEEMED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The employment of annuitants under this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of section 9902(g) of this title as if the lead Inspector General concerned was the Department of Defense.

''(C) FOREIGN SERVICE ANNUITANTS.—

''(i) CONTINUANCE OF ANNUITY.—An annuitant receiving an annuity under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System or the Foreign Service Pension System under chapter 8 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4041 et seq.) who is reemployed under this subsection—

''(I) shall continue to receive the annuity; and

''(II) shall not be considered a participant for purposes of chapter 8 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4041 et seq.) or an employee for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of this title.

''(ii) ELECTION REGARDING REEMPLOYMENT.—An annuitant described in clause (i) may elect in writing for the reemployment of the annuitant under this subsection to be subject to section 824 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064). A reemployed annuitant shall make an election under this clause not later than 90 days after the date of the reemployment of the annuitant.

''(4) DISCHARGE OF RESPONSIBILITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER.—The lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation shall discharge the responsibilities for the contingency operation under this subsection in a manner consistent with the authorities and requirements of this chapter generally and the authorities and requirements applicable to the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) under this chapter.

''(5) CCOMPETITIVE STATUS FOR APPOINTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A person employed by a lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation under this section shall acquire competitive status for appointment to any position in the competitive service for which the employee possesses the required qualifications upon the completion of 2 years of continuous service as an employee under this section.

''(B) LIMITATION.—No person who is first employed as described in subparagraph (A) more than 2 years after December 19, 2019, may acquire competitive status under subparagraph (A).

''(e) SUNSET FOR PARTICULAR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—The requirements and authorities of this section with respect to an overseas contingency operation shall cease at the end of the first fiscal year after the commencement or designation of the contingency operation in which the total amount

appropriated for the contingency operation is less than $100,000,000.

''(f) CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the ability of the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) to enter into agreements to conduct joint audits, inspections, or investigations in the exercise of their oversight responsibilities in accordance with this chapter with respect to overseas contingency operations.

''§ 420. Information on websites of Offices of Inspectors General

''(a) DIRECT LINKS TO INSPECTORS GENERAL OFFICES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal agency and designated Federal entity shall establish and maintain on the homepage of the website of that Federal agency or designated Federal entity, a direct link to the website of the Office of the Inspector General of that Federal agency or designated Federal entity.

''(2) ACCESSIBILITY.—The direct link under paragraph (1) shall be obvious and facilitate accessibility to the website of the Office of the Inspector General.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR INSPECTORS GENERAL WEBSITES.—

''(1) POSTING OF REPORTS AND AUDITS.—The Inspector General of each Federal agency and designated Federal entity shall—

''(A) not later than 3 days after any audit report, inspection report, or evaluation report (or portion of any such report) is submitted in final form to the head of the Federal agency or the head of the designated Federal entity, as applicable, post that report (or portion of that report) on the website of the Office of Inspector General; and

''(B) ensure that any posted report (or portion of that report) described under subparagraph (A)—

''(i) is easily accessible from a direct link on the homepage of the website of the Office of the Inspector General;

''(ii) includes a summary of the findings of the Inspector General; and

''(iii) is in a format that—

''(I) is searchable and downloadable; and

''(II) facilitates printing by individuals of the public accessing the website.

''(2) REPORTING OF FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of each Federal agency and designated Federal entity shall establish and maintain a direct link on the homepage of the website of the Office of the Inspector General for individuals to report fraud, waste, and abuse. Individuals reporting fraud, waste, or abuse using the direct link established under this paragraph shall not be required to provide personally identifying information relating to that individual.

''(B) ANONYMITY.—The Inspector General of each Federal agency and designated Federal entity shall not disclose the identity of any individual making a report under this paragraph without the consent of the individual unless the Inspector General determines that such a disclosure is unavoidable during the course of the investigation.

''(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as authorizing an Inspector General to publicly disclose information otherwise prohibited from disclosure by law.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms 'designated Federal entity' and 'head of the designated Federal entity' have the meanings given those terms in section 415(a) of this title.

''§ 421. Additional provisions with respect to the Department of Energy

''(a) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT ACCESS TO CERTAIN MATERIALS.—The Secretary of Energy may prohibit the Inspector General of the Department of Energy from accessing Restricted Data and nuclear safeguards information protected from disclosure under chapter 12 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2161 et seq.) and intelligence or counterintelligence, as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003), if the Secretary of Energy determines that the prohibition is necessary to protect the national security or prevent the significant impairment to the national security interests of the United States.

''(b) NOTIFICATION TO INSPECTOR GENERAL AND STATEMENT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 7 days after the date on which the Secretary of Energy exercises any power authorized under subsection (a), the Secretary shall notify the Inspector General of the Department of Energy in writing of the reasons for such exercise. Within 30 days after receipt of any such notice, the Inspector General of the Department of Energy shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a statement concerning such exercise.

''§ 422. Transfer of functions

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be transferred—

''(1) to the Office of Inspector General—

''(A) of the Department of Agriculture, the offices of that department referred to as the 'Office of Investigation' and the 'Office of Audit';

''(B) of the Department of Commerce, the offices of that department referred to as the 'Office of Audits' and the 'Investigations and Inspections Staff' and that portion of the office referred to as the 'Office of Investigations and Security' which has responsibility for investigation of alleged criminal violations and program abuse;

''(C) of the Department of Defense, the offices of that department referred to as the 'Defense Audit Service' and the 'Office of Inspector General, Defense Logistics Agency', and that portion of the office of that department referred to as the 'Defense Investigative Service' which has responsibility for the investigation of alleged criminal violations;

''(D) of the Department of Education, all functions of the Inspector General of Health, Education, and Welfare or of the Office of Inspector General of Health, Education, and Welfare relating to functions transferred by section 301 of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3441);

''(E) of the Department of Energy, the Office of Inspector General (as established by section 208 of the Department of Energy Organization Act);

''(F) of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Office of Inspector General (as established by title II of Public Law 94–505);

''(G) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the office of that department referred to as the 'Office of Inspector General';

''(H) of the Department of the Interior, the office of that department referred to as the 'Office of Audit and Investigation';

''(I) of the Department of Justice—

''(i) the offices of that Department referred to as—

''(I) the 'Audit Staff, Justice Management Division';

''(II) the 'Policy and Procedures Branch, Office of the Comptroller, Immigration and Naturalization Service', the 'Office of Professional Responsibility, Immigration and Naturalization Service', and the 'Office of Program Inspections, Immigration and Naturalization Service';

''(III) the 'Office of Internal Inspection, United States Marshals Service'; and

''(IV) the 'Financial Audit Section, Office of Financial Management, Bureau of Prisons' and the 'Office of Inspections, Bureau of Prisons'; and

''(ii) from the Drug Enforcement Administration, that portion of the 'Office of Inspections' which is engaged in internal audit activities, and that portion of the 'Office of Planning and Evaluation' which is engaged in program review activities;

''(J) of the Department of Labor, the office of that department referred to as the 'Office of Special Investigations';

''(K) of the Department of Transportation, the offices of that department referred to as the 'Office of Investigations and Security' and the 'Office of Audit' of the Department, the 'Offices of Investigations and Security, Federal Aviation Administration', and 'External Audit Divisions, Federal Aviation Administration', the 'Investigations Division and the External Audit Division of the Office of Program Review and Investigation, Federal Highway Administration', and the 'Office of Program Audits, Federal Transit Administration';

''(L)(i) of the Department of the Treasury, the office of that department referred to as the 'Office of Inspector General', and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, that portion of each of the offices of that department referred to as the 'Office of Internal Affairs, Tax and Trade Bureau', the 'Office of Internal Affairs, United States Customs Service', and the 'Office of Inspections, United States Secret Service' which is engaged in internal audit activities; and

''(ii) of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, effective 180 days after July 22, 1998, the Office of Chief Inspector of the Internal Revenue Service;

''(M) of the Environmental Protection Agency, the offices of that agency referred to as the 'Office of Audit' and the 'Security and Inspection Division';

''(N) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the office of that agency referred to as the 'Office of Inspector General';

''(O) of the General Services Administration, the offices of that agency referred to as the 'Office of Audits' and the 'Office of Investigations';

''(P) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the offices of that agency referred to as the 'Management Audit Office' and the 'Office of Inspections and Security';

''(Q) of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the office of that commission referred to as the 'Office of Inspector and Auditor';

''(R) of the Office of Personnel Management, the offices of that agency referred to as the 'Office of Inspector General', the 'Insurance Audits Division, Retirement and Insurance Group', and the 'Analysis and Evaluation Division, Administration Group';

''(S) of the Railroad Retirement Board, the Office of Inspector General (as established by section 23 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974);

''(T) of the Small Business Administration, the office of that agency referred to as the 'Office of Audits and Investigations';

''(U) of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the offices of that department referred to as the 'Office of Audits' and the 'Office of Investigations';

''(V) of the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Office of Inspector General of ACTION; and

''(W) of the Social Security Administration, the functions of the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services which are transferred to the Social Security Administration by the Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994 (other than functions performed pursuant to section 105(a)(2) of such Act), except that such transfers shall be made in accordance with the provisions of

such Act and shall not be subject to subsections (b) through (d) of this section; and

''(2) to the Office of the Inspector General, such other offices or agencies, or functions, powers, or duties thereof, as the head of the establishment involved may determine are properly related to the functions of the Office and would, if so transferred, further the purposes of this chapter,

except that there shall not be transferred to an Inspector General under paragraph (2) program operating responsibilities.

''(b) RELATED TRANSFERS.—The personnel, assets, liabilities, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, available or to be made available, of any office or agency the functions, powers, and duties of which are transferred under subsection (a) are hereby transferred to the applicable Office of Inspector General.

''(c) PERSONNEL.—Personnel transferred pursuant to subsection (b) shall be transferred in accordance with applicable laws and regulations relating to the transfer of functions except that the classification and compensation of such personnel shall not be reduced for one year after such transfer.

''(d) LAPSE OF OFFICE OR AGENCY AND COMPENSATION FOR TRANSFERRED POSITIONS WITH COMPARABLE DUTIES.—In any case in which all the functions, powers, and duties of any office or agency are transferred pursuant to this subsection, such office or agency shall lapse. Any person who, on October 1, 1978, held a position compensated in accordance with the General Schedule, and who, without a break in service, is appointed in an Office of Inspector General to a position having duties comparable to those performed immediately preceding such appointment shall continue to be compensated in the new position at not less than the rate provided for the previous position, for the duration of service in the new position.

''§ 423. Pay of Inspectors General

''(a) CERTAIN INSPECTORS GENERAL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the annual rate of basic pay of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction shall be that of an Inspector General as defined under section 401 of this title.

''(2) PROHIBITION OF CASH BONUS OR AWARDS.—Section 403(f) of this title shall apply to the Inspectors General described under paragraph (1).

''(b) INSPECTORS GENERAL OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL ENTITIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of each designated Federal entity (as those terms are defined under section 415(a) of this title) shall, for pay and all other purposes, be classified at a grade, level, or rank designation, as the case may be, at or above those of a majority of the senior level executives of that designated Federal entity (such as a General Counsel, Chief Information Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Human Capital Officer, or Chief Acquisition Officer). The pay of an Inspector General of a designated Federal entity (as those terms are defined under section 415(a) of this title) shall be not less than the average total compensation (including bonuses) of the senior level executives of that designated Federal entity calculated on an annual basis.

''(c) SAVINGS PROVISION FOR NEWLY APPOINTED INSPECTORS GENERAL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of section 3392 of this title, other than the terms 'performance awards' and 'awarding of ranks' in subsection (c)(1) of that section, shall apply to career appointees of the Senior Executive Service who are appointed to the position of Inspector General.

''(2) NONREDUCTION IN PAY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, career Federal employees serving on an appointment made pursuant to statutory authority found other than in section 3392 of this title shall not suffer a reduction in pay, not including any bonus or performance award, as a result of being appointed to the position of Inspector General.

''§ 424. Establishment of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND MISSION.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as an independent entity within the executive branch the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (in this section referred to as the 'Council').

''(2) MISSION.—The mission of the Council shall be to—

''(A) address integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues that transcend individual Government agencies; and

''(B) increase the professionalism and effectiveness of personnel by developing policies, standards, and approaches to aid in the establishment of a well-trained and highly skilled workforce in the offices of the Inspectors General.

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall consist of the following members:

''(A) All Inspectors General whose offices are established under—

''(i) section 402 of this title; or

''(ii) section 415 of this title.

''(B) The Inspectors General of the Intelligence Community and the Central Intelligence Agency.

''(C) The Controller of the Office of Federal Financial Management.

''(D) A senior level official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation designated by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

''(E) The Director of the Office of Government Ethics.

''(F) The Special Counsel of the Office of Special Counsel.

''(G) The Deputy Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

''(H) The Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget.

''(I) The Inspectors General of the Library of Congress, Capitol Police, Government Publishing Office, Government Accountability Office, and the Architect of the Capitol.

''(2) CHAIRPERSON AND EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON.—

''(A) EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON.—The Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget shall be the Executive Chairperson of the Council.

''(B) CHAIRPERSON.—The Council shall elect 1 of the Inspectors General referred to in paragraph (1)(A) or (B) to act as Chairperson of the Council. The term of office of the Chairperson shall be 2 years.

''(3) FUNCTIONS OF CHAIRPERSON AND EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON.—

''(A) EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON.—The Executive Chairperson shall—

''(i) preside over meetings of the Council;

''(ii) provide to the heads of agencies and entities represented on the Council summary reports of the activities of the Council; and

''(iii) provide to the Council such information relating to the agencies and entities represented on the Council as assists the Council in performing its functions.

''(B) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson shall—

''(i) convene meetings of the Council—

''(I) at least 6 times each year;

''(II) monthly to the extent possible; and

''(III) more frequently at the discretion of the Chairperson;

''(ii) carry out the functions and duties of the Council under subsection (c);

''(iii) appoint a Vice Chairperson to assist in carrying out the functions of the Council and act in the absence of the Chairperson, from a category of Inspectors General described in subparagraph (A)(i), (A)(ii), or (B) of paragraph (1), other than the category from which the Chairperson was elected;

''(iv) make such payments from funds otherwise available to the Council as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Council;

''(v) select, appoint, and employ personnel as needed to carry out the functions of the Council subject to the provisions of this title governing appointments in the competitive service, and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of this title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates;

''(vi) to the extent and in such amounts as may be provided in advance by appropriations Acts, made available from the revolving fund established under subsection (c)(3)(B), or as otherwise provided by law, enter into contracts and other arrangements with public agencies and private persons to carry out the functions and duties of the Council;

''(vii) establish, in consultation with the members of the Council, such committees as determined by the Chairperson to be necessary and appropriate for the efficient conduct of Council functions; and

''(viii) prepare and transmit an annual report on behalf of the Council on the activities of the Council to—

''(I) the President;

''(II) the appropriate committees of jurisdiction of the Senate and the House of Representatives;

''(III) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

''(IV) the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

''(c) FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF COUNCIL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall—

''(A) continually identify, review, and discuss areas of weakness and vulnerability in Federal programs and operations with respect to fraud, waste, and abuse;

''(B) develop plans for coordinated, Governmentwide activities that address these problems and promote economy and efficiency in Federal programs and operations, including interagency and interentity audit, investigation, inspection, and evaluation programs and projects to deal efficiently and effectively with those problems concerning fraud and waste that exceed the capability or jurisdiction of an individual agency or entity;

''(C) develop policies that will aid in the maintenance of a corps of well-trained and highly skilled Office of Inspector General personnel;

''(D) maintain an Internet website and other electronic systems for the benefit of all Inspectors General, as the Council determines are necessary or desirable;

''(E) maintain 1 or more academies as the Council considers desirable for the professional training of auditors, investigators, inspectors, evaluators, and other personnel of the various offices of Inspector General;

''(F) submit recommendations of individuals to the appropriate appointing authority for any appointment to an office of Inspector General described under subsection (b)(1)(A) or (B);

''(G) make such reports to Congress as the Chairperson determines are necessary or appropriate;

''(H) except for matters coordinated among Inspectors General under section 103H of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033), receive, review, and mediate any disputes submitted in writing to the Council by an Office of Inspector General regarding an audit, investigation, inspection, evaluation, or project that involves the jurisdiction of more than one Office of Inspector General; and

''(I) perform other duties within the authority and jurisdiction of the Council, as appropriate.

''(2) ADHERENCE AND PARTICIPATION BY MEMBERS.—To the extent permitted under law, and to the extent not inconsistent with standards established by the Comptroller General of the United States for audits of Federal establishments, organizations, programs, activities, and functions, each member of the Council, as appropriate, shall—

''(A) adhere to professional standards developed by the Council; and

''(B) participate in the plans, programs, and projects of the Council, except that in the case of a member described under subsection (b)(1)(I), the member shall participate only to the extent requested by the member and approved by the Executive Chairperson and Chairperson.

''(3) ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.—

''(A) INTERAGENCY FUNDING.—Notwithstanding section 1532 of title 31, or any other provision of law prohibiting the interagency funding of activities described under subclause (I), (II), or (III) of clause (i), in the performance of the responsibilities, authorities, and duties of the Council—

''(i) the Executive Chairperson may authorize the use of interagency funding for—

''(I) Governmentwide training of employees of the Offices of the Inspectors General;

''(II) the functions of the Integrity Committee of the Council; and

''(III) any other authorized purpose determined by the Council; and

''(ii) upon the authorization of the Executive Chairperson, any Federal agency or designated Federal entity (as defined in section 415(a) of this title) which has a member on the Council shall fund or participate in the funding of such activities.

''(B) REVOLVING FUND.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Council may—

''(I) establish in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund to be called the Inspectors General Council Fund; or

''(II) enter into an arrangement with a department or agency to use an existing revolving fund.

''(ii) AMOUNTS IN REVOLVING FUND.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Amounts transferred to the Council under this subsection shall be deposited in the revolving fund described under clause (i)(I) or (II).

''(II) TRAINING.—Any remaining unexpended balances appropriated for or otherwise available to the Inspectors General Criminal Investigator Academy and the Inspectors General Auditor Training Institute shall be transferred to the revolving fund described under clause (i)(I) or (II).

''(iii) USE OF REVOLVING FUND.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subclause (II), amounts in the revolving fund described under clause (i)(I) or (II) may be used to carry out the functions and duties of the Council under this subsection.

''(II) TRAINING.—Amounts transferred into the revolving fund described under clause (i)(I) or (II) may be used for the purpose of maintaining any training academy as determined by the Council.

''(iv) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts in the revolving fund described under clause (i)(I) or (II) shall remain available to the Council without fiscal year limitation.

''(C) SUPERSEDING PROVISIONS.—No provision of law enacted after October 14, 2008, shall be construed to limit or supersede any authority under subparagraph (A) or (B), unless such provision makes specific reference to the authority in that subparagraph.

''(4) EXISTING AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The establishment and operation of the Council shall not affect—

''(A) the role of the Department of Justice in law enforcement and litigation;

''(B) the authority or responsibilities of any Government agency or entity; and

''(C) the authority or responsibilities of individual members of the Council.

''(5) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES RELATING TO WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION.—The Council shall—

''(A) facilitate the work of the Whistleblower Protection Coordinators designated under section 403(d)(1)(C) of this title; and

''(B) in consultation with the Office of Special Counsel and Whistleblower Protection Coordinators from the member offices of the Inspector General, develop best practices for coordination and communication in promoting the timely and appropriate handling and consideration of protected disclosures, allegations of reprisal, and general matters regarding the implementation and administration of whistleblower protection laws, in accordance with Federal law.

''(d) INTEGRITY COMMITTEE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Council shall have an Integrity Committee, which shall receive, review, and refer for investigation allegations of wrongdoing that are made against Inspectors General and staff members of the various Offices of Inspector General described under paragraph (4)(C).

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Integrity Committee shall consist of the following members:

''(i) The official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation serving on the Council.

''(ii) Four Inspectors General described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(1) appointed by the Chairperson of the Council, representing both establishments and designated Federal entities (as that term is defined in section 415(a) of this title).

''(iii) The Director of the Office of Government Ethics or the designee of the Director.

''(B) CHAIRPERSON.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Integrity Committee shall elect one of the Inspectors General referred to in subparagraph (A)(ii) to act as Chairperson of the Integrity Committee.

''(ii) TERM.—The term of office of the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee shall be 2 years.

''(3) LEGAL ADVISOR.—The Chief of the Public Integrity Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, or the Chief's designee, shall serve as a legal advisor to the Integrity Committee.

''(4) REFERRAL OF ALLEGATIONS.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF STAFF MEMBER.—In this paragraph, the term 'staff member' means any employee of an Office of Inspector General who—

''(i) reports directly to an Inspector General; or

''(ii) is designated by an Inspector General under subparagraph (C).

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—An Inspector General shall refer to the Integrity Committee any allegation of wrongdoing against a staff member of the office of that Inspector General, if—

''(i) review of the substance of the allegation cannot be assigned to an agency of the executive branch with appropriate jurisdiction over the matter; and

''(ii) the Inspector General determines that—

''(I) an objective internal investigation of the allegation is not feasible; or

''(II) an internal investigation of the allegation may appear not to be objective.

''(C) DESIGNATION OF STAFF MEMBERS.—Each Inspector General shall annually submit to the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee a designation of positions whose holders are staff members for purposes of subparagraph (A).

''(5) REVIEW OF ALLEGATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 days after the date on which the Integrity Committee receives an allegation of wrongdoing against an Inspector General or against a staff member of an Office of Inspector General described under paragraph (4)(C), the allegation of wrongdoing shall be reviewed and referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel for investigation, or to the Integrity Committee for review, as appropriate, by—

''(i) a representative of the Department of Justice, as designated by the Attorney General;

''(ii) a representative of the Office of Special Counsel, as designated by the Special Counsel; and

''(iii) a representative of the Integrity Committee, as designated by the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee.

''(B) REFERRAL TO THE CHAIRPERSON.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), not later than 30 days after the date on which an allegation of wrongdoing is referred to the Integrity Committee under subparagraph (A), the Integrity Committee shall determine whether to refer the allegation of wrongdoing to the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee to initiate an investigation.

''(ii) EXTENSION.—The 30-day period described in clause (i) may be extended for an additional period of 30 days if the Integrity Committee provides written notice to the congressional committees described in paragraph (8)(A)(iii) that includes a detailed, case-specific description of why the additional time is needed to evaluate the allegation of wrongdoing.

''(6) AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS.—

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—The Chairperson of the Integrity Committee shall cause a thorough and timely investigation of each allegation referred under paragraph (5)(B) to be conducted in accordance with this paragraph.

''(B) RESOURCES.—At the request of the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee, the head of each agency or entity represented on the Council—

''(i) shall provide assistance necessary to the Integrity Committee; and

''(ii) may detail employees from that agency or entity to the Integrity Committee, subject to the control and direction of the Chairperson, to conduct an investigation under this subsection.

''(7) PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATIONS.—

''(A) STANDARDS APPLICABLE.—Investigations initiated under this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with the most current Quality Standards for Investigations issued by the Council or by its predecessors (the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency and the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency).

''(B) ADDITIONAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—

''(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Integrity Committee, in conjunction with the Chairperson of the Council, shall establish additional policies and procedures necessary to ensure fairness and consistency in—

''(I) determining whether to initiate an investigation;

''(II) conducting investigations;

''(III) reporting the results of an investigation;

''(IV) providing the person who is the subject of an investigation with an opportunity to respond to any Integrity Committee report;

''(V) except as provided in clause (ii), ensuring, to the extent possible, that investigations are conducted by Offices of Inspector General of similar size;

''(VI) creating a process for rotation of Inspectors General assigned to investigate allegations through the Integrity Committee; and

''(VII) creating procedures to avoid conflicts of interest for Integrity Committee investigations.

''(ii) EXCEPTION.—The requirement under clause (i)(V) shall not apply to any Office of Inspector General with less than 50 employees who are authorized to conduct audits or investigations.

''(iii) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Council shall submit a copy of the policies and procedures established under clause (i) to the congressional committees of jurisdiction.

''(C) COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION.—If an allegation of wrongdoing is referred to the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee under paragraph (5)(B), the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee—

''(i) shall complete the investigation not later than 150 days after the date on which the Integrity Committee made the referral; and

''(ii) if the investigation cannot be completed within the 150-day period described in clause (i), shall—

''(I) promptly notify the congressional committees described in paragraph (8)(A)(iii); and

''(II) brief the congressional committees described in paragraph (8)(A)(iii) every 30 days regarding the status of the investigation and the general reasons for delay until the investigation is complete.

''(D) CONCURRENT INVESTIGATION.—If an allegation of wrongdoing against an Inspector General or a staff member of an Office of Inspector General described under paragraph (4)(C) is referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel under paragraph (5)(A), the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee may conduct any related investigation referred to the Chairperson under paragraph (5)(B) concurrently with the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable.

''(E) REPORTS.—

''(i) INTEGRITY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIONS.—For each investigation of an allegation of wrongdoing referred to the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee under paragraph (5)(B), the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee shall submit to members of the Integrity Committee and to the Chairperson of the Council a report containing the results of the investigation.

''(ii) OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.—For each allegation of wrongdoing referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel under paragraph (5)(A), the Attorney General or the Special Counsel, as applicable, shall submit to the Integrity Committee a report containing the results of the investigation.

''(iii) AVAILABILITY TO CONGRESS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The congressional committees described in paragraph (8)(A)(iii) shall have access to any report authored by the Integrity Committee.

''(II) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Subject to any other provision of law that would otherwise prohibit disclosure of such information, the Integrity Committee may provide any report authored by the Integrity Committee to any Member of Congress.

''(8) ASSESSMENT AND FINAL DISPOSITION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to any report received under paragraph (7)(E), the Integrity Committee shall—

''(i) assess the report;

''(ii) forward the report, with the recommendations of the Integrity Committee, including those on disciplinary action, within 30 days (to the maximum extent practicable) after the completion of the investigation, to the Executive Chairperson of the Council and to the President (in the case of a report relating to an Inspector General of an establishment or any employee of that Inspector General) or the head of a designated Federal entity (in the case of a report relating to an Inspector General of such an entity or any employee of that Inspector General) for resolution;

''(iii) submit the report, with the recommendations of the Integrity Committee, to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, and other congressional committees of jurisdiction; and

''(iv) following the submission of the report under clause (iii) and upon request by any Member of Congress, submit the report, with the recommendations of the Integrity Committee, to that Member.

''(B) DISPOSITION.—The Executive Chairperson of the Council shall report to the Integrity Committee the final disposition of the matter, including what action was taken by the President or agency head.

''(9) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Council shall submit to Congress and the President by December 31 of each year a report on the activities of the Integrity Committee during the preceding fiscal year, which shall include the following:

''(A) The number of allegations received.

''(B) The number of allegations referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, including the number of allegations referred for criminal investigation.

''(C) The number of allegations referred to the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee for investigation.

''(D) The number of allegations closed without referral.

''(E) The date each allegation was received and the date each allegation was finally disposed of.

''(F) In the case of allegations referred to the Chairperson of the Integrity Committee, a summary of the status of the investigation of the allegations and, in the case of investigations completed during the preceding fiscal year, a summary of the findings of the investigations.

''(G) Other matters that the Council considers appropriate.

''(10) REQUESTS FOR MORE INFORMATION.—With respect to paragraphs (8) and (9), the Council shall provide more detailed information about specific allegations upon request from any Member of Congress.

''(11) NO RIGHT OR BENEFIT.—This subsection is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a person against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

''(12) ALLEGATIONS OF WRONGDOING AGAINST SPECIAL COUNSEL OR DEPUTY SPECIAL COUNSEL.—

''(A) SPECIAL COUNSEL DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'Special Counsel' means the Special Counsel appointed under section 1211(b) of title 5.

''(B) AUTHORITY OF INTEGRITY COMMITTEE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—An allegation of wrongdoing against the Special Counsel or the Deputy Special Counsel may be received, reviewed, and referred for investigation to the same extent and in the same manner as in the case of an allegation against an Inspector General or against a staff member of an Office of Inspector General described under paragraph (4)(C), subject to the requirement that the representative designated by the Special Counsel under paragraph (5)(A)(ii) shall recuse himself or herself from the consideration of any allegation brought under this paragraph.

''(ii) COORDINATION WITH EXISTING PROVISIONS OF LAW.—This paragraph shall not eliminate access to the Merit Systems Protection Board for review under section 7701 of title 5. To the extent that an allegation brought under this paragraph involves section 2302(b)(8) of title 5, a failure to obtain corrective action within 120 days after the date on which the allegation is received by the Integrity Committee shall, for purposes of section 1221 of title 5, be considered to satisfy section 1214(a)(3)(B) of title 5.

''(C) REGULATIONS.—The Integrity Committee may prescribe any rules or regulations necessary to carry out this paragraph, subject to such consultation or other requirements as may otherwise apply.

''(13) COMMITTEE RECORDS.—The Chairperson of the Council shall maintain the records of the Integrity Committee.

''(e) OVERSIGHT.GOV.—

''(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'Office of Inspector General' means the Office of—

''(A) an Inspector General described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (I) of subsection (b)(1);

''(B) the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction established under section 1229 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 378);

''(C) the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program established under section 121 of title I of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5231); and

''(D) the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery established under section 4018 of the Coronavirus Economic Stabilization Act of 2020 (15 U.S.C. 9053).

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Council shall establish and maintain a website entitled 'oversight.gov'—

''(A) to consolidate all public reports from each Office of Inspector General to improve the access of the public to any audit report, inspection report, or evaluation report (or portion of any such report) made by an Office of Inspector General; and

''(B) that shall include any additional resources, information, and enhancements as the Council determines are necessary or desirable.

''(3) PARTICIPATION OF OFFICES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.—Each Office of Inspector General that publishes an audit report, inspection report, or evaluation report (or portion of any such report) on the website of the Office of Inspector General shall, or in the case of the office of an Inspector General described in subparagraph (I) of subsection (b)(1) may, contemporaneously publish the report (or portion of the report) on oversight.gov in a manner prescribed by the Council.

''(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of receipt by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency of an appropriation for the implementation of this subsection.''.

(c) ENACTMENT OF PART IV, CHAPTER 131.—Title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after part III the following:

''PART IV—ETHICS REQUIREMENTS

''CHAPTER 131—ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

''SUBCHAPTER I—FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL PERSONNEL

''Sec.

''13101. Definitions.
''13102. Administration of provisions.
''13103. Persons required to file.
''13104. Contents of reports.
''13105. Filing of reports.
''13106. Failure to file or filing false reports.
''13107. Custody of and public access to reports.
''13108. Review of reports.
''13109. Confidential reports and other additional requirements.
''13110. Authority of Comptroller General.
''13111. Notice of actions taken to comply with ethics agreements.

''SUBCHAPTER II—OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

''13121. Establishment; appointment of Director.
''13122. Authority and functions.
''13123. Administrative provisions.
''13124. Rules and regulations.
''13125. Authorization of appropriations.
''13126. Reports to Congress.

''SUBCHAPTER III—LIMITATIONS ON OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

''13141. Definitions.
''13142. Administration.
''13143. Outside earned income limitation.
''13144. Limitations on outside employment.
''13145. Civil penalties.
''13146. Conditional termination.

''SUBCHAPTER I—FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL PERSONNEL

''§ 13101. Definitions

''In this subchapter:

''(1) CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEES.—The term 'congressional ethics committees' means the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate and the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives.

''(2) DEPENDENT CHILD.—The term 'dependent child' means, when used with respect to any reporting individual, any individual who is a son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter and who—

''(A) is unmarried and under age 21 and is living in the household of such reporting individual; or

''(B) is a dependent of such reporting individual within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 152).

''(3) DESIGNATED AGENCY ETHICS OFFICIAL.—The term 'designated agency ethics official' means an officer or employee who is designated to administer the provisions of this subchapter within an agency.

''(4) EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—The term 'executive branch' includes each Executive agency (as defined in section 105 of this title), other than the Government Accountability Office, and any other entity or administrative unit in the executive branch.

''(5) GIFT.—The term 'gift' means a payment, advance, forbearance, rendering, or deposit of money, or any thing of value, unless consideration of equal or greater value is received by the donor, but does not include—

''(A) bequest and other forms of inheritance;

''(B) suitable mementos of a function honoring the reporting individual;

''(C) food, lodging, transportation, and entertainment provided by a foreign government within a foreign country or by the United States Government, the District of Columbia, or a State or local government or political subdivision thereof;

''(D) food and beverages which are not consumed in connection with a gift of overnight lodging;

''(E) communications to the offices of a reporting individual, including subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals; or

''(F) consumable products provided by home-State businesses to the offices of a reporting individual who is an elected official, if those products are intended for consumption by persons other than such reporting individual.

''(6) HONORARIA.—The term 'honoraria' means the plural of 'honorarium' as defined in section 13141 of this title.

''(7) INCOME.—The term 'income' means all income from whatever source derived, including but not limited to the following items: compensation for services, including fees, commissions, and similar items; gross income derived from business (and net income if the individual elects to include it); gains derived from dealings in property; interest; rents; royalties; dividends; annuities; income from life insurance and endowment contracts; pensions; income from discharge of indebtedness; distributive share of partnership income; and income from an interest in an estate or trust.

''(8) JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.—The term 'Judicial Conference' means the Judicial Conference of the United States.

''(9) JUDICIAL EMPLOYEE.—The term 'judicial employee' means any employee of the judicial branch of the Government, of the United States Sentencing Commission, of the Tax Court, of the Court of Federal Claims, of the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, or of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, who is not a judicial officer and who is authorized to perform adjudicatory functions with respect to proceedings in the judicial branch, or who occupies a position for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule.

''(10) JUDICIAL OFFICER.—The term 'judicial officer' means the Chief Justice of the United States, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges of the United States courts of appeals, United States district courts, including the district courts in Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands, Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, Court of International Trade, Tax Court, Court of Federal Claims, Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, and any court created by Act of Congress, the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior.

''(11) LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.—The term 'legislative branch' includes—

''(A) the Architect of the Capitol;

''(B) the Botanic Gardens;

''(C) the Congressional Budget Office;

''(D) the Government Accountability Office;

''(E) the Government Publishing Office;

''(F) the Library of Congress;

''(G) the United States Capitol Police;

''(H) the Office of Technology Assessment; and

''(I) any other agency, entity, office, or commission established in the legislative branch.

''(12) MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The term 'Member of Congress' means a United States Senator, a Representative in Congress, a Delegate to Congress, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

''(13) OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE OF CONGRESS.—The term 'officer or employee of Congress' means an individual described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), other than a Member of Congress or the Vice President, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives. The individuals described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) are—

''(A) each officer or employee of the legislative branch (except any officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office) who, for at least 60 days, occupies a position for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule;

''(B) each officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office who, for at least 60 consecutive days, occupies a position for which the rate of basic pay, minus the amount of locality pay that would have been authorized under section 5304 of this title (had the officer or employee been paid under the General Schedule) for the locality within which the position of such officer or employee is located (as determined by the Comptroller General), is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule; and

''(C) at least one principal assistant designated for purposes of this paragraph by each Member who does not have an employee who occupies a position for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule.

''(14) PERSONAL HOSPITALITY OF ANY INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'personal hospitality of any individual' means hospitality extended for a nonbusiness purpose by an individual, not a corporation or organization, at the personal residence of that individual or the individual's family or on property or facilities owned by that individual or the individual's family.

''(15) REIMBURSEMENT.—The term 'reimbursement' means any payment or other thing of value received by the reporting individual, other than gifts, to cover travel-related expenses of such individual other than those which are—

''(A) provided by the United States Government, the District of Columbia, or a State or local government or political subdivision thereof;

''(B) required to be reported by the reporting individual under section 7342 of this title; or

''(C) required to be reported under section 304 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30104).

''(16) RELATIVE.—The term 'relative' means an individual who is related to the reporting individual, as father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great aunt, great uncle, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, or who is the grandfather or grandmother of the spouse of the reporting individual, and shall be deemed to include the fiance or fiancee of the reporting individual.

''(17) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term 'Secretary concerned' has the meaning set forth in section 101(a) of title 10, and, in addition, means—

''(A) the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to matters concerning the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

''(B) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to matters concerning the Public Health Service; and

''(C) the Secretary of State, with respect to matters concerning the Foreign Service.

''(18) SUPERVISING ETHICS OFFICE.—The term 'supervising ethics office' means—

''(A) the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate, for Senators, officers and employees of the Senate, and other officers or employees of the legislative branch required to file financial disclosure reports with the Secretary of the Senate pursuant to section 13105(h) of this title;

''(B) the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives, for Members, officers and employees of the House of Representatives and other officers or employees of the legislative branch required to file financial disclosure reports with the Clerk of the House of Representatives pursuant to section 13105(h) of this title;

''(C) the Judicial Conference for judicial officers and judicial employees; and

''(D) the Office of Government Ethics for all executive branch officers and employees.

''(19) VALUE.—The term 'value' means a good faith estimate of the dollar value if the exact value is neither known nor easily obtainable by the reporting individual.

''§ 13102. Administration of provisions

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of this subchapter shall be administered by—

''(1) the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, the designated agency ethics official, or the Secretary concerned, as appropriate, with regard to officers and employees described in paragraphs (1) through (8) of section 13103(f) of this title;

''(2) the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate and the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives, as appropriate, with regard to officers and employees described in paragraphs (9) and (10) of section 13103(f) of this title; and

''(3) the Judicial Conference in the case of an officer or employee described in paragraphs (11) and (12) of section 13103(f) of this title.

''(b) DELEGATION BY JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.—The Judicial Conference may delegate any authority it has under this subchapter to an ethics committee established by the Judicial Conference.

''§ 13103. Persons required to file

''(a) REPORTS FILED UPON ENTERING A FILING POSITION.—Within 30 days of assuming the position of an officer or employee described in subsection (f), an individual shall file a report containing the information described in section 13104(b) of this title unless the individual has left another position described in subsection (f) within 30 days prior to assuming such new position or has already filed a report under this subchapter with respect to nomination for the new position or as a candidate for the position.

''(b) REPORTS FOR NOMINEES TO POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Within 5 days of the transmittal by the President to the Senate of the nomination of an individual (other than an individual nominated for appointment to a position as a Foreign Service Officer or a grade or rank in the uniformed services for which the pay grade prescribed by section 201 of title 37 is O–6 or below) to a position, appointment to which requires the advice and consent of the Senate, such individual shall file a report containing the information described in section 13104(b) of this title. Such individual shall, not later than the date of the first hearing to consider the nomination of such individual, make current the report filed pursuant to this paragraph by filing the information required by section 13104(a)(1)(A) of this title with respect to income and honoraria received as of the date which occurs 5 days before the date of such hearing. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent any congressional committee from requesting, as a condition of confirmation, any additional financial information from any Presidential nominee whose nomination has been referred to that committee.

''(2) PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENDED NOMINATION.—An individual whom the President or the President-elect has publicly announced he or she intends to nominate to a position may file the report required by paragraph (1) at any time after that public announcement, but not later than is required under the 1st sentence of paragraph (1).

''(c) REPORTS FOR CANDIDATES FOR ELECTED FEDERAL OFFICE.—Within 30 days of becoming a candidate as defined in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101), in a calendar year for nomination or election to the office of President, Vice President, or Member of Congress, or on or before May 15 of that calendar year, whichever is later, but in no event later than 30 days before the election, and on or before May 15 of each successive year an individual continues to be a candidate, an individual other than an incumbent President, Vice President, or Member of Congress shall file a report containing the information described in section 13104(b) of this title. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, in any calendar year in which an individual continues to be a candidate for any office but all elections for such office relating to such candidacy were held in prior calendar years, such individual need not file a report unless the individual becomes a candidate for another vacancy in that office or another office during that year.

''(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Any individual who is an officer or employee described in subsection (f) during any calendar year and performs the duties of the position or office for a period in excess of 60 days in that calendar year shall file on or before May 15 of the succeeding year a report containing the information described in section 13104(a) of this title.

''(e) TERMINATION REPORTS.—Any individual who occupies a position described in subsection (f) shall, on or before the 30th day after termination of employment in such position, file a report containing the information described in section 13104(a) of this title covering the preceding calendar year if the report required by subsection (d) has not been filed and covering the portion of the calendar year in which such termination occurs up to the date the individual left such office or position, unless such individual has accepted employment in another position described in subsection (f).

''(f) INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED TO FILE.—The officers and employees referred to in subsections (a), (d), and (e) are—

''(1) the President;

''(2) the Vice President;

''(3) each officer or employee in the executive branch, including a special Government employee, as defined in section 202 of title 18, who occupies a position classified above GS–15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule; each member of a uniformed service whose pay grade is at or in excess of O–7 under section 201 of title 37; and each officer or employee in any other position determined by the Director of the Office of Government Ethics to be of equal classification;

''(4) each employee appointed pursuant to section 3105 of this title;

''(5) any employee not described in paragraph (3) who is in a position in the executive branch which is excepted from the competitive service by reason of being of a confidential or policymaking character, except that the Director of the Office of Government Ethics may, by regulation, exclude from the application of this paragraph any individual, or group of individuals, who are in such positions, but only in cases in which the Director determines such exclusion would not affect adversely the integrity of the Government or the public's confidence in the integrity of the Government;

''(6) the Postmaster General, the Deputy Postmaster General, each Governor of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service and each officer or employee of the United States Postal Service or Postal Regulatory Commission who occupies a position for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule;

''(7) the Director of the Office of Government Ethics and each designated agency ethics official;

''(8) any civilian employee not described in paragraph (3), employed in the Executive Office of the President (other than a special Government employee) who holds a commission of appointment from the President;

''(9) a Member of Congress as defined in section 13101 of this title;

''(10) an officer or employee of the Congress as defined in section 13101 of this title;

''(11) a judicial officer as defined in section 13101 of this title; and

''(12) a judicial employee as defined in section 13101 of this title.

''(g) EXTENSIONS OF TIME FOR FILING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Reasonable extensions of time for filing any report may be granted under procedures prescribed by the supervising ethics office for each branch, but the total of such extensions shall not exceed 90 days.

''(2) ARMED FORCES.—

''(A) COMBAT ZONE.—In the case of an individual who is serving in the Armed Forces, or serving in support of the Armed Forces, in an area while that area is designated by the President by Executive order as a combat zone for purposes of section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 112), the date for the filing of any report shall be extended so that the date is 180 days after the later of—

''(i) the last day of the individual's service in such area during such designated period; or

''(ii) the last day of the individual's hospitalization as a result of injury received or disease contracted while serving in such area.

''(B) PROCEDURES.—The Office of Government Ethics, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may prescribe procedures under this paragraph.

''(h) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of subsections (a), (b), and (e) shall not apply to an individual who, as determined by the designated agency ethics official or Secretary concerned (or in the case of a Presidential appointee under subsection (b), the Director of the Office of Government Ethics), the congressional ethics committees, or the Judicial Conference, is not reasonably expected to perform the duties of the individual's office or position for more than 60 days in a calendar year, except that if such individual performs the duties of the office or position for more than 60 days in a calendar year—

''(1) the report required by subsections (a) and (b) shall be filed within 15 days of the 60th day; and

''(2) the report required by subsection (e) shall be filed as provided in that subsection.

''(i) REQUEST FOR WAIVER.—The supervising ethics office for each branch may grant a publicly available request for a waiver of any reporting requirement under this section for an individual who is expected to perform or has performed the duties of the individual's office or position less than 130 days in a calendar year, but only if the supervising ethics office determines that—

''(1) such individual is not a full-time employee of the Government;

''(2) such individual is able to provide services specially needed by the Government;

''(3) it is unlikely that the individual's outside employment or financial interests will create a conflict of interest; and

''(4) public financial disclosure by such individual is not necessary in the circumstances.

''§ 13104. Contents of reports

''(a) ANNUAL AND TERMINATION REPORTS.—Each report filed pursuant to section 13103(d) and (e) of this title shall include a full and complete statement with respect to the following:

''(1) INCOME.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The source, type, and amount or value of income (other than income referred to in subparagraph (B)) from any source (other than from current employment by the United States Government), and the source, date, and amount of honoraria from any source, received during the preceding calendar year, aggregating $200 or more in value and, effective January 1, 1991, the source, date, and amount of payments made to charitable organizations in lieu of honoraria, and the reporting individual shall simultaneously file with the applicable supervising ethics office, on a confidential basis, a corresponding list of recipients of all such payments, together with the dates and amounts of such payments.

''(B) DIVIDENDS, RENTS, INTEREST, AND CAPITAL GAINS.—The source and type of income which consists of dividends, rents, interest, and capital gains, received during the preceding calendar year which exceeds $200 in amount or value, and an indication of which of the following categories the amount or value of such item of income is within—

''(i) not more than $1,000;

''(ii) greater than $1,000 but not more than $2,500;

''(iii) greater than $2,500 but not more than $5,000;

''(iv) greater than $5,000 but not more than $15,000;

''(v) greater than $15,000 but not more than $50,000;

''(vi) greater than $50,000 but not more than $100,000;

''(vii) greater than $100,000 but not more than $1,000,000;

''(viii) greater than $1,000,000 but not more than $5,000,000; or

''(ix) greater than $5,000,000.

''(2) GIFTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS.—

''(A) GIFTS.—The identity of the source, a brief description, and the value of all gifts aggregating more than the minimal value as established by section 7342(a)(5) of this title, or $250, whichever is greater, received from any source other than a relative of the reporting individual during the preceding calendar year, except that any food, lodging, or entertainment received as personal hospitality of an individual need not be reported, and any gift with a fair market value of $100 or less, as adjusted at the same time and by the same percentage as the minimal value is adjusted, need not be aggregated for purposes of this subparagraph.

''(B) REIMBURSEMENTS.—The identity of the source and a brief description (including a travel itinerary, dates, and nature of expenses provided) of reimbursements received from any source aggregating more than the minimal value as established by section 7342(a)(5) of this title, or $250, whichever is greater, and received during the preceding calendar year.

''(C) WAIVER.—In an unusual case, a gift need not be aggregated under subparagraph (A) if a publicly available request for a waiver is granted.

''(3) INTERESTS IN PROPERTY.—The identity and category of value of any interest in property held during the preceding calendar year in a trade or business, or for investment or the production of income, which has a fair market value which exceeds $1,000 as of the close of the preceding calendar year, excluding any personal liability owed to the reporting individual by a spouse or by a parent, brother, sister, or child of the reporting individual or of the reporting individual's spouse, or any deposits aggregating $5,000 or less in a personal savings account. For purposes of this paragraph, a personal savings account shall include any certificate of deposit or any other form of deposit in a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or similar financial institution.

''(4) LIABILITIES.—The identity and category of value of the total liabilities owed to any creditor other than a spouse, or a parent, brother, sister, or child of the reporting individual or of the reporting individual's spouse which exceed $10,000 at any time during the preceding calendar year, excluding—

''(A) any mortgage secured by real property which is a personal residence of the reporting individual or the individual's spouse, except that this exception shall not apply to a reporting individual—

''(i) described in paragraph (1), (2), or (9) of 13103(f) of this title;

''(ii) described in section 13103(b) of this title who has been nominated for appointment as an officer or employee in the executive branch described in subsection (f) of that section, other than—

''(I) an individual appointed to a position—

''(aa) as a Foreign Service Officer below the rank of ambassador; or

''(bb) in the uniformed services for which the pay grade prescribed by section 201 of title 37 is O–6 or below; or

''(II) a special Government employee, as defined under section 202 of title 18; or

''(iii) described in section 13103(f) of this title who is in a position in the executive branch the appointment to which is made by the President and requires advice and consent of the Senate, other than—

''(I) an individual appointed to a position—

''(aa) as a Foreign Service Officer below the rank of ambassador; or

''(bb) in the uniformed services for which the pay grade prescribed by section 201 of title 37 is O–6 or below; or

''(II) a special Government employee, as defined under section 202 of title 18; and

''(B) any loan secured by a personal motor vehicle, household furniture, or appliances, which loan does not exceed the purchase price of the item which secures it.

With respect to revolving charge accounts, only those with an outstanding liability which exceeds $10,000 as of the close of the preceding calendar year need be reported under this paragraph.

''(5) TRANSACTIONS.—Except as provided in this paragraph, a brief description, the date, and category of value of any purchase, sale or exchange during the preceding calendar year which exceeds $1,000—

''(A) in real property, other than property used solely as a personal residence of the reporting individual or the individual's spouse; or

''(B) in stocks, bonds, commodities futures, and other forms of securities.

Reporting is not required under this paragraph of any transaction solely by and between the reporting individual, the individual's spouse, or dependent children.

''(6) POSITIONS WITH OUTSIDE ENTITIES AND MAJOR SOURCES OF COMPENSATION.—

''(A) POSITIONS WITH OUTSIDE ENTITIES.—The identity of all positions held on or before the date of filing during the current calendar year (and, for the first report filed by an individual, during the 2-year period preceding such calendar year) as an officer, director, trustee, partner, proprietor, representative, employee, or consultant of any corporation, company, firm, partnership, or other business enterprise, any nonprofit organization, any labor organization, or any educational or other institution other than the United States. This subparagraph shall not require the reporting of positions held in any religious, social, fraternal, or political entity and positions solely of an honorary nature.

''(B) MAJOR SOURCES OF COMPENSATION.—If any person, other than the United States Government, paid a nonelected reporting individual compensation in excess of $5,000 in any of the 2 calendar years prior to the calendar year during which the individual files the individual's first report under this chapter, the individual shall include in the report—

''(i) the identity of each source of such compensation; and

''(ii) a brief description of the nature of the duties performed or services rendered by the reporting individual for each such source.

The preceding sentence shall not require any individual to include in such report any information which is considered confidential as a result of a privileged relationship, established by law, between such individual and any person, nor shall it require an individual to report any information with respect to any person for whom services were provided by any firm or association of which such individual was a member, partner, or employee unless such individual was directly involved in the provision of such services.

''(7) AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO OTHER EMPLOYMENT.—A description of the date, parties to, and terms of any agreement or arrangement with respect to—

''(A) future employment;

''(B) a leave of absence during the period of the reporting individual's Government service;

''(C) continuation of payments by a former employer other than the United States Government; and

''(D) continuing participation in an employee welfare or benefit plan maintained by a former employer.

''(8) QUALIFIED BLIND TRUSTS.—The category of the total cash value of any interest of the reporting individual in a qualified blind trust, unless the trust instrument was executed prior to July 24, 1995, and precludes the beneficiary from receiving information on the total cash value of any interest in the qualified blind trust.

''(b) REPORTS FOR NEW EMPLOYEES, NOMINEES, AND CANDIDATES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each report filed pursuant to subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 13103 of this title shall include a full and complete statement with respect to the information required by—

''(A) paragraph (1) of subsection (a) for the year of filing and the preceding calendar year;

''(B) paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a) as of the date specified in the report but which is less than 31 days before the filing date; and

''(C) paragraphs (6) and (7) of subsection (a) as of the filing date but for periods described in such paragraphs.

''(2) ALTERNATIVES FOR REPORTING.—

''(A) FORMATS.—In lieu of filling out one or more schedules of a financial disclosure form, an individual may supply the required information in an alternative format, pursuant to either rules adopted by the supervising ethics office for the branch in which such individual serves or pursuant to a specific written determination by such office for a reporting individual.

''(B) AMOUNTS.—In lieu of indicating the category of amount or value of any item contained in any report filed under this subchapter, a reporting individual may indicate the exact dollar amount of such item.

''(c) REPORT AFTER TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT.—In the case of any individual described in section 13103(e) of this title, any reference to the preceding calendar year shall be considered also to include that part of the calendar year of filing up to the date of the termination of employment.

''(d) CATEGORIES FOR REPORTING AMOUNTS OR VALUES.—

''(1) PARAGRAPHS (3), (4), (5), AND (8) OF SUBSECTION (A).—The categories for reporting the amount or value of the items covered in paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (8) of subsection (a) are—

''(A) not more than $15,000;

''(B) greater than $15,000 but not more than $50,000;

''(C) greater than $50,000 but not more than $100,000;

''(D) greater than $100,000 but not more than $250,000;

''(E) greater than $250,000 but not more than $500,000;

''(F) greater than $500,000 but not more than $1,000,000;

''(G) greater than $1,000,000 but not more than $5,000,000;

''(H) greater than $5,000,000 but not more than $25,000,000;

''(I) greater than $25,000,000 but not more than $50,000,000; and

''(J) greater than $50,000,000.

''(2) VALUATION OF INTERESTS IN REAL PROPERTY.—For the purposes of paragraph (3) of subsection (a), if the current value of an interest in real property (or an interest in a real estate partnership) is not ascertainable without an appraisal, an individual may list (A) the date of purchase and the purchase price of the interest in the real property, or (B) the assessed value of the real property for tax purposes, adjusted to reflect the market value of the property used for the assessment if the assessed value is computed at less than 100 percent of such market value, but such individual shall include in his or her report a full and complete description of the method used to determine such assessed value, instead of specifying a category of value pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection. If the current value of any other item required to be reported under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) is not ascertainable without an appraisal, such individual may list the book value of a corporation whose stock is not publicly traded, the net worth of a business partnership, the equity value of an individually owned business, or with respect to other holdings, any recognized indication of value, but such individual shall include in his or her report a full and complete description of the method used in determining such value. In lieu of any value referred to in the preceding sentence, an individual may list the assessed value of the item for tax purposes, adjusted to reflect the market value of the item used for the assessment if the assessed value is computed at less than 100 percent of such market value, but a full and complete description of the method used in determining such assessed value shall be included in the report.

''(e) REPORTING INFORMATION RELATING TO SPOUSE OR DEPENDENT CHILD.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in the last sentence of this paragraph, each report required by section 13103 of this title shall also contain information listed in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a) of this section respecting the spouse or dependent child of the reporting individual as follows:

''(A) SOURCE OF EARNED INCOME AND HONORARIA.—The source of items of earned income earned by a spouse from any person which exceed $1,000 and the source and amount of any honoraria received by a spouse, except that, with respect to earned income (other than honoraria), if the spouse is self-employed in business or a profession, only the nature of such business or profession need be reported.

''(B) DIVIDENDS, RENTS, INTEREST, AND CAPITAL GAINS.—All information required to be reported in subsection (a)(1)(B) with respect to income derived by a spouse or dependent child from any asset held by the spouse or dependent child and reported pursuant to subsection (a)(3).

''(C) GIFTS.—In the case of any gifts received by a spouse or dependent child which are not received totally independent of the relationship of the spouse or dependent child to the reporting individual, the identity of the source and a brief description of gifts of transportation, lodging, food, or entertainment and a brief description and the value of other gifts.

''(D) REIMBURSEMENTS.—In the case of any reimbursements received by a spouse or dependent child which are not received totally independent of the relationship of the spouse or dependent child to the reporting individual, the identity of the source and a brief description of each such reimbursement.

''(E) INTERESTS IN PROPERTY, LIABILITIES, AND TRANSACTIONS.—In the case of items described in paragraphs (3) through (5) of subsection (a), all information required to be reported under these paragraphs other than items (i) which the reporting individual certifies represent the spouse's or dependent child's sole financial interest or responsibility and which the reporting individual has no knowledge of, (ii) which are not in any way, past or present, derived from the income, assets, or activities of the reporting individual, and (iii) from which the reporting individual neither derives, nor expects to derive, any financial or economic benefit.

''(F) AMOUNTS OR VALUES GREATER THAN $1,000,000.—For purposes of this section, categories with amounts or values greater than $1,000,000 set forth in subsection (a)(1)(B) and subsection (d)(1) shall apply to the income, assets, or liabilities of spouses and dependent children only if the income, assets, or liabilities are held jointly with the reporting individual. All other income, assets, or liabilities of the spouse or dependent children required to be reported under this section in an amount or value greater than $1,000,000 shall be categorized only as an amount or value greater than $1,000,000.

Reports required by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 13103 of this title shall, with respect to the spouse and dependent child of the reporting individual, contain only information listed in paragraphs (1), (3), and (4) of subsection (a), as specified in this paragraph.

''(2) SEPARATED SPOUSE.—No report shall be required with respect to a spouse living separate and apart from the reporting individual with the intention of terminating the marriage or providing for permanent separation; or with respect to any income or obligations of an individual arising from the dissolution of the individual's marriage or the permanent separation from the individual's spouse.

''(f) TRUSTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), each reporting individual shall report the information required to be reported pursuant to subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section with respect to the holdings of and the income from a trust or other financial arrangement from which income is received by, or with respect to which a beneficial interest in principal or income is held by, such individual, the individual's spouse, or any dependent child.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—A reporting individual need not report the holdings of or the source of income from any of the holdings of—

''(A) any qualified blind trust (as defined in paragraph (3));

''(B) a trust—

''(i) which was not created directly by such individual, the individual's spouse, or any dependent child; and

''(ii) the holdings or sources of income of which such individual, the individual's spouse, and any dependent child have no knowledge; or

''(C) an entity described under the provisions of paragraph (8),

but such individual shall report the category of the amount of income received by the individual, the individual's spouse, or any dependent child from the trust or other entity under subsection (a)(1)(B).

''(3) DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED BLIND TRUST.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'qualified blind trust' includes any trust in which a reporting individual, the individual's spouse, or any minor or dependent child has a beneficial interest in the principal or income, and which meets the following requirements:

''(A) TRUSTEE.—

''(i) The trustee of the trust and any other entity designated in the trust instrument to perform fiduciary duties is a financial institution, an attorney, a certified public accountant, a broker, or an investment advisor who—

''(I) is independent of and not associated with any interested party so that the trustee or other person cannot be controlled or influenced in the administration of the trust by any interested party;

''(II) is not and has not been an employee of or affiliated with any interested party and is not a partner of, or involved in any joint venture or other investment with, any interested party; and

''(III) is not a relative of any interested party.

''(ii) Any officer or employee of a trustee or other entity who is involved in the management or control of the trust—

''(I) is independent of and not associated with any interested party so that such officer or employee cannot be controlled or influenced in the administration of the trust by any interested party;

''(II) is not a partner of, or involved in any joint venture or other investment with, any interested party; and

''(III) is not a relative of any interested party.

''(B) TRANSFERRED ASSET.—Any asset transferred to the trust by an interested party is free of any restriction with respect to its transfer or sale unless such restriction is expressly approved by the supervising ethics office of the reporting individual.

''(C) TRUST INSTRUMENT.—The trust instrument which establishes the trust provides that—

''(i) except to the extent provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, the trustee in the exercise of the trustee's authority and discretion to manage and control the assets of the trust shall not consult or notify any interested party;

''(ii) the trust shall not contain any asset the holding of which by an interested party is prohibited by any law or regulation;

''(iii) the trustee shall promptly notify the reporting individual and the reporting individual's supervising ethics office when the holdings of any particular asset transferred to the trust by any interested party are disposed of or when the value of such holding is less than $1,000;

''(iv) the trust tax return shall be prepared by the trustee or the trustee's designee, and such return and any information relating thereto (other than the trust income summarized in appropriate categories necessary to complete an interested party's tax return)

shall not be disclosed to any interested party;

''(v) an interested party shall not receive any report on the holdings and sources of income of the trust, except a report at the end of each calendar quarter with respect to the total cash value of the interest of the interested party in the trust or the net income or loss of the trust or any reports necessary to enable the interested party to complete an individual tax return required by law or to provide the information required by subsection (a)(1) of this section, but such report shall not identify any asset or holding;

''(vi) except for communications which solely consist of requests for distributions of cash or other unspecified assets of the trust, there shall be no direct or indirect communication between the trustee and an interested party with respect to the trust unless such communication is in writing and unless it relates only (I) to the general financial interest and needs of the interested party (including, but not limited to, an interest in maximizing income or long-term capital gain), (II) to the notification of the trustee of a law or regulation subsequently applicable to the reporting individual which prohibits the interested party from holding an asset, which notification directs that the asset not be held by the trust, or (III) to directions to the trustee to sell all of an asset initially placed in the trust by an interested party which in the determination of the reporting individual creates a conflict of interest or the appearance thereof due to the subsequent assumption of duties by the reporting individual (but nothing herein shall require any such direction); and

''(vii) the interested parties shall make no effort to obtain information with respect to the holdings of the trust, including obtaining a copy of any trust tax return filed or any information relating thereto except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

''(D) APPROVAL BY SUPERVISING ETHICS OFFICE.—The proposed trust instrument and the proposed trustee are approved by the reporting individual's supervising ethics office.

''(E) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, 'interested party' means a reporting individual, the individual's spouse, and any minor or dependent child; 'broker' has the meaning set forth in section 3(a)(4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(4)); and 'investment adviser' includes any investment adviser who, as determined under regulations prescribed by the supervising ethics office, is generally involved in the role as such an adviser in the management or control of trusts.

''(F) TRUST QUALIFIED BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE OF TITLE II OF ETHICS REFORM ACT OF 1989.—Any trust qualified by a supervising ethics office before the effective date of title II of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 shall continue to be governed by the law and regulations in effect immediately before such effective date.

''(4) TRUST ASSET CONSIDERED FINANCIAL INTEREST.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An asset placed in a trust by an interested party shall be considered a financial interest of the reporting individual, for the purposes of any applicable conflict of interest statutes, regulations, or rules of the Federal Government (including section 208 of title 18), until such time as the reporting individual is notified by the trustee that such asset has been disposed of, or has a value of less than $1,000.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—

''(i) The provisions of subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to a trust created for the benefit of a reporting individual, or the spouse, dependent child, or minor child of such a person, if the supervising ethics office for such reporting individual finds that—

''(I) the assets placed in the trust consist of a well-diversified portfolio of readily marketable securities;

''(II) none of the assets consist of securities of entities having substantial activities in the area of the reporting individual's primary area of responsibility;

''(III) the trust instrument prohibits the trustee, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (3)(C)(iii) and (iv) of this subsection, from making public or informing any interested party of the sale of any securities;

''(IV) the trustee is given power of attorney, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3)(C)(v) of this subsection, to prepare on behalf of any interested party the personal income tax returns and similar returns which may contain information relating to the trust; and

''(V) except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the trust instrument provides (or in the case of a trust established prior to the effective date of this Act which by its terms does not permit amendment, the trustee, the reporting individual, and any other interested party agree in writing) that the trust shall be administered in accordance with the requirements of this subsection and the trustee of such trust meets the requirements of paragraph (3)(A).

''(ii) In any instance covered by this subparagraph in which the reporting individual is an individual whose nomination is being considered by a congressional committee, the reporting individual shall inform the congressional committee considering the individual's nomination before or during the period of such individual's confirmation hearing of the individual's intention to comply with this paragraph.

''(5) NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) COPIES.—The reporting individual shall, within 30 days after a qualified blind trust is approved by the individual's supervising ethics office, file with such office a copy of—

''(i) the executed trust instrument of such trust (other than those provisions which relate to the testamentary disposition of the trust assets); and

''(ii) a list of the assets which were transferred to such trust, including the category of value of each asset as determined under subsection (d) of this section.

This subparagraph shall not apply with respect to a trust meeting the requirements for being considered a qualified blind trust under paragraph (7) of this subsection.

''(B) TRANSFER OF ASSET.—The reporting individual shall, within 30 days of transferring an asset (other than cash) to a previously established qualified blind trust, notify the individual's supervising ethics office of the identity of each such asset and the category of value of each asset as determined under subsection (d) of this section.

''(C) DISSOLUTION.—Within 30 days of the dissolution of a qualified blind trust, a reporting individual shall—

''(i) notify the individual's supervising ethics office of such dissolution; and

''(ii) file with such office a copy of a list of the assets of the trust at the time of such dissolution and the category of value under subsection (d) of this section of each such asset.

''(D) DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC.—Documents filed under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of this paragraph and the lists provided by the trustee of assets placed in the trust by an interested party which have been sold shall be made available to the public in the same manner as a report is made available under section 13107 of this title, and the provisions of that section shall apply with respect to such documents and lists.

''(E) COPY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION.—A copy of each written communication with respect to the trust under paragraph (3)(C)(vi) shall be filed by the person initiating the communication with the reporting individual's supervising ethics office within 5 days of the date of the communication.

''(6) PROHIBITIONS.—

''(A) TRUSTEES.—A trustee of a qualified blind trust shall not knowingly and willfully, or negligently—

''(i) disclose any information to an interested party with respect to such trust that may not be disclosed under paragraph (3) of this subsection;

''(ii) acquire any holding the ownership of which is prohibited by the trust instrument;

''(iii) solicit advice from any interested party with respect to such trust, which solicitation is prohibited by paragraph (3) of this subsection or the trust agreement; or

''(iv) fail to file any document required by this subsection.

''(B) REPORTING INDIVIDUALS.—A reporting individual shall not knowingly and willfully, or negligently—

''(i) solicit or receive any information with respect to a qualified blind trust of which the reporting individual is an interested party that may not be disclosed under paragraph (3)(C) of this subsection; or

''(ii) fail to file any document required by this subsection.

''(C) CIVIL ACTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS.—

''(i) KNOWING AND WILLFUL VIOLATIONS.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any appropriate United States district court against any individual who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph. The court in which such action is brought may assess against such individual a civil penalty in any amount not to exceed $10,000.

''(ii) NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any appropriate United States district court against any individual who negligently violates the provisions of subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph. The court in which such action is brought may assess against such individual a civil penalty in any amount not to exceed $5,000.

''(7) TRUST CONSIDERED TO BE QUALIFIED BLIND TRUST.—Any trust may be considered to be a qualified blind trust if—

''(A) the trust instrument is amended to comply with the requirements of paragraph (3) or, in the case of a trust instrument which does not by its terms permit amendment, the trustee, the reporting individual, and any other interested party agree in writing that the trust shall be administered in accordance with the requirements of this subsection and the trustee of such trust meets the requirements of paragraph (3)(A); except that in the case of any interested party who is a dependent child, a parent or guardian of such child may execute the agreement referred to in this subparagraph;

''(B) a copy of the trust instrument (except testamentary provisions) and a copy of the agreement referred to in subparagraph (A), and a list of the assets held by the trust at the time of approval by the supervising ethics office, including the category of value of each asset as determined under subsection (d) of this section, are filed with such office and made available to the public as provided under paragraph (5)(D) of this subsection; and

''(C) the supervising ethics office determines that approval of the trust arrangement as a qualified blind trust is in the particular case appropriate to assure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

''(8) EXCEPTED INVESTMENT FUNDS.—A reporting individual shall not be required to report the financial interests held by a widely held investment fund (whether such fund is a mutual fund, regulated investment company, pension or deferred compensation plan, or other investment fund)—

''(A) if—

''(i) the fund is publicly traded; or

''(ii) the assets of the fund are widely diversified; and

''(B) if the reporting individual neither exercises control over nor has the ability to exercise control over the financial interests held by the fund.

''(g) POLITICAL CAMPAIGN FUNDS.—Political campaign funds, including campaign receipts and expenditures, need not be included in any report filed pursuant to this subchapter.

''(h) GIFTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS RECEIVED WHILE INDIVIDUAL NOT OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—A report filed pursuant to subsection (a), (d), or (e) of section 13103 of this title need not contain the information described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (a)(2) with respect to gifts and reimbursements received in a period when the reporting individual was not an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

''(i) NON-REPORTABLE RETIREMENT BENEFITS.—A reporting individual shall not be required under this subchapter to report—

''(1) financial interests in or income derived from—

''(A) any retirement system under this title (including the Thrift Savings Plan under subchapter III of chapter 84 of this title); or

''(B) any other retirement system maintained by the United States for officers or employees of the United States, including the President, or for members of the uniformed services; or

''(2) benefits received under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).

''§ 13105. Filing of reports

''(a) REPORTS FILED WITH DESIGNATED AGENCY ETHICS OFFICIAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the reports required under this subchapter shall be filed by the reporting individual with the designated agency ethics official at the agency by which the reporting individual is employed (or in the case of an individual described in section 13103(e) of this title, was employed) or in which the individual will serve. The date any report is received (and the date of receipt of any supplemental report) shall be noted on such report by the designated agency ethics official.

''(b) REPORTS FILED WITH DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS.—The President, the Vice President, and independent counsel and persons appointed by independent counsel under chapter 40 of title 28, shall file reports required under this subchapter with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics.

''(c) COPIES OF REPORTS TRANSMITTED TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS.—Copies of the reports required to be filed under this subchapter by the Postmaster General, the Deputy Postmaster General, the Governors of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service, designated agency ethics officials, employees described in section 105(a)(2)(A) or (B), 106(a)(1)(A) or (B), or 107(a)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(A)(i) of title 3, candidates for the office of President or Vice President and officers and employees in (and nominees to) offices or positions which require confirmation by the Senate or by both Houses of Congress other than individuals nominated to be judicial officers and those referred to in subsection (f) shall be transmitted to the Director of the Office of Government Ethics. The Director shall forward a copy of the report of each nominee to the congressional committee considering the nomination.

''(d) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—Reports required to be filed under this subchapter by the Director of the Office of Government Ethics shall be filed in the Office of Government Ethics and, immediately after being filed, shall be made available to the public in accordance with this subchapter.

''(e) REPORTS FILED WITH FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION.—Each individual identified in section 13103(c) of this title who is a candidate for nomination or election to the Office of President or Vice President shall file the reports required by this subchapter with the Federal Election Commission.

''(f) REPORTS FILED WITH SECRETARY CONCERNED.—Reports required of members of the uniformed services shall be filed with the Secretary concerned.

''(g) FORMS FOR REPORTING.—Each supervising ethics office shall develop and make available forms for reporting the information required by this subchapter.

''(h) REPORTS FILED BY CERTAIN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—

''(1) OFFICIALS WITH WHOM REPORTS ARE FILED.—

''(A) REPORTS BY MEMBERS AND STAFF OF CONGRESS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—

''(I) REPORTS FILED WITH CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The reports required under this subchapter shall be filed by a reporting individual with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the case of a Representative in Congress, a Delegate to Congress, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, an officer or employee of the Congress whose compensation is disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, an officer or employee of the Architect of the Capitol, the United States Capitol Police, the United States Botanic Garden, the Congressional Budget Office, the Government Publishing Office, the Library of Congress, or the Copyright Royalty Tribunal (including any individual terminating service, under section 13103(e) of this title, in any office or position referred to in this subclause), or an individual described in section 13103(c) of this title who is a candidate for nomination or election as a Representative in Congress, a Delegate to Congress, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

''(II) REPORTS FILED WITH SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.—The reports required under this subchapter shall be filed by a reporting individual with the Secretary of the Senate, in the case of a Senator, an officer or employee of the Congress whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, an officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, or the Office of the Attending Physician (including any individual terminating service, under section 13103(e) of this title, in any office or position referred to in this subclause), or an individual described in section 13103(c) of this title who is a candidate for nomination or election as a Senator.

''(ii) OTHER REPORTS.—In the case of an officer or employee of the Congress as described under section 13103(f)(10) of this title who is employed by an agency or commission established in the legislative branch after November 30, 1989, the reports required under this subchapter shall be filed by a reporting individual with—

''(I) the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, as designated in the statute establishing such agency or commission; or

''(II) if such statute does not designate such committee, the Secretary of the Senate for agencies and commissions established in even numbered calendar years, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives for agencies and commissions established in odd numbered calendar years.

''(B) REPORTS FILED WITH JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.—The reports required under this subchapter shall be filed by a reporting individual with the Judicial Conference with regard to a judicial officer or employee described under paragraphs (11) and (12) of section 13103(f) of this title (including individuals terminating service in such office or position under section 13103(e) of this title or immediately preceding service in such office or position).

''(2) DATE REPORT RECEIVED.—The date any report is received (and the date of receipt of any supplemental report) shall be noted on such report by such committee.

''(i) COPIES OF REPORTS TO STATE OFFICERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A copy of each report filed under this subchapter by a Member or an individual who is a candidate for the office of Member shall be sent by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, to the appropriate State officer designated under section 312(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30113(a)) of the State represented by the Member or in which the individual is a candidate, as the case may be, within the 30-day period beginning on the day the report is filed with the Clerk or Secretary.

''(2) EXCEPTION FOR ELECTRONICALLY FILED REPORTS.—The requirements of paragraph (1) do not apply to any report filed under this subchapter which is filed electronically and for which there is online public access, in accordance with the systems developed by the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives under section 8(b) of the STOCK Act.

''(j) COPIES OF REPORTS TO ETHICS COMMITTEES.—

''(1) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A copy of each report filed under this subchapter with the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be sent by the Clerk to the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives within the 7-day period beginning on the day the report is filed.

''(2) SENATE.—A copy of each report filed under this subchapter with the Secretary of the Senate shall be sent by the Secretary to the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate within the 7-day period beginning on the day the report is filed.

''(k) ASSISTANCE OF FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION.—In carrying out their responsibilities under this subchapter with respect to candidates for office, the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall avail themselves of the assistance of the Federal Election Commission. The Commission shall make available to the Clerk and the Secretary on a regular basis a complete list of names and addresses of all candidates registered with the Commission, and shall cooperate and coordinate its candidate information and notification program with the Clerk and the Secretary to the greatest extent possible.

''(l) PERIODIC TRANSACTION REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after receiving notification of any transaction required to be reported under section 13104(a)(5)(B of this title, but in no case later than 45 days after such transaction, the following persons, if required to file a report under any subsection of section 13103 of this title, subject to any waivers and exclusions, shall file a report of the transaction:

''(1) The President.

''(2) The Vice President.

''(3) Each officer or employee in the executive branch, including a special Government

employee as defined in section 202 of title 18, who occupies a position classified above GS–15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule; each member of a uniformed service whose pay grade is at or in excess of O–7 under section 201 of title 37; and each officer or employee in any other position determined by the Director of the Office of Government Ethics to be of equal classification.

''(4) Each employee appointed pursuant to section 3105 of this title.

''(5) Any employee not described in paragraph (3) who is in a position in the executive branch which is excepted from the competitive service by reason of being of a confidential or policymaking character, except that the Director of the Office of Government Ethics may, by regulation, exclude from the application of this paragraph any individual, or group of individuals, who are in such positions, but only in cases in which the Director determines such exclusion would not affect adversely the integrity of the Government or the public's confidence in the integrity of the Government.

''(6) The Postmaster General, the Deputy Postmaster General, each Governor of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service and each officer or employee of the United States Postal Service or Postal Regulatory Commission who occupies a position for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule.

''(7) The Director of the Office of Government Ethics and each designated agency ethics official.

''(8) Any civilian employee not described in paragraph (3), employed in the Executive Office of the President (other than a special Government employee as defined in section 202 of title 18) who holds a commission of appointment from the President.

''(9) A Member of Congress, as defined under section 13101 of this title.

''(10) An officer or employee of the Congress, as defined under section 13101 of this title.

''§ 13106. Failure to file or filing false reports

''(a) VIOLATION.—

''(1) CIVIL ACTIONS.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any appropriate United States district court against any individual who knowingly and willfully falsifies or who knowingly and willfully fails to file or report any information that such individual is required to report pursuant to section 13104 of this title. The court in which such action is brought may assess against such individual a civil penalty in any amount, not to exceed $50,000.

''(2) VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.—

''(A) VIOLATIONS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly and willfully—

''(i) falsify any information that such person is required to report under section 13104 of this title; and

''(ii) fail to file or report any information that such person is required to report under section 13104 of this title.

''(B) PENALTIES.—Any person who—

''(i) violates subparagraph (A)(i) shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both; and

''(ii) violates subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be fined under title 18.

''(b) REFERRAL TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The head of each agency, each Secretary concerned, the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, each congressional ethics committee, or the Judicial Conference, as the case may be, shall refer to the Attorney General the name of any individual which such official or committee has reasonable cause to believe has willfully failed to file a report or has willfully falsified or willfully failed to file information required to be reported. Whenever the Judicial Conference refers a name to the Attorney General under this subsection, the Judicial Conference also shall notify the judicial council of the circuit in which the named individual serves of the referral.

''(c) PERSONNEL ACTION.—The President, the Vice President, the Secretary concerned, the head of each agency, the Office of Personnel Management, a congressional ethics committee, and the Judicial Conference, may take any appropriate personnel or other action in accordance with applicable law or regulation against any individual failing to file a report or falsifying or failing to report information required to be reported.

''(d) LATE FEES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any individual who files a report required to be filed under this subchapter more than 30 days after the later of—

''(A) the date such report is required to be filed pursuant to the provisions of this subchapter and the rules and regulations promulgated under this subchapter; or

''(B) if a filing extension is granted to such individual under section 13103(g) of this title, the last day of the filing extension period,

shall, at the direction of and pursuant to regulations issued by the supervising ethics office, pay a filing fee of $200. All such fees shall be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. The authority under this paragraph to direct the payment of a filing fee may be delegated by the supervising ethics office in the executive branch to other agencies in the executive branch.

''(2) WAIVER.—The supervising ethics office may waive the filing fee under this subsection in extraordinary circumstances.

''§ 13107. Custody of and public access to reports

''(a) AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS TO PUBLIC.—Each agency, each supervising ethics office in the executive or judicial branch, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate shall make available to the public, in accordance with subsection (b), each report filed under this subchapter with such agency or office or with the Clerk or the Secretary of the Senate, except that—

''(1) this section does not require public availability of a report filed by any individual in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, or the National Security Agency, or any individual engaged in intelligence activities in any agency of the United States, if the President finds or has found that, due to the nature of the office or position occupied by such individual, public disclosure of such report would, by revealing the identity of the individual or other sensitive information, compromise the national interest of the United States; and such individuals may be authorized, notwithstanding section 13106(a) of this title, to file such additional reports as are necessary to protect their identity from public disclosure if the President first finds or has found that such filing is necessary in the national interest; and

''(2) any report filed by an independent counsel whose identity has not been disclosed by the division of the court under chapter 40 of title 28, and any report filed by any person appointed by that independent counsel under such chapter, shall not be made available to the public under this subchapter.

''(b) INSPECTION OF REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in the second sentence of this subsection, each agency, each supervising ethics office in the executive or judicial branch, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate shall, within 30 days after any report is received under this subchapter by such agency or office or by the Clerk or the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, permit inspection of such report by or furnish a copy of such report to any person requesting such inspection or copy. With respect to any report required to be filed by May 15 of any year, such report shall be made available for public inspection within 30 calendar days after May 15 of such year or within 30 days of the date of filing of such a report for which an extension is granted pursuant to section 13103(g) of this title. The agency, office, Clerk, or Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, may require a reasonable fee to be paid in any amount which is found necessary to recover the cost of reproduction or mailing of such report excluding any salary of any employee involved in such reproduction or mailing. A copy of such report may be furnished without charge or at a reduced charge if it is determined that waiver or reduction of the fee is in the public interest.

''(2) PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING REPORTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a report may not be made available under this section to any person nor may any copy of the report be provided under this section to any person except upon a written application by such person stating—

''(A) that person's name, occupation, and address;

''(B) the name and address of any other person or organization on whose behalf the inspection or copy is requested; and

''(C) that such person is aware of the prohibitions on the obtaining or use of the report.

Any such application shall be made available to the public throughout the period during which the report is made available to the public.

''(3) JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES AND OFFICERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—This section does not require the immediate and unconditional availability of reports filed by an individual described in paragraph (9) or (10) of section 13101 of this title if a finding is made by the Judicial Conference, in consultation with the United States Marshals Service, that revealing personal and sensitive information could endanger that individual or a family member of that individual.

''(B) REDACTION.—A report may be redacted pursuant to this paragraph only—

''(i) to the extent necessary to protect the individual who filed the report or a family member of that individual; and

''(ii) for as long as the danger to such individual exists.

''(C) REDACTION REPORT.—The Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the House Committee on Oversight and Reform an annual report with respect to the operation of this paragraph including—

''(i) the total number of reports redacted pursuant to this paragraph;

''(ii) the total number of individuals whose reports have been redacted pursuant to this paragraph;

''(iii) the types of threats against individuals whose reports are redacted, if appropriate;

''(iv) the nature or type of information redacted;

''(v) what steps or procedures are in place to ensure that sufficient information is

available to litigants to determine if there is a conflict of interest;

''(vi) principles used to guide implementation of redaction authority; and

''(vii) any public complaints received relating to redaction.

''(D) REGULATIONS.—The Judicial Conference, in consultation with the Department of Justice, shall issue regulations setting forth the circumstances under which redaction is appropriate under this paragraph and the procedures for redaction.

''(E) EXPIRATION OF PARAGRAPH.—This paragraph shall expire on December 31, 2027, and apply to filings through calendar year 2027.

''(c) PROHIBITED USES OF REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain or use a report—

''(A) for any unlawful purpose;

''(B) for any commercial purpose, other than by news and communications media for dissemination to the general public;

''(C) for determining or establishing the credit rating of any individual; or

''(D) for use, directly or indirectly, in the solicitation of money for any political, charitable, or other purpose.

''(2) CIVIL ACTIONS.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action against any person who obtains or uses a report for any purpose prohibited in paragraph (1) of this subsection. The court in which such action is brought may assess against such person a penalty in any amount not to exceed $10,000. Such remedy shall be in addition to any other remedy available under statutory or common law.

''(d) RETENTION OF REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any report filed with or transmitted to an agency or supervising ethics office or to the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate pursuant to this subchapter shall be retained by such agency or office or by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be.

''(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Such report shall be made available to the public—

''(A) in the case of a Member of Congress, until a date that is 6 years from the date the individual ceases to be a Member of Congress; and

''(B) in the case of all other reports filed pursuant to this subchapter, for a period of 6 years after receipt of the report.

''(3) DESTRUCTION OF REPORTS.—After the relevant time period identified under paragraph (2), the report shall be destroyed unless needed in an ongoing investigation, except that in the case of an individual who filed the report pursuant to section 13103(b) of this title and was not subsequently confirmed by the Senate, or who filed the report pursuant to section 13103(c) of this title and was not subsequently elected, such reports shall be destroyed 1 year after the individual either is no longer under consideration by the Senate or is no longer a candidate for nomination or election to the Office of President, Vice President, or as a Member of Congress, unless needed in an ongoing investigation or inquiry.

''§ 13108. Review of reports

''(a) TIME FOR REVIEW.—

''(1) EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—Each designated agency ethics official or Secretary concerned shall make provisions to ensure that each report filed with the designated agency ethics official or Secretary under this subchapter is reviewed within 60 days after the date of such filing, except that the Director of the Office of Government Ethics shall review only those reports required to be transmitted to the Director of the Office of Government Ethics under this subchapter within 60 days after the date of transmittal.

''(2) CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE AND JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.—Each congressional ethics committee and the Judicial Conference shall make provisions to ensure that each report filed under this subchapter is reviewed within 60 days after the date of such filing.

''(b) RESULTS OF REVIEW.—

''(1) COMPLIANCE.—If after reviewing any report under subsection (a), the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, the Secretary concerned, the designated agency ethics official, a person designated by the congressional ethics committee, or a person designated by the Judicial Conference, as the case may be, is of the opinion that on the basis of information contained in such report the individual submitting such report is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, he or she shall state such opinion on the report, and shall sign such report.

''(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED OR POSSIBLE NONCOMPLIANCE.—If the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, the Secretary concerned, the designated agency ethics official, a person designated by the congressional ethics committee, or a person designated by the Judicial Conference, after reviewing any report under subsection (a)—

''(A) believes additional information is required to be submitted, he or she shall notify the individual submitting such report what additional information is required and the time by which it must be submitted; or

''(B) is of the opinion, on the basis of information submitted, that the individual is not in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, he or she shall notify the individual, afford a reasonable opportunity for a written or oral response, and after consideration of such response, reach an opinion as to whether or not, on the basis of information submitted, the individual is in compliance with such laws and regulations.

''(3) NONCOMPLIANCE AND NOTIFICATION OF STEPS TO ASSURE COMPLIANCE.—If the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, the Secretary concerned, the designated agency ethics official, a person designated by a congressional ethics committee, or a person designated by the Judicial Conference, reaches an opinion under paragraph (2)(B) that an individual is not in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, the official or committee shall notify the individual of that opinion and, after an opportunity for personal consultation (if practicable), determine and notify the individual of which steps, if any, would in the opinion of such official or committee be appropriate for assuring compliance with such laws and regulations and the date by which such steps should be taken. Such steps may include, as appropriate—

''(A) divestiture;

''(B) restitution;

''(C) the establishment of a blind trust;

''(D) request for an exemption under section 208(b) of title 18; or

''(E) voluntary request for transfer, reassignment, limitation of duties, or resignation.

The use of any such steps shall be in accordance with such rules or regulations as the supervising ethics office may prescribe.

''(4) REFERRAL OF INDIVIDUALS IN POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION.—If steps for assuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations are not taken by the date set under paragraph (3) by an individual in a position in the executive branch (other than in the Foreign Service or the uniformed services), appointment to which requires the advice and consent of the Senate, the matter shall be referred to the President for appropriate action.

''(5) REFERRAL OF MEMBER OF FOREIGN SERVICE OR UNIFORMED SERVICES.—If steps for assuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations are not taken by the date set under paragraph (3) by a member of the Foreign Service or the uniformed services, the Secretary concerned shall take appropriate action.

''(6) REFERRAL OF OTHER OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES.—If steps for assuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations are not taken by the date set under paragraph (3) by any other officer or employee, the matter shall be referred to the head of the appropriate agency, the congressional ethics committee, or the Judicial Conference, for appropriate action, except that in the case of the Postmaster General or Deputy Postmaster General, the Director of the Office of Government Ethics shall recommend to the Governors of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service the action to be taken.

''(7) ADVISORY OPINIONS.—Each supervising ethics office may render advisory opinions interpreting this subchapter within its respective jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the individual to whom a public advisory opinion is rendered in accordance with this paragraph, and any other individual covered by this subchapter who is involved in a fact situation which is indistinguishable in all material aspects, and who acts in good faith in accordance with the provisions and findings of such advisory opinion shall not, as a result of such act, be subject to any penalty or sanction provided by this subchapter.

''§ 13109. Confidential reports and other additional requirements

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE CONFIDENTIAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS.—Each supervising ethics office may require officers and employees under its jurisdiction (including special Government employees as defined in section 202 of title 18) to file confidential financial disclosure reports, in such form as the supervising ethics office may prescribe. The information required to be reported under this subsection by the officers and employees of any department or agency shall be set forth in rules or regulations prescribed by the supervising ethics office, and may be less extensive than otherwise required by this subchapter, or more extensive when determined by the supervising ethics office to be necessary and appropriate in light of sections 202 through 209 of title 18, regulations promulgated under those sections, or the authorized activities of such officers or employees. Any individual required to file a report pursuant to section 13103 of this title shall not be required to file a confidential report pursuant to this subsection, except with respect to information which is more extensive than information otherwise required by this subchapter. Subsections (a), (b), and (d) of section 13107 of this title shall not apply with respect to any such report.

''(2) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Any information required to be provided by an individual under this subsection shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed to the public.

''(3) NO EXEMPTION FROM OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this subsection exempts any individual otherwise covered by the requirement to file a public financial disclosure report under this subchapter from such requirement.

''(b) PREEMPTION.—The provisions of this subchapter requiring the reporting of information shall supersede any general requirement under any other provision of law or regulation with respect to the reporting of information required for purposes of preventing conflicts of interest or apparent conflicts of interest. Such provisions of this subchapter shall not supersede the requirements of section 7342 of this title.

''(c) NO AUTHORIZATION FOR ACTIVITY OTHERWISE PROHIBITED.—Nothing in this chapter requiring reporting of information shall be deemed to authorize the receipt of income, gifts, or reimbursements; the holding of assets, liabilities, or positions; or the participation in transactions that are prohibited by law, Executive order, rule, or regulation.

''§ 13110. Authority of Comptroller General

''(a) ACCESS TO FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS.—The Comptroller General shall have access to financial disclosure reports filed under this subchapter for the purposes of carrying out the Comptroller General's statutory responsibilities.

''(b) STUDIES.—Not later than December 31, 1992, and regularly thereafter, the Comptroller General shall conduct a study to determine whether the provisions of this subchapter are being carried out effectively.

''§ 13111. Notice of actions taken to comply with ethics agreements

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which an individual agrees with that individual's designated agency ethics official, the Office of Government Ethics, a Senate confirmation committee, a congressional ethics committee, or the Judicial Conference, to take any action to comply with this chapter or any other law or regulation governing conflicts of interest of, or establishing standards of conduct applicable with respect to, officers or employees of the Government, that individual shall notify in writing the designated agency ethics official, the Office of Government Ethics, the appropriate committee of the Senate, the congressional ethics committee, or the Judicial Conference, as the case may be, of any action taken by the individual pursuant to that agreement. Such notification shall be made not later than the date specified in the agreement by which action by the individual must be taken, or not later than 3 months after the date of the agreement, if no date for action is so specified.

''(b) RECUSAL.—If an agreement described in subsection (a) requires that the individual recuse himself or herself from particular categories of agency or other official action, the individual shall reduce to writing those subjects regarding which the recusal agreement will apply and the process by which it will be determined whether the individual must recuse himself or herself in a specific instance. An individual shall be considered to have complied with the requirements of subsection (a) with respect to such recusal agreement if such individual files a copy of the document setting forth the information described in the preceding sentence with such individual's designated agency ethics official or the appropriate supervising ethics office within the time prescribed in the last sentence of subsection (a).

''SUBCHAPTER II—OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

''§ 13121. Establishment; appointment of Director

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an executive agency to be known as the Office of Government Ethics.

''(b) DIRECTOR.—There shall be at the head of the Office of Government Ethics a Director (hereinafter referred to as the 'Director'), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Effective with respect to any individual appointed or reappointed by the President as Director on or after October 1, 1983, the term of service of the Director shall be 5 years.

''(c) AUTHORITY OF DIRECTOR.—The Director may—

''(1) appoint officers and employees, including attorneys, in accordance with chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of this title; and

''(2) contract for financial and administrative services (including those related to budget and accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) with the General Services Administration, or such other Federal agency as the Director determines appropriate, for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Office of Government Ethics in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Director and the head of the agency providing such services.

Contract authority under paragraph (2) shall be effective for any fiscal year only to the extent that appropriations are available for that purpose.

''§ 13122. Authority and functions

''(a) OVERALL DIRECTION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH POLICIES RELATING TO PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—The Director shall provide, in consultation with the Office of Personnel Management, overall direction of executive branch policies related to preventing conflicts of interest on the part of officers and employees of any executive agency, as defined in section 105 of this title.

''(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR.—The responsibilities of the Director shall include—

''(1) developing, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Office of Personnel Management, rules and regulations to be promulgated by the President or the Director pertaining to conflicts of interest and ethics in the executive branch, including rules and regulations establishing procedures for the filing, review, and public availability of financial statements filed by officers and employees in the executive branch as required by subchapter I;

''(2) developing, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Office of Personnel Management, rules and regulations to be promulgated by the President or the Director pertaining to the identification and resolution of conflicts of interest;

''(3) monitoring and investigating compliance with the public financial disclosure requirements of subchapter I by officers and employees of the executive branch and executive agency officials responsible for receiving, reviewing, and making available financial statements filed pursuant to subchapter I;

''(4) conducting a review of financial statements to determine whether such statements reveal possible violations of applicable conflict of interest laws or regulations and recommending appropriate action to correct any conflict of interest or ethical problems revealed by such review;

''(5) monitoring and investigating individual and agency compliance with any additional financial reporting and internal review requirements established by law for the executive branch;

''(6) interpreting rules and regulations issued by the President or the Director governing conflict of interest and ethical problems and the filing of financial statements;

''(7) consulting, when requested, with agency ethics counselors and other responsible officials regarding the resolution of conflict of interest problems in individual cases;

''(8) establishing a formal advisory opinion service whereby advisory opinions are rendered on matters of general applicability or on important matters of first impression after, to the extent practicable, providing interested parties with an opportunity to transmit written comments with respect to the request for such advisory opinion, and whereby such advisory opinions are compiled, published, and made available to agency ethics counselors and the public;

''(9) ordering corrective action on the part of agencies and employees which the Director deems necessary;

''(10) requiring such reports from executive agencies as the Director deems necessary;

''(11) assisting the Attorney General in evaluating the effectiveness of the conflict of interest laws and in recommending appropriate amendments;

''(12) evaluating, with the assistance of the Attorney General and the Office of Personnel Management, the need for changes in rules and regulations issued by the Director and the agencies regarding conflict of interest and ethical problems, with a view toward making such rules and regulations consistent with and an effective supplement to the conflict of interest laws;

''(13) cooperating with the Attorney General in developing an effective system for reporting allegations of violations of the conflict of interest laws to the Attorney General, as required by section 535 of title 28;

''(14) providing information on and promoting understanding of ethical standards in executive agencies; and

''(15) developing, in consultation with the Office of Personnel Management, and promulgating such rules and regulations as the Director determines necessary or desirable with respect to the evaluation of any item required to be reported by subchapter I.

''(c) CONSULTATION.—In the development of policies, rules, regulations, procedures, and forms to be recommended, authorized, or prescribed by the Director, the Director shall consult when appropriate with the executive agencies affected and with the Attorney General.

''(d) ESTABLISHED WRITTEN PROCEDURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall, by the exercise of any authority otherwise available to the Director under this subchapter, ensure that each executive agency has established written procedures relating to how the agency is to collect, review, evaluate, and, if applicable, make publicly available, financial disclosure statements filed by any of its officers or employees.

''(2) CONFORMANCE WITH APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Director shall ensure that each agency's procedures are in conformance with all applicable requirements, whether established by law, rule, regulation, or Executive order.

''(e) REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—In carrying out subsection (b)(10), the Director shall prescribe regulations under which—

''(1) each executive agency shall be required to submit to the Office an annual report containing—

''(A) a description and evaluation of the agency's ethics program, including any educational, counseling, or other services provided to officers and employees, in effect during the period covered by the report;

''(B) the position title and duties of—

''(i) each official who was designated by the agency head to have primary responsibility for the administration, coordination, and management of the agency's ethics program during any portion of the period covered by the report; and

''(ii) each officer or employee who was designated to serve as an alternate to the official having primary responsibility during any portion of such period; and

''(C) any other information that the Director may require in order to carry out the responsibilities of the Director under this subchapter; and

''(2) each executive agency shall be required to inform the Director upon referral of any alleged violation of Federal conflict of interest law to the Attorney General pursuant to section 535 of title 28, except that nothing under this paragraph shall require any notification or disclosure which would otherwise be prohibited by law.

''(f) CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.—

''(1) EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—In carrying out subsection (b)(9) with respect to executive agencies, the Director—

''(A) may—

''(i) order specific corrective action on the part of an agency based on the failure of such agency to establish a system for the collection, filing, review, and, when applicable, public inspection of financial disclosure statements, in accordance with applicable requirements, or to modify an existing system in order to meet applicable requirements; or

''(ii) order specific corrective action involving the establishment or modification of an agency ethics program (other than with respect to any matter under clause (i)) in accordance with applicable requirements; and

''(B) shall, if an agency has not complied with an order under subparagraph (A) within a reasonable period of time, notify the President and the Congress of the agency's noncompliance in writing (including, with the notification, any written comments which the agency may provide).

''(2) INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (b)(9) with respect to individual officers and employees—

''(i) the Director may make such recommendations and provide such advice to such officers and employees as the Director considers necessary to ensure compliance with rules, regulations, and Executive orders relating to conflicts of interest or standards of conduct;

''(ii) if the Director has reason to believe that an officer or employee is violating, or has violated, any rule, regulation, or Executive order relating to conflicts of interest or standards of conduct, the Director—

''(I) may recommend to the head of the officer's or employee's agency that such agency head investigate the possible violation and, if the agency head finds such a violation, that such agency head take any appropriate disciplinary action (such as reprimand, suspension, demotion, or dismissal) against the officer or employee, except that, if the officer or employee involved is the agency head, any such recommendation shall instead be submitted to the President; and

''(II) shall notify the President in writing if the Director determines that the head of an agency has not conducted an investigation pursuant to subclause (I) within a reasonable time after the Director recommends such action;

''(iii) if the Director finds that an officer or employee is violating any rule, regulation, or Executive order relating to conflicts of interest or standards of conduct, the Director—

''(I) may order the officer or employee to take specific action (such as divestiture, recusal, or the establishment of a blind trust) to end such violation; and

''(II) shall, if the officer or employee has not complied with the order under subclause (I) within a reasonable period of time, notify, in writing, the head of the officer's or employee's agency of the officer's or employee's noncompliance, except that, if the officer or employee involved is the agency head, the notification shall instead be submitted to the President; and

''(iv) if the Director finds that an officer or employee is violating, or has violated, any rule, regulation, or Executive order relating to conflicts of interest or standards of conduct, the Director—

''(I) may recommend to the head of the officer's or employee's agency that appropriate disciplinary action (such as reprimand, suspension, demotion, or dismissal) be brought against the officer or employee, except that if the officer or employee involved is the agency head, any such recommendations shall instead be submitted to the President; and

''(II) may notify the President in writing if the Director determines that the head of an agency has not taken appropriate disciplinary action within a reasonable period of time after the Director recommends such action.

''(B) INVESTIGATIONS AND FINDINGS CONCERNING POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS.—

''(i) AUTHORITY OF DIRECTOR.—In order to carry out the Director's duties and responsibilities under subparagraph (A)(iii) or (iv) with respect to individual officers and employees, the Director may conduct investigations and make findings concerning possible violations of any rule, regulation, or Executive order relating to conflicts of interest or standards of conduct applicable to officers and employees of the executive branch.

''(ii) NOTIFICATION OF ALLEGED VIOLATION AND OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT.—

''(I) NOTIFICATION BEFORE A FINDING IS MADE.—Subject to clause (iv) of this subparagraph, before any finding is made under subparagraphs (A)(iii) or (iv), the officer or employee involved shall be afforded notification of the alleged violation, and an opportunity to comment, either orally or in writing, on the alleged violation.

''(II) PROCEDURES.—The Director shall, in accordance with section 553 of this title, establish procedures for such notification and comment.

''(iii) HEARING.—Subject to clause (iv) of this subparagraph, before any action is ordered under subparagraph (A)(iii), the officer or employee involved shall be afforded an opportunity for a hearing, if requested by such officer or employee, except that any such hearing shall be conducted on the record.

''(iv) EXCEPTION.—The procedures described in clauses (ii) and (iii) of this subparagraph do not apply to findings or orders for action made to obtain compliance with the financial disclosure requirements in subchapter I. For those findings and orders, the procedures in section 13108 of this title shall apply.

''(3) COPIES OF ORDERS RELATING TO FINDING OF VIOLATION.—The Director shall send a copy of any order under paragraph (2)(A)(iii) to—

''(A) the officer or employee who is the subject of such order; and

''(B) the head of the officer's or employee's agency or, if such officer or employee is the agency head, to the President.

''(4) AGENCY HEADED BY BOARD, COMMITTEE, OR OTHER GROUP.—For purposes of paragraphs (2)(A)(ii), (iii), (iv), and (3)(B), in the case of an officer or employee within an agency which is headed by a board, committee, or other group of individuals (rather than by a single individual), any notification, recommendation, or other matter which would otherwise be sent to an agency head shall instead be sent to the officer's or employee's appointing authority.

''(5) NO AUTHORITY TO MAKE FINDINGS OF CRIMINAL LAW VIOLATIONS.—Nothing in this subchapter shall be considered to allow the Director (or any designee) to make any finding that a provision of title 18, or any criminal law of the United States outside of title 18, has been or is being violated.

''(6) LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no record developed pursuant to the authority of this section concerning an investigation of an individual for a violation of any rule, regulation, or Executive order relating to a conflict of interest shall be made available pursuant to section 552(a)(3) of this title, unless the request for such information identifies the individual to whom such records relate and the subject matter of any alleged violation to which such records relate, except that nothing in this subsection shall affect the application of the provisions of section 552(b) of this title to any record so identified.

''§ 13123. Administrative provisions

''(a) ASSISTANCE TO DIRECTOR.—Upon the request of the Director, each executive agency is directed to—

''(1) make its services, personnel, and facilities available to the Director to the greatest practicable extent for the performance of functions under this chapter; and

''(2) except when prohibited by law, furnish to the Director all information and records in its possession which the Director may determine to be necessary for the performance of the Director's duties.

The authority of the Director under this section includes the authority to request assistance from the inspector general of an agency in conducting investigations pursuant to the Office of Government Ethics responsibilities under this chapter. The head of any agency may detail such personnel and furnish such services, with or without reimbursement, as the Director may request to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

''(b) GIFT ACCEPTANCE AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director is authorized to accept and utilize on behalf of the United States, any gift, donation, bequest, or devise of money, use of facilities, personal property, or services for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office of Government Ethics.

''(2) LIMITATIONS.—No gift may be accepted—

''(A) that attaches conditions inconsistent with applicable laws or regulations; or

''(B) that is conditioned upon or will require the expenditure of appropriated funds that are not available to the Office of Government Ethics.

''(3) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING APPROPRIATENESS OF GIFT ACCEPTANCE.—The Director shall establish written rules setting forth the criteria to be used in determining whether the acceptance of contributions of money, services, use of facilities, or personal property under this subsection would reflect unfavorably upon the ability of the Office of Government Ethics, or any employee of such Office, to carry out its responsibilities or official duties in a fair and objective manner, or would compromise the integrity or the appearance of the integrity of its programs or any official involved in those programs.

''§ 13124. Rules and regulations

''In promulgating rules and regulations pertaining to financial disclosure, conflict of interest, and ethics in the executive branch, the Director shall issue rules and regulations in accordance with chapter 5 of this title. Any person may seek judicial review of any such rule or regulation.

''§ 13125. Authorization of appropriations

''There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subchapter such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2007.

''§ 13126. Reports to Congress

''The Director shall, no later than April 30 of each year in which the second session of a Congress begins, submit to the Congress a report containing—

''(1) a summary of the actions taken by the Director during a 2-year period ending on December 31 of the preceding year in order to carry out the Director's functions and responsibilities under this subchapter; and

''(2) such other information as the Director may consider appropriate.

''SUBCHAPTER III—LIMITATIONS ON OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

''§ 13141. Definitions

''In this subchapter:

''(1) CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION.—The term 'charitable organization' means an organization described in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 170(c)).

''(2) HONORARIUM.—The term 'honorarium' means a payment of money or any thing of value for an appearance, speech or article (including a series of appearances, speeches, or articles if the subject matter is directly related to the individual's official duties or the payment is made because of the individual's status with the Government) by a Member, officer or employee, excluding any actual and necessary travel expenses incurred by such individual (and one relative) to the extent that such expenses are paid or reimbursed by any other person, and the amount otherwise determined shall be reduced by the amount of any such expenses to the extent that such expenses are not paid or reimbursed.

''(3) MEMBER.—The term 'Member' means a Senator in, a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

''(4) OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE.—The term 'officer or employee' means any officer or employee of the Government except any special Government employee (as defined in section 202 of title 18).

''(5) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The term 'travel expenses' means, with respect to a Member, officer or employee, or a relative of any such individual, the cost of transportation, and the cost of lodging and meals while away from his or her residence or principal place of employment.

''§ 13142. Administration

''This subchapter shall be subject to the rules and regulations of—

''(1) and administered by—

''(A) the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives, with respect to Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives; and

''(B) in the case of Senators and legislative branch officers and employees other than those officers and employees specified in subparagraph (A), the committee to which reports filed by such officers and employees under subchapter I are transmitted under that subchapter, except that the authority of this section may be delegated by such committee with respect to such officers and employees;

''(2) the Office of Government Ethics and administered by designated agency ethics officials with respect to officers and employees of the executive branch; and

''(3) and administered by the Judicial Conference of the United States (or such other agency as it may designate) with respect to officers and employees of the judicial branch.

''§ 13143. Outside earned income limitation

''(a) OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME LIMITATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), a Member or an officer or employee who is a noncareer officer or employee and who occupies a position classified above GS–15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule, may not in any calendar year have outside earned income attributable to such calendar year which exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of this title, as of January 1 of such calendar year.

''(2) PORTION OF YEAR.—In the case of any individual who during a calendar year becomes a Member or an officer or employee who is a noncareer officer or employee and who occupies a position classified above GS–15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule, such individual may not have outside earned income attributable to the portion of that calendar year which occurs after such individual becomes a Member or such an officer or employee which exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of this title, as of January 1 of such calendar year multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of days such individual is a Member or such officer or employee during such calendar year and the denominator of which is 365.

''(b) HONORARIA PROHIBITION.—An individual may not receive any honorarium while that individual is a Member, officer or employee.

''(c) TREATMENT OF CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—Any honorarium which, except for subsection (b), might be paid to a Member, officer or employee, but which is paid instead on behalf of such Member, officer or employee to a charitable organization, shall be deemed not to be received by such Member, officer or employee. No such payment shall exceed $2,000 or be made to a charitable organization from which such individual or a parent, sibling, spouse, child, or dependent relative of such individual derives any financial benefit.

''§ 13144. Limitations on outside employment

''(a) LIMITATIONS.—A Member or an officer or employee who is a noncareer officer or employee and who occupies a position classified above GS–15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule shall not—

''(1) receive compensation for affiliating with or being employed by a firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity which provides professional services involving a fiduciary relationship;

''(2) permit that Member's, officer's, or employee's name to be used by any such firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity;

''(3) receive compensation for practicing a profession which involves a fiduciary relationship;

''(4) serve for compensation as an officer or member of the board of any association, corporation, or other entity; or

''(5) receive compensation for teaching, without the prior notification and approval of the appropriate entity referred to in section 13142 of this title.

''(b) TEACHING COMPENSATION OF JUSTICES AND JUDGES RETIRED FROM REGULAR ACTIVE SERVICE.—For purposes of the limitation under section 13143(a) of this title, any compensation for teaching approved under subsection (a)(5) of this section shall not be treated as outside earned income—

''(1) when received by a justice of the United States retired from regular active service under section 371(b) of title 28;

''(2) when received by a judge of the United States retired from regular active service under section 371(b) of title 28, for teaching performed during any calendar year for which such judge has met the requirements of subsection (e) of section 371 of title 28, as certified in accordance with such subsection; or

''(3) when received by a justice or judge of the United States retired from regular active service under section 372(a) of title 28.

''§ 13145. Civil penalties

''(a) CIVIL ACTION.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any appropriate United States district court against any individual who violates any provision of section 13143 or 13144 of this title. The court in which such action is brought may assess against such individual a civil penalty of not more than $10,000 or the amount of compensation, if any, which the individual received for the prohibited conduct, whichever is greater.

''(b) ADVISORY OPINIONS.—Any entity described in section 13142 of this title may render advisory opinions interpreting this subchapter, in writing, to individuals covered by this subchapter. Any individual to whom such an advisory opinion is rendered and any other individual covered by this subchapter who is involved in a fact situation which is indistinguishable in all material aspects, and who, after the issuance of such advisory opinion, acts in good faith in accordance with its provisions and findings shall not, as a result of such actions, be subject to any sanction under subsection (a).

''§ 13146. Conditional termination

''This subchapter shall cease to be effective if the provisions of section 703 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–194, 5 U.S.C. 5318 note) are repealed.''.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE REFERENCES TO FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—

(1) Section 204(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1534(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(2) Section 3(8)(B)(vi) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602(8)(B)(vi)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act;'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(3) Section 411(c)(1)(B) of title 3, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 3(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act;'' and inserting ''section 1001 of title 5;''.

(4) Section 2(6) of the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–648, 5 U.S.C. 561 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(5) Section 562(7) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of this title''.

(6) Section 11(e)(1) of the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–320, 5 U.S.C. 563 note) is amended by striking ''section 9 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 1008 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(7) Section 565(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of this title''.

(8) Section 566 of title 5, United State Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking ''section 10(e) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1009(e) of this title,'';

(B) in subsection (d)(3), by striking ''section 10(b) and (c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1009(b) and (c) of this title,''; and

(C) in subsection (g), by striking ''section 10(b) and (c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''section 1009(b) and (c) of this title.''.

(9) Section 568(c) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 7(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1006(d) of this title,''.

(10) Section 8473(f) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a) of this title''.

(11) Section 606 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–306, 6 U.S.C. 101 note) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(12) Section 210D(h) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124k(h)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in section text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(13) Section 232(b)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 162(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.))'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code)''.

(14) Section 311(i) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 191(i)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT EXEMPTION'' and inserting ''EXEMPTION FROM CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(15) Section 508(e) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 318(e)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), including subsections (a), (b), and (d) of section 10 of such Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, including subsections (a), (b), and (d) of section 1009 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(16) Section 871(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 451(a)) is amended by striking ''Public Law 92–463,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(17) Section 1016(g)(4) of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485(g)(4)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(18) Section 2224(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 673(b)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(19) Section 2(a)(15)(E) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 2(a)(15)(E)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(20) Section 21(b) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87j(b)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(21) Section 3(c)(11)(F) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136a(c)(11)(F)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(22) Section 5 of the Research Facilities Act (7 U.S.C. 390c) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(23) Section 3a(c)(2) of the Act of March 3, 1927 (7 U.S.C. 473a(c)(2)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(24) Section 5 of the Act of August 23, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 511d) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(25) Section 2(b)(3)(B) of the Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–239, 7 U.S.C. 1635k note) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(26) Section 205(e) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1725(e)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(27) Section 11(o)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2020(o)(1)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(28) Section 607(b)(3) of the Rural Development Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C. 2204b(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(29) Section 921(g)(1) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2279b(g)(1)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(30) Section 1806(2) of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2286(2)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(31) Section 1408(f) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3123(f)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''section 9(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 1008(c) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(32) Section 1408A(a)(2)(E) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3123a(a)(2)(E)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''section 9(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 1008(c) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(33) Section 1409A(e) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3124a(e)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(34) Section 1413B of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3129a) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT EXEMPTION'' and inserting ''EXEMPTION FROM CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE,''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(35) Section 1417(k) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3152(k)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(36) Section 2(j) of Public Law 89–106 (7 U.S.C. 3157(j)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(37) Section 1434(f) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3196(f)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(38) Section 1634(l) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5843(l)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''Section 14(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(39) Section 2119(a) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6518(a)) is amended by striking ''(in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2 et seq.)) (hereafter referred to in this section as the 'Board')'' and inserting ''(hereafter referred to in this section as the 'Board') in accordance with chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(40) Section 420(b)(3) of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7721(b)(3)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(41) Section 1308(c)(5) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 7958(c)(5)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(42) Section 1210(d)(3)(B) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8740(d)(3)(B)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(43) Section 1210(d)(3)(B) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9040(d)(3)(B)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(44) Section 286(k) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(k)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(45) Section 343(e)(9) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), other than section 14''and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, other than section 1013 of title 5''.

(46) Section 946(j) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(47) Section 723(d)(6) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65, 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(48) Section 722(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–484, 10 U.S.C. 1073 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(49) Section 718(g)(2) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375, 10 U.S.C. 1092 note) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(50) Section 1783 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 3(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 1001(2) of title 5''.

(51) Section 2012(h)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(52) Section 2164(d)(6) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), but may close meetings in accordance with such Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, but may close meetings in accordance with chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(53) Section 2705(d)(2)(C) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(54) Section 202(b) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1708(b)) is amended—

(A) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(B) in paragraph (10), by striking ''Section 7 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1006 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(55) Section 1205(f) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–73, 12 U.S.C. 1818 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE,''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(56) Section 5.12 of the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2246) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(57) Section 104(d) of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4703(d)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act, except that section 14 of that Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, except that section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(58) Section 111(g) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5321(g)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(59) Section 1013(h) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5493(h)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), such Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, such chapter''.

(60) Section 2925(a)(3) of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(61) Section 2944 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5''.

(62) Section 11A(a)(3)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78k–1(a)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (which shall be in addition to the National Market Advisory Board established pursuant to subsection (d) of this section)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code (which shall be in addition to the National Market Advisory Board established pursuant to subsection (d) of this section),''.

(63) Section 17A(f)(4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78q–1(f)(4)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act;'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code;''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(64) Section 39(i) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78pp(i)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(65) Section 25(m)(4) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(m)(4)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA APPLICABILITY'' and inserting ''APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE,'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(66) Section 7(b) of the Small Business Computer Security and Education Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–362, 15 U.S.C. 633 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(67) Section 31(b)(2)(D) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2080(b)(2)(D)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(68) Section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229) is amended—

(A) in subsection (f)(2) —

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(ii) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,'';

(B) in subsection (l)(3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(ii) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(69) Section 26(b)(4)(E) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625(b)(4)(E)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(70) Section 604(a)(3)(B)(iii) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358, 15 U.S.C. 3701 note) is amended—

(A) in the clause heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(71) Section 24(k)(4) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719(k)(4)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(72) Section 273(i) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (15 U.S.C. 4603(i)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(73) Section 5203 of the Competitiveness Policy Council Act (15 U.S.C. 4802) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(74) Section 5207 of the Competitiveness Policy Council Act (15 U.S.C. 4806) is amended—

(A) in subsection (g)(6), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (h)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking ''ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(ii) in text, by striking ''subsections (e) and (f) of section 10, of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''subsections (e) and (f) of section 1009 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(75) Section 101(b)(3) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(76) Section 214(c) of the Protecting Children in the 21st Century Act (15 U.S.C. 6554(c)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE,''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(77) Section 11(c) of the National Construction Safety Team Act (15 U.S.C. 7310(c)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(78) Section 4(f) of the 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7503(f)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(79) Section 5 of the San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 410nn–3) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking ''section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776),'' and inserting ''section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(80) Section 6(e) of Public Law 100–479 (16 U.S.C. 410oo–5(e)) is amended by striking ''section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776),'' and inserting ''section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(81) Section 3(g)(4) of Public Law 100–571 (16 U.S.C. 410qq–2(g)(4)) is amended by striking ''section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776),'' and inserting ''section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(82) Section 106(h) of the Omnibus Insular Areas Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 410tt–4(h)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, and except as otherwise provided in this title, the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code, and except as otherwise provided in this title, the provisions of chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(83) Section 201(i) of the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 410ww–21(i)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''Section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(84) Section 307(c) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–6(c)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(85) Section 407(c) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–27(c)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(86) Section 518(c) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–58(c)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(87) Section 10(d) of the Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 410hhh–8(d)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(88) Section 7001(e)(9) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 410lll(e)(9)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA NONAPPLICABILITY'' and inserting ''NONAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''Section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(89) Section 3032(k)(9) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (16 U.S.C. 410qqq(k)(9)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA NONAPPLICABILITY'' and inserting ''NONAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''Section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(90) Section 5(e) of Public Law 101–377 (16 U.S.C. 430g–8(e)) is amended by striking ''section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(91) Section 14 of the Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation and Wilderness Area Act (16 U.S.C. 460vv–12) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(92) Section 206(e) of the West Virginia National Interest River Conservation Act of 1987 (16 U.S.C. 460ww–5(e)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776). The provisions of section 14(b) of such Act (relating to the charter of the Committee)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code. The provisions of section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code (relating to the charter of the Committee),''.

(93) Section 1029(g)(4) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 460kkk(g)(4)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(94) Section 522(h) of the Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460lll–22(h)) is amended by striking ''Section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(95) Section 8(c)(1) of the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460mmm–6(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(96) Section 131(h) of the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460nnn–51(h)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(97) Section 2407(c)(1) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–6(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(98) Section 8(a) of Public Law 93–535 (16 U.S.C. 541g(a)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(99) Section 4(o) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(o)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(100) Section 1(a)(2) [title IX, §902(f)] of Public Law 106–553 (16 U.S.C. 669 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(101) Section 11(e) of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669h–2(e)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATS CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(102) Section 1007 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 698u–5) is amended—

(A) in subsection (f), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (i), by striking ''section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (15 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(103) Section 14(f) of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777m(f)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(104) Section 4(h)(10)(D)(iii) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839b(h)(10)(D)(iii)), as added to the ''Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Act'' (meaning the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act), is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(105) Section 4(a)(1)(E) of the Tuna Conventions Act of 1950 (16 U.S.C. 953(a)(1)(E)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(106) Section 4(b)(6) of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (16 U.S.C. 971b(b)(6)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(107) Section 3(a)(67)(B)(vii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(67)(B)(vii)) is amended by striking ''section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776),'' and inserting ''section 1013(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(108) Section 117(d)(2) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1386(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(109) Section 118(f)(6)(D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1387(f)(6)(D)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(110) Section 120(i)(1)(B) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1389(i)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(111) Section 404(a)(1)(B) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1421c(a)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(112) Section 315(a) of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1445a(a)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(113) Section 4(f)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(f)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(114) Section 14(b) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1612(b)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(115) Section 5(d) of Public Law 100–629 (16 U.S.C. 1823 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(116) Section 302(i)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(i)(1)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(117) Section 303(d) of the Atlantic Salmon Convention Act of 1982 (16 U.S.C. 3602(d)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(118) Section 3(i) of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3632(i)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(119) Section 1262(d) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3862(d)), as generally amended by Public Law 110–246 as the ''Farm Security Act of 1985'' (meaning the Food Security Act of 1985), is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA REQUIREMENTS'' and inserting ''REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(120) Section 2104(c) of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4214(c)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(121) Section 7(c) of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4265a(c)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(122) Section 4(a)(1) of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4403(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''Public Law 92–463, as amended,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(123) Section 9(c) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5305c(c)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(124) Section 202(f)(2) of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 5601(f)(2)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(125) Section 208(d) of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 5607(d)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(126) Section 706 of the Yukon River Salmon Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 5705) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(127) Section 204 of the Yukon River Salmon Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 5723) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(128) Section 7(b)(3) of the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6106(b)(3)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(129) Section 4(i)(5) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303(i)(5)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(130) Section 103(b)(2) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6513(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(131) Section 6(c) of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6605(c)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(132) Section 804(d)(12) of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6803(d)(12)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(133) Section 503(d)(1)(C) of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act (16 U.S.C. 6902(d)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(134) Section 208(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5''.

(135) Section 3056(a)(7) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(136) Section 105 of the USA PATRIOT Act (Public Law 107–56, 18 U.S.C. 3056 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(137) Section 13031(k) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform and Extension Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 58c(k)) is amended by striking ''section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''section 1013 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(138) Section 135(f) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2155(f)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE'';

(B) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,'';

(C) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''subsections (a) and (b) of sections 10 and 11 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''subsections (a) and (b) of sections 1009 and 1010 of title 5, United States Code''; and

(D) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''subsection (a)(2) of section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''subsection (a) of section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(139) Section 127(j) of the Trade Deficit Review Commission Act (Public Law 105–277, 19 U.S.C. 2213 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463; 5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(140) Section 306(h) of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2605(h)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463; 5 U.S.C. Appendix I) shall apply to the Committee except that the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of section 10 and section 11 of such Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to the Committee, except that the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of section 1009 and section 1010 of title 5, United States Code''.

(141) Section 102(b)(1) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3312(b)(1)) is amended (matter at end) by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(142) Section 102(b)(1)(B) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3512(b)(1)(B)) is amended (matter at end) by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(143) Section 109 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4316) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d), by striking ''section 10(f) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''section 1009(f) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (f), by striking ''Section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.; relating to the termination of advisory committees)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(144) Section 702(g) of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4422(g)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 10 and section 11 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''section 1009 and section 1010 of title 5, United States Code''.

(145) Section 12(g) of the National Museum of the American Indian Act (20 U.S.C. 80q–10(g)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(146) Section 114(d)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011c(d)(4)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Committee, except that section 14 of such Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to the Committee, except that section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(147) Section 491(k) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1098(k)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(148) Section 492(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1098a(c)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(149) Section 114(d)(1)(D) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (20 U.S.C. 2324(d)(1)(D)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(150) Section 9(b)(6) of the National Environmental Education Act (20 U.S.C. 5508(b)(6)) is amended by striking ''Section 14(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(151) Section 11(f) of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5607b(f)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(152) Section 1601(b)(4)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6571(b)(4)(A)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(153) Section 114(g) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 (20 U.S.C. 9514(g)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(154) Section 302(h) of the National Assessment of Educational Progress Authorization Act (20 U.S.C. 9621(h)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply with respect to the Assessment Board, other than sections 10, 11, and 12 of such Act.'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the Assessment Board, other than sections 1009, 1010, and 1011 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(155) Section 513(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in paragraph (8), by striking the ''Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(156) Section 520(f)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360j(f)(3)) is amended (matter at end) by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(157) Section 567(a)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb–6(a)(4)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(158) Section 572(d)(3)(C) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360ccc–1(d)(3)(C)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(159) Section 712(a)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379d–1(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(160) Section 917(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387q(d)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(ii) in text, by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(161) Section 410(h) of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 679a(h)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(162) Section 810(i)(1) of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1908(i)(1)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(163) Section 543(b) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (22 U.S.C. 290m–2(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(B) in paragraph (4)(D), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(164) Section 8(a) of the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–186, 22 U.S.C. 1621 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(165) Section 301(h) of the International Travel Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2124(h)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(166) Section 234A(b)(4) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2194b(b)(4)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(167) Section 637(g) of the HELP Commission Act (22 U.S.C. 2394b(g)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(168) Section 8D(f) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2507d(f)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(169) Section 406(f)(3) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4356(f)(3)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Advisory Committee to the extent that the provisions of this title are inconsistent with that Act.'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply to the Advisory Committee to the extent that the provisions of this title are inconsistent with that chapter.''.

(170) Section 303(d) of the Diplomatic Security Act (22 U.S.C. 4833(d)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(171) Section 202(e) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5422(e)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(172) Section 206 of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6434) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(173) Section 1238(g) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002(g)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(174) Section 5204(h)(2) of the Intelligent Transportation Systems Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–178, 23 U.S.C. 502 note) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(175) Section 6011(i) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–240, 23 U.S.C. 502 note) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(176) Section 5305(h)(5) of SAFETEA–LU (Public Law 109–59, 23 U.S.C. 512 note) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(177) Section 5307(a)(4)(B) of SAFETEA–LU (Public Law 109–59, 23 U.S.C. 512 note) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(178) Section 515(h)(5) of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(179) Section 4(d)(2) of the Saint Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia Mental Health Services Act (24 U.S.C. 225b(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(180) Section 19 of Public Law 103–435 (25 U.S.C. 166) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(181) Section 3307(j) of the Youth Drug and Mental Health Services Act (Public Law 106–310, 25 U.S.C. 1671 note) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(182) Section 1138(b) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2018(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3)(E), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''section 7(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1006(d) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(183) Section 15(m) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2812(m)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(184) Section 306(c) of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 4046(c)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(185) Section 9 of the Indian Tribal Regulatory Reform and Business Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–447, 25 U.S.C. 4301 note) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(186) Section 15(d)(2)(F) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2(d)(2)(F)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(187) Section 205(i) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 765(i)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(188) Section 904(a)(6) of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Public Law 112–144, 29 U.S.C. 792 note) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA WAIVER'' and inserting ''WAIVER OF CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(189) Section 512(e) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1142(e)) is amended by striking ''Section 14(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (relating to termination)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code (relating to termination),''.

(190) Section 517(f)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1147(f)(3)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(191) Section 4002(h)(8) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1302(h)(8)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(192) Section 166(i)(4)(G) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3221(i)(4)(G)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(193) Section 9(f) of the Mining and Mineral Resources Institutes Act (30 U.S.C. 1229(f)) is amended by striking ''Section 10 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1009 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(194) Section 624(d) of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–554, 31 U.S.C. 1105 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(195) Section 202(c)(2) of the Government Securities Act Amendments of 1993 (Public Law 103–202, 31 U.S.C. 3121 note) is amended

by striking ''section 10(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''section 1009(c) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(196) Section 5135(h) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5''.

(197) Section 1564(c) of the Annunzio-Wylie Anti-Money Laundering Act (Public Law 102–550, 31 U.S.C. 5311 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(198) Section 8(f)(9) of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f(f)(9)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(199) Section 8004(g)(2)(D) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114, 33 U.S.C. 652 note) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(200) Section 3(a) of the Oceans Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–256, 33 U.S.C. 857–19 note) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), except for sections 3, 7, and 12,'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, except for sections 1001, 1006, and 1011,''.

(201) Section 311(t)(2)(C)(viii) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(t)(2)(C)(viii)) is amended—

(A) in the clause heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(202) Section 302(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2251(f)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), other than section 14,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, other than section 1013,''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(203) Section 2034(j) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2343(j)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(204) Section 2035(g) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 2344(g)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(205) Section 5008(c) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2738(c)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(206) Section 903(b) of the Oceans and Human Health Act (33 U.S.C. 3102(b)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(207) Section 9003(h) of the National Levee Safety Act of 2007 (33 U.S.C. 3302(h)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(208) Section 12005(b) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3405(b)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(209) Section 12304(d)(4)(E) of the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3603(d)(4)(E)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(210) Section 807(e) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10226(e)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(211) Section 210303(b)(2) of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12591(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(212) Section 7(n) of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (34 U.S.C. 30306(n)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(213) Section 215(d) of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Act of 1998 (34 U.S.C. 40314(d)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(214) Section 217 [Article VIII(a) of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact] of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Act of 1998 (34 U.S.C. 40316) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(215) Section 5(h) of title 35, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(216) Section 8(b) of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272, 36 U.S.C. note prec. 101) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Section 14(a)(2) of such Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(217) Section 545(d) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Section 14 of such Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5''.

(218) Section 546(f) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5''; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Section 14 of such Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5''.

(219) Section 7314(d)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(220) Section 7320(e)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(221) Section 2(b)(4) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–287, 38 U.S.C. 7325 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(222) Section 303(a) of the Veterans Health Programs Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–422, 38 U.S.C. 7328 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(223) Section 7329(d)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(224) Section 7330(d)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(225) Section 7330A(c)(5) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(226) Section 407(b)(3) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5)''.

(227) Section 217(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 218(d)) is amended by striking ''Section 14(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(228) Section 319L(e)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–7e(e)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(229) Section 337(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254j(c)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory

Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(230) Section 399U(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–10(e)) is amended by striking ''Appendix 2 of title 5, United States Code.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(231) Section 402(b) (matter after last paragraph) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b) (matter after last paragraph)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(232) Section 405(c) (matter after paragraph (4)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284(c)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(233) Section 14(d) of the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act (42 U.S.C. 284m–1(d)) is amended by striking ''section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(234) Section 452(c)(1) (matter after subparagraph (F)) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285g–4(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(235) Section 3(d)(1) of the ICCVAM Authorization Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 285l–3(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(236) Section 501(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa(h)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(237) Section 749(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293l(g)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall apply to the Advisory Committee under this section only to the extent that the provisions of such Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to the Advisory Committee under this section only to the extent that the provisions of chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(238) Section 757(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294f(g)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall apply to the Advisory Committee under this section only to the extent that the provisions of such Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to the Advisory Committee under this section only to the extent that the provisions of chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(239) Section 5101(c)(1) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 294q(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''section 5 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 1004 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(240) Section 851(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 297t(h)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall apply to the Advisory Committee under this section only to the extent that the provisions of such Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to the Advisory Committee under this section only to the extent that the provisions of chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(241) Section 915(a)(5) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 299b–4(a)(5)) is amended by striking ''Appendix 2 of title 5, United States Code.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(242) Section 942(j) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 299c(j)) is amended by striking ''section 14(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(243) Section 941(c)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 299c–1(c)(3)) is amended by striking ''section 14(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(244) Section 1111(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300b–10(g)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act, an advisory committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government under section 9(a) of such Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, an advisory committed established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government under section 1008(a) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(245) Section 1446(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–5(d)) is amended by striking ''Section 14(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (relating to termination)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code (relating to termination),''.

(246) Section 3002(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300jj–12(e)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), other than section 14 of such Act,'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, other than section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(247) Section 3302(a)(6) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm–1(a)(6)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(248) Section 3(b)(3) of the Social Security Disability Benefits Reform Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–460, 42 U.S.C. 423 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code)''.

(249) Section 703(h) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 903(h)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(250) Section 5006(e)(1) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 1320b–24) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(251) Section 1834A(f)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m–1(f)(2)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(252) Section 1847(c)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–3(c)(4)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(253) Section 3134(b)(1)(A) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148, 42 U.S.C. 1395w–4 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(254) Section 4012(c) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–33, 42 U.S.C. 1395w–23 note) is amended by striking ''section 9(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''section 1008(c) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(255) Section 1868(c)(1)(G) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ee(c)(1)(G)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(256) Section 2021(j) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397k(j)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(257) Section 2022(j) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397k–1(j)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(258) Section 23(j) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n–9(j)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(259) Section 1061(l)(2) of the National Security Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 2000ee(l)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 3(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)).'' and inserting ''section 1001(2) of title 5, United States Code).''.

(260) Section 170(l) of the Atomic Energy Damages Act (42 U.S.C. 2210(l)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) and title 5, United States Code.'' and inserting ''title 5, United States Code.''; and

(ii) in subparagraphs (E) and (F), by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(261) Section 308 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–277, 42 U.S.C. 3121 note) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(262) Section 309(b)(5) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–277, 42 U.S.C. 3121 note) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE,''; and

(B) in text by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(263) Section 1345(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4081(b)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(264) Section 106(g) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5816(g)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(265) Section 253(c)(1) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6273(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''sections 10 and 11 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''sections 1009 and 1010 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(266) Section 624 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7234) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(267) Section 3112 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136, 42 U.S.C. 7234 note) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE,''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''section 3 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 1001 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(268) Section 3142(f) of the Department of Energy Facilities Safeguards, Security, and Counterintelligence Enhancement Act of 1999 (42 U.S.C. 7383(f)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(269) Section 169B(c)(4) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7492(c)(4)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2, Section 1).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(270) Section 176A(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7506a(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(271) Section 5(a)(5)(D) of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7704(a)(5)(D)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT APPLICATION'' and inserting ''APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C. 14)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(272) Section 172(e) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10173b(e)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(273) Section 408(10) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10248(10)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(274) Section 163(c) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12623(c)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(275) Section 192A(h) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12651b(h)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(276) Section 103(h)(7) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13458(h)(7)) is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(277) Section 205(e) of the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 15704(e)) is amended by striking ''section 14(b)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), the Advisory Committee shall not be required to file a charter subsequent to its initial charter, filed under section 9(c) of such Act,'' and inserting ''section 1013(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code, the Advisory Committee shall not be required to file a charter subsequent to its initial charter, filed under section 1008(c) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(278) Section 990(b) of the Energy Research, Development, Demonstration, and Commercial Application Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16354(b)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(279) Section 494(e) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17123(e)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA EXEMPTION'' and inserting ''EXEMPTION FROM CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 1013 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(280) Section 641(e)(3)(B) of the United States Energy Storage Competitiveness Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17231(e)(3)(B)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(281) Section 1303(a)(3) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17383(a)(3)) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(282) Section 1322(b)(4)(E) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18042(b)(4)(E)) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the advisory board, except that section 14 of such Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to the advisory board, except that section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(283) Section 205 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1993 (43 U.S.C. 1475a) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. Appendix (1988)):'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code:''.

(284) Section 4(b) of the Colorado River Floodway Protection Act (43 U.S.C. 1600b(b)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463; 5 U.S.C. App. I)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(285) Section 309(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1739(a)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770; 5 U.S.C. App. 1).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(286) Section 8(d)(2) of the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–526, 44 U.S.C. 2107 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(287) Section 2701(b) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), except that the Committee shall be of permanent duration, notwithstanding any provision of section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, except that the Committee shall be of permanent duration, notwithstanding any provision of section 1013 of title 5.''.

(288) Section 1168(a) of the Northeast Rail Service Act of 1981 (45 U.S.C. 1116(a)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(289) Section 613(a) of the Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (45 U.S.C. 1212(a)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(290) Section 7510(c)(9) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(291) Section 9307 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''section 10(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 1009(c) of title 5.''; and

(B) in subsection (f)(1), by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(292) Section 51313(d) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(293) Section 109(a)(2) of the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–295, 46 U.S.C. 70101 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(294) Section 70112(b)(4)(B) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 10(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 1009(c) of title 5.''.

(295) Section 70112(b)(7) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(296) Section 332(b)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(b)(4)) is

amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(297) Section 201(h) of the Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–260, 47 U.S.C. 613 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(298) Section 106(f) of the Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010 (47 U.S.C. 615c(f)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(299) Section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923) is amended—

(A) in subsection (h)(3)(E), by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (i)(9), by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(300) Section 603(f) of the Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act (47 U.S.C. 1202(f)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) nor any rule, order, or regulation promulgated under that Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, nor any rule, order, or regulation promulgated under that chapter''.

(301) Section 6203(e) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1423(e)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(302) Section 106(p)(5) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(303) Section 1325(a)(4) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(304) Section 6305(e) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the advisory council established under this section, except that section 14 of that Act'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5 shall apply to the advisory council established under this section, except that section 1013 of title 5''.

(305) Section 14504a(d)(9) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(306) Section 20133(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5,''.

(307) Section 502(c)(5) of the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–432, 49 U.S.C. 26106 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92–463)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(308) Section 30306(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''sections 10(e) and (f) and 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.).'' and inserting ''sections 1009(e) and (f) and 1013 of title 5.''.

(309) Section 4144(d) of the Motor Carrier Safety Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–59, 49 U.S.C. 31100 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(310) Section 5106(a)(5) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114–94, 49 U.S.C. 31102 note) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(311) Section 274(b)(5)(C) of the Air Traffic Management System Performance Improvement Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–264, 49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended—

(A) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE,''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(312) Section 805(d) of the National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–181, 49 U.S.C. 40128 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(ii) in text, by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(313) Section 44508(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5''.

(314) Section 44511(f)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''Section 1013 of title 5''.

(315) Section 204(f) of the Airline Safety and Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–216, 49 U.S.C. 44701 note) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(316) Section 44903(f) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(317) Section 44946(f) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FACA'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5''.

(318) Section 703(l) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–567, 50 U.S.C. 3161 note) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(319) Section 410(b)(3) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (50 U.S.C. 3309(3)) is amended by striking ''section 4(b)(3) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) that an advisory committee cannot comply with the requirements of such Act.'' and inserting ''section 1003(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, that an advisory committee cannot comply with the requirements of chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(320) Section 19(c) of the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 3617(c)) is amended by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(321) Section 708(d)(1) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4558(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act, whether or not such Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, whether or not such chapter''.

(322) Section 708(n) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4558(n)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT PROVISIONS'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE,''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(323) Section 722(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4567(e)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(324) Section 121(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–611, 51 U.S.C. 20111 note) is amended by striking ''section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'' and inserting ''section 1013(a) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(325) Section 40308(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(326) Section 60304(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 App. U.S.C.),'' and inserting ''section 1013 of title 5,''.

(327) Section 70906(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5''.

(328) Section 100906(b) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Section 1013(b) of title 5''.

(329) Section 101919(e) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the

Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(330) Section 102303(h) of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), with the exception of section 14(b),'' and inserting ''Chapter 10 of title 5, with the exception of section 1013(b),''.

(331) Section 304105(i) of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 10 OF TITLE 5''; and

(B) in text, by striking ''the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 10 of title 5.''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE REFERENCES TO INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—

(1) Subsection (d)(1) of the Library of Congress Inspector General Act of 2005 (2 U.S.C. 185(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''Sections 4, 5 (other than subsections (a)(13)), 6(a) (other than paragraphs (7) and (8) thereof), and 7 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Sections 404, 405 (other than subsection (b)(13)), 406(a) (other than paragraphs (7) and (8) thereof), and 407 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(2) Section 3(8)(B)(xvii) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602(8)(B)(xvii)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(3) Subsection (d)(1) of the Architect of the Capitol Inspector General Act of 2007 (2 U.S.C. 1808(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''Sections 4, 5 (other than subsections (a)(13) and (e)(1)(B) thereof), 6 (other than subsection (a)(7) and (8) thereof), and 7 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''Sections 404, 405 (other than subsections (b)(13) and (f)(1)(B) thereof), 406 (other than subsection (a)(7) and (8) thereof), and 407 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(4) Section 1004 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006 (2 U.S.C. 1909) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''section 4 of the Inspector General Act of 1978, (5 U.S.C. App. 4),'' and inserting ''section 404 of title 5, United States Code,'';

(B) in subsection (c)(2)—

(i) by striking ''section 5 (other than subsection (a)(13) thereof) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, (5 U.S.C. App. 5).'' and inserting ''section 405 (other than subsection (b)(13) thereof) of title 5, United States Code.'';

(ii) by striking ''section 5 of such Act'' and inserting ''section 405 of such title''; and

(iii) by striking ''section 5(b) of such Act.'' and inserting ''section 405(c) of such title.''; and

(C) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''section 6(a) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, (5 U.S.C. App. 6(a)), other than paragraphs (7) and (8) of such section.'' and inserting ''section 406(a) of title 5, United States Code, other than paragraphs (7) and (8) of such section.''.

(5) Section 6(c) of the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–409, 122 Stat. 4305) is amended by striking ''sections 3(g) and 8G(g) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) (as amended by this section).'' and inserting ''sections 403(g) and 415(g) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(6) Section 4(d) of the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–409, 122 Stat. 4304) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 12(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) (as amended by section 7(a) of this Act);'' and inserting ''section 401 of title 5, United States Code;'' and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 8G(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''section 415(a) of title 5, United States Code;''.

(7) Section 101(d)(3) of title I of division C of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681–585), as amended by section 1000(a)(5) [title II, §239(a)] of Public Law 106–113 (113 Stat. 1536, 1501A–302), is amended by striking ''section 8D(j) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 412(j) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(8) Section 845(a)(1) of the Acquisition Improvement and Accountability Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–181, div. A, title VIII, 122 Stat. 240) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(9) Section 6009(b) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–355, 108 Stat. 3367), as amended by section 810 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106, 110 Stat. 394) is amended by striking ''section 5(a)(3) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 405(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(10) Section 2 of Public Law 106–422 (114 Stat. 1873) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.'';

(B) in subsection (a)(2) (matter before subparagraph (A)), by striking ''section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 401 of title 5, United States Code'';

(C) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.'';

(D) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.'';

(E) in subsection (b)(2) (matter before subparagraph (A)), by striking ''section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 401 of title 5, United States Code''; and

(F) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(11) Section 403(c) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–126, 128 Stat. 1409) is amended by striking ''section 3 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''section 403 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(12) Section 413(c) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–126, 128 Stat. 1410) is amended by striking ''section 3 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''section 403 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(13) Section 11314(a)(1) of the Passenger Rail Reform and Investment Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–94, div. A, title XI, 129 Stat. 1674) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(14) The matter under the headings ''RELATED AGENCIES'', ''COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS'', ''SALARIES AND EXPENSES'', and ''(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)'', in title IV of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6, div. B, 127 Stat. 266) is amended—

(A) in the 4th proviso, by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978:'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code:''; and

(B) in the 7th proviso (which is not classified to the United States Code), by striking ''section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978)'' and inserting ''section 405 of title 5, United States Code)''.

(15) Section 1229 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(6), by striking ''section 3(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 403(b) of title 5, United States Code.'';

(B) in subsection (f)(3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 4 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(ii) in text, by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(C) in subsection (g)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978'' and inserting ''CHAPTER 4 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE''; and

(II) in text, by striking ''section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 406 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 4(b)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 404(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(16) The 2d proviso in the matter under the headings ''CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD'' and ''SALARIES AND EXPENSES'' in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–73, 115 Stat. 679) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended:'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code:''.

(17) Section 3001 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Public Law 108–106) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(4), by striking ''section 3(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 403(b) of title 5, United States Code.'';

(B) in subsection (f)(3), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.'';

(C) in subsection (g)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 406 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 4(b)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 404(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(D) in subsection (i)(3), by striking ''section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 405 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(18) Section 409(b) of the Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–134, 111 Stat. 2587) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(19) Section 102(e)(4) of the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100–504, 102 Stat. 2517) is amended by striking ''section 3(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 403(b) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(20) Section 7 of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–15, 123 Stat. 1605) is amended by striking ''section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)''

and inserting ''section 424 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(21) Section 103(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(b)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(22) Section 1413(a)(1)(A) of the National Transit Systems Security Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1142(a)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.; Public Law 95–452);'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(23) Section 1337 (matter after paragraph (3)) of the Food Stamp and Commodity Distribution Amendments of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 2270 (matter after paragraph (3))) is amended by striking ''the authority provided in section 6, or described in section 9, of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 6, 9).'' and inserting ''the authority provided in section 406 of title 5, United States Code, or described in section 9 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–452, 92 Stat. 1107).''.

(24) The proviso in the matter under the heading ''OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)'' in title I of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (7 U.S.C. 2270a) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(25) Section 22(c) of the Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1980 (Public Law 96–132, 8 U.S.C. 1551 note) is amended—

(A) in the matter before paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–452)'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(ii) by striking ''such Act:'' and inserting ''such chapter:'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Section 4'' and inserting ''Section 404'';

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Section 5'' and inserting ''Section 405'';

(D) in paragraph (3), by striking ''Section 6'' and inserting ''Section 406''; and

(E) in paragraph (4), by striking ''Section 7'' and inserting ''Section 407''.

(26) Section 141 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 3 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–452; 5 U.S.C. App. 3).'' and inserting ''section 403 of title 5.''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5.''.

(27) Section 1034(b)(1)(B)(ii) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978;'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5;''.

(28) Section 2409(g)(5) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5''.

(29) Section 1601(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66, 10 U.S.C. 2533a note) is amended by striking ''section 8(f)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 408(f)(1) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(30) Section 7020(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 3)'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5''.

(31) Section 8020(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 3)'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5''.

(32) Section 9020(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 3)'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5''.

(33) Section 216(j)(5)(A) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1790d(j)(5)(A)) is amended by striking ''section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 419 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(34) Section 1317(d) of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4517(d)) is amended by striking ''section 3(a) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 403(a) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(35) Section 121 of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5231) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(4), by striking ''section 3(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 403(b) of title 5, United States Code.'';

(B) in subsection (b)(6), by striking ''section 3(e) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 403(e) of title 5, United States Code.'';

(C) in subsection (c)(3), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.'';

(D) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 406 of title 5, United States Code.'';

(E) in subsection (d)(2), by striking ''section 4(b)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 404(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code.'';

(F) in subsection (d)(3), by striking ''section 6(e)(3) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 406(f)(3) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(G) in subsection (h), by striking ''section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 424 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(36) Section 211 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5391) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(3), by striking ''section 5(a) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''section 405(b) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (e)(3), by striking ''section 5(a) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''section 405(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(37) Section 30(b)(2)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''section 7 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''section 407 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(38) Section 6(d) of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 761(d)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 3).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(B) by striking ''such Act'' and inserting ''such chapter''.

(39) Section 432(f)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1082(f)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''section 6(a)(4) of the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 406(a)(4) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) by striking ''that Act'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(40) Section 202(c) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3412(c)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (as amended by section 508(n) of this Act).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(41) Section 211 of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3422) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (as amended by section 508(n) of this Act).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(42) Section 209(e)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(e)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''section 406 of title 5, United States Code,'';

(B) by striking ''section 11(2) of such Act)'' and inserting ''section 401 of title 5, United States Code)'';

(C) by striking ''that Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(D) by striking ''section 6(b) and (c) of such Act.'' and inserting ''section 406(c) and (d) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(43) Section 339(c)(2) of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001, as enacted by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106–113 (22 U.S.C. 3929 note) is amended by striking ''section 7(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.);'' and inserting ''section 407(b) of title 5, United States Code;''.

(44) Section 413(b) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4861(b)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(45) Section 308(j)(3) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6207(j)(3)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(46) Section 7803(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 7803(d)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) (matter before subparagraph (A)), by striking ''section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''section 405 of title 5, United States Code''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A) (matter before clause (i)), by striking ''section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''section 405 of title 5, United States Code''.

(47) Section 9(b)(2) of Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49h(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(48) Section 185(b)(3)(D) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3245(b)(3)(D)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(49) Section 902(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5.''.

(50) Section 1105(a)(25) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 11(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 401 of title 5.''.

(51) Section 301(27) of the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000, as enacted by section 1(a)(7) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–554, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended—

(A) in the matter before subparagraph (A), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–452):'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code:'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''Section 5(b).'' and inserting ''Section 405(c).''; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''Section 5(d).'' and inserting ''Section 405(e).''.

(52) Section 3003(a)(2)(A) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–66, 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(53) Section 5(e)(1) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–248, 31

U.S.C. 3321 note) is amended by striking ''subparagraph (A), (B), or (I) of section 11(b)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (A), (B), or (I) of section 424(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(54) Section 804(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–208, div. A, §101(f) [title VIII], 31 U.S.C. 3512 note) is amended by striking ''section 5(a) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 405(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(55) Section 3521(e)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5,''.

(56) Section 3801(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking ''section 11(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978)'' and inserting ''section 401 of title 5)'';

(B) in paragraph (1)(F), by striking ''section 8G(a)(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978)'' and inserting ''section 415(a) of title 5)'';

(C) in paragraph (4)(A)(i), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5''; and

(D) in paragraph (4)(A)(ii), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5''.

(57) Section 3808(c) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5''.

(58) Section 9105(a)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5,''.

(59) Section 3703 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 11298) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking ''section 3 or 8G of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 403 or 415 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(60) Section 312 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5.''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5,''.

(61) Section 7366(a)(1)(B) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''sections 4(a)(1) and 6(a)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''sections 404(a)(1) and 406(a)(1) of title 5,''; and

(B) by striking ''such Act.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5.''.

(62) Section 202(e)(3) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 8G(e) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 415(e) of title 5.''.

(63) Section 410(b)(10) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978;'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5;''.

(64) Section 504(h)(1) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5,''.

(65) Section 1003 of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''section 8G of the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 415 of title 5,''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''section 11(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 401(1) of title 5.''.

(66) Section 2003(e)(1) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 8G(f) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 415(f) of title 5.''.

(67) Section 2009 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 8G(f) of the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 415(f) of title 5,''.

(68) Section 4(b) of the Mail Order Consumer Protection Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98–186, 39 U.S.C. 3005 note) is amended by striking ''section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 405 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(69) Section 3013 (matter after paragraph (6)) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''section 405 of title 5''.

(70) Section 15704(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 3(a) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 403(a) of title 5.''.

(71) Section 1505 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5,''.

(72) Section 4705(a)(3) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5.''.

(73) Section 4706(c)(1) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 3 or 8G of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 403 or 415 of title 5''.

(74) Section 4712(g)(2) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5''.

(75) Section 351A(i)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262a(i)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 406 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(76) Section 702(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 902(e)) is amended by striking ''section 3(a) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 403(a) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(77) Section 1128A(m)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(m)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(78) Section 1128C(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7c(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking ''paragraphs (3) through (9) of section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (3) through (9) of section 406(a) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(79) Section 1128D(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7d(a)(1)(C)) is amended by striking ''section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''section 405 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(80) Section 322(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286k(a)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(81) The last proviso in the matter under the heading ''NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION—OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL'' in title IV of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015 (42 U.S.C. 2286l) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(82) Section 160 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262f) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1))—

(i) by striking ''section 11(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''section 401(1) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(ii) by striking ''section 8E(f)(1) as established by section 8E(a)(2) of the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100–504)'' and inserting ''section 415(f) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''section 2 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''section 402 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(83) Section 183(c)(2)(B) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12643(c)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(84) Section 204(b)(2) of the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–82, 42 U.S.C. 12651 note) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code;''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B) (matter before clause (i)), by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(85) Section 192A(g)(6) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12651b(g)(6)) is amended by striking ''section 8E of the Inspector General Act of 1978;'' and inserting ''section 414 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(86) Section 193A(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12651d(a)) is amended by striking ''section 8E of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 414 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(87) Section 194(b)(2) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12651e(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(88) Section 195(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12651f(a)) is amended by striking ''section 8E of the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 414 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(89) Section 3555(b)(1) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5,''.

(90) Section 3903(a) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Sections 4, 5, 6 (other than subsection (a)(7) and (8) thereof), and 7 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–452; 5 U.S.C. App. 3)'' and inserting ''Sections 404, 405, 406 (other than subsection (a)(7) and (8) thereof), and 407 of title 5''.

(91) Section 9–A(b) of the Organic Act of Guam (48 U.S.C. 1422d(b)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1101), as amended.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(92) Section 17(b) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (48 U.S.C. 1599(b)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1101), as amended.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(93) Section 501(c) of Public Law 96–205 (48 U.S.C. 1668(c)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1101),

as amended.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(94) Section 4(b) of the Act of June 30, 1954 (48 U.S.C. 1681b(b)) is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1101), as amended.'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(95) Section 114(o) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5''.

(96) Section 1137(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''subsections (a) and (b) of section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''subsections (a) and (c) of section 406 of title 5.''.

(97) Section 1326(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''subsections (a) and (b) of section 6 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''subsections (a) and (c) of section 406 of title 5.''.

(98) Section 20109(a)(1)(A) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.; Public Law 95–452);'' and inserting ''chapter 4 of title 5;''.

(99) Section 103H(k)(5)(H) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033(k)(5)(H)) is amended by striking ''section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 416 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(100) Section 507(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3106(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''section 8H(g) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 416(h) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(101) Section 3001(j)(1)(C)(i) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)(C)(i)) is amended by striking ''subsections (a)(1), (d), and (h) of section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''subsections (b)(1), (e), and (i) of section 416 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE REFERENCES TO ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1978.—

(1) Section 1201(c)(5) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 612(c)(5)) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(2) Section 301(k) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381(k)) is amended by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(3) Section 3(4)(D) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602(4)(D)) is amended by striking ''section 109(13) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 13101(13) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(4) Section 304 of the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007 (2 U.S.C. 4712) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''section 103(h)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''section 13105(h)(1) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''section 103(h)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 13105(h)(1) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(5) Section 901(a) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (2 U.S.C. 4725(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''section 102(a)(2)(A) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978;'' and inserting ''section 13104(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code;''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking ''section 107(2) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–521).'' and inserting ''section 13101(16) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(6) Section 3374(c)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of this title,''.

(7) Section 1110(e)(2)(E) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84, 5 U.S.C. 3702 note) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978;'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(8) Section 3704(b)(2)(E) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978;'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of this title;''.

(9) Section 7353(d)(1)(E) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 are transmitted under such title,'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of this title are transmitted under such subchapter,''.

(10) Section 2(a) of Public Law 110–402 (5 U.S.C. 7353 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 109(5) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 13101(5) of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 109(10) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 13101(10) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(11) Section 2 of the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–105, 126 Stat. 291, 5 U.S.C. App. 101 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''section 109(11) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 109(11)).'' and inserting ''section 13101(11) of title 5, United States Code).'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''section 109(10) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (U.S.C. App. 109(10)).'' and inserting ''section 13101(10) of title 5, United States Code.'';

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking ''section 109(8) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 109(8)).'' and inserting ''section 13101(9) of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(D) in paragraph (6), by striking ''section 109(18) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 109(18)).'' and inserting ''section 13101(18) of title 5, United States Code.''.

(12) Section 17(a) of the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–105, 126 Stat. 303, 5 U.S.C. App. 101 note) is amended by striking ''section 101 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101)'' and inserting ''section 13103 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(13) Section 22(c) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–65, 109 Stat. 705, 5 U.S.C. App. 102 note) is amended by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(14) Section 1003(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–55, 119 Stat. 572, 5 U.S.C. App. 103 note) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(15) Section 8 of the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–105, 126 Stat. 295, 5 U.S.C. App. 105 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''section 103(l) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as added by this Act,'' and inserting ''section 13105(l) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''section 103(h)(1)(A) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978;'' and inserting ''section 13105(h)(1)(A) of title 5, United States Code;''; and

(II) in subparagraph (B)—

(aa) in clause (ii), by striking ''section 103(l) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 13105(l) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(bb) in the matter following clause (iii), by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.),'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 105(b)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''section 13107(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code,'';

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''section 105(b)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 13107(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(iv) in paragraph (4), by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(16) Section 11 of the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–105, 126 Stat. 298, 5 U.S.C. App. 105 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.),'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(II) by striking ''section 101 of that Act'' and inserting ''section 13103 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''section 103(l) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as added by this Act,'' and inserting ''section 13105(l) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''section 103 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 103),'' and inserting ''section 13105 of title 5, United States Code,'';

(II) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''section 103(l) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 13105(l) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(III) in the matter following clause (iii) of subparagraph (B), by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.),'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 105(b)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 105(b)(2))'' and inserting ''section 13107(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code,'';

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''section 105(b)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 105(b)(1)),'' and inserting ''section 13107(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(iv) in paragraph (4), by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(17) Section 902(a) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–194, 103 Stat. 1780, 5 U.S.C. App. 111 note) is amended by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(18) Section 7601(f)(4)(B)(ii) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 5939(f)(4)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking ''section 109 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C.

App.))'' and inserting ''section 13101 of title 5, United States Code)''.

(19) Section 1110(g)(2)(E) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92, 10 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.);'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(20) Section 232(b)(3)(B)(v) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291, 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended by striking ''The Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''Chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(21) Section 2904(h) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5.''.

(22) Section 3(k)(2)(C) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a(k)(2)(C)) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.).'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(23) Section 5.11(c)(2)(C)(i) of the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2245(c)(2)(C)(i)) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978;'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(24) Section 21A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78u–1) is amended—

(A) in subsection (g)(2)(B)(ii), by striking ''section 109(11) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 109(11))).'' and inserting ''section 13101(11) of title 5, United States Code).'';

(B) in subsection (h)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''section 109(8) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 109(8));'' and inserting ''section 13101(9) of title 5, United States Code;''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''section 109(10) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 109(10)).'' and inserting ''section 13101(10) of title 5, United States Code.''; and

(C) in subsection (i), by striking ''section 101(f) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978'' and inserting ''section 13103(f) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(25) Section 208(c)(2) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (15 U.S.C. 2053a(c)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(26) Section 103(c)(5) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333, 16 U.S.C. 460bb note) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(27) Section 208 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5,''; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1)—

(i) by striking ''section 105 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''section 13107 of title 5.''; and

(ii) by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5.''.

(28) Section 116(c)(4)(D) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 (20 U.S.C. 9516(c)(4)(D)) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(29) Section 712(c) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379d–1(c) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking ''section 107(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 13109(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(30) Section 1103(d)(1)(D) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3613(d)(1)(D)) is amended by striking ''sections 501(a) and 502(a)(4) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''sections 13143(a) and 13144(a)(4) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(31) Section 1112(b)(5) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3622(b)(5)) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1824), as amended;'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code;''.

(32) Section 3504(b) of the Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160, div. C, title XXXV, 22 U.S.C. 3641 note) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.),'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(33) Section 7701(k) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 7701(k) (matter before paragraph (1))) is amended by striking ''section 501(b) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 13143(b) of title 5, United States Code,''.

(34) Section 7802(b)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 7802(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''section 101(f) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 for purposes of title I of such Act, except that section 101(d) of such Act'' and inserting ''section 13103(f) of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of subchapter I of chapter 131 of such title, except that section 13103(d) of such title''.

(35) Section 731(i)(5) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.);'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5;''.

(36) Section 3730(e)(2)(B) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 101(f) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 13103(f) of title 5.''.

(37) Section 3(h)(4)(A) of the National Foundation on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition Establishment Act (Public Law 111–332, 36 U.S.C. note prec. 20101) is amended by striking ''section 109(16) of the Ethics in Government Act, 1978)'' and inserting ''section 13101(16) of title 5, United States Code)''.

(38) Section 399G(h)(4)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280e–11(h)(4)(A)) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act,'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(39) Section 499(j)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290b(j)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 109(16) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978)'' and inserting ''section 13101(16) of title 5, United States Code)''.

(40) Section 5101(c)(2)(D) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 294q(c)(2)(D)) is amended by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(41) Section 1805(c)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395b–6(c)(2)(D)) is amended by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–521).'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(42) Section 1868(c)(1)(B)(iv) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ee(c)(1)(B)(iv)) is amended by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–521).'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(43) Section 1900(c)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396(c)(2)(D)) is amended by striking ''title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–521).'' and inserting ''subchapter I of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(44) Section 204 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 1862m) is amended by striking ''the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.)'' and inserting ''chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(45) Section 109(b) of the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (48 U.S.C. 2129(b)) is amended by striking ''section 102 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).'' and inserting ''section 13104 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(46) Section 106(p)(6)(I)(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 101(f) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 for purposes of title I of such Act; except that section 101(d) of such Act'' and inserting ''section 13103(f) of title 5 for purposes of subchapter I of chapter 131 of such title; except that section 13103(d) of such title''.

(47) Section 710(b)(5)(B) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4560(b)(5)(B)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''section 101 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978,'' and inserting ''section 13103 of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(B) by striking ''section 107 of that Act'' and inserting ''section 13109 of title 5, United States Code,''.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE TABLES OF CONTENTS IN TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS OF TITLE.—The table of contents of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to part III the following:

''IV. Ethics Requirements ..... 13101''.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS OF PART I.—The table of contents of part I of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting after the item relating to chapter 3 the following:

''4. Inspectors General ..... 401''; and

(B) by inserting after the item relating to chapter 9 the following:

''10. Federal Advisory Committees .... 1001''.

(3) TABLE OF CONTENTS OF PART IV.—Part IV of title 5, United States Code, as inserted by section 3(c), is amended by inserting after the heading of part IV the following:

''Chap. Sec.

''131. Ethics in Government ..... 13101''.

SEC. 5. TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RESTATED PROVISION.—The term ''restated provision'' means a provision of title 5, United States Code, that is enacted by section 3.

(2) SOURCE PROVISION.—The term ''source provision'' means a provision of law that is replaced by a restated provision.

(b) CUTOFF DATE.—The restated provisions replace certain provisions of law enacted on or before October 19, 2021. If a law enacted after that date amends or repeals a source provision, that law is deemed to amend or repeal, as the case may be, the corresponding restated provision. If a law enacted after that date is otherwise inconsistent with a restated provision or a provision of this Act, that law supersedes the restated provision or provision of this Act to the extent of the inconsistency.

(c) ORIGINAL DATE OF ENACTMENT UNCHANGED.—A restated provision is deemed to have been enacted on the date of enactment of the corresponding source provision.

(d) REFERENCES TO RESTATED PROVISIONS.—A reference to a restated provision is deemed to refer to the corresponding source provision.

(e) REFERENCES TO SOURCE PROVISIONS.—A reference to a source provision, including a reference in a regulation, order, or other law, is deemed to refer to the corresponding restated provision.

(f) REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—A regulation, order, or other administrative action in effect under a source provision continues in effect under the corresponding restated provision.

(g) ACTIONS TAKEN AND OFFENSES COMMITTED.—An action taken or an offense committed under a source provision is deemed to have been taken or committed under the corresponding restated provision.

(h) LEGISLATIVE CONSTRUCTION.—An inference of legislative construction is not to be drawn by reason of a restated provision's location in the United States Code or by reason of the heading used for the restated provision.

SEC. 6. EFFECT OF REFERENCES TO TITLE 5 ON APPLICATION OF ETHICS PROVISIONS.

A Federal statute providing that title 5 of the United States Code as a whole is inapplicable, or providing that an appointment may be made without regard to the provisions of title 5 governing appointment in the competitive service, shall not affect the application of any provision of chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 7. REPEALS.

The following provisions of law are repealed, except with respect to rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before the date of enactment of this Act:

Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
Pub. L. 92–463 (Federal Advisory Committee Act)	2	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §2).
	3	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §3).
	4	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §4).
	5	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §5).
	6	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §6).
	7	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §7).
	8	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §8).
	9	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §9).
	10	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §10).
	11	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §11).
	12	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §12).
	13	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §13).
	14	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §14).
	15	5 U.S.C. App. (FACA §15).
Pub. L. 95–452 (Inspector General Act of 1978)	2	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §2).
	3	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §3).
	4	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §4).
	5	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §5).
	6	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §6).
	7	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §7).
	8	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8).
	8A(c) through (f).	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8A(c) through (f)).
	8B	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8B).
	8C	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8C).
	8D	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8D).
	8E	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8E).
	8F	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8F).
	8G	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8G).
	8H	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8H).
	8I	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8I).
	8J	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8J).
	8L	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8L).
	8M	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8M).
	8N	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §8N).
	9	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §9).
	11	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §11).
	12	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §12).
Pub. L. 95–521 (Ethics in Government Act of 1978)	101	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §101).
	102	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §102).
	103	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §103).
	104	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §104).
	105	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §105).
	106	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §106).
	107	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §107).
	108	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §108).
	109	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §109).
	110	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §110).
	111	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §111).
	401	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §401).
	402	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §402).
	403	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §403).
	404	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §404).
	405	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §405).
	408	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §408).
	501	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §501).
	502	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §502).
	503	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §503).
	504	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §504).
	505	5 U.S.C. App. (EGA §505).
Pub. L. 110–409 (Inspector General Reform Act of 2008)	4(a)(3)	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §3) note.
	4(b)	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §3) note.
	4(c)	5 U.S.C. App. (IGA §3) note.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5961.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, to date, 27 of the U.S. Code's 54 titles have been enacted into positive law, which means that the text of these titles is itself the law, while the remaining titles are nonpositive, meaning that they organize Federal statutes for users' convenience but do not themselves have the force of law.

This legislation and the next bill we will consider represent recent efforts by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel to keep positive-law titles in the Code up to date. Because positive-law titles are the law itself, they must be amended by law when Congress passes new statutes that belong within the titles because of their subject matter.

H.R. 5961 would make revisions to title 5 of the Code, which relates to government organization and employees, to account for three important

government accountability laws that were adopted in the 1970s: The Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Inspector General Act, and the Ethics in Government Act.

Since these laws were adopted after title 5 became positive law, OLRC had placed them in an appendix to title 5, which made citation to them awkward and confusing. H.R. 5961 eliminates this appendix by creating three new chapters for these three laws within the body of title 5 itself.

Like the other codification bills we have considered, the statutory changes made by this bill are purely technical in nature, and they do not change the meaning or effect of any existing laws.

I thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) for introducing this legislation. I urge all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, in support of H.R. 5961, I might take special note that since it affects the Inspector General Act, an act that deserves to be clearly understood and clearly delineated, because nothing could be more important for our government on a daily basis than the transparency and accountability created by the hard-working members of the inspectors general's offices. Throughout government, they represent the watchdogs, the real daily watchdogs of government, so I appreciate this technical correction and hopefully a little shout-out to people who work unsung, sometimes unappreciated, but clearly needed to maintain the kind of accountability that Congress demands of the executive branch.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) for his leadership in introducing this legislation. I urge everyone to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5961.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

MAKING REVISIONS IN TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE AND MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO IMPROVE THE UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5982) to make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5982

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

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.
Sec. 2. Purposes; restatement does not change meaning or effect of existing law.
Sec. 3. Revision of title 51, United States Code.
Sec. 4. Technical amendments.
Sec. 5. Transitional and savings provisions.
Sec. 6. Repeals.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES; RESTATEMENT DOES NOT CHANGE MEANING OR EFFECT OF EXISTING LAW.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current; and

(2) to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

(b) RESTATEMENT DOES NOT CHANGE MEANING OR EFFECT OF EXISTING LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The restatement of existing law enacted by this Act does not change the meaning or effect of the existing law. The restatement incorporates in title 51, United States Code, various provisions that were enacted separately over a period of years, reorganizing them, conforming style and terminology, modernizing obsolete language, and correcting drafting errors. These changes serve to remove ambiguities, contradictions, and other imperfections, but they do not change the meaning or effect of the existing law or impair the precedential value of earlier judicial decisions or other interpretations.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the plain meaning rule or other rules of statutory construction, a change in wording made in the restatement of existing law enacted by this Act serves to clarify the existing law as indicated in paragraph (1), but not to change the meaning or effect of the existing law.

(B) REVISION NOTES.—Subparagraph (A) applies whether or not a change in wording is explained by a revision note appearing in a congressional report accompanying this Act. If such a revision note does appear, a court shall consider the revision note in interpreting the change.

SEC. 3. REVISION OF TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) REVISION OF TITLE TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The title table of contents of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to chapter 301 and inserting the following:

''301. Funding ..... 30101'';

(2) by striking the item relating to chapter 315 and inserting the following:

''315. Facilities and Infrastructure 31501
''317 Through 397 .....Reserved
''399. Miscellaneous ..... 39901'';

(3) by striking the item relating to chapter 409 and inserting the following:

''409. Aeronautics and Space Technology 40901
''411 Through 497 .....Reserved
''499. Miscellaneous ..... 49901'';

(4) by striking the items relating to chapters 513 and 515 and inserting the following:

''513. Space Resource Commercial Exploration and Utilization 51301
''515. Office of Spaceports 51501
''517. Development and Use of Commercial Cargo and Crew Transportation Capabilities ..... 51701'';

(5) by striking the item relating to chapter 701 and inserting the following:

''701. Use of Space Launch System or Alternatives ..... 70101'';

and

(6) by inserting after the item relating to chapter 713 the following:

''715. Human Space Flight and Exploration 71501
''717. Advancing Human Space Exploration ..... 71701''.

(b) REVISION OF SECTION 20144.—Section 20144 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''The Administration may carry out a program to award prizes only in conformity with this section.''; and

(2) in subsection (i)(4), by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(c) REVISION OF SECTION 20145.—Section 20145 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) PROCEEDS.—Proceeds from leases entered into under this section shall be deposited in the Administration construction and environmental compliance and restoration appropriations account. The proceeds shall be available for a period of 5 years, to the extent and in amounts provided in appropriations acts.''.

(d) REVISION OF SECTION 20303.—Section 20303 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16611(d))'' and inserting ''(Public Law 109–155, 119 Stat. 2900)'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) EVALUATION AND EXPANSION OF INTERAGENCY CONTRIBUTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall evaluate and, to the extent possible—

''(A) expand efforts to maximize the Administration's contribution to interagency efforts to enhance science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education capabilities; and

''(B) enhance the Nation's technological excellence and global competitiveness.

''(2) IDENTIFICATION IN REPORT.—The Administrator shall identify the expanded efforts and enhancements made under paragraph (1) in the annual reports required by subsection (e).''.

(e) REVISION OF CHAPTER 301.—

(1) CHAPTER HEADING.—The chapter heading of chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''**APPROPRIATIONS, BUDGETS, AND ACCOUNTING**'' and inserting ''**FUNDING**''.

(2) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

''Sec.
''30101. Prior authorization of appropriations required.
''30102. Working capital fund.

''30103. Baselines and cost controls.
''30104. Reports on estimated costs for certain programs.
''30105. Annual report on program cost and control.

''SUBCHAPTER II—BUDGET PROVISIONS

''30121. General budget documentation requirements.
''30122. Consideration of decadal surveys.
''30123. Two-year budget request with 3d-year estimate.''.

(3) REDESIGNATION OF EXISTING SECTIONS.—Chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Section 30103 (Budgets) is redesignated as section 30121, and transferred to appear after section 30104 (Baselines and cost controls).

(B) Section 30104 (Baselines and cost controls) is redesignated as section 30103.

(4) DESIGNATION OF SUBCHAPTERS.—

(A) Chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting a subchapter heading (in typeface styled like other subchapter headings in title 51) before section 30101 as follows: ''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS''.

(B) Chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting a subchapter heading (in typeface styled like other subchapter headings in title 51) before section 30121 (as redesignated and transferred by paragraph (3)(A)) as follows: ''SUBCHAPTER II—BUDGET PROVISIONS''.

(5) REVISION OF SECTION 30103.—Section 30103 (Baselines and cost controls) of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(B)), is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology'' in—

(A) subsection (b)(2);

(B) subsection (c)(1);

(C) subsection (d)(3);

(D) subsection (e)(1)(A) (matter before clause (i)); and

(E) subsection (e)(2).

(6) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 30104 AND 30105.—Chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 30103 (Baselines and cost controls) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(B) and amended by paragraph (5)) the following:

''§ 30104. Reports on estimated costs for certain programs

''For each program under the jurisdiction of the Administration for which development costs are expected to exceed $200,000,000, the Administrator shall submit to Congress, at the time of submission of the President's annual budget—

''(1) a 5-year budget detailing the estimated development costs of the program; and

''(2) an estimate of the life-cycle costs associated with the program.

''§ 30105. Annual report on program cost and control

''(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than April 30 of each year, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation during the preceding year of the corrective action plan referred to in section 1203(a)(4) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267).

''(b) CONTENTS.—A report under this section shall contain the following:

''(1) DESCRIPTION OF OVER-BUDGET OR DELAYED PROGRAMS.—For the year covered by the report, a description of each Administration program that has exceeded its cost baseline by 15 percent or more or is more than 2 years behind its projected development schedule.

''(2) CORRECTIVE PLANS.—For each program described under paragraph (1), a plan for a decrease in scope or requirements, or other measures, to be undertaken to control cost and schedule, including any cost monitoring or corrective actions undertaken pursuant to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155), and the amendments made by that Act.''.

(7) REVISION OF SECTION 30121.—Section 30121 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated and transferred by paragraph (3)(A)), is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**Budgets**'' and inserting ''**General budget documentation requirements**''; and

(B) in subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(8) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 30122 AND 30123.—Chapter 301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 30122. Consideration of decadal surveys

''The Administration shall take into account the current decadal surveys from the National Academies' Space Studies Board when submitting the President's budget request to Congress.

''§ 30123. Two-year budget request with 3d-year estimate

''Each fiscal year, the President shall submit to Congress a budget request for the Administration that includes—

''(1) a budget request for the immediate fiscal year and the following fiscal year; and

''(2) budget estimates for the 3d fiscal year.''.

(f) REVISION OF SECTION 30310.—Section 30310 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Section 526(a) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17142(a))'' and inserting ''Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17142)''.

(g) ENACTMENT OF SECTION 30311.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 303 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''30311. Counterfeit parts.''.

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTION.—Chapter 303 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 30311. Counterfeit parts

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall plan, develop, and implement a program, in coordination with other Federal agencies, to detect, track, catalog, and reduce the number of counterfeit electronic parts in the Administration supply chain.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program, the Administrator shall establish—

''(1) counterfeit part identification training for all employees who procure, process, distribute, and install electronic parts that will—

''(A) teach employees how to identify counterfeit parts;

''(B) educate employees on procedures to follow if they suspect a part is counterfeit;

''(C) regularly update employees on new threats, identification techniques, and reporting requirements; and

''(D) integrate industry associations, manufacturers, suppliers, and other Federal agencies, as appropriate;

''(2) an internal database to track all suspected and confirmed counterfeit electronic parts that will maintain, at a minimum—

''(A) companies and individuals known and suspected of selling counterfeit parts;

''(B) parts known and suspected of being counterfeit, including lot and date codes, part numbers, and part images;

''(C) countries of origin;

''(D) sources of reporting;

''(E) United States Customs seizures; and

''(F) Government-Industry Data Exchange Program reports and other public- or private-sector database notifications; and

''(3) a mechanism—

''(A) to report all information on suspected and confirmed counterfeit electronic parts to law enforcement agency databases, industry association databases, and other databases; and

''(B) to issue bulletins to industry on counterfeit electronic parts and related counterfeit activity.

''(c) REVIEW OF PROCUREMENT AND ACQUISITION POLICY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In establishing the program, the Administrator shall amend acquisition and procurement policy in effect on October 11, 2010, to require the purchase of electronic parts from trusted or approved manufacturers. To determine trusted or approved manufacturers, the Administrator shall establish a list, assessed and adjusted at least annually, and create criteria for manufacturers to meet in order to be placed on the list.

''(2) CRITERIA.—The criteria may include—

''(A) authentication or encryption codes;

''(B) embedded security markings in parts;

''(C) unique, hard-to-copy labels and markings;

''(D) identification of distinct lot and serial codes on external packaging;

''(E) radio frequency identification embedded into high-value parts;

''(F) physical destruction of all defective, damaged, and sub-standard parts that are by-products of the manufacturing process;

''(G) testing certifications;

''(H) maintenance of procedures for handling any counterfeit parts that slip through;

''(I) maintenance of secure facilities to prevent unauthorized access to proprietary information; and

''(J) maintenance of product return, buy back, and inventory control practices that limit counterfeiting.''.

(h) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 30505 AND 30506.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 305 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''30505. Information security.
''30506. Workforce development for minority and underrepresented groups.''.

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 305 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 30505. Information security

''(a) DEFINITION OF INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE.—In this section, the term `information infrastructure' means the underlying framework that information systems and assets rely on to process, transmit, receive, or store information electronically, including programmable electronic devices and communications networks and any associated hardware, software, or data.

''(b) MONITORING RISK.—

''(1) BIENNIAL UPDATE ON SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION.—On a biennial basis, the chief information officer of the Administration, in coordination with other national security agencies, shall provide to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives—

''(A) an update on efforts to implement a system to provide dynamic, comprehensive,

real-time information regarding risk of unauthorized remote, proximity, and insider use or access, for all information infrastructure under the responsibility of the chief information officer, and mission-related networks, including contractor networks;

''(B) an assessment of whether the system has demonstrably and quantifiably reduced network risk compared with alternative methods of measuring security; and

''(C) an assessment of the progress that each center and facility has made toward implementing the system.

''(2) EXISTING ASSESSMENTS.—The assessments required of the Inspector General under section 3555 of title 44 shall evaluate the effectiveness of the system described in this subsection.

''(c) INFORMATION SECURITY AWARENESS AND EDUCATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In consultation with the Department of Education, other national security agencies, and other agency directorates, the chief information officer shall institute an information security awareness and education program for all operators and users of Administration information infrastructure, with the goal of reducing unauthorized remote, proximity, and insider use or access.

''(2) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) BRIEFINGS, EXERCISES, AND EXAMINATIONS.—The program shall include, at a minimum, ongoing classified and unclassified threat-based briefings, and automated exercises and examinations that simulate common attack techniques.

''(B) PARTICIPATION.—All agency employees and contractors engaged in the operation or use of agency information infrastructure shall participate in the program.

''(C) ACCESS.—Access to Administration information infrastructure shall be granted only to operators and users who regularly satisfy the requirements of the program.

''(D) REWARDING ACHIEVEMENT.—The chief human capital officer of the Administration, in consultation with the chief information officer, shall create a system to reward operators and users of agency information infrastructure for continuous high achievement in the program.

''§ 30506. Workforce development for minority and underrepresented groups

''(a) ADDRESSING IMPEDIMENTS.—To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall take all necessary steps to address any impediments identified in the assessment described in subsection (b).

''(b) ASSESSMENT.—The assessment referred to in subsection (a) is the independent assessment of impediments to space science and engineering workforce development for minority and underrepresented groups at the Administration that was prepared under section 203(a) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358, 124 Stat. 3994).''.

(i) REVISION OF SECTION 30704.—Section 30704(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)'' and inserting ''chapter 83 of title 41''.

(j) ENACTMENT OF SECTION 30705.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 307 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''30705. Limitation on international agreements concerning outer space activities.''.

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTION.—Chapter 307 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 30705. Limitation on international agreements concerning outer space activities

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.—The term 'congressional defense committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

''(2) COVERED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'covered congressional committees' means—

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

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

''(b) CERTIFICATION.—If the United States becomes a signatory to a non-legally binding international agreement concerning an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities or any similar agreement, at the same time as the United States becomes a signatory—

''(1) the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a certification that the agreement has no legally binding effect or basis for limiting the activities of the United States in outer space; and

''(2) the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a certification that the agreement will be equitable, enhance national security, and have no militarily significant impact on the ability of the United States to conduct military or intelligence activities in space.

''(c) BRIEFINGS AND NOTIFICATIONS REQUIRED.—

''(1) RESTATEMENT OF POLICY FORMULATION UNDER THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT WITH RESPECT TO OUTER SPACE.—No action shall be taken that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in outer space in a militarily significant manner, except pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President under Article II, Section 2, Clause II of the Constitution or unless authorized by the enactment of further affirmative legislation by Congress.

''(2) BRIEFINGS.—

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly provide to the covered congressional committees regular, detailed updates on the negotiation of a non-legally binding international agreement concerning an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities or any similar agreement.

''(B) TERMINATION OF REQUIREMENT.—The requirement to provide regular briefings under subparagraph (A) shall terminate on the date on which the United States becomes a signatory to an agreement referred to in subparagraph (A), or on the date on which the President certifies to Congress that the United States is no longer negotiating an agreement referred to in subparagraph (A), whichever is earlier.

''(3) NOTIFICATIONS.—If the United States becomes a signatory to a non-legally binding international agreement concerning an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities or any similar agreement, not less than 60 days prior to any action that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces, armaments, or activities of the United States in outer space, the head of each Department or agency of the Federal Government that would be affected by the action shall submit to Congress a notice of the action and its effect on the Department or agency.''.

(k) REDESIGNATION OF CHAPTER 315 AS CHAPTER 399.—

(1) RESERVED CHAPTERS.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 31302 the following:

''**CHAPTERS 317 THROUGH 397—RESERVED**''.

(2) REDESIGNATION OF CHAPTER.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by redesignating chapter 315 as chapter 399.

(3) REDESIGNATION OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 399 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), is amended—

(A) in the chapter table of contents, by redesignating the items for sections 31501 through 31505 as items for sections 39901 through 39905, respectively; and

(B) by redesignating sections 31501 through 31505 as sections 39901 through 39905, respectively.

(l) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 315.—

(1) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER.—Title 51, United States Code, as amended by subsection (k), is amended by inserting after chapter 313 (and before ''CHAPTERS 317 THROUGH 397—RESERVED'' as inserted by subsection (k)(1)) the following:

''CHAPTER 315—FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

''Sec.

''31501. Policy and plan.

''31502. Maintenance and upgrade of center facilities.

''§ 31501. Policy and plan

''(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that the Administration maintain reliable and efficient facilities and infrastructure and that decisions on whether to dispose of, maintain, or modernize existing facilities or infrastructure be made in the context of meeting future Administration needs.

''(b) PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop a facilities and infrastructure plan.

''(2) GOAL.—The goal of the plan is to position the Administration to have the facilities and infrastructure, including laboratories, tools, and approaches, necessary to meet future Administration and other Federal agencies' laboratory needs.

''(3) CONTENTS.—The plan shall identify—

''(A) current Administration and other Federal agency laboratory needs;

''(B) future Administration research and development and testing needs;

''(C) a strategy for identifying facilities and infrastructure that are candidates for disposal, that is consistent with the national strategic direction set forth in—

''(i) the National Space Policy;

''(ii) the National Aeronautics Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Infrastructure Plan;

''(iii) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155, 119 Stat. 2895), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–422, 122 Stat. 4779), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267, 124 Stat. 2805); and

''(iv) the human exploration roadmap under section 71721 of this title;

''(D) a strategy for the maintenance, repair, upgrading, and modernization of Administration facilities and infrastructure, including laboratories and equipment;

''(E) criteria for—

''(i) prioritizing deferred maintenance tasks;

''(ii) maintaining, repairing, upgrading, or modernizing Administration facilities and infrastructure; and

''(iii) implementing processes, plans, and policies for guiding the Administration's centers on whether to maintain, repair, upgrade, or modernize a facility or infrastructure and for determining the type of instrument to be used;

''(F) an assessment of modifications needed to maximize usage of facilities that offer unique and highly specialized benefits to the aerospace industry and the American public; and

''(G) implementation steps, including a timeline, milestones, and an estimate of resources required for carrying out the plan.

''(c) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH POLICY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after March 21, 2017, the Administrator shall establish and make publicly available a policy that guides the Administration's use of existing authorities to out-grant, lease, excess to the General Services Administration, sell, decommission, demolish, or otherwise transfer property, facilities, or infrastructure.

''(2) CRITERIA.—The policy shall include criteria for the use of authorities, best practices, standardized procedures, and guidelines for how to appropriately manage property, facilities, and infrastructure.

''(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after March 21, 2017, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives the plan developed under subsection (b).''.

(2) REDESIGNATION OF SECTION 39902 AS SECTION 31502.—

(A) REDESIGNATION AND TRANSFER.—Section 39902 of title 51, United States Code, as redesignated by subsection (k)(3)(B), is redesignated as section 31502 of title 51, United States Code, and transferred to appear after section 31501 of title 51, United States Code, as inserted by paragraph (1).

(B) AMENDMENT OF SECTION 31502.—Section 31502 of title 51, United States Code, as redesignated and transferred by subparagraph (A), is amended—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''**Maintenance of facilities**'' and inserting ''**Maintenance and upgrade of center facilities**'';

(ii) by striking ''healthy Centers'' and inserting ''healthy centers''; and

(iii) by striking ''Center facilities'' and inserting ''center facilities''.

(C) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 399.—Chapter 399 of title 51, United States Code, as redesignated and amended by subsections (k) and (l)(2)(A), is amended—

(i) in the chapter table of contents—

(I) by striking the item relating to section 39902; and

(II) by redesignating the items relating to sections 39903, 39904, and 39905 as items relating to sections 39902, 39903, and 39904, respectively; and

(ii) by redesignating sections 39903, 39904, and 39905 as sections 39902, 39903, and 39904, respectively.

(m) REVISION OF SECTION 39901.—Section 39901 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated by subsection (k)(3)), is amended—

(1) by redesignating the existing text as subsection (a) and inserting the subsection heading ''TECHNOLOGIES TO DECREASE RISK.—''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, in consultation with such other departments and agencies of the Federal Government as the Administrator considers appropriate, continue and strengthen discussions with the representatives of other space-faring countries, within the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee and elsewhere, to deal with orbital debris mitigation.

''(2) INTERAGENCY EFFORT.—For purposes of carrying out this subsection, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in coordination with the Director of the National Security Council and using the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology coordinating mechanism, shall develop an overall strategy for review by the President, with recommendations for proposed international collaborative efforts to address the challenge of orbital debris mitigation.''.

(n) REVISION OF SECTION 40308.—Section 40308(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(5 App. U.S.C.).'' and inserting ''(5 U.S.C. App.).''.

(o) REDESIGNATION OF CHAPTER 409 AS CHAPTER 499.—

(1) RESERVED CHAPTERS.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 40704 the following:

''**CHAPTERS 411 THROUGH 497—RESERVED**''.

(2) REDESIGNATION OF CHAPTER.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by redesignating chapter 409 as chapter 499.

(3) REDESIGNATION OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 499 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), is amended—

(A) in the chapter table of contents, by redesignating the items for sections 40901 through 40909 as items for sections 49901 through 49909, respectively; and

(B) by redesignating sections 40901 through 40909 as sections 49901 through 49909, respectively.

(p) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 409.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 407 (and before ''CHAPTERS 411 THROUGH 497—RESERVED'' as inserted by subsection (o)(1)) the following:

''CHAPTER 409—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

''Sec.
''40901. Aeronautics research goals.
''40902. Research collaboration.
''40903. Goal for Administration space technology.
''40904. National space technology policy.
''40905. Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program.

''§ 40901. Aeronautics research goals

''The Administrator should ensure that the Administration maintains a strong aeronautics research portfolio ranging from fundamental research through systems research with specific research goals, including the following:

''(1) AIRSPACE CAPACITY.—The Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall address research needs of the Next Generation Air Transportation System, including the ability of the National Airspace System to handle up to 3 times the current travel demand by 2025.

''(2) ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.—The Directorate shall—

''(A) consider and pursue concepts to reduce noise, emissions, and fuel consumption while maintaining high safety standards; and

''(B) pursue research relating to alternative fuels.

''(3) AVIATION SAFETY.—The Directorate shall proactively address safety challenges with new and current air vehicles and with operations in the Nation's current and future air transportation system.

''§ 40902. Research collaboration

''(a) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Administrator shall continue to coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, through the National Partnership for Aeronautics Testing, to develop and implement joint plans for those elements of the Nation's research, development, testing, and engineering infrastructure that are of common interest and use.

''(b) FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION.—The Administrator shall continue to coordinate with, and work closely with, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, under the framework of the Senior Policy Council, in the development of the Next Generation Air Transportation Program. The Administrator shall encourage the Council to explore areas for greater collaboration, including areas in which the Administration can help to accelerate the development and demonstration of NextGen technologies.

''§ 40903. Goal for Administration space technology

''Building on its Innovative Partnerships Program and other partnering approaches, it is critical that the Administration maintain an Administration space technology base that helps align mission directorate investments and supports long term needs—

''(1) to complement mission-directorate funded research; and

''(2) where appropriate, to support multiple users.

''§ 40904. National space technology policy

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, shall develop a national policy to guide the space technology development programs of the United States through 2020. The policy shall include national goals for technology development and shall describe the role and responsibilities of each Federal agency that will carry out the policy. In developing the policy, the President shall utilize external studies that have been conducted on the state of United States technology development and have suggested policies to ensure continued competitiveness.

''(b) CONTENT.—At a minimum, the national space technology development policy shall describe for the Administration—

''(1) the priority areas of research for technology investment;

''(2) the basis on which and the process by which priorities for ensuing fiscal years will be selected;

''(3) the facilities and personnel needed to carry out the technology development program; and

''(4) the budget assumptions on which the policy is based, which for fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013 shall be the authorized level for the Administration's technology program authorized by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267, 124 Stat. 2805).

''(c) POLICY PREMISE.—The policy shall be based on the premise that the Federal Government has an established interest in conducting research and development programs that help preserve the role of the United States as a global leader in space technologies and their application.

''(d) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the national space technology development policy, the President shall consider the following issues:

''(1) LONG TERM AND INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT.—The extent to which the Administration should focus on long term, high-risk research or more incremental technology development, and the expected impact of that decision on the United States economy.

''(2) MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL NEEDS.—The extent to which the Administration should address military and commercial needs.

''(3) COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES.—How the Administration will coordinate its technology program with other Federal agencies.

''(4) ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY, AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH.—The extent to which the Administration will conduct research in-house, fund university research, and collaborate on industry research and the expected impact of that mix of funding on the supply of United States workers for industry.

''(e) CONSULTATION.—In the development of the national space technology development policy, the President shall consult widely with academic and industry experts and with Federal agencies. The Administrator may enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to help develop the policy.

''§ 40905. Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program

''(a) FINDING THAT SUBORBITAL SCIENCE MISSIONS ARE CRITICAL.—The report entitled Revitalizing NASA's Suborbital Program: Advancing Science, Driving Innovation, and Developing a Workforce (prepared by the Committee on NASA's Suborbital Research Capabilities, Space Studies Board, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, National Research Council of the National Academies) found that suborbital science missions are absolutely critical to building an aerospace workforce capable of meeting the needs of current and future human and robotic space exploration.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program within the Space Technology Program.

''(c) MANAGEMENT.—The Administrator shall designate an officer or employee of the Space Technology Program to act as the responsible official for the Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program. The designee shall be responsible for the development of short- and long-term strategic plans for maintaining, renewing, and extending suborbital facilities and capabilities.

''(d) ACTIVITIES.—The Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program—

''(1) shall fund the development of payloads for scientific research, technology development, and education;

''(2) shall provide flight opportunities to microgravity environments and suborbital altitudes for the payloads referred to in paragraph (1);

''(3) may fund engineering and integration demonstrations, proofs of concept, or educational experiments for commercial reusable vehicle flights; and

''(4) shall endeavor to work with the Administration's mission directorates to help achieve the Administration's research, technology, and education goals.

''(e) REPORT.—The Administrator shall annually submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report describing progress in carrying out the Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research program, including the number and type of suborbital missions planned in each fiscal year.''.

(q) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 49910 THROUGH 49912.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 499 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated and amended by subsection (o)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''49910. Programs to support STEM education.
''49911. Supporting women's involvement in the fields of aerospace and space exploration.
''49912. Internship and fellowship opportunities.''.

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 499 of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated and amended by subsection (o)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 49910. Programs to support STEM education

''(a) DEFINITION OF STEM.—In this section, the term 'STEM' means the academic and professional disciplines of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

''(b) EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM GOALS.—The Administration shall develop and maintain educational programs to—

''(1) carry out and support research-based programs and activities designed to increase student interest and participation in STEM, including students from minority and underrepresented groups;

''(2) improve public literacy in STEM;

''(3) employ proven strategies and methods for improving student learning and teaching in STEM;

''(4) provide curriculum support materials and other resources that—

''(A) are designed to be integrated with comprehensive STEM education;

''(B) are aligned with national science education standards; and

''(C) promote the adoption and implementation of high-quality education practices that build toward college and career-readiness; and

''(5) create and support opportunities for enhanced and ongoing professional development for teachers using best practices that improve the STEM content and knowledge of the teachers, including through programs linking STEM teachers with STEM educators at the higher education level.

''(c) CYBERSECURITY IN STEM PROGRAMS.—In carrying out any STEM education program of the Administration, including a program of the Office of STEM Engagement, the Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, encourage the inclusion of cybersecurity education opportunities in the program.

''§ 49911. Supporting women's involvement in the fields of aerospace and space exploration

''The Administrator shall encourage women and girls to study science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, pursue careers in aerospace, and further advance the Nation's space science and exploration efforts through support of the following initiatives:

''(1) NASA GIRLS and NASA BOYS.

''(2) Aspire to Inspire.

''(3) Summer Institute in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Research.

''§ 49912. Internship and fellowship opportunities

''Not later than October 1, 2018, the Administrator shall institute a process to encourage the recruitment of qualified candidates who are women or individuals who are underrepresented in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and computer science for internships and fellowships at the Administration with relevance to the aerospace sector and related fields.''.

(r) REVISION OF SECTION 50905.—Section 50905 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the 2d sentence of subsection (a)(1), by striking ''subsection (b)(2)(D)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(2)(E)'';

(2) in the 3d sentence of subsection (a)(1), by striking ''subsection (b)(2)(D)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(2)(E)'';

(3) in the last sentence of subsection (a)(1), by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology'';

(4) in subsection (b)(4)(B), by striking ''the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004'' and inserting ''December 23, 2004'';

(5) in subsection (b)(6)(A), by striking ''the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004'' and inserting ''December 23, 2004''; and

(6) in subsection (b)(6)(B), by striking ''the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004'' and inserting ''December 23, 2004''.

(s) REVISION OF SECTION 50922.—Section 50922 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking ''the date of the enactment of this section,'' and inserting ''October 28, 1998,'';

(2) in subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking ''the date of the enactment of this section,'' and inserting ''October 28, 1998,'';

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking ''the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004,'' and inserting ''December 23, 2004,'';

(B) by striking ''that Act,'' and inserting ''the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004,''; and

(C) by striking ''such date of enactment,'' and inserting ''December 23, 2004,'';

(4) in subsection (c)(2)(A), by striking ''the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004,'' and inserting ''December 23, 2004,'';

(5) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) by striking ''the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004,'' and inserting ''December 23, 2004,''; and

(B) by striking ''that Act'' and inserting ''the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004''; and

(6) in subsection (d)(3), by striking ''the date of enactment of the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004'' and inserting ''December 23, 2004,''.

(t) REVISION OF CHAPTER 515.—

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—Chapter 515 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the chapter heading the following:

''Sec.
''51501. Establishment of Office of Spaceports.''.

(2) REVISION OF SECTION 51501.—Section 51501 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), and (a), respectively, and transferring subsection (a), as redesignated, to appear at the beginning of the section;

(B) in the heading for subsection (a), as redesignated, by striking ''DEFINITION'' and inserting ''DEFINITION OF SPACEPORT'';

(C) in subsection (a), as redesignated, by inserting a comma after ''In this section'';

(D) in subsection (b), as redesignated, by striking ''the date of enactment of this section,'' and inserting ''October 5, 2018,''; and

(E) in subsection (d), as redesignated—

(i) by striking ''functions assigned in subsection (b),'' and inserting ''functions assigned in subsection (c),''; and

(ii) by striking ''host'' from the end of the matter before paragraph (1) and inserting ''host'' at the beginning of paragraph (1).

(u) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 517.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 515 the following:

''CHAPTER 517—DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF COMMERCIAL CARGO AND CREW TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES

''Sec.
''51701. Commercial development of cargo transportation capabilities.
''51702. Commercial development of crew transportation capabilities.

''51703. Commercial Crew Program.
''51704. Policy regarding fair and open competition for space transportation services.
''51705. Transparency.

''§ 51701. Commercial development of cargo transportation capabilities

''The Administrator shall continue to support the existing Commercial Resupply Services program, aimed at enabling the commercial space industry in support of the Administration to develop reliable means of launching cargo and supplies to the International Space Station throughout the duration of the facility's operation. The Administrator may apply funds toward the reduction of risk to the timely start of the services, specifically—

''(1) efforts to conduct a flight test;

''(2) the acceleration of development; and

''(3) the development of the ground infrastructure needed for commercial cargo capability.

''§ 51702. Commercial development of crew transportation capabilities

''For the duration of the commercial crew development program, the Administrator may support follow-on commercially developed crew transportation systems dependent on the completion of each of the following:

''(1) HUMAN RATING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall develop and make available to the public detailed human rating processes and requirements to guide the design of commercially developed crew transportation capabilities, which requirements shall be at least equivalent to proven requirements for crew transportation in use as of October 11, 2010.

''(2) PROCUREMENT SYSTEM REVIEW.—

''(A) REVIEW OF CURRENT PRACTICES AND PROCESSES.—The Administrator shall review current Government procurement and acquisition practices and processes, including agreement authorities under chapter 201 of this title, to determine the most cost-effective means of procuring commercial crew transportation capabilities and related services in a manner that ensures appropriate accountability, transparency, and maximum efficiency in the procurement of the capabilities and services. The review shall include identification of proposed measures to address—

''(i) risk management and means of indemnification of commercial providers of the capabilities and services;

''(ii) quality control;

''(iii) safety oversight; and

''(iv) the application of Federal oversight processes within the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies.

''(B) REVIEW OF PROPOSED PROCUREMENT.—A description of the proposed procurement process and justification of the proposed procurement for its selection shall be included in any proposed initiation of procurement activity for commercially developed crew transportation capabilities and services and shall be subject to review by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives before the initiation of any competitive process to procure the capabilities or services. In support of the review by the committees, the Comptroller General shall undertake an assessment of the proposed procurement process and provide a report to the committees not later than 90 days after the date on which the Administrator provides the description and justification to the committees.

''(3) USE OF GOVERNMENT-SUPPLIED CAPABILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—In evaluating any proposed development activity for commercially developed crew or cargo launch capabilities, the Administrator shall identify the anticipated contribution of Government personnel, expertise, technologies, and infrastructure to be utilized in support of design, development, or operations of the capabilities. This assessment shall include a clear delineation of the full requirements for the commercial crew service (including the contingency for crew rescue). The Administrator shall include details and associated costs of such support as part of any proposed development initiative for the procurement of commercially developed crew or cargo launch capabilities or services.

''(4) FLIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND READINESS REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall establish appropriate milestones and minimum performance objectives to be achieved before authority is granted to proceed to the procurement of commercially developed crew transportation capabilities or services. The guidelines shall include a procedure to provide independent assurance of flight safety and flight readiness before the authorization of United States government personnel to participate as crew onboard any commercial launch vehicle developed pursuant to this section.

''(5) COMMERCIAL CREW RESCUE CAPABILITIES.—The provision of a commercial capability to provide International Space Station crew services shall include crew rescue requirements, and shall be undertaken through the procurement process initiated in conformance with this section. In the event such development is initiated, the Administrator shall make available any relevant government-owned intellectual property deriving from the development of a multipurpose crew vehicle authorized by this section and sections 71522 and 71523 of this title to commercial entities involved with such crew rescue capability development which shall be relevant to the design of a crew rescue capability. In addition, the Administrator shall seek to ensure that contracts for development of the multipurpose crew vehicle contain provisions for the licensing of relevant intellectual property to participating commercial providers of any crew rescue capability development undertaken pursuant to this section. If 1 or more contractors involved with development of the multipurpose crew vehicle seek to compete in development of a commercial crew service with crew rescue capability, separate legislative authority must be enacted to enable the Administrator to provide funding for any modifications of the multipurpose crew vehicle necessary to fulfill the International Space Station crew rescue function.

''§ 51703. Commercial Crew Program

''(a) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of the Commercial Crew Program shall be to assist in the development and certification of commercially provided transportation that—

''(1) can carry United States government astronauts (meaning a government astronaut as defined in section 50902 of this title) safely, reliably, and affordably to and from the International Space Station;

''(2) can serve as a crew rescue vehicle; and

''(3) can accomplish the goals stated in paragraphs (1) and (2) as soon as practicable.

''(b) PRIMARY CONSIDERATION.—The objective described in subsection (a) shall be the primary consideration in the acquisition strategy for the Commercial Crew Program.

''(c) SAFETY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall protect the safety of government astronauts (as defined in section 50902 of this title) by ensuring that each commercially provided transportation system under this section meets all applicable human rating requirements in accordance with section 51702(1) of this title.

''(2) LESSONS LEARNED.—Consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board, the Administration shall ensure that safety and the minimization of the probability of loss of crew are the critical priorities of the Commercial Crew Program.

''(d) COST MINIMIZATION.—The Administrator shall strive through the competitive selection process to minimize the life cycle cost to the Administration through the planned period of commercially provided crew transportation services.

''§ 51704. Policy regarding fair and open competition for space transportation services

''It is the policy of the United States that, to foster the competitive development, operation, improvement, and commercial availability of space transportation services, and to minimize the life cycle cost to the Administration, the Administrator shall procure services for Federal Government access to and return from the International Space Station, whenever practicable, via fair and open competition for well-defined, milestone-based, Federal Acquisition Regulation-based contracts under section 71511(a) of this title.

''§ 51705. Transparency

''The Administrator shall, to the greatest extent practicable and in a manner that does not add costs or schedule delays to the program, ensure all Commercial Crew Program and Commercial Resupply Services Program providers provide evidence-based support for their costs and schedules.''.

(v) REVISION OF SECTION 60304.—

(1) REVISION OF SECTION.—Section 60304 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**Program evaluation**'' and inserting ''**Advisory committee**'';

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking the subsection designation ''(a)'' and the subsection heading ''ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—''; and

(ii) by striking ''(5 App. U.S.C.),'' and inserting ''(5 U.S.C. App.),''; and

(C) by striking subsection (b).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 603 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 60304 and inserting the following:

''60304. Advisory committee.''.

(w) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 60507 THROUGH 60510.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 605 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''60507. Interagency collaboration implementation approach.
''60508. Transitioning experimental research to operations.
''60509. Decadal Survey missions implementation for Earth observation.
''60510. Instrument testbeds and venture class missions.''.

(2) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS.—Chapter 605 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 60507. Interagency collaboration implementation approach

''The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish a mechanism to ensure greater coordination of the research, operations, and activities relating to civilian Earth observation of Federal agencies, including the Administration, that have active programs that contribute either directly or indirectly to those areas. The mechanism should include the development of a strategic implementation plan that is updated at least every 3 years with a process for external independent advisory input. The strategic implementation plan should include—

''(1) a description of the responsibilities of the various Federal agency roles in Earth observations;

''(2) recommended cost-sharing and procurement arrangements between Federal agencies and other entities, including international arrangements; and

''(3) a plan for ensuring the provision of sustained, long-term space-based climate observations.

''§ 60508. Transitioning experimental research to operations

''Based on the implementation plan provided to Congress in March 2011, the Administrator shall coordinate with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a formal mechanism that plans, coordinates, and supports the transitioning of the research findings, assets, and capabilities of the Administration to the operations of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the United States Geological Survey. In defining the mechanism, the Administration should consider the establishment of a formal or informal interagency transition office.

''§ 60509. Decadal Survey missions implementation for Earth observation

''The Administrator shall undertake to implement, as appropriate, missions identified in the National Research Council's Earth Science Decadal Survey within the scope of the funds authorized for the Earth Science Mission Directorate.

''§ 60510. Instrument testbeds and venture class missions

''The Administrator shall pursue innovative ways to fly instrument-level payloads for early demonstration or as co-manifested payloads. Congress encourages the use of the International Space Station as an accessible platform for the conduct of such activities. Additionally, in order to address the cost and schedule challenges associated with large flight systems, the Administrator should pursue smaller systems to the extent practicable and warranted.''.

(x) REVISION OF CHAPTER 709.—

(1) CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The chapter table of contents of chapter 709 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''70908. Continuation of the International Space Station.
''70909. Maximum utilization of the International Space Station.
''70910. Operation, maintenance, and maximum utilization of United States segment.
''70911. Management of national laboratory.
''70912. Primary objectives of International Space Station program.''.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO SECTION 70902.—Section 70902 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 40904'' and inserting ''section 49904''.

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO SECTION 70903.—Section 70903(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 40904'' and inserting ''section 49904''.

(4) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 70904.—Section 70904 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''section 40904'' and inserting ''section 49904'';

(B) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''; and

(C) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(5) ENACTMENT OF SECTIONS 70908 THROUGH 70912.—Chapter 709 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 70908. Continuation of the International Space Station

''(a) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States, in consultation with its international partners in the International Space Station program, to support full and complete utilization of the International Space Station through at least 2024.

''(b) ACTIONS.—In furtherance of the policy set forth in subsection (a), the Administration shall—

''(1) pursue international, commercial, and intragovernmental means to maximize International Space Station logistics supply, maintenance, and operational capabilities, reduce risks to International Space Station systems sustainability, and offset and minimize United States operations costs relating to the International Space Station;

''(2) utilize, to the extent practicable, the International Space Station for the development of capabilities and technologies needed for the future of human space exploration beyond low-Earth orbit; and

''(3) utilize, if practical and cost effective, the International Space Station for Science Mission Directorate missions in low-Earth orbit.

''§ 70909. Maximum utilization of the International Space Station

''(a) IN GENERAL.—With assembly of the International Space Station complete, the Administration shall take steps to maximize the productivity and use of the International Space Station with respect to scientific and technological research and development, advancement of space exploration, and international collaboration.

''(b) ACTIONS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administration shall, at a minimum, undertake the following:

''(1) INNOVATIVE USE OF U.S. SEGMENT.—The United States segment of the International Space Station, which has been designated as a national laboratory, shall be developed, managed, and utilized in a manner that enables the effective and innovative use of the facility, as provided in section 70911 of this title.

''(2) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF NEAR-EARTH SPACE.—In this paragraph, the term 'near-Earth space' means the region of space that includes low-Earth orbit and extends out to and includes geo-synchronous orbit.

''(B) USE OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.—The International Space Station shall continue to be utilized as a key component of international efforts to build missions and capabilities that further the development of a human presence beyond near-Earth space and advance United States security and economic goals. The Administrator shall actively seek ways to encourage and enable the use of International Space Station capabilities to support those efforts.

''(3) DOMESTIC COLLABORATION.—The operations, management, and utilization of the International Space Station shall be conducted in a manner that provides opportunities for collaboration with other research programs and objectives of the United States Government in cooperation with commercial suppliers, users, and developers.

''§ 70910. Operation, maintenance, and maximum utilization of United States segment

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall take all actions necessary to ensure the safe and effective operation, maintenance, and maximum utilization of the United States segment of the International Space Station through at least September 30, 2024.

''(b) PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND SUPPORT.—Utilization of research facilities and capabilities aboard the International Space Station (other than exploration-related research and technology development facilities and capabilities, and associated ground support and logistics) shall be planned, managed, and supported as provided in section 70911 of this title. Exploration-related research and technology development facilities, capabilities, and associated ground support and logistics shall be planned, managed, and supported by the appropriate Administration organizations and officials in a manner that does not interfere with other activities under section 70911 of this title.

''§ 70911. Management of national laboratory

''(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FOR MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL LABORATORY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall provide initial financial assistance and enter into a cooperative agreement with an appropriate organization that is exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)) to manage the activities of the International Space Station national laboratory in accordance with this section.

''(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The organization with which the Administrator enters into the cooperative agreement shall develop the capabilities to implement research and development projects utilizing the International Space Station national laboratory and to otherwise manage the activities of the International Space Station national laboratory.

''(3) PROHIBITION ON OTHER ACTIVITIES.—The cooperative agreement shall require the organization entering into the agreement to engage exclusively in activities relating to the management of the International Space Station national laboratory and activities that promote its long-term research and development mission as required by this section, without any other organizational objectives or responsibilities on behalf of the organization or any parent organization or other entity.

''(b) ADMINISTRATION LIAISON.—

''(1) DESIGNATION.—The Administrator shall designate an official or employee of the Space Operations Mission Directorate of the Administration to act as liaison between the Administration and the organization with which the Administrator enters into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a) with regard to the management of the International Space Station national laboratory.

''(2) CONSULTATION WITH LIAISON.—The cooperative agreement shall require the organization entering into the agreement to carry out its responsibilities under the agreement in cooperation and consultation with the official or employee designated under paragraph (1).

''(c) PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF NATIONAL LABORATORY RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.—The Administrator shall provide initial financial assistance to the organization with which the Administrator enters into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a), in order for the organization to initiate the following:

''(1) Planning and coordination of the International Space Station national laboratory research activities.

''(2) Development and implementation of guidelines, selection criteria, and flight support requirements for non-Administration scientific utilization of International Space Station research capabilities and facilities available in United States-owned modules of the International Space Station or in partner-owned facilities of the International Space Station allocated to United States utilization by international agreement.

''(3) Interaction with and integration of the International Space Station National

Laboratory Advisory Committee established under section 70906 of this title with the governance of the organization, and review of recommendations provided by that Committee regarding agreements with non-Administration departments and agencies of the United States Government, academic institutions and consortia, and commercial entities leading to the utilization of the International Space Station national laboratory facilities.

''(4) Coordination of transportation requirements in support of the International Space Station national laboratory research and development objectives, including provision for delivery of instruments, logistics support, and related experiment materials, and provision for return to Earth of collected samples, materials, and scientific instruments in need of replacement or upgrade.

''(5) Cooperation with the Administration, other departments and agencies of the United States Government, the States, and commercial entities in ensuring the enhancement and sustained operations of non-exploration-related research payload ground support facilities for the International Space Station, including the Space Life Sciences Laboratory, the Space Station Processing Facility, and the Payload Operations Integration Center.

''(6) Development and implementation of scientific outreach and education activities designed to ensure effective utilization of International Space Station research capabilities, including the conduct of scientific assemblies, conferences, and other fora for the presentation of research findings, methods, and mechanisms for the dissemination of non-restricted research findings and the development of educational programs, course supplements, and interaction with educational programs at all grade levels, including student-focused research opportunities for conduct of research in the International Space Station national laboratory facilities.

''(7) Other matters relating to the utilization of the International Space Station national laboratory facilities for research and development as the Administrator considers appropriate.

''(d) RESEARCH CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH PAYLOADS.—

''(1) ALLOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION RESEARCH CAPACITY.—International Space Station national laboratory managed experiments shall be guaranteed access to, and utilization of, not less than 50 percent of the United States research capacity allocation, including power, cold stowage, and requisite crew time onboard the International Space Station through at least September 30, 2024. Access to the International Space Station research capacity includes provision for the adequate upmass and downmass capabilities to utilize the International Space Station research capacity, as available. The Administrator may allocate additional capacity to the International Space Station national laboratory should such capacity be in excess of Administration research requirements.

''(2) ADDITIONAL RESEARCH CAPABILITIES.—If any Administration research plan is determined to require research capacity onboard the International Space Station beyond the percentage allocated under paragraph (1), the research plan shall be prepared in the form of a requested research opportunity to be submitted to the process established under this section for the consideration of proposed research within the capacity allocated to the International Space Station national laboratory. A proposal for such a research plan may include the establishment of partnerships with non-Administration institutions eligible to propose research to be conducted within the International Space Station national laboratory capacity. Until at least September 30, 2024, the official or employee designated under subsection (b) may grant an exception to this requirement in the case of a proposed experiment considered essential for purposes of preparing for exploration beyond low-Earth orbit, as determined by joint agreement between the organization with which the Administrator enters into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a) and the official or employee designated under subsection (b).

''(3) RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND ENHANCED CAPACITY.—The organization with which the Administrator enters into the cooperative agreement shall consider recommendations of the National Academies Decadal Survey on Biological and Physical Sciences in Space in establishing research priorities and in developing proposed enhancements of research capacity and opportunities for the International Space Station national laboratory.

''(4) RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESEARCH PAYLOAD.—The Administration shall retain its roles and responsibilities in providing research payload physical, analytical, and operations integration during pre-flight, post-flight, transportation, and orbital phases essential to ensure safe and effective flight readiness and vehicle integration of research activities approved and prioritized by the organization with which the Administrator enters into the cooperative agreement and the official or employee designated under subsection (b).

''§ 70912. Primary objectives of International Space Station program

''The primary objectives of the International Space Station program shall be—

''(1) to achieve the long term goal and objectives under section 71512 of this title; and

''(2) to pursue a research program that advances knowledge and provides other benefits to the Nation.''.

(y) REVISION OF SECTION 71102.—Section 71102(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''attaching a tracking device,'' and inserting ''attaching a tracking device to,''.

(z) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 715.—Title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding after chapter 713 the following:

''CHAPTER 715—HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT AND EXPLORATION

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

''Sec.
''71501. Definitions.

''SUBCHAPTER II—POLICY, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

''71511. Human space flight policy.
''71512. Goals and objectives.

''SUBCHAPTER III—EXPANSION OF HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AND LOW-EARTH ORBIT

''71521. Space Launch System as follow-on launch vehicle to the space shuttle.
''71522. Multipurpose crew vehicle.
''71523. Utilization of existing workforce and assets in development of Space Launch System and multipurpose crew vehicle.
''71524. Launch support and infrastructure modernization program.
''71525. Development of technologies and in-space capabilities for beyond near-Earth space missions.

''SUBCHAPTER IV—SPACE SCIENCE

''71541. Technology development.
''71542. Suborbital research activities.
''71543. In-space servicing.
''71544. Ongoing restoration of radioisotope thermoelectric generator material production.
''71545. Coordinated approach for robotic missions.
''71546. Near-Earth object survey and policy with respect to threats posed.

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

''§ 71501. Definitions

''In this chapter:

''(1) CIS-LUNAR SPACE.—The term 'cis-lunar space' means the region of space from the Earth out to and including the region around the surface of the Moon.

''(2) DEEP SPACE.—The term 'deep space' means the region of space beyond cis-lunar space.

''(3) NEAR-EARTH SPACE.—The term 'near-Earth space' means the region of space that includes low-Earth orbit and extends out to and includes geo-synchronous orbit.

''(4) SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The term 'Space Launch System' means the follow-on Government-owned civil launch system developed, managed, and operated by the Administration to serve as a key component to expand human presence beyond low-Earth orbit.

''SUBCHAPTER II—POLICY, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

''§ 71511. Human space flight policy

''(a) USE OF NON-UNITED STATES HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT TRANSPORTATION SERVICES.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) COMMERCIAL PROVIDER.—The term 'commercial provider' means any person providing human space flight transportation services, primary control of which is held by persons other than the Federal Government, a State or local government, or a foreign government.

''(B) QUALIFIED FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term 'qualified foreign entity' means a foreign entity that is in compliance with all applicable safety standards and is not prohibited from providing space transportation services under other law.

''(C) UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL PROVIDER.—The term 'United States commercial provider' means a commercial provider, organized under the laws of the United States or of a State, that is more than 50 percent owned by United States nationals.

''(2) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Government may not acquire human space flight transportation services from a foreign entity unless—

''(A) no United States Government-operated human space flight capability is available;

''(B) no United States commercial provider is available; and

''(C) it is a qualified foreign entity.

''(3) ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN ENTITIES.—Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the Administrator from negotiating or entering into human space flight transportation arrangements with foreign entities to ensure safety of flight and continued International Space Station operations.

''(b) UNITED STATES HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT CAPABILITIES.—Congress reaffirms the policy stated in section 70501(a) of this title that the United States shall maintain an uninterrupted capability for human space flight and operations in low-Earth orbit, and beyond, as an essential instrument of national security and of the capacity to ensure continued United States participation and leadership in the exploration and utilization of space.

''§ 71512. Goals and objectives

''(a) LONG-TERM GOALS.—The long-term goals of the human space flight and exploration efforts of the Administration shall be—

''(1) to expand permanent human presence beyond low-Earth orbit and to do so, where practical, in a manner involving international, academic, and industry partners;

''(2) crewed missions and progress toward achieving the goal in paragraph (1) to enable

the potential for subsequent human exploration and the extension of human presence throughout the solar system; and

''(3) to enable a capability to extend human presence, including potential human habitation on another celestial body and a thriving space economy in the 21st century.

''(b) KEY OBJECTIVES.—The key objectives of the United States for human expansion into space shall be—

''(1) to sustain the capability for long-duration presence in low-Earth orbit, initially through continuation of the International Space Station and full utilization of the United States segment of the International Space Station as a national laboratory, and through assisting and enabling an expanded commercial presence in, and access to, low-Earth orbit, as elements of a low-Earth orbit infrastructure;

''(2) to determine whether humans can live for extended periods in space with decreasing reliance on Earth, starting with utilization of low-Earth orbit infrastructure, to—

''(A) identify potential roles that space resources such as energy and materials can play;

''(B) meet national and global needs and challenges such as potential cataclysmic threats; and

''(C) explore the viability of and lay the foundation for sustainable economic activities in space;

''(3) to maximize the role that human exploration of space can play in—

''(A) advancing overall knowledge of the universe;

''(B) supporting United States national and economic security and the United States global competitive posture; and

''(C) inspiring young people in their educational pursuits;

''(4) to build on the cooperative and mutually beneficial framework established by the International Space Station partnership agreements and experience in developing and undertaking programs and meeting objectives designed to realize the goal of human space flight set forth in subsection (a); and

''(5) to achieve human exploration of Mars and beyond through the prioritization of those technologies and capabilities best suited for such a mission in accordance with the stepping stone approach to exploration under section 70504 of this title.

''SUBCHAPTER III—EXPANSION OF HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AND LOW-EARTH ORBIT

''§ 71521. Space Launch System as follow-on launch vehicle to the space shuttle

''(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that the Administration develop a Space Launch System as a follow-on to the space shuttle that can access cis-lunar space and the regions of space beyond low-Earth orbit in order to enable the United States to participate in global efforts to access and develop that increasingly strategic region.

''(b) INITIATION OF DEVELOPMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after October 11, 2010, the Administrator shall initiate development of a Space Launch System meeting the minimum capability requirements specified in subsection (c).

''(2) MODIFICATION OF CURRENT CONTRACTS.—In order to limit the Administration's termination liability costs and support critical capabilities, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, extend or modify existing (as of October 11, 2010) vehicle development and associated contracts necessary to meet the requirement in paragraph (1), including contracts for ground testing of solid rocket motors, if necessary, to ensure their availability for development of the Space Launch System.

''(c) MINIMUM CAPABILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Space Launch System developed pursuant to subsection (b) shall be designed to have, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) The initial capability of the core elements, without an upper stage, of lifting payloads weighing between 70 and 100 tons into low-Earth orbit in preparation for transit for missions beyond low-Earth orbit.

''(B) The capability to carry an integrated upper Earth departure stage bringing the total lift capability of the Space Launch System to 130 tons or more.

''(C) The capability to lift the multipurpose crew vehicle.

''(D) The capability to serve as a backup system for supplying and supporting International Space Station cargo delivery requirements or crew delivery requirements not otherwise met by available commercial or partner-supplied vehicles.

''(E) The capacity for efficient and timely evolution, including the incorporation of new technologies, competition of sub-elements, and commercial operations.

''(2) FLEXIBILITY.—The Space Launch System shall be designed from inception as a fully integrated vehicle capable of carrying a total payload of 130 tons or more into low-Earth orbit in preparation for transit for missions beyond low-Earth orbit. The Space Launch System shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate capabilities for evolutionary growth to carry heavier payloads. Developmental work and testing of the core elements and the upper stage should proceed in parallel subject to appropriations. Priority should be placed on the core elements with the goal for operational capability for the core elements not later than December 31, 2016.

''(3) TRANSITION NEEDS.—The Administrator shall ensure that critical skills and capabilities are retained, modified, and developed, as appropriate, in areas relating to solid and liquid engines, large diameter fuel tanks, rocket propulsion, and other ground test capabilities for an effective transition to the follow-on Space Launch System.

''§ 71522. Multipurpose crew vehicle

''(a) INITIATION OF DEVELOPMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall continue the development of a multipurpose crew vehicle to be available as soon as practicable, and no later than for use with the Space Launch System. The vehicle shall continue to advance development of the human safety features, designs, and systems in the Orion project.

''(2) GOAL FOR OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY.—It shall be the goal to achieve full operational capability for the transportation vehicle developed pursuant to this subsection by not later than December 31, 2016. For purposes of meeting such goal, the Administrator may undertake a test of the transportation vehicle at the International Space Station before that date.

''(b) MINIMUM CAPABILITY REQUIREMENTS.—The multipurpose crew vehicle developed pursuant to subsection (a) shall be designed to have, at a minimum, the following:

''(1) The capability to serve as the primary crew vehicle for missions beyond low-Earth orbit.

''(2) The capability to conduct regular in-space operations, such as rendezvous, docking, and extra-vehicular activities, in conjunction with payloads delivered by the Space Launch System developed pursuant to section 71521 of this title, or other vehicles, in preparation for missions beyond low-Earth orbit or servicing of assets described in section 71543 of this title, or other assets in cis-lunar space.

''(3) The capability to provide an alternative means of delivery of crew and cargo to the International Space Station, in the event other vehicles, whether commercial vehicles or partner-supplied vehicles, are unable to perform that function.

''(4) The capacity for efficient and timely evolution, including the incorporation of new technologies, competition of sub-elements, and commercial operations.

''§ 71523. Utilization of existing workforce and assets in development of Space Launch System and multipurpose crew vehicle

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In developing the Space Launch System pursuant to section 71521 of this title and the multipurpose crew vehicle pursuant to section 71522 of this title, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, utilize—

''(1) existing (as of October 11, 2010) contracts, investments, workforce, industrial base, and capabilities from the space shuttle and Orion and Ares 1 projects, including—

''(A) spacesuit development activities for application to, and coordinated development of, a multipurpose crew vehicle suit and associated life-support requirements with potential development of standard Administration-certified suit and life support systems for use in alternative commercially developed crew transportation systems; and

''(B) space shuttle-derived components and Ares 1 components that use existing (as of October 11, 2010) United States propulsion systems, including liquid fuel engines, external tank or tank-related capability, and solid rocket motor engines; and

''(2) associated testing facilities in existence or under construction as of October 11, 2010.

''(b) DISCHARGE OF REQUIREMENTS.—In meeting the requirements of subsection (a), the Administrator—

''(1) shall, to the extent practicable, utilize ground-based manufacturing capability, ground testing activities, launch and operations infrastructure, and workforce expertise;

''(2) shall, to the extent practicable, minimize the modification and development of ground infrastructure and maximize the utilization of existing (as of October 11, 2010) software, vehicle, and mission operations processes;

''(3) shall complete construction and activation of the A–3 test stand with a completion goal of September 30, 2013;

''(4) may procure, develop, and flight test applicable components; and

''(5) shall take appropriate actions to ensure timely and cost-effective development of the Space Launch System and the multipurpose crew vehicle, including the use of a procurement approach that incorporates adequate and effective oversight, the facilitation of contractor efficiencies, and the streamlining of contract and procurement requirements.

''(c) CONTINUATION OF CONTRACTOR SUPPORT.—The Administrator may not terminate any contract that provides the system transitions necessary for shuttle-derived hardware to be used on the Space Launch System described in section 71521 of this title or the multipurpose crew vehicle described in section 71522 of this title.

''§ 71524. Launch support and infrastructure modernization program

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall carry out a program the primary purpose of which is to prepare infrastructure at the Kennedy Space Center that is needed to enable processing and launch of the Space Launch System. Vehicle interfaces and other ground processing and payload integration areas should be simplified to minimize overall costs, enhance safety, and complement the purpose of this section.

''(b) ELEMENTS.—The program required by this section shall include—

''(1) investments to improve civil and national security operations at the Kennedy Space Center, to enhance the overall capabilities of the Center, and to reduce the long-term cost of operations and maintenance;

''(2) measures to provide multi-vehicle support, improvements in payload processing, and partnering at the Kennedy Space Center; and

''(3) other measures that the Administrator considers appropriate, including investments to improve launch infrastructure at Administration flight facilities scheduled to launch cargo to the International Space Station under the program to develop commercial cargo transportation capabilities.

''§ 71525. Development of technologies and in-space capabilities for beyond near-Earth space missions

''(a) DEVELOPMENT AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator may initiate activities to develop the following:

''(1) Technologies identified as necessary elements of missions beyond low-Earth orbit.

''(2) In-space capabilities such as refueling and storage technology, orbital transfer stages, innovative in-space propulsion technology, communications, and data management that facilitate a broad range of users (including military and commercial).

''(3) Applications defining the architecture and design of missions beyond low-Earth orbit.

''(4) Spacesuit development and associated life support technology.

''(5) Flagship missions.

''(b) INVESTMENTS.—In developing technologies and capabilities under subsection (a), the Administrator may make investments in—

''(1) space technologies such as advanced propulsion, propellant depots, in situ resource utilization, and robotic payloads or capabilities that enable human missions beyond low-Earth orbit ultimately leading to Mars;

''(2) a space-based transfer vehicle including technologies described in paragraph (1) with an ability to conduct space-based operations that provide capabilities—

''(A) to integrate with the Space Launch System and other space-based systems;

''(B) to provide opportunities for in-space servicing of and delivery to multiple space-based platforms; and

''(C) to facilitate international efforts to expand human presence to deep space destinations;

''(3) advanced life support technologies and capabilities;

''(4) technologies and capabilities relating to in-space power, propulsion, and energy systems;

''(5) technologies and capabilities relating to in-space propellant transfer and storage;

''(6) technologies and capabilities relating to in situ resource utilization; and

''(7) expanded research to understand the greatest biological impediments to human deep space missions, especially the radiation challenge.

''(c) UTILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AS TESTBED.—The Administrator may utilize the International Space Station as a testbed for any technology or capability developed under subsection (a) in a manner consistent with sections 70908 through 70911 of this title.

''(d) COORDINATION.—The Administrator shall coordinate development of technologies and capabilities under this section through an overall Administration technology approach consistent with the plan required by section 905 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267, 124 Stat. 2836), which outlines how the Administration's space technology program will meet the goal described in section 40903 of this title, including an explanation of how the plan will link to other mission-directorate technology efforts.

''SUBCHAPTER IV—SPACE SCIENCE

''§ 71541. Technology development

''The Administrator shall ensure that the Science Mission Directorate maintains a long-term technology development program for space and Earth science. That effort should be coordinated with an overall Administration technology investment approach consistent with the plan required by section 905 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267, 124 Stat. 2836), which outlines how the Administration's space technology program will meet the goal described in section 40903 of this title, including an explanation of how the plan will link to other mission-directorate technology efforts.

''§ 71542. Suborbital research activities

''(a) MANAGEMENT.—The Administrator shall designate an officer or employee of the Science Mission Directorate to act as the responsible official for all Suborbital Research in the Science Mission Directorate. The designee shall be responsible for—

''(1) the development of short- and long-term strategic plans for maintaining, renewing, and extending suborbital facilities and capabilities;

''(2) monitoring progress toward goals in the plans; and

''(3) integration of suborbital activities and workforce development within the Administration, thereby ensuring the long-term recognition of their combined value to the Directorate, to the Administration, and to the Nation.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBORBITAL RESEARCH PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish a Suborbital Research Program within the Science Mission Directorate that shall include the use of sounding rockets, aircraft, high altitude balloons, suborbital reusable launch vehicles, and commercial launch vehicles to advance science and train the next generation of scientists and engineers in systems engineering and systems integration, which are vital to maintaining critical skills in the aerospace workforce. The program shall integrate existing (as of October 11, 2010) suborbital research programs with orbital missions at the discretion of the designated officer or employee and shall emphasize the participation of undergraduate and graduate students and postdoctoral researchers when formulating announcements of opportunity.

''(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall report annually to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives on the number and type of suborbital missions conducted in each fiscal year and the number of undergraduate and graduate students that participated in the missions.

''§ 71543. In-space servicing

''The Administrator shall continue to take all necessary steps to ensure that provisions are made for robotic or human in-space servicing and repair of all future observatory-class scientific spacecraft intended to be deployed in Earth-orbit or at a Lagrangian point to the extent practicable and appropriate. The Administrator should ensure that Administration investments and future capabilities for space technology, robotics, and human space flight take the ability to service and repair observatory-class scientific spacecraft into account, as appropriate, and incorporate those capabilities into design and operational plans.

''§ 71544. Ongoing restoration of radioisotope thermoelectric generator material production

''The Administrator shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, pursue a joint approach beginning in fiscal year 2011 toward restarting and sustaining the domestic production of radioisotope thermoelectric generator material for deep space and other science and exploration missions. Funds authorized by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 for the Administration shall be made available under a reimbursable agreement with the Department of Energy for the purpose of reestablishing facilities to produce fuel required for radioisotope thermoelectric generators to enable future missions.

''§ 71545. Coordinated approach for robotic missions

''The Administrator shall ensure that the Exploration Systems Mission Directorate and the Space Operations Mission Directorate coordinate with the Science Mission Directorate on an overall approach and plan for interagency and international collaboration on robotic missions that are developed by the Administration or internationally developed, including lunar, Lagrangian, near-Earth orbit, and Mars spacecraft, such as the International Lunar Network.

''§ 71546. Near-Earth object survey and policy with respect to threats posed

''(a) POLICY REAFFIRMATION.—Congress reaffirms the policy set forth in section 20102(g) of this title relating to surveying near-Earth asteroids and comets.

''(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Consistent with section 71103 of this title, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall implement, before September 30, 2012, a policy for notifying Federal agencies and relevant emergency response institutions of an impending near-Earth object threat if near-term public safety is at risk, and assign a Federal agency or agencies to be responsible for protecting the United States and working with the international community on such threats.''.

(aa) ENACTMENT OF CHAPTER 717.—Title 51, United States Code, as amended by subsection (z), is amended by adding after chapter 715 the following:

''CHAPTER 717—ADVANCING HUMAN SPACE EXPLORATION

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

''Sec.

''71701. Definitions.

''SUBCHAPTER II—ADVANCING HUMAN DEEP SPACE EXPLORATION

''PART A—ASSURING CORE CAPABILITIES FOR EXPLORATION

''71711. Space launch system, Orion, and exploration ground systems.

''PART B—JOURNEY TO MARS

''71721. Human exploration roadmap.

''SUBCHAPTER III—ADVANCING SPACE SCIENCE

''71731. Policy on maintaining balanced space science portfolio.

''71732. Mission priorities for planetary science.

''71733. Extrasolar planet exploration strategy.

''71734. Astrobiology strategy.

''71735. Collaboration.

''SUBCHAPTER IV—SPACE TECHNOLOGY

''71741. Space technology infusion.

''71742. Space technology program.

''SUBCHAPTER V—MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY

''PART A—ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CYBERSECURITY

''71751. Information technology governance.

''71752. Information technology strategic plan.
''71753. Information security plan for cybersecurity.
''PART B—COLLABORATION AMONG MISSION DIRECTORATES AND OTHER MATTERS
''71761. Collaboration among mission directorates.
''71762. Administration launch capabilities collaboration.
''71763. Education and outreach.
''71764. Leveraging commercial satellite servicing capabilities across mission directorates.
''71765. Flight opportunities.
''71766. Space Act Agreements.
''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

''§ 71701. Definitions

''In this chapter:

''(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

''(2) CIS-LUNAR SPACE.—The term 'cis-lunar space' means the region of space from the Earth out to and including the region around the surface of the Moon.

''(3) DEEP SPACE.—The term 'deep space' means the region of space beyond low-Earth orbit, to include cis-lunar space.

''(4) ORION.—The term 'Orion' means the multipurpose crew vehicle described under section 71522 of this title.

''(5) SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The term 'Space Launch System' has the meaning given the term in section 71501 of this title.

''SUBCHAPTER II—ADVANCING HUMAN DEEP SPACE EXPLORATION

''PART A—ASSURING CORE CAPABILITIES FOR EXPLORATION

''§ 71711. Space launch system, Orion, and exploration ground systems

''(a) REAFFIRMATION.—Congress reaffirms the policy and minimum capability requirements for the Space Launch System under section 71521 of this title.

''(b) CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF FULLY INTEGRATED SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The Administrator shall continue the development of the fully integrated Space Launch System, including an upper stage needed to go beyond low-Earth orbit, in order to safely enable human space exploration of the Moon, Mars, and beyond over the course of the next century as required in section 71521(c) of this title.

''(c) EXPLORATION MISSIONS.—The Administrator shall continue development of—

''(1) an uncrewed exploration mission to demonstrate the capability of both the Space Launch System and Orion as an integrated system by 2018;

''(2) subject to applicable human rating processes and requirements, a crewed exploration mission to demonstrate the Space Launch System, including the Core Stage and Exploration Upper Stages, by 2021;

''(3) subsequent missions beginning with EM–3 at operational flight rate sufficient to maintain safety and operational readiness using the Space Launch System and Orion to extend into cis-lunar space and eventually to Mars; and

''(4) a deep space habitat as a key element in a deep space exploration architecture along with the Space Launch System and Orion.

''(d) OTHER USES.—The Administrator shall assess the utility of the Space Launch System for use by the science community and for other Federal Government launch needs, including consideration of overall cost and schedule savings from reduced transit times and increased science returns enabled by the unique capabilities of the Space Launch System.

''PART B—JOURNEY TO MARS

''§ 71721. Human exploration roadmap

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop a human exploration roadmap, including a critical decision plan, to expand human presence beyond low-Earth orbit to the surface of Mars and beyond, considering potential interim destinations such as cis-lunar space and the moons of Mars.

''(b) SCOPE.—The human exploration roadmap shall include—

''(1) an integrated set of exploration, science, and other goals and objectives of a United States human space exploration program to achieve the long-term goal of human missions near or on the surface of Mars in the 2030s;

''(2) opportunities for international, academic, and industry partnerships for exploration-related systems, services, research, and technology if those opportunities provide cost-savings, accelerate program schedules, or otherwise benefit the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1);

''(3) sets and sequences of precursor missions in cis-lunar space and other missions or activities necessary—

''(A) to demonstrate the proficiency of the capabilities and technologies identified under paragraph (4); and

''(B) to meet the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1), including anticipated timelines and missions for the Space Launch System and Orion;

''(4) an identification of the specific capabilities and technologies, including the Space Launch System, Orion, a deep space habitat, and other capabilities, that facilitate the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1);

''(5) a description of how cis-lunar elements, objectives, and activities advance the human exploration of Mars;

''(6) an assessment of potential human health and other risks, including radiation exposure;

''(7) mitigation plans, whenever possible, to address the risks identified in paragraph (6);

''(8) a description of those technologies already under development across the Federal Government or by other entities that facilitate the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1);

''(9) a specific process for the evolution of the capabilities of the fully integrated Orion with the Space Launch System and a description of how these systems facilitate the goals and objectives developed under paragraph (1) and demonstrate the capabilities and technologies described in paragraph (4);

''(10) a description of the capabilities and technologies that need to be demonstrated or research data that could be gained through the utilization of the International Space Station and the status of the development of such capabilities and technologies;

''(11) a framework for international cooperation in the development of all capabilities and technologies identified under this section, including an assessment of the risks posed by relying on international partners for capabilities and technologies on the critical path of development;

''(12) a process for partnering with nongovernmental entities using Space Act Agreements or other acquisition instruments for future human space exploration; and

''(13) information on the phasing of planned intermediate destinations, Mars mission risk areas and potential risk mitigation approaches, technology requirements and phasing of required technology development activities, the management strategy to be followed, related International Space Station activities, planned international collaborative activities, potential commercial contributions, and other activities relevant to the achievement of the goal established in this section.

''(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the human exploration roadmap, the Administrator shall consider—

''(1) using key exploration capabilities, namely the Space Launch System and Orion;

''(2) using existing commercially available technologies and capabilities or those technologies and capabilities being developed by industry for commercial purposes;

''(3) establishing an organizational approach to ensure collaboration and coordination among the Administration's mission directorates under section 71761 of this title, when appropriate, including to collect and return to Earth a sample from the Martian surface;

''(4) building upon the initial uncrewed mission, EM–1, and first crewed mission, EM–2, of the Space Launch System and Orion to establish a sustainable cadence of missions extending human exploration missions into cis-lunar space, including anticipated timelines and milestones;

''(5) developing the robotic and precursor missions and activities that will demonstrate, test, and develop key technologies and capabilities essential for achieving human missions to Mars, including long-duration human operations beyond low-Earth orbit, space suits, solar electric propulsion, deep space habitats, environmental control life support systems, Mars lander and ascent vehicle, entry, descent, landing, ascent, Mars surface systems, and in-situ resource utilization;

''(6) demonstrating and testing 1 or more habitat modules in cis-lunar space to prepare for Mars missions;

''(7) using public-private, firm fixed-price partnerships, where practicable;

''(8) collaborating with international, academic, and industry partners, when appropriate;

''(9) any risks to human health and sensitive onboard technologies, including radiation exposure;

''(10) any risks identified through research outcomes under the Administration Human Research Program's Behavioral Health Element; and

''(11) the recommendations and ideas of several independently developed reports or concepts that describe potential Mars architectures or concepts and identify Mars as the long-term goal for human space exploration, including the reports described under section 431 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10, 131 Stat. 38).

''(d) CRITICAL DECISION PLAN ON HUMAN SPACE EXPLORATION.—As part of the human exploration roadmap, the Administrator shall include a critical decision plan—

''(1) identifying and defining key decisions guiding human space exploration priorities and plans that need to be made before June 30, 2020, including decisions that may guide human space exploration capability development, precursor missions, long-term missions, and activities;

''(2) defining decisions needed to maximize efficiencies and resources for reaching the near-, intermediate-, and long-term goals and objectives of human space exploration; and

''(3) identifying and defining timelines and milestones for a sustainable cadence of missions beginning with EM–3 for the Space Launch System and Orion to extend human

exploration from cis-lunar space to the surface of Mars.

''(e) REPORTS.—

''(1) INITIAL HUMAN EXPLORATION ROADMAP.—The Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

''(A) an initial human exploration roadmap, including a critical decision plan, before December 1, 2017; and

''(B) an updated human exploration roadmap periodically as the Administrator considers necessary but not less than biennially.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each human exploration roadmap under this subsection shall include a description of—

''(A) the achievements and goals accomplished in the process of developing capabilities and technologies described in this section during the 2-year period prior to the submission of the human exploration roadmap; and

''(B) the expected goals and achievements in the following 2-year period.

''(3) SUBMISSION WITH BUDGET.—Each human exploration roadmap under this section shall be included in the budget for that fiscal year transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31.

''SUBCHAPTER III—ADVANCING SPACE SCIENCE

''§ 71731. Policy on maintaining balanced space science portfolio

''It is the policy of the United States to ensure, to the extent practicable, a steady cadence of large, medium, and small science missions.

''§ 71732. Mission priorities for planetary science

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the priorities established in the most recent Planetary Science Decadal Survey, the Administrator shall ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, the completion of a balanced set of Discovery, New Frontiers, and Flagship missions at the cadence recommended by the most recent Planetary Science Decadal Survey.

''(b) MISSION PRIORITY ADJUSTMENTS.—Consistent with the set of missions described in subsection (a), and while maintaining the continuity of scientific data and steady development of capabilities and technologies, the Administrator may seek, if necessary, adjustments to mission priorities, schedule, and scope in light of changing budget projections.

''§ 71733. Extrasolar planet exploration strategy

''(a) STRATEGY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to develop a science strategy for the study and exploration of extrasolar planets, including the use of the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite, the James Webb Space Telescope, a potential Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission, or any other telescope, spacecraft, or instrument, as appropriate.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The strategy shall—

''(A) outline key scientific questions;

''(B) identify the most promising research in the field;

''(C) indicate the extent to which the mission priorities in existing decadal surveys address the key extrasolar planet research and exploration goals;

''(D) identify opportunities for coordination with international partners, commercial partners, and not-for-profit partners; and

''(E) make recommendations regarding the activities under subparagraphs (A) through (D), as appropriate.

''(b) USE OF STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall use the strategy—

''(1) to inform roadmaps, strategic plans, and other activities of the Administration as they relate to extrasolar planet research and exploration; and

''(2) to provide a foundation for future activities and initiatives related to extrasolar planet research and exploration.

''(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after March 21, 2017, the National Academies shall submit to the Administrator and to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing the strategy developed under subsection (a).

''§ 71734. Astrobiology strategy

''(a) STRATEGY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to develop a science strategy for astrobiology that would outline key scientific questions, identify the most promising research in the field, and indicate the extent to which the mission priorities in existing decadal surveys address the search for life's origin, evolution, distribution, and future in the universe.

''(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The strategy shall include recommendations for coordination with international partners.

''(b) USE OF STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall use the strategy developed under subsection (a) in planning and funding research and other activities and initiatives in the field of astrobiology.

''(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after March 21, 2017, the National Academies shall submit to the Administrator and to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing the strategy developed under subsection (a).

''§ 71735. Collaboration

''The Administration shall continue to develop first-of-a-kind instruments that, once proved, can be transitioned to other agencies for operations. Whenever responsibilities for the development of sensors or for measurements are transferred to the Administration from another agency, the Administration shall seek, to the extent possible, to be reimbursed for the assumption of such responsibilities.

''SUBCHAPTER IV—SPACE TECHNOLOGY

''§ 71741. Space technology infusion

''(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that the Administrator shall develop technologies to support the Administration's core missions, as described in section 2(3) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267, 124 Stat. 2807), and support sustained investments in early stage innovation, fundamental research, and technologies to expand the boundaries of the national aerospace enterprise.

''(b) PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES.—A goal of propulsion technologies developed under subsection (a) shall be to significantly reduce human travel time to Mars.

''§ 71742. Space technology program

''(a) SPACE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator shall conduct a space technology program (referred to in this section as the 'Program') to research and develop advanced space technologies that could deliver innovative solutions across the Administration's space exploration and science missions.

''(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the Program, the Administrator shall consider—

''(1) the recommendations of the National Academies' review of the Administration's Space Technology roadmaps and priorities; and

''(2) the applicable enabling aspects of the stepping stone approach to exploration under section 70504 of this title.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the Program, the Administrator shall—

''(1) to the extent practicable, use a competitive process to select research and development projects;

''(2) to the extent practicable and appropriate, use small satellites and the Administration's suborbital and ground-based platforms to demonstrate space technology concepts and developments; and

''(3) as appropriate, partner with other Federal agencies, universities, private industry, and foreign countries.

''(d) SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall organize and manage the Administration's Small Business Innovation Research Program and Small Business Technology Transfer Program within the Program.

''(e) NONDUPLICATION CERTIFICATION.—The Administrator shall submit a budget for each fiscal year, as transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, that avoids duplication of projects, programs, or missions conducted by the Program with other projects, programs, or missions conducted by another office or directorate of the Administration.

''(f) COLLABORATION, COORDINATION, AND ALIGNMENT.—The Administrator shall—

''(1) ensure that the Administration's projects, programs, and activities in support of technology research and development of advanced space technologies are fully coordinated and aligned;

''(2) ensure that the results of the projects, programs, and activities under paragraph (1) are shared and leveraged within the Administration; and

''(3) ensure that the organizational responsibility for research and development activities in support of human space exploration not initiated as of March 21, 2017, is established on the basis of a sound rationale.

''(g) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall include in the Administration's annual budget request for each fiscal year the rationale for assigning organizational responsibility for, in the year prior to the budget fiscal year, each initiated project, program, and mission focused on research and development of advanced technologies for human space exploration.

''SUBCHAPTER V—MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY

''PART A—ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CYBERSECURITY

''§ 71751. Information technology governance

''The Administrator shall, in a manner that reflects the unique nature of the Administration's mission and expertise—

''(1) ensure the Administration Chief Information Officer, mission directorates, and centers have appropriate roles in the management, governance, and oversight processes related to information technology operations and investments and information security programs for the protection of Administration systems;

''(2) ensure the Administration Chief Information Officer has the appropriate resources and insight to oversee Administration information technology and information security operations and investments;

''(3) provide an information technology program management framework to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of information technology investments, including relying on metrics for identifying and reducing potential duplication, waste, and cost;

''(4) improve the operational linkage between the Administration Chief Information Officer and each Administration mission directorate, center, and mission support office to ensure both Administration and mission needs are considered in Administration-wide information technology and information security management and oversight;

''(5) review the portfolio of information technology investments and spending, including information technology-related investments included as part of activities within Administration mission directorates that may not be considered information technology, to ensure investments are recognized and reported appropriately based on guidance from the Office of Management and Budget;

''(6) consider appropriate revisions to the charters of information technology boards and councils that inform information technology investment and operation decisions; and

''(7) consider whether the Administration Chief Information Officer should have a seat on any boards or councils described in paragraph (6).

''§ 71752. Information technology strategic plan

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Administrator shall develop an information technology strategic plan to guide Administration information technology management and strategic objectives.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the strategic plan, the Administrator shall ensure that the strategic plan addresses—

''(1) the deadline under section 306(a) of title 5; and

''(2) the requirements under section 3506 of title 44.

''(c) CONTENTS.—The strategic plan shall address, in a manner that reflects the unique nature of the Administration's mission and expertise—

''(1) near- and long-term goals and objectives for leveraging information technology;

''(2) a plan for how the Administration will submit to Congress a list of information technology projects, including completion dates and risk levels in accordance with guidance from the Office of Management and Budget;

''(3) an implementation overview for an Administration-wide approach to information technology investments and operations, including reducing barriers to cross-center collaboration;

''(4) coordination by the Administration Chief Information Officer with centers and mission directorates to ensure that information technology policies are effectively and efficiently implemented across the Administration;

''(5) a plan to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of information technology investments, including a description of how unnecessarily duplicative, wasteful, legacy, or outdated information technology across the Administration will be identified and eliminated, and a schedule for the identification and elimination of such information technology;

''(6) a plan for improving the information security of Administration information and Administration information systems, including improving security control assessments and role-based security training of employees; and

''(7) submission by the Administration to Congress of information regarding high risk projects and cybersecurity risks.

''(d) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—The Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress the strategic plan under subsection (a) and any updates to the strategic plan.

''§ 71753. Information security plan for cybersecurity

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after March 21, 2017, the Administrator shall implement the information security plan developed under subsection (b) and take such further actions as the Administrator considers necessary to improve the information security system in accordance with this section.

''(b) INFORMATION SECURITY PLAN.—Subject to subsections (c) and (d), the Administrator shall develop an Administration-wide information security plan to enhance information security for Administration information and information infrastructure.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the plan under subsection (b), the Administrator shall ensure that the plan—

''(1) reflects the unique nature of the Administration's mission and expertise;

''(2) is informed by policies, standards, guidelines, and directives on information security required for Federal agencies;

''(3) is consistent with the standards and guidelines under section 11331 of title 40; and

''(4) meets applicable National Institute of Standards and Technology information security standards and guidelines.

''(d) CONTENTS.—The plan shall address—

''(1) an overview of the requirements of the information security system;

''(2) an Administration-wide risk management framework for information security;

''(3) a description of the information security system management controls and common controls that are necessary to ensure compliance with information security-related requirements;

''(4) an identification and assignment of roles, responsibilities, and management commitment for information security at the Administration;

''(5) coordination among organizational entities, including between each center, facility, mission directorate, and mission support office, and among Administration entities responsible for different aspects of information security;

''(6) the need to protect the information security of mission-critical systems and activities and high-impact and moderate-impact information systems; and

''(7) a schedule of frequent reviews and updates, as necessary, of the plan.

''PART B—COLLABORATION AMONG MISSION DIRECTORATES AND OTHER MATTERS

''§ 71761. Collaboration among mission directorates

''The Administrator shall encourage an interdisciplinary approach among all Administration mission directorates and divisions, whenever appropriate, for projects or missions—

''(1) to improve coordination, and encourage collaboration and early planning on scope;

''(2) to determine areas of overlap or alignment;

''(3) to find ways to leverage across divisional perspectives to maximize outcomes; and

''(4) to be more efficient with resources and funds.

''§ 71762. Administration launch capabilities collaboration

''The Administrator shall pursue a strategy for acquisition of crewed transportation services and non-crewed launch services that continues to enhance communication, collaboration, and coordination between the Launch Services Program and the Commercial Crew Program.

''§ 71763. Education and outreach

''The Administrator shall continue engagement with the public and education opportunities for students via all the Administration's mission directorates to the maximum extent practicable.

''§ 71764. Leveraging commercial satellite servicing capabilities across mission directorates

''The Administrator shall—

''(1) identify orbital assets in both the Science Mission Directorate and the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate that could benefit from satellite servicing-related technologies; and

''(2) work across all Administration mission directorates to evaluate opportunities for the private sector to perform such services or advance technical capabilities by leveraging the technologies and techniques developed by Administration programs and other industry programs.

''§ 71765. Flight opportunities

''(a) DEVELOPMENT OF PAYLOADS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to conduct necessary research, the Administrator shall continue and, as the Administrator considers appropriate, expand the development of technology payloads for—

''(A) scientific research; and

''(B) investigating new or improved capabilities.

''(2) FUNDS.—For the purpose of carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator shall make funds available for—

''(A) flight testing;

''(B) payload development; and

''(C) hardware related to subparagraphs (A) and (B).

''(b) REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms that the Administrator should provide flight opportunities for payloads to microgravity environments and suborbital altitudes as authorized by section 40905 of this title.

''§ 71766. Space Act Agreements

''(a) FUNDED SPACE ACT AGREEMENTS.—To the extent appropriate, the Administrator shall seek to maximize the value of contributions provided by other parties under a funded Space Act Agreement in order to advance the Administration's mission.

''(b) NON-EXCLUSIVITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, to the greatest extent practicable, issue each Space Act Agreement—

''(A) except as provided in paragraph (2), on a nonexclusive basis;

''(B) in a manner that ensures all non-government parties have equal access to Administration resources; and

''(C) exercising reasonable care not to reveal unique or proprietary information.

''(2) EXCLUSIVITY.—If the Administrator determines an exclusive arrangement is necessary, the Administrator shall, to the greatest extent practicable, issue the Space Act Agreement—

''(A) utilizing a competitive selection process when exclusive arrangements are necessary; and

''(B) pursuant to public announcements when exclusive arrangements are necessary.

''(c) TRANSPARENCY.—The Administrator shall publicly disclose on the Administration's website and make available in a searchable format each Space Act Agreement, including an estimate of committed Administration resources and the expected benefits to Administration objectives for each agreement, with appropriate redactions for proprietary, sensitive, or classified information, not later than 60 days after such agreement is signed by the parties.

''(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the use of Space Act Agreement authority by the Administration during the previous fiscal year.

''(2) CONTENTS.—The report shall include for each Space Act Agreement in effect at the time of the report—

''(A) an indication of whether the agreement is a reimbursable, non-reimbursable, or funded Space Act Agreement;

''(B) a description of—

''(i) the subject and terms;

''(ii) the parties;

''(iii) the responsible—

''(I) mission directorate;

''(II) center; or

''(III) headquarters element;

''(iv) the value;

''(v) the extent of the cost sharing among Federal Government and non-Federal sources;

''(vi) the time period or schedule; and

''(vii) all milestones; and

''(C) an indication of whether the agreement was renewed during the previous fiscal year.

''(3) ANTICIPATED AGREEMENTS.—The report shall include a list of all anticipated reimbursable, non-reimbursable, and funded Space Act Agreements for the upcoming fiscal year.

''(4) CUMULATIVE PROGRAM BENEFITS.—The report shall include, with respect to each Space Act Agreement covered by the report, a summary of—

''(A) the technology areas in which research projects were conducted under that agreement;

''(B) the extent to which the use of that agreement—

''(i) has contributed to a broadening of the technology and industrial base available for meeting Administration needs; and

''(ii) has fostered within the technology and industrial base new relationships and practices that support the United States; and

''(C) the total amount of value received by the Federal Government during the fiscal year under that agreement.''.

(bb) COMMITTEE NAME CHANGE.—

(1) Section 20117(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(2) Section 311 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–391, 51 U.S.C. 20143 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''Committees on Science and Appropriations'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Appropriations''.

(3) Section 30303(b) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(4) Section 30305(c) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(5) Section 203(b) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358, 51 U.S.C. note prec. 30501) is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(6) Section 30501(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(7) Section 30502 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''; and

(B) in subsection (d) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(8) Section 30503(c) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(9) Section 102 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155, 51 U.S.C. note prec. 49901 (formerly 40901)) is amended by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology'' in the following provisions:

(A) Subsection (a)(2)(A).

(B) Subsection (a)(2)(B).

(C) Subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)).

(D) Subsection (c)(3).

(E) Subsection (d).

(F) Subsection (e)(2) (matter before subparagraph (A)).

(10) Section 49906(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of title 51, United States Code (as redesignated by subsection (o)(3)), is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(11) Section 50134(b)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A)) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(12) Section 50505(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(13) Section 50703 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(14) Section 621(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–422, 51 U.S.C. 50903 note) is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(15) Section 50906(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(16) Section 50914(d)(1) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(17) Section 60505(b) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(18) Section 502 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155, 51 U.S.C. 70501 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b) (matter before paragraph (1)), by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(19) Section 313(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–391, 51 U.S.C. 70506 note) is amended by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(20) Section 203(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–391, 51 U.S.C. 70901 note) is amended by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(21) Section 205(b) (matter before paragraph (1)) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–391, 51 U.S.C. 70901 note) is amended by striking ''Committee on Science'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 914 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375, 5 U.S.C. 552 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(B), by striking ''the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 (15 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.);'' and inserting ''chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code;''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''section 3 of the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 (15 U.S.C. 5602).'' and inserting ''section 60101 of title 51, United States Code.''.

(b) TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) The chapter table of contents of chapter 123 of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the item for section 1932 (relating to revocation of earned release credit) by striking ''1932'' and inserting ''1933''.

(2) Section 1932 of title 28, United States Code (relating to revocation of earned release credit), is redesignated as section 1933 of that title.

(c) TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 1(4) of Public Law 107–74 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note), is amended by striking ''Section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2476).'' and inserting ''Section 20116 of title 51, United States Code.''.

(d) TITLE 36, UNITED STATES CODE.—The title table of contents of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the item for chapter 23, by striking ''Council'' and inserting ''Museum''; and

(2) in the item for chapter 307, by striking ''For'' and inserting ''for''.

(e) TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) Section 602(b)(1) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18362(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''section 302 of this Act.'' and inserting ''section 71521 of title 51, United States Code.''.

(2) Section 603 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18363) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 17761(a)),'' and inserting ''(51 U.S.C. 70501 note),''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 17761(a)).'' and inserting ''(51 U.S.C. 70501 note).''.

(f) TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) Section 2 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10, 51 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking ''section 504(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(a)).'' and inserting ''section 70911(a) of title 51, United States Code.'';

(B) in paragraph (10), by striking ''section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).'' and inserting ''section 71522 of title 51, United States Code.''; and

(C) in paragraph (11), by striking ''section 3 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18302).'' and inserting ''section 71501 of title 51, United States Code.''.

(2) Section 20302(c) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).'' and inserting ''section 71522 of this title.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''means has the meaning'' and inserting ''has the meaning''; and

(ii) by striking ''section 3 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18302).'' and inserting ''section 71501 of this title.''.

(3) Section 202 of the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Act (Public Law 100–147, title II, 51 U.S.C. 40301 note) is amended—

(A) by striking ''The Congress finds'' and inserting ''(a) Congress finds''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) The definitions in section 40302 of title 51, United States Code, apply in this section.''.

(4) Section 50111(c)(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''section 301(b)(2) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017;'' and inserting ''section 70912(2) of this title;'';

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking ''section 432 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017;'' and inserting ''section 71721 of this title;''; and

(C) in subparagraph (J) (matter before clause (i)), by striking ''section 503 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18353),'' and inserting ''section 70910 of this title,''.

(5) Section 302(c)(1) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note) is amended by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 18301 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(Public Law 111–267; 124 Stat. 2805)''.

(6) Section 501 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–588, 51 U.S.C. 50501 note) is amended by striking ''The Congress finds that—'' and inserting the following:

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions in section 50501 of title 51, United States Code, apply in this section.

''(b) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that—''.

(7) Section 70501(a)(2) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 421(f) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017'' and inserting ''section 71711(c) of this title''.

(8) Section 70504(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''section 202(b)(5) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18312(b)(5));'' and inserting ''section 71512(b)(5) of this title;''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 432 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017.'' and inserting ''section 71721 of this title.''.

SEC. 5. TRANSITIONAL AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RESTATED PROVISION.—The term ''restated provision'' means a provision of title 51, United States Code, that is enacted by section 3.

(2) SOURCE PROVISION.—The term ''source provision'' means a provision of law that is replaced by a restated provision.

(b) CUTOFF DATE.—The restated provisions replace certain provisions of law enacted on or before October 19, 2021. If a law enacted after that date amends or repeals a source provision, that law is deemed to amend or repeal, as the case may be, the corresponding restated provision. If a law enacted after that date is otherwise inconsistent with a restated provision or a provision of this Act, that law supersedes the restated provision or provision of this Act to the extent of the inconsistency.

(c) ORIGINAL DATE OF ENACTMENT UNCHANGED.—A restated provision is deemed to have been enacted on the date of enactment of the corresponding source provision.

(d) REFERENCES TO RESTATED PROVISIONS.—A reference to a restated provision is deemed to refer to the corresponding source provision.

(e) REFERENCES TO SOURCE PROVISIONS.—A reference to a source provision, including a reference in a regulation, order, or other law, is deemed to refer to the corresponding restated provision.

(f) REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—A regulation, order, or other administrative action in effect under a source provision continues in effect under the corresponding restated provision.

(g) ACTIONS TAKEN AND OFFENSES COMMITTED.—An action taken or an offense committed under a source provision is deemed to have been taken or committed under the corresponding restated provision.

SEC. 6. REPEALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of law listed in subsection (b) are repealed, except with respect to rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) SCHEDULE OF LAWS REPEALED.—The repealed provisions referred to in subsection (a) are listed in the table below.

Schedule of Laws Repealed

Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (Public Law 100–685)	104	31 U.S.C. 1105 note
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–588)	210	51 U.S.C. 30103 note
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267)	201	42 U.S.C. 18311
	202	42 U.S.C. 18312
	301(b)	42 U.S.C. 18321(b)
	302	42 U.S.C. 18322
	303	42 U.S.C. 18323
	304	42 U.S.C. 18324
	305	42 U.S.C. 18325
	308	42 U.S.C. 18326
	401	42 U.S.C. 18341
	403	42 U.S.C. 18342
	501	42 U.S.C. 18351
	502	42 U.S.C. 18352
	503(a)	42 U.S.C. 18353(a)
	503(d)	42 U.S.C. 18353(d)
	503(e)	42 U.S.C. 18353(e)
	503(f)	42 U.S.C. 18353(f)
	504	42 U.S.C. 18354
	702	42 U.S.C. 18371
	703	42 U.S.C. 18372
	704	42 U.S.C. 18373
	706	42 U.S.C. 18374
	801	42 U.S.C. 18381
	802(b) through (e)	42 U.S.C. 18382(b) through (e)
	804	42 U.S.C. 18383
	805	42 U.S.C. 18384
	806(b), (c)	42 U.S.C. 18385(b), (c)
	807	42 U.S.C. 18386
	808	42 U.S.C. 18387
	902	42 U.S.C. 18401
	903	42 U.S.C. 18402

Schedule of Laws Repealed—Continued

Act	Section	United States Code Former Classification
	904	42 U.S.C. 18403
	906	42 U.S.C. 18404
	907	42 U.S.C. 18405
	1202(b)	42 U.S.C. 18441(b)
	1203(b)	42 U.S.C. 18442(b)
	1206	42 U.S.C. 18444
	1207	42 U.S.C. 18445
America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358)	202(b)	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901
	203(c)	51 U.S.C. note prec. 30501
	204(b)	51 U.S.C. 20303 note
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239)	913(a), (b)	51 U.S.C. 30701 note
Science Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6, div. B, title III)	(1st, 2d provisos under heading ''construction and environmental compliance and restoration'', at 127 Stat. 263)	51 U.S.C. 20145 note
Inspiring the Next Space Pioneers, Innovators, Researchers, and Explorers (INSPIRE) Women Act (Public Law 115–7)	3	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10)	301(b)	51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	301(c)	42 U.S.C. 18351, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(d)	42 U.S.C. 18311, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(e)	51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(f)	42 U.S.C. 18341, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(g)	51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	302(h)(2)	51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	303(c)	51 U.S.C. 50111, 51 U.S.C. 50111 note
	421(b)(2)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	421(d)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	421(f)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	421(g)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	432(b)	51 U.S.C. 20302 note
	501(b)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	502(b)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	508	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	509	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	517	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
	701(c)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	701(d)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(a)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(b)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(c)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(d)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(e)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(f)(1)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	702(h)	51 U.S.C. 20301 note
	811(a)	51 U.S.C. 20111 note
	812	51 U.S.C. 20111 note
	813(b)	51 U.S.C. 20111 note
	821	51 U.S.C. 20111 note
	822(c)	51 U.S.C. 50131 note
	824(b)(1)	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901
	825(c)	51 U.S.C. 50131 note
	826	51 U.S.C. 70102 note
	837(b)	51 U.S.C. 31502 note
	837(c)	51 U.S.C. 31502 note
	837(d)	51 U.S.C. 31502 note
	837(e)	51 U.S.C. 31502 note
	841(b)	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
	841(c)	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
	841(d)	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
	841(e)	51 U.S.C. 20113 note
Women in Aerospace Education Act (Public Law 115–303)	3	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901
William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283)	9406	51 U.S.C. note prec. 40901

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5982.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as I explained during consideration of H.R. 5961, this bill is part of the Office of Law Revision Counsel's ongoing effort to keep positive-law titles of the U.S. Code up to date.

H.R. 5982 would make revisions in title 51 of the Code, which covers national and commercial space programs. Since it was created as a positive-law title in 2010, Congress has adopted several important reforms to the subject matter of title 51. Some of these new laws were placed into the nonpositive title 42, covering public health and welfare, while OLRC located others in notes to title 51. H.R. 5982 incorporates these recent statutes into the body of title 51 itself.

I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH) for introducing this legislation. I urge all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, as this section for the Judiciary Committee comes to a close, I want to thank the chairman for his hard work and cooperative nature as we went through each and every one of these pieces of legislation, first at the committee and now in the full House.

Often members of the public see Members of Congress not getting along, not getting things done, and sometimes the most tedious work is that which we do in the most congenial and noncombative manner. This is a good example of it. Hopefully the public will take note that Members of Congress can and do work together to do the American people's work.

Again, I want to thank the chairman for his diligent work. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH) for her leadership in introducing this legislation. I also appreciate the comments of the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) on bipartisanship.

In this era, when the press portrays us as constantly at each other's throats, when the public gets the impression that we never work together, that Congress is totally broken, the fact of the matter is, we often work together and we often pass bipartisan legislation. It doesn't get the publicity. It is not as exciting as when we fight amongst ourselves. The press doesn't report it, but it is vital to the success of the United States.

I congratulate all involved with this legislation, and in particular Mr. ISSA and the others on the Judiciary Committee who have worked so hard on these bills. I urge everyone to support them, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5982.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

UNDERSTANDING CYBERSECURITY OF MOBILE NETWORKS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2685) to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to submit to Congress a report examining the cybersecurity of mobile service networks, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 19, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 389]

YEAS—404

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

Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—19

Babin
Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Higgins (LA)
Katko
Massie
Miller (IL)
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—10

Burgess
Cheney
Cicilline
Donalds
Kaptur
Lee (CA)
Maloney, Sean
Sewell
Slotkin
Waters

□ 1516

Messrs. BURCHETT, WEBER of Texas, BABIN, and GOODEN of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 389.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bucshon (Walorski)
Bustos (Brownley)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Casten (Foster)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Carbajal)
Demings (Soto)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Hagedorn (Moolenaar)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Khanna (Raskin)
Lawrence (Johnson (GA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Moore (UT) (Curtis)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Norcross)
Porter (Wexton)
Posey (Cammack)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Rush (Quigley)
Schneider (Wasserman Schultz)
Stewart (Curtis)
Swalwell (Gomez)
Tiffany (Arrington)
Underwood (Quigley)
Vela (Gomez)
Watson Coleman (Norcross)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

FUTURE USES OF TECHNOLOGY UPHOLDING RELIABLE AND ENHANCED NETWORKS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4045) to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish a task force to be known as the ''6G Task Force'', and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 27, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 390]

YEAS—394

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

NAYS—27

Allen
Banks
Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Cammack
Davidson
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Massie
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Posey
Rosendale
Roy
Steube
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—12

Bost
Cicilline
Fortenberry
Griffith
Jackson
Kinzinger
Kustoff
Lee (CA)
Maloney, Sean
Scott, Austin
Slotkin
Waters

□ 1533

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was delayed at a security screening. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 390.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bucshon (Walorski)
Bustos (Brownley)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Casten (Foster)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Carbajal)
Demings (Soto)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Hagedorn (Moolenaar)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Khanna (Raskin)
Lawrence (Johnson (GA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Moore (UT) (Curtis)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Norcross)
Porter (Wexton)
Posey (Cammack)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Rush (Quigley)
Schneider (Wasserman Schultz)
Stewart (Curtis)
Swalwell (Gomez)
Tiffany (Arrington)
Underwood (Quigley)
Vela (Gomez)
Watson Coleman (Norcross)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AMERICAN CYBERSECURITY LITERACY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4055) to establish a cybersecurity literacy campaign, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 17, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 391]

YEAS—408

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

NAYS—17

Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—8

Buchanan
Cooper
Gohmert
Higgins (NY)
Lee (CA)
Slotkin
Suozzi
Waters

□ 1556

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bucshon (Walorski)
Bustos (Brownley)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Casten (Foster)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Carbajal)
Demings (Soto)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Hagedorn (Moolenaar)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Khanna (Raskin)
Lawrence (Johnson (GA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Moore (UT) (Curtis)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Norcross)
Porter (Wexton)
Posey (Cammack)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Rush (Quigley)
Schneider (Wasserman Schultz)
Stewart (Curtis)
Swalwell (Gomez)
Tiffany (Arrington)
Underwood (Quigley)
Vela (Gomez)
Watson Coleman (Norcross)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

COURTHOUSE ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5720) to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a periodic transaction reporting requirement for Federal judicial officers and the online publication of financial disclosure reports of Federal judicial officers, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 4, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 392]

YEAS—422

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

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

NAYS—4

Higgins (LA)
Mast
Palazzo
Sessions

NOT VOTING—7

Brady
Comer
Newman
Ruppersberger
Slotkin
Suozzi
Wittman

□ 1613

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 392.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bucshon (Walorski)
Bustos (Brownley)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Casten (Foster)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Carbajal)
Demings (Soto)
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Hagedorn (Moolenaar)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Khanna (Raskin)
Lawrence (Johnson (GA))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Moore (UT) (Curtis)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Norcross)
Porter (Wexton)
Posey (Cammack)
Ruiz (Aguilar)
Rush (Quigley)
Schneider (Wasserman Schultz)
Stewart (Curtis)
Swalwell (Gomez)
Tiffany (Arrington)
Underwood (Quigley)
Vela (Gomez)
Watson Coleman (Norcross)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

REAFFIRMING THE AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO TAKE LAND INTO TRUST FOR INDIAN TRIBES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COURTNEY). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4352) to amend the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian Tribes, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 302, nays 127, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 393]

YEAS—302

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Cheney
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Craig
Crawford
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Harder (CA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamb
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—127

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cicilline
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Courtney
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
DeLauro
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Ellzey
Estes
Fallon
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gibbs

Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Himes
Hudson
Huizenga
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Langevin
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Mann
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Smith (NE)
Spartz
Stauber
Steube
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—4

Dunn
Hern
Kinzinger
Slotkin

□ 1631

Messrs. FLEISCHMANN and KELLY of Mississippi changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
Bucshon (Walorski)
Bustos (Brownley)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Casten (Foster)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeFazio (Carbajal)
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Ruiz (Aguilar)
Rush (Quigley)
Schneider (Wasserman Schultz)
Stewart (Curtis)
Swalwell (Gomez)
Tiffany (Arrington)
Underwood (Quigley)
Vela (Gomez)
Watson Coleman (Norcross)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on the Budget:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, November 30, 2021.

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

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the House Committee on the Budget. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity.

Sincerely,

CAROL D. MILLER,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTING A MEMBER TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 826

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

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Carey.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr. Carey.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING SEAN HUGHES

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

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, 2 weeks ago, Lower Merion, Pennsylvania, and the entire Montgomery County community lost a distinguished educator and community leader, Lower Merion High School Principal Sean Hughes.

Coming from Harleysville, Principal Hughes dedicated himself to Montgomery County throughout his life, serving as a teacher and athletic director, and last serving as principal for 14 years.

As a teacher, Mr. Hughes taught with compassion, personality, and an open-door policy, shaping thousands of students' lives with his kindness and leadership. One student called him ''the light of the school.''

His trademark phrase was: ''Character counts.'' If the outpouring of love and support from the Lower Merion community, from students past and present, is any indication, Mr. Hughes' character was one to emulate.

His life was taken too soon. May his memory and light continue in the hearts and minds of his students, peers, and family.

Though it is profoundly difficult, I pray for his family, especially his wife, Kristi, and their children, Jack, Nolan, and Kate, and the Lower Merion High School to find solace in the thousands of lives he has touched.

Rest in peace, Principal Hughes. Your character has counted and will continue to. May your memory be a blessing.

HAPPY 30TH BIRTHDAY TO CHINO HILLS

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join the Chino Hills community of the 39th District in California in celebrating its 30th birthday and honoring its rich history, natural beauty, and wonderful people.

From Chino Hills State Park to excellent schools and a vibrant small business community, Chino Hills is a great place to live and visit.

We honor our community's past; we recognize the more than 82,000 residents contributing to our history, culture, and economy each day; and we commit to working together to ensure Chino Hills continues to prosper for future generations.

I am honored to represent Chino Hills in Congress and will do all I can to ensure our community continues to thrive for many generations to come.

Happy birthday, Chino Hills.

SENATE SHOULD MOVE SWIFTLY

(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 in strong support of the Build Back Better Act.

This bill increases access to affordable healthcare by expanding Medicaid in States like Georgia and significantly reducing the cost of health insurance premiums on the exchange.

With this bill, we will finally ensure that every Georgian has access to quality, affordable healthcare.

This bill will also ensure that nearly 200,000 additional 3- and 4-year-olds in Georgia will have access to universal pre-K.

The Build Back Better Act is the largest effort to combat the climate crisis in American history and realigns our tax code to support economic growth in our clean energy economy.

These are just some of the highlights in this critical bill that is fully paid for and makes long-overdue investments in our community and in our country.

I urge the Senate to act swiftly to pass the Build Back Better Act and invest in the future of all Americans.

INFLATION IS TAXATION

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

Mr. CARL. Madam Speaker, I stand here representing families all across this country who are struggling with rising costs of virtually everything, from gas to groceries. And there doesn't seem to be an end in sight.

Inflation is taxation, and it has increased every single month since Joe Biden has been President. Last month marked a 30-year record high in inflation.

Even worse, real wages have decreased under Biden almost every month since he has been in office.

So what is causing this inflation? President Biden and his allies in Congress are continuing to borrow trillions and trillions of dollars to pay for a massive Big Government expansion. It

is unsustainable, and we cannot afford it.

It is past time we get this runaway spending under control. As I have said countless times, Washington has a spending problem, not a revenue problem.

The American people deserve better than this. It is time that we put them first and get our economy back on track.

HIGHLIGHTING BUILD BACK BETTER

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight how the Build Back Better Act will improve the lives of people all across our country.

For far too long, pharmaceutical giants have charged outrageous prices for lifesaving medication. The Build Back Better Act will finally allow Medicare to negotiate prices and cap the price of insulin at $35 a month.

For years, hardworking people who fell ill or cared for an aging loved one were forced to choose between their livelihood and their health or that of their loved ones. Finally, the Build Back Better Act will ensure more people have decent healthcare and that their coverage is more affordable.

Importantly, all of this will be paid for without raising taxes on middle-class families because when billionaires pay their fair share, we can invest in those who make and build what makes and builds America.

HONORING PASTOR KENNY GRANT

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today with gratitude to honor the service and ministry of Pastor Kenny Grant at Calvary Baptist Temple in Savannah, Georgia.

It is not often in life that you meet someone with as complete an understanding and unwavering trust in God's plan as Kenny Grant.

Kenny has served as senior pastor at Calvary Baptist Church for 10 years, and this past Sunday, he delivered his final sermon.

Kenny dedicated his life to serving others at 17 when he joined the U.S. Marine Corps. It was during this time in the Marine Corps that he came to Christ and discovered his calling to preach and minister to others.

After 9 years in the Marines, Kenny went straight into the ministry by founding his own church. Kenny took his experience from his time in the Marines and used it in his ministry, growing his church and nourishing the hearts of his brothers and sisters in Christ.

Kenny has served the members of Calvary Baptist Temple selflessly, and we are excited to see where God takes him next.

□ 1645

PROTECTING ACCESS TO ABORTION

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

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, Maya Angelou said that when people show you who they are, believe them the first time. Mississippi showed us.

The State made its intent clear today before the Supreme Court to overturn Roe v. Wade, despite 50 years of constitutional precedent that clearly upholds it. This is about politicians controlling people's bodies and decisions.

In my 10 years working for Planned Parenthood in the South, I saw exactly who is hurt the most by harmful abortion bans: Black, indigenous, and people of color, LGBTQI-plus communities, people struggling to make ends meet. Without Roe, the threat to abortion is real and far-reaching. Half of U.S. States are poised to ban abortion entirely, including my home State of Georgia.

Abortion is essential. We must ensure that everyone, no matter their ZIP Code has the freedom to make decisions about their health and their families.

In the House, we did our part by passing the Women's Health Protection Act. It is time for the Senate to do its job so that we can rightfully keep abortion safe, legal, and accessible.

DEFEND THE SANCTITY OF LIFE

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

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to defend the sanctity of life.

Today, the Supreme Court is hearing the case of Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization. I am glad the Supreme Court has decided to take up this important case in which they will consider whether all pre-viability bans on abortion are unconstitutional. Scientific advancements have rendered the viability standard established since Roe as outdated.

Today, we know the following: By 15 weeks, babies in the womb have a heartbeat. They have arms, legs, fingers, and toes. And they have fully developed hearts and can respond to light and touch almost anywhere else on their bodies.

President Biden and my colleagues on the left have taken an anti-life stance and pushed policies that would require taxpayers to fund abortions. They also would require healthcare providers to perform abortions, despite any moral objections that they may have, and remove existing protections to allow abortions on demand, no matter what the age of the fetus.

This is wrong. I value unborn innocent lives and I will always push back with a clear and strong message.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, for almost 50 years, the law has recognized that the decision of whether to have or not have an abortion is protected by the Constitution. Yet, in the last decade, State lawmakers have pushed through nearly 500 restrictive laws that make abortion difficult and sometimes impossible to access. This fight has reached a breaking point.

The Mississippi law being challenged at the Supreme Court today would ban abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy, well before viability. Anti-abortion policies are about power and control, control over our bodies and control over our families. We won't stand for it. We will defend our rights and freedom to access safe and legal abortion.

Keep your bans off our bodies. Keep out of our doctors' offices and family decisions. Keep our constitutional rights in place.

GOOD FORESTRY FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON

(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 am pleased to announce tonight the lighting of the Capitol Christmas tree on the west steps in just a few minutes.

The tree each year is selected from a different national forest around the country. This year the tree comes from the Six Rivers National Forest in Northwest California, a four-county area I share with Mr. HUFFMAN from the Second District.

The marking of the lighting tonight indeed kicks off the Christmas season here in Washington, D.C., here at the United States Capitol.

Forestry, of course, is a very important part of our life in northern California and in the West, and positive forestry practices are extremely important if we are ever going to control wildfire and not harm the habitat and economies of our areas there.

I hope we can see in the lighting of the Capitol Christmas tree all the good things that come with good forestry and the holiday season.

Merry Christmas.

HISTORIC BILLS PASSED IN CONGRESS

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, Democrats in the House have much to be proud of as we approach the end of the year.

In the midst of an unprecedented pandemic, we have passed two of the most significant bills in the history of the House of Representatives—the Transportation and Infrastructure bill and President Biden's Build Back Better bill.

I chaired the Highways and Transit Subcommittee and I was pleased to attend President Biden's signing of the bill at the White House. The bill directs $39 billion to public transportation—like D.C.'s Metro—expands broadband, and funds replacing lead service pipes.

Our Build Back Better bill is an omnibus bill that catches up with years of needs Congress has failed to meet, from affordable childcare that will free women and men to work, to combating climate change, a clear and present danger to the planet.

It would be difficult to find more significant bills passed by the House of Representatives in a single session.

RIGHT TO LIFE

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, the first unalienable right named in the Declaration of Independence is the right to life. The Preamble of the Constitution further built the framework for this most fundamental liberty.

''We, the people . . . in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity''—none of which can truly be accomplished when the law allows the murder of unborn children.

The Supreme Court got this wrong in 1973 and now has the chance to correct its mistakes and uphold the constitutional right to life. It is absurd to argue, as the plaintiff in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization does, that our founding document can be used to prevent duly-elected State legislators from protecting life.

The Supreme Court must right this wrong. Our Nation should never put an unwritten right to privacy before the enumerated right to life.

RECOVERING, REBUILDING, RESTORING HOPE

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

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Madam Speaker, tonight, I am honored to stand before you to speak on the passage of one of the most transformational pieces of legislation in a generation signed into law, the bipartisan infrastructure bill.

In my State of Delaware, this bill will invest $1.2 billion for highway repair, over $200 million for bridge repair, and over $100 million to expand internet access, and $300 million to expand access to clean drinking water. But it is more than just concrete and fiber-optic cables, it is about the faces and places that will benefit from this bill.

In my State, I think of the students, I think of the farmers, I think of the union workers whose lives will be improved and whose communities will forever change. It is about recovering, rebuilding, and restoring hope.

Madam Speaker, we have more work to do, but make no mistake—with the bipartisan infrastructure law—we are now on the road to recovery and on the road to building back better.

AN UNBORN CHILD IS A HUMAN LIFE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BROWN of Ohio). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, our Nation is gripped by mounting crises, spurred by the failed policies of the Biden administration and congressional Democrats.

While Americans are hurting from the rising prices caused by inflation, a porous and open border, and a supply chain that is hurting every part of the American economy, it is critical that we remember and refocus on the fundamental values that have made our country great, starting with the right to life.

For me, this is an incredibly personal issue, like it is for millions of Americans with deeply held beliefs and personal experiences. I, myself, have shared my story on this very floor, that I shouldn't even be standing here, that my mother was urged to abort me. I was not wanted. I was unexpected and I was given very little chance to survive. And yet, here I am. Again, this speaks to the miracle of life.

We have the opportunity, brought on by the Dobbs v. Jackson case presented before the Supreme Court to chart a new course for our Nation so that every unborn child has the right to life and the opportunity that it holds while living in America.

Roe v. Wade has cost the lives of millions of American children, but what we have is the remarkable opportunity to make it right today. Today is the turning point.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to join dozens of my Republican colleagues to voice our support and stand for those most vulnerable, the unborn.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY), my colleague, a pro-life champion.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for yielding. And I also thank Congresswoman CAMMACK for her powerful, personal testimony. I am glad you are here today. Thank you so much for your leadership.

Madam Speaker, beneath you, right underneath this dais right here, are five very powerful words. And we are so busy in this Chamber debating numerous things we don't even look at them. But there they are, right there.

It says: Union, justice, tolerance, liberty, and peace. And we all say we want unity. We all want justice. We say we want tolerance and, of course, we value liberty. And all of these beautiful virtues point to the possibility of peace. But here is the problem: We leave out one group of persons, expectant mothers and their pre-born children. And the question before us today is why? Why?

That was the question that was debated today right across the street here at the Supreme Court. Why?

We don't have to live like this. What we can do is live in authentic community with one another, where every person matters, including the expectant mother and her pre-born child. That is called a community of care, where a tolerant, just, and inclusive society commits to this journey of life before birth, at birth, and after birth.

□ 1700

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague. We do have an important opportunity here, and I am so pleased to have such an overwhelming number of colleagues here today to talk about and share their journey and their support on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE), my friend and colleague, to talk about another pressing issue that has impacted American families across the country.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend and classmate, Representative CAMMACK.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the Nation's self-inflicted energy crisis created by the Biden administration.

The American people are feeling the strain of Biden's anti-energy policies that are causing costs to skyrocket. Americans are paying 61 percent more nationally for a gallon of gas and heating costs are projected to rise 54 percent this winter.

What actions has Biden taken to undo the damage he has caused?

Begged foreign countries to increase global output. Last week, he tapped into our Nation's emergency reserve.

America will be less secure if we aren't properly stocked with petroleum. We will be at a disadvantage financially and defensively, making us increasingly dependent on countries like Russia and China.

Sadly, Madam Speaker, these policies place an undue burden on Americans at a time when few can afford the extra expense. Inflated prices on daily necessities are a tax on low- and middle-class Americans, and Biden's continuous anti-energy policies impact virtually every part of American lives.

Increasing domestic production of oil and gas would not only consistently keep prices low, but also boost our economy, create jobs, and preserve our energy security.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Oklahoma, my good friend. I thank her for talking about an issue that impacts everyday Americans, but also an issue that has absolutely hit the homes of every American, and particularly those that are working class.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER).

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Madam Speaker, my faith and belief in God are the catalyst for every decision I make, and I am committed to protecting the most vulnerable among us.

We all have a moral responsibility to defend the right to life, which begins at conception. Today, the Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the monumental case of Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization. This case concerns Mississippi's law passed in 2018, which limits abortion at 15 weeks gestation to medical emergencies in cases of severe fetal disability.

The Court is expected to decide whether laws like Mississippi's aimed at protecting unborn children pre-viability align with the Constitution.

I hope and pray that the Justices will be guided by righteousness, by a respect for human dignity, by proper constitutional interpretation, and by modern science to uphold Mississippi's law, and protect the lives of the unborn.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of Tennessee.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER), as he is going to talk about another issue that is front and center today that is really hitting the pocketbooks of everyday Americans.

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida, my good friend, for yielding and for creating this opportunity.

Madam Speaker, just a short time ago America was energy independent. The American people had access to affordable energy and the U.S. led the world in carbon emissions reductions. What a difference 1 year and one administration can make, Madam Speaker.

Americans are paying the most they have paid at the pump since 2014, gasoline prices are up 45 percent in Pennsylvania. With winter fast approaching, home heating prices are projected to rise even above 50 percent—54 percent for some American households.

The Biden administration's solution is to literally double down on the failed energy policies. This is creating national security issues and real issues for every American, and certainly every Pennsylvanian.

Along the way, some of the solutions from the Biden administration have been to beg Russia and OPEC countries to please produce and ship more, to tap the strategic oil reserve—which is a reserve for emergencies and catastrophes, meanwhile, it is yielding only 3 days' worth of oil—and a proposed increased cost to produce oil and gas on Federal lands.

With actions like this, we shouldn't be surprised when we hear the White House press secretary argue that higher gas prices somehow highlight the need for the rapid transition to clean energy. This is ridiculous. It is woke gone mad and it is quite deliberately manipulative.

President Biden and his administration have virtually done everything in their power to decimate domestic fuel production by holding up the Keystone pipeline, pausing the oil and gas leasing on U.S. lands, and actually even discouraging our banks from investing in traditional forms of energy and production.

So out of respect for time, we can all appreciate the goal for a cleaner environment and reduction in carbon emissions, but it must be done in a manner that is economically feasible and not damaging to the American people and our constituents who we are supposed to be representing.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, it is almost like my colleague makes too much sense when it comes to the issue of energy production and protecting our critical domestic energy supply.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN).

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I appreciate you recognizing me for a couple of moments here, a fellow friend from just up I–75 in central Florida.

Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of every American taxpayer who is infuriated by the wasteful spending of our government. For many months now, Republicans like me have been taking to the floor to sound the alarm on the Biden administration's ridiculous and wasteful spending.

As hardworking Americans are struggling with the highest inflation in over 30 years, President Biden wants to continue doling out taxpayer money by the billions—to things like tree equity and studies to determine the effect of climate change on lactating individuals.

We have all been taught there is no such thing as a free lunch. When your government is spending money it doesn't have, like it is going out of style, you better hold on to your wallet.

The Washington Times recently reported more than 40 percent of the $700 billion in COVID unemployment benefits went to fraudsters, including many connected to state sponsors in China and Russia.

For context, the relief money lost to fraud could have provided $160,000 to every American family living under the poverty line or paid for an Ivy league education for every 18-year-old in the country. Instead, this money now sits in the coffers of our enemies who will surely use it against us.

It is bad enough that irresponsible Democrat policies have created inflation that is hurting American families, but the lack of oversight of hundreds of billions of dollars means that we are funding our enemies.

This kind of fraud, waste, and abuse should be thoroughly investigated by Congress. Unfortunately, Republicans are in the minority, for now, we don't have the authority to determine which investigations will be held.

I hope my Democrat colleagues share my concern and outrage. What they do with this information will tell us all we know about how they feel about squandering hard-earned taxpayer dollars.

The American people deserve answers and a solution that ensures fraud like this can never happen again.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the Sunshine State. These are incredibly important points about the economy. We are seeing over and over, example after example the failures of this administration and how it is impacting working-class families.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW), my friend and colleague.

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for yielding and for the amazing example that she is in her leadership to our entire Congress.

Madam Speaker, of particular concern to myself and many of my constituents in south Jersey is the Democrats' attempt to stuff their tax and spend reconciliation bill, or as I like to call it, the big, bad bill, with massive expansions to the IRS.

In order to pay for this monstrosity of a bill, Democrats are looking to hire more than 87,000 IRS agents. This army of auditors have the singular goal of spying on private transactions of millions of Americans and our small businesses.

And it isn't the ultra-rich that they are going to be going after. With a threshold of only $10,000 a year, nearly every American who has a job will be targeted. This is despicable at best and anti-American at its worst.

Biden administration policies are already leading the way to rampant inflation and to job shortages. The last thing the American people need is to

worry that their daily transactions will become the target of the IRS. Unsurprisingly, this policy received near unanimous support from House Democrats, despite the widespread backlash it received from the American public.

Madam Speaker, I implore the Senate to strip this dangerous provision before it ever become laws.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. Again, he hits on points that just make too much sense. We know that the so-called Build Back Better bill does nothing more than build the bureaucracy, the same bureaucracy that is strangling everyday Americans and keeping them from prosperity.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS), my friend and colleague.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Florida.

Madam Speaker, tonight, Members of the Republican Party are standing up to talk about important issues that we believe are not only important to us that we feel very strongly about, but also to America, who is listening for clearness and clarity of issues about ideas.

Tonight, I would like to stand up and talk about the life issue. I want to talk about it a little bit differently. I am the father of a Down's syndrome young man. Many times, Down's syndrome children might be considered, before they are born, as something that might not be as respected or wanted by a family.

Tonight, what I would like to say is that our children are important. Our children that are given to us are gifts of God.

While each of us think of ourselves as being special, we need to think about our children, the next generation of not only this country, but of God's children. My son, who is now 25 years old, Alexander Gregory Sessions, who was born into a family that placed high value on him—not just his life, but his value that he has grown in throughout his life.

Alex, in many instances, has some limitations about him. Alex is an Eagle Scout and a young man who gets up every day prepared and ready for the things that will greet him and the world that he will greet. Many times, so many people are respectable—they respect Alex and not only his willingness to live life, but also to come and be a part of society and to do the things that are important.

So tonight, my message is not just to you, Madam Speaker, but the American people—the American people who need to know that life is so important and the children that many women carry not only will offer solutions to our future, but make our country better.

For those parents that might be facing difficult circumstances, and perhaps uncertainty about what they think or feel about the emotion of having perhaps a disabled child, I want to stand up and say: You will be rewarded. You have been selected by God to be the parent of a special angel, a child who will mean so much to so many people that will bring joy and love and admiration. It will be something that will be a lifelong gift, probably, and something that is to be cherished and important.

On behalf of my Republican colleagues, we do stand up and talk about how important life is and how much we believe these children and others contribute. We also want to say this—thank you to God for selecting us as parents. We are proud of the responsibility that we have and offer our thanks to You.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for sharing his deeply personal experience, that means the world. I know that constituents and Americans hear your message and respect and appreciate it.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE), my friend and colleague. I believe we share a common county in Putnam County. We both get the privilege of representing a wonderful county called Putnam County, even though they are in two different States.

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Florida for yielding to me tonight. And in fact, Putnam County is my home county.

Madam Speaker, Tennesseans and Americans throughout the country who are already hurting from higher prices, widespread shortages, and fewer choices believe President Biden's Build Back Better agenda will cause inflation to skyrocket even further.

This social spending scam breaks President Biden's zero-cost promise. Contrary to what President Biden and his far left Democratic allies have consistently maintained, this bill is not fully paid for. In fact, it is not even close.

According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, the CBO, it is expected to add $367 billion to the national debt. That is a massive amount of deficit spending that our children and grandchildren will have to pay back, but it doesn't even begin to tell the whole story. The Democrats used a long list of budgetary gimmicks to artificially lower the CBO score spending number of $367 billion.

The highly respected Wharton School of Business performed their own expert analysis without budget gimmicks, and they found that the actual amount of deficit spending from Biden's socialist Build Back Better legislation will, in fact, add over $300 billion to the national debt.

□ 1715

Americans all across the country and from all walks of life can sense how bad this bill is going to affect our economy and add to our already sky-high inflation rate.

Democrats' Build Back Better bill is not just extraordinarily costly, it is also destructive. To put it simply, as radical as this tax-and-spend spending spree is, other aspects of this bill are just as bad. While far left Democrats and Speaker PELOSI proudly revel in the passage of this bill, it is clear they have no connection to the needs and wants of the hardworking Tennesseans whom I represent, nor the majority of Americans across the country.

As my colleagues and I have covered, the provisions within this bill amount to a wish list of far left socialist policies that will have devastating consequences on American businesses, households, and families.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), who is my good friend and colleague.

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I am glad the gentlewoman's mama chose life.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity to be here.

Joe Biden's build back broke agenda is for the coastal elites, not working Americans or middle class families. Increasing State and local tax deductions benefits rich Americans living in deep blue States. We all know the liberal media refuses to report it. This is a tax break for the wealthy, and we all know it. Even BERNIE SANDERS of all people is calling out President Biden for sneaking this into his agenda. So much for Biden's cries for the wealthy to ''pay their fair share.''

Well, it looks like who is paying their fair share are working Americans, once again.

There is also the $7,500 tax credit for electric vehicle purchases. Most Americans can't afford electric vehicles that cost an average of over $55,000, but I will tell you who can; liberals in California and New York have no problem whatsoever paying for this. It affords them this opportunity with this enormous tax credit—or as my daughter would say, ginormous.

Another tax benefit for the wealthy.

Heck, most Americans can't even afford to drive their regular cars right now because gas prices are too high.

What makes Biden think we will be able to foot the bill for an electric car?

Speaking of gas prices, build back broke ramps up the attacks on domestic energy production. This will make us all more reliant on foreign oil. Biden started this war on affordable energy the day he took office, and build back broke will make it worse.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his remarks. They are very important points that he made, and I encourage everyone to watch his speech repeatedly on YouTube once they post it.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), who is my friend and fellow cochair of

the Pro-Life Caucus. Representative SMITH is a true pro-life champion.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her extraordinary leadership.

Madam Speaker, injustice need not be forever. By affirming the Mississippi pro-life law, the Supreme Court can take a powerful step toward inclusion, justice, and respect for the weakest and most vulnerable.

Shockingly, since the infamous 1973 abortion decisions, more than 62.5 million unborn children have been killed—a staggering loss of children's lives that equates with the entire population of Italy.

Abrogating both duty and due diligence, the 1973 Court wrote: ''We need not resolve the difficult question of when human life begins.''

Sidestepping that threshold and giving no benefit of the doubt to the child, they went on to legalize abortion on demand as if the baby were a tumor to be excised or a disease to be vanquished.

For decades, right up to this very moment, abortion advocates have gone to extraordinary lengths to ignore, trivialize, and cover up the battered baby victim. But today, thanks to ultrasound, unborn babies are more visible than ever before.

This begs the question: Why does dismembering a child with sharp knives, pulverizing a child with powerful suction devices, or chemically poisoning a baby with any number of toxic chemicals fail to elicit so much as a scintilla of empathy, mercy, or compassion?

Madam Speaker, someday future generations of Americans will look back on us and wonder how and why such a rich and seemingly enlightened society, professing to be devoted to human rights and so blessed and endowed with the capacity to protect the vulnerable, could have instead so aggressively promoted death to children and the exploitation of women by abortion.

Injustice, Madam Speaker, need not be forever.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of New Jersey for his beautiful comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY).

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida.

Madam Speaker, today the Supreme Court will hear a case that could determine the future of unborn children. For nearly 50 years, the Federal decision of Roe v. Wade has threatened the lives of the unborn. This is a decision that should be left to the States.

In 1973 Justices were told that unborn babies could not live on their own until the 28th week. But since then, there have been major advances in medicine. We now know that as early as 5 weeks unborn babies have a heartbeat and their brains are beginning to develop; by 10 weeks the babies have legs and arms that can kick; and by 15 weeks babies can taste, yawn, suck their thumb, and, more importantly, they can feel pain. They are living, breathing, and feeling human beings who deserve a chance to live.

Jeremiah and Isaiah said in the Bible that the Lord spoke to them in the womb: ''Before you were born, I set you apart.''

Both these prophets were trying to tell us something: Every life is precious. Therefore, Congress has a moral obligation to protect the lives of our vulnerable, unborn children and to be their voice.

Today I hope the Supreme Court will agree.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the great State of West Virginia for his words.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the great State of Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I have observed multiple times when we open our daily session in prayer that we are praying to Creator God, acknowledging that God is our creator. He is also the giver of life.

I am proud of my five daughters who cherish this blessing from our Creator and have blessed us with 17 grandchildren.

The abortion industry talks about pregnancy as if it is a cancer diagnosis. How sad and tragic that Planned Parenthood and the chemical abortion industry have targeted and deceived young women for their own profit.

Today, we have been praying for wisdom and for God's guiding hand over the Supreme Court as it hears the Dobbs v. Jackson case. This case could mark the biggest win for human life in America in decades. In Illinois' 15th Congressional District, we honor and respect the dignity of all stages of life, born and unborn. Pro-life Americans believe all life has value, no matter how small.

I also have a little grandson who has Down syndrome. He is just precious. His name is Nathaniel, and that means a gift from God.

With the Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization case, the Court can correct the dreadful ruling of Roe v. Wade and acknowledge that the decision wasn't constitutional or based in reality.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from Illinois for her comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for yielding.

Madam Speaker, we stand on the doorstep of delivering pro-life protections for unborn babies. Today the Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization. The case will decide the constitutionality of a Mississippi law that supports life by banning abortion that takes place more than 15 weeks after conception.

It is my hope that the Supreme Court will uphold the constitutionality of this law, which will set the stage for Roe v. Wade to be overturned, ushering in a new era where life is valued and protected.

Nothing is more important than life. If we are not going to stand and protect life, we will stand and protect nothing. If my time in Congress is remembered for one thing, let it be that I fought to defend the sanctity of life. That is why I wear these precious feet on my collar—the exact size and shape of a baby's feet 10 weeks after conception.

Madam Speaker, I will always support life.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks and for continuing to be a champion for pro-life and the unborn.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I appreciate her hosting this today.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in defense of the lives of our unborn children. I am proud to stand with my colleagues without apology on the side of life.

Roe v. Wade was one of the Supreme Court's biggest failures. Today our Justices have an opportunity to right that wrong.

At 5 weeks a baby's heart begins beating. At 10 weeks the child has arms, legs, fingers, and toes. That baby can kick and jump if startled while in the womb. They can taste and make facial expressions, yawn, hiccup, and suck their thumbs. Those are the actions of a child, not a clump of cells.

More importantly, that child starts to feel pain only 3 weeks into development. Inflicting unnecessary pain on an innocent child in the womb is not healthcare. Abortion is not healthcare. This is not healthcare. This is a child, a life.

Madam Speaker, abortion is an evil that has plagued this country for 50 long years. I call for the Supreme Court to act and to defend the lives and rights of our unborn. We must put an end to this torturous practice that has denied almost 20 percent of young children their constitutional right to life.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Georgia's remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), who is my friend and colleague, to talk about how he is a champion for life and why it is so important.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I thank my fellow Florida Gator. I was born in Gainesville, Florida, and raised in the Tampa Bay area. I am very blessed to be a Floridian and with this wonderful woman here. I thank her for doing this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, today I rise to stand for life. Earlier the United States Supreme Court began hearing opening arguments in the Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization case.

As this landmark case is litigated, I am mindful that modern science confirms every unborn child is a human life. As early as 5 weeks, unborn babies have a heartbeat and the brain and spinal cord are developing. By 10 weeks babies have arms and legs, fingers and toes; they can kick and jump if startled. At 15 weeks babies have fully developed hearts that pump 26 quarts of blood per day.

Madam Speaker, they can taste and make facial expressions. They yawn, they hiccup, they swallow, and they even suck their thumbs. During this time period, painful procedures trigger a hormonal stress response, and due to advances in technology, an unborn child is viable outside the womb at 22 weeks or earlier.

Our laws must reflect these realities and be realigned to protect the unborn.

□ 1730

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my fellow Floridian and champion for life, Representative BILIRAKIS.

I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), my friend and champion for life.

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the unborn.

Babies deserve the right to live, and we have a responsibility to defend that right. Today, the Supreme Court is considering the most critical abortion case since Roe v. Wade was tragically decided 50 years ago. It has been 50 years too long, 50 years of abortions, 50 years of abandoning the defenseless, and 50 years of Federal laws that violate the conscience of the vast majority of Americans, Americans who support life and who are opposed to their hard-earned taxpayer dollars funding abortion.

But today, the Supreme Court has the opportunity to protect that right to life. It is an opportunity that the State of Texas is championing. Since the passing of the heartbeat bill in Texas on September 1, almost 10,000 Texan babies have been saved, and now pregnancy help centers and other women's health clinics outnumber abortion clinics 20 to 1. The State now spends $100 million on abortion alternative services, including medical care and counseling.

I want to put this in perspective. As somebody who served in the military, most countries ascribe to the law of armed conflict. When an enemy combatant asks for mercy and asks for their life to be saved, it is the law of armed conflict that directs combatants to save that life. Yet, in America, we are not saving the lives of innocent babies.

I am urging the Supreme Court to make the right decision. I am praying for those Justices to save the lives of the unborn.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of Texas for his comments.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI), one of my favorite Hoosiers.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Today is a truly historic day for our Nation as the Supreme Court considers a landmark challenge to Roe v. Wade. This is a vital opportunity for the highest court in the land to rightfully strike down this deadly decision and restore the dignity of life in our Nation.

Our country was founded on the self-evident truths that all people are created equally by our creator and endowed with inalienable rights. Every child has the God-given right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. For nearly 50 years, our Nation has been plagued by a callous disregard for these fundamental principles—Roe v. Wade, an abomination that destroys life and our Nation's greatest potential.

Abortion is sold as healthcare or women's empowerment. It is a violation of human dignity that all Americans should not and cannot tolerate.

Protecting life empowers women and defends the most basic rights. I am proud to stand with millions of pro-life Americans as we speak up for the voiceless and the most vulnerable among us. The truth is on our side, and the truth will prevail.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Amen. I thank my friend and colleague from Indiana for her comments.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), my friend, colleague, and champion for life.

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman so much, my good friend and colleague from Florida, Representative CAMMACK, for this Special Order hour.

Madam Speaker, this is a baby at 15 weeks old. He or she can sense light, make facial expressions, and feel pain. The beating of their fully functioning heart can be heard on an ultrasound, and all of their major organs are being developed.

Today, the Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the Dobbs v. Jackson case. In the coming months, it will rule on whether Mississippi and other States like them can prohibit the murder of an unborn baby after 15 weeks of age.

Currently, the United States is one of seven nations, including North Korea and China, that allow abortion on demand after a baby can feel pain. I don't know about you, Madam Speaker, but I am appalled that our standard of human rights for the unborn is so low that we actually align with nations like North Korea and China.

When will the so-called party of science actually accept the science proving that life begins at conception? I am earnestly praying that the Supreme Court makes the right and the just decision to allow States to continue defending the very most innocent among us.

But no matter the outcome, I will never surrender the fight for our unborn.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from Texas for participating.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD), my friend, colleague, and fellow champion for life.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for yielding.

More than 60 million lives have been lost since the treacherous, devastating, and dishonest Roe v. Wade decision by seven misguided Justices nearly 50 years ago—60 million.

The big lie is that there is a constitutional right to abortion, a constitutional right to take the life of a precious, innocent child in the womb. How have we let this stand for nearly 50 years? How can there not be one lone honest, compassionate voice on the other side, hearing and responding to the unborn cries from the womb?

What kind of a compromise must you make in your soul when there is no longer any honest denial of the science of life? What kind of a compromise must you make to vote for political expediency to satisfy the loudest, most aggressive special interest groups and vote to remove any restrictions on abortion?

How did we get to where one party is 100 percent unanimous in supporting unlimited, taxpayer-funded abortion at any time for any reason?

How did those who previously claimed the pro-life label and support for the Hyde provision at a minimum—back when we didn't have the scientific, visual proof of life—how do they now enthusiastically defend unrestricted abortion?

Yet, we find ourselves today on the precipice of the Supreme Court having the opportunity to finally, at long last, reverse this decision. May these Justices have courage. May they do what is right. May they do what is moral. May they do what is lawful. May they preserve and protect life. May they finally overturn Roe v. Wade.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for his passion and testimony. It is truly moving.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE), my friend and colleague.

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman for organizing this evening.

I am proud to join so many of my colleagues here tonight to stand up for the unborn. Since the tragic 1973 Roe v. Wade ruling, more than 60 million preborn children in America have had their lives cut short. This is absolutely heartbreaking, and we must continue our efforts to end the devastating practice of abortion in America.

Fortunately, the pro-life movement grows stronger by the day, and there is an army of folks across this country who serve as voices for the voiceless and defenders of the defenseless.

One saying that gets repeated around this Chamber a lot is ''follow the

science.'' Well, science tells us that the preborn are, in fact, human beings. This is an undeniable fact. At 6 weeks, an unborn baby has a heartbeat. At 7 weeks, they develop pain receptors. By 10 weeks, an unborn child has arms, legs, fingers, and toes, and can begin to kick. At 15 weeks, a preborn human being has a fully developed heart.

Yet, through all of this time and well beyond, the pro-abortion movement believes this child has no right to life. But God willing, the ability to protect preborn life will soon be even greater in the United States.

The Supreme Court today heard arguments in Dobbs v. Jackson that will address the question of the constitutionality of previability bans on abortion. We must protect our unborn citizens, and I am hopeful that the Supreme Court will soon recognize that right to life.

Since the first day I was elected, I have worked to advance the truth that the pro-life movement supports. On this day, I am more committed than ever to ensuring that truth always prevails.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for all the work that he has done to protect life.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA), a true champion for life.

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today as the United States Supreme Court is considering one of the most consequential cases of my lifetime. The case, Dobbs v. Jackson, will have enormous implications for the future. Simply put, it will determine whether abortions performed before a baby is considered viable are lawful.

Here is why this is so important. As early as 5 weeks, unborn babies are forming blood vessels. By 10 weeks, pain receptors have start developing. At 15 weeks, babies have developed hearts and pump 17 quarts of blood per day.

With its potential to overturn the 50-year-old law, Roe v. Wade, and save millions of unborn children, Dobbs v. Jackson is a beacon of hope for innocent life. This is why earlier this year I joined dozens of my pro-life colleagues in signing a brief urging the Supreme Court to uphold the Mississippi law in question that outlaws abortions after 15 weeks.

There is nothing more fundamental and sacred in our Constitution than the right to life. I humbly ask that you join me in praying for the Supreme Court to uphold the previability restrictions on abortions.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of Iowa for his comments.

I can't tell you how encouraging it is to hear so many of my colleagues fight and stand for life, but I can say with certainty that there is probably no one who has fought harder than Representative HARTZLER for not just life but our values. I can't thank the gentlewoman enough for her work.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER).

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CAMMACK for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to advocate for Missouri's children, both born and unborn, and to urge my colleagues to embrace the science of life.

We know children yet to be born are miracles. Windows into the womb reveal that at a mere 6 weeks, a baby's heart begins beating; at 7 weeks, a baby develops pain receptors; at 10 weeks, a baby can kick and jump if startled. Between 13 and 14 weeks, a baby will respond to light touches. By 15 weeks, a baby can taste, make facial expressions, yawn, hiccup, swallow, and suck her thumb. By this point, a baby's tiny heart has beaten nearly 16 million times.

Each week that passes marks a milestone in a child's development, a celebration of life. Yet, our country remains under the shadow of outdated Supreme Court decisions that allowed these tiny humans to be aborted.

While the United States is a leader when it comes to understanding in utero development and surgical procedures, our laws are antiquated and radical compared to other nations when it comes to protecting life in the womb. In fact, we are only one of seven countries across the globe that allow for abortion on demand after a baby feels pain, alongside human rights-violating countries like China and North Korea. In Europe, 47 out of 50 countries limit abortion at 15 weeks or earlier, like the law being discussed in the Dobbs case.

It is time we allowed our laws to be updated to reflect what we have always known to be true about the humanity, dignity, and worth of the unborn. It is time for the Supreme Court to protect life. It is time that they right this wrong. Let's pray they rule rightly. Millions of lives, literally, hang in the balance.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my dear friend and colleague so much. I am so proud of the work that she has done to advance not just our pro-life cause, but also American values. I thank the gentlewoman for her tireless work.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), my friend, colleague, and another pro-life champion, even though he is, affectionately, my favorite cheesehead.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

As was just said, the United States today is one of only seven countries around the world with such extreme pro-abortion laws. It is a little bit unusual, of all countries, this country, which John Adams said was formed only for moral and religious people, would have somehow gotten all turned around and wrapped around the axle so that we have now become, along with countries like Red China or North Korea, countries known around the world for barbarity, as a country that is that extreme.

In the United States, the vast majority of people lived in areas in which abortion was illegal since before the Civil War. We had a decision, Roe v. Wade, typical of the extreme decisions of people who, I guess, spent too much time learning in law school, who felt that in our Constitution we found something that virtually every church at the time would have considered barbaric.

□ 1745

By the way, abortion was illegal before the days of the ultrasound. Now, with the ultrasound it is so obvious that we have got something precious, created by God that we are destroying. But even before the ultrasound, the average American understood how barbaric this was, and virtually every State barred abortion.

We can only hope that the arguments across the street are the beginning of the march back of the United States towards the God-fearing Nation it was intended to be.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of Wisconsin for those words.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER), a pro-life champion and voice for the unborn.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, an unborn child is a human life. All you have to do is realize that.

Sixty-two million unborn human lives have been killed since Roe v. Wade. That is almost 1.3 million a year of unborn human lives killed. That is almost 3,500 a day or one every 2 minutes.

Madam Speaker, in my 90 seconds, two unborn human lives have been snuffed out.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for his powerful remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), my good friend and fellow champion for life.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, in light of the U.S. Supreme Court oral arguments for the landmark Dobbs v. Jackson case earlier today, I would like to highlight what is truly at stake here; that is, millions of precious, innocent lives.

It all comes down to one simple fact: The presence of a heartbeat means the existence of life.

As early as 5 weeks, unborn babies in the womb can have a heartbeat. Furthermore, they start developing pain receptors just 2 short weeks later and are able to process pain by 15 weeks.

Anyone who claims an unborn child is not a human life is ignoring science, denying morality, and condoning murder. That is right: Murder.

Even President Biden acknowledged back in 2015, ''The moment of conception is a human life and being.'' On this rare occasion, I sincerely agree with the President.

As an unapologetic pro-life American, I will never stop fighting for the sanctity of human life or defending the unborn.

While we wait for further developments in this pivotal legal case, I am hopeful the eventual outcome will save countless innocent human lives and not add to the already 60-plus million who have lost their lives to abortion.

To put that number of 60-plus million into some perspective, the number of Americans killed in combat in the entire history of our Nation, starting from the war of independence, is just under 667,000, or about 1 percent of the 60-plus million unborn babies who have died during the last five decades.

I pray this crucial moment will confirm for all Americans that every life is precious, worth saving, and made in the perfect image of God. That revelation is a victory we should all celebrate.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of Georgia.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD), another pro-life champion, an incredible Member of Congress, and a friend.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for hosting this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, I stand today alongside my colleagues, my constituents, and millions of Americans in support of life and in defense of the democratic process.

Human life begins at conception. Just 5 weeks into a pregnancy, an unborn baby's heart begins to beat. At 10 weeks, they have fingers and toes.

However, for 48 years, the Roe v. Wade decision has trampled on the democratic process and the unborn.

Since the 1973 decision, over 62 million abortions have been performed. That is over 1 million per year. This is a disgraceful attack on human life.

It is imperative that the legislative powers to make laws, especially of this magnitude, be vested in the people's representatives and not nine unelected judges.

Arkansans and citizens across this Nation want to protect life, but their hands have been tied by the Supreme Court.

I urge the Supreme Court to overturn Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey. It is time to return the abortion debate back to where it belongs, with the people.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague for his remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), a friend, colleague, and a long-time pro-life champion.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I appreciate Mrs. CAMMACK having this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, we ought to be concerned about the most vulnerable among us. Most Americans believe in God, a Heavenly Father. Is it hard to imagine that it would be extremely important to such a Heavenly Father that we protect the lives that are most vulnerable, most innocent, particularly? Could there be anybody more innocent, more vulnerable, than a child that is still in the womb?

I met Ramona Trevino some years back, and she had been a director of Planned Parenthood, I believe, in Sherman, Texas. She became shocked, having a teenaged daughter, that they were taught that they should come between a daughter and her mother.

Earlier, when they had directors' meetings of other Planned Parenthood facilities, the number they were most interested in is how many girls you are getting on the pill and how early in age. The earlier, the better, because they are more likely to forget to take the pill and get pregnant, and then they would get to destroy the life of an unborn child. That is something that if there is a Heavenly Father, as I know there is, he would have to be very upset with us for allowing that to happen.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my great friend and colleague from Texas. I appreciate his continued work and efforts on this very important issue.

Madam Speaker, I think it is very fitting that as we close out tonight's Special Order that started with the youngest Republican woman in Congress, that we end with the youngest Republican man. Our generation continues to fight for the pro-life movement, and we believe that we will be the generation that ends abortion.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CAWTHORN), my friend and colleague.

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, I thank the great warrior from Florida for her leadership on this matter.

Madam Speaker, imagine you have just walked out of this Chamber and outside is a gorgeous sunset. You have a Polaroid camera, so you snap a beautiful picture, and the gray photo prints out the front. You hold it and shake it, waiting for the picture to appear. Suddenly, someone walks by and snatches your photo, ripping it to shreds.

You are stunned. You cry: Why did you destroy my picture? The person replies: Oh, it wasn't a picture. It wasn't fully developed yet. All of us in this room realize how asinine that reasoning is. That photo was transforming into a beautiful image.

This illustration by Seth Gruber is simple. But it is what our Nation has done to the most precious image of all, the image of God.

Madam Speaker, a silent genocide has slipped beneath the conscience of America. Precious works of our Creator, formed and set apart, meet death before they have breathed life. Eternal souls, woven into earthen vessels, sanctified by Almighty God and endowed with the miracle of life, are denied their birth by a Nation that was born in freedom.

God's breath of life blown away by the breath of man.

This cruel and fallen world may seem too filthy for their very presence. But these precious temples are crafted in the image of God himself. One day, perhaps when science darkens the soul of the left, our Nation will repent. But until then, the carnage of this unconscionable deed will stain the fabric of our Nation.

I hope that the Supreme Court overturns Roe v. Wade. I hope that we stop the genocide of abortion in this country.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from the great State of North Carolina. I am proud to be a representative alongside him as the pro-life generation.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Adrian Swann, one of his secretaries.

THE BENEFITS OF INFRASTRUCTURE

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, together with President Biden, this country has already created 5.6 million jobs this year alone. Growth is up, wages are up, and unemployment is at a figure that is at a low of a couple of generations at this point.

And in the middle of all of this, Democrats had the temerity to enact the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, a historic occasion.

The infrastructure law the Democrats delivered will create millions more good-paying jobs—American jobs, union jobs, family-sustaining jobs, jobs that cannot be outsourced or sent offshore.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act that was signed into law the week before last makes the largest Federal investment in public transit ever. It makes the largest Federal investment in passenger rail since the creation of Amtrak. It makes the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the construction of the Interstate Highway System. It makes the largest investment in clean drinking water and wastewater infrastructure in American history. It ensures

that every American has access to reliable high-speed internet. It helps tackle the climate crisis by making the largest investment in clean energy transmission and electric vehicle infrastructure in history.

Madam Speaker, rebuilding our infrastructure means shoring up our American middle class. It means jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs, and more jobs. It means, maybe most importantly to a lot of us, honoring the work and the sacrifices of the Greatest Generation, those folks that Tom Brokaw called the Greatest Generation. They came back from World War II, from defeating fascism in the Pacific and the Atlantic, and they came back after making all of those sacrifices, suffering all of those hardships and deprivations and what did they do? They immediately set to work sacrificing more for their children and their grandchildren, for us. They sacrificed for us, and they didn't stop sacrificing.

□ 1800

What they did was they invested in American infrastructure: American water systems and sewer systems, and maybe above all and most recognizable, the Eisenhower Interstate Highway System, something that absolutely made a revolutionary change in this country.

It made it so much easier to get around this country. It made it so much quicker and cheaper and easier for American companies to get their manufactured goods to market. It made American companies more competitive abroad, this investment in American infrastructure that the Greatest Generation made.

And then after that, nothing. Nothing. For 50, 60, 70 years, nothing. We acted in this country like a bunch of spoiled, rotten children, entitled little kids. The things that our parents did for us, the sacrifices that our parents and grandparents made for us were taken for granted.

We figured that we didn't have to make those sacrifices for our children and their grandchildren, that we didn't have to continue to update and renew and maintain and develop that portfolio of assets that was our American infrastructure that was handed down to us by that Greatest Generation.

We didn't think we had to beef up public transit or passenger rail or roads and bridges or drinking water and wastewater systems. We didn't think we had to do those things because we took them for granted. We took them for granted generation after generation until this year, when Democrats in the House delivered—what?—the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act that was signed into law.

This past week, I want to tell you, House Democrats celebrated those jobs with more than 100 events across the country.

In Georgia, Representative CAROLYN BOURDEAUX visited a local electric vehicle manufacturer called SK Battery to celebrate investments in local jobs.

In Illinois, Congresswoman CHERI BUSTOS visited a VA clinic where new investments in broadband will improve telehealth services for our American veterans.

In Massachusetts, Representative JAKE AUCHINCLOSS sat down with the Massachusetts AFL–CIO to talk about good-paying union jobs coming to his district from this infrastructure law.

In California, Congressman JIM COSTA met with local water districts to talk about much-needed water infrastructure updates in California's Central Valley, where so many of our crops get grown.

In upstate New York, we had a couple of Congressmen talking about infrastructure. Congressman BRIAN HIGGINS, out of Buffalo, visited infrastructure projects in his home city, the queen city of Buffalo. And we had Congressman JOE MORELLE from Rochester, also in upstate New York, talking about how the infrastructure law will help that town of Rochester, New York, remove lead pipes.

We all remember what happened in Flint, Michigan, where 100-year-old lead pipes poisoned little kids, gave them brain damage. Why? Well, because of a lot of things, but one of them was that we hadn't updated the water infrastructure in 100 years in Flint, Michigan.

JOE MORELLE was talking about that when he visited the Plug Power Gigafactory to tout the investments the law will make in clean hydrogen hubs and clean hydrogen manufacturing. He was talking about that, and he was talking about removing the lead pipes in Rochester so that these things don't happen again.

In southern California, Congressman MIKE LEVIN joined a Republican mayor from his California district to talk about how updates to infrastructure will help local drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians.

In New Mexico, Congresswoman TERESA LEGER FERNANDEZ visited Zuni High School to discuss how the infrastructure law will improve access to broadband for students, and she toured the Navajo-Gallup water supply project with Navajo Nation President Jonathan Nez.

In north Texas, Congressman COLIN ALLRED held a teletownhall with folks in his district to talk about all the ways the law will help meet local transportation needs.

In northern Ohio, Representative MARCY KAPTUR joined a summit about infrastructure to talk about how this law will help with flooding, with irrigation, and pollution remediation.

Also in California, Congresswoman DORIS MATSUI visited local levees in California that will be improved because of this infrastructure bill.

Every single one of these projects represents jobs and economic growth for our local communities. It represents investment in America. It represents belief in our country, belief in ourselves, that we can make the best of what we can do for the economy; that we can create jobs; that we can make it in America; we can manufacture goods in this country; that we can compete with any other company in the world as long as we provide the necessary infrastructure advantages that other countries are already doing.

And don't think for one minute that China is not investing in its infrastructure to make its companies compete with us, that Russia is not doing it, that the European Union nations aren't doing it. They are all doing it. What would ever make us think that we don't have to compete with those companies from countries abroad? You know we do.

Look at the cargo ships lined up outside the ports off of southern California. They are full of manufactured goods coming to this country for import. It is one thing to look at a piece of paper and look at the trade imbalance that America has suffered for years upon years. It is another thing to look at the pictures and the video of those container ships out in the harbors. Every one of those container ships, it takes 7,000 tractor-trailers to unload them, they are so full of goods coming to this country.

Why we can't make those goods in this country, a lot of it has to do with our suffering, with our falling behind in our infrastructure. Our companies need this. This is something we need to do to keep American companies competitive. It is a jungle out there.

In a global world market, what would ever make us think we don't have to compete with these foreign companies? That is what this bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act does.

It is widely talked about how there are 13 Republicans who voted for the bill. That is why we call it bipartisan. It means both Democrat and Republican.

Some people say, wow, what a wonder, how did you get 13 Republicans to vote for investing in America? Well, that is not the wonder. The wonder is what happened to the 200 Republicans who voted ''no'' on investing in America's infrastructure and updating what the Greatest Generation passed down to us in making America as strong as ever. We can make it. What happened to these people that they voted ''no'' on that?

These are the people who touted infrastructure week after infrastructure week after infrastructure week, and what did they do? They did nothing. It took the Biden administration to come along and a Democratic-controlled House to pass the thing. That is exactly what we did, and what a wonderful afternoon on the south lawn of the White House, where we all gathered, Democrats and Republicans who supported that bill. It got signed into law.

You know who I was sitting near? I was sitting near the CEO of Amtrak and the president of Amtrak and the

chairman of the board of Amtrak, and I talked a lot about the way other places in this country will benefit from the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, but I haven't mentioned what will happen in northeastern Pennsylvania because it has to do with Amtrak.

We have been struggling in northeastern Pennsylvania without train service for the last 51 years. It has been since the early 1970s since a passenger train rolled into Scranton, Pennsylvania. We have been without train service for that long. If you don't think that hurts an area, you are wrong.

Here's how we know. We got Amtrak interested in investigating a New York City to Scranton, across the top of New Jersey, across the Delaware River, into southern Monroe County at the Delaware Water Gap, through Stroudsburg, up through Mount Pocono, past Tobyhanna, and up into Lackawanna County and Scranton, Pennsylvania. We got them interested in looking at that route, and they did.

You know what they found, Madam Speaker? They found that this is exactly the kind of route that Amtrak ought to be investing in. What we did was we showed them what we have to offer in northeastern Pennsylvania. We showed them all of the recreational opportunities there are, we showed them the wonderful hardworking workforce that we have, the people that have the kind of work ethic and pride in their work that goes an awful long way toward creating successful manufacturing companies.

We showed these things to people coming in from out of the area, and the Amtrak executives looked at this, and they said yes, this is the kind of line that makes sense. They examined it, and their specialists looked into it, and they worked out the economic activity increase that would result from such a new line.

Three trains a day going back and forth between Scranton and along that line I discussed to New York City will result, according to Amtrak's economic analysis, in $87 million a year in additional economic activity each and every year those three trains are operating between New York City and Scranton. $87 million a year in economic activity.

They are not just pulling those figures out of the air, Madam Speaker. They know what they are talking about at Amtrak because they have done it before, and they have seen it happen. They put in about an 80-mile stretch from Boston northbound, and they saw it happen. They saw why it happens, because people want to do development along the rail lines. Along those rail lines they have seen it time and time again, things pop up, factories pop up, office parks pop up, residential developments pop up. All of this means jobs, jobs, jobs, and more jobs.

What we are interested in in northeastern Pennsylvania is not just a pretty ride through the countryside on a train. What we are interested in is the jobs, because $87 million a year in economic activity is an awful lot of jobs.

These are just some examples, Madam Speaker, of what it means to have this infrastructure bill get passed into law and signed by the President. These are things that will happen. Maybe the greatest thing is that we look toward the future with that law. It is not just old-fashioned infrastructure.

I mentioned before, the investment in broadband internet for every place in America, it is a model we have seen before. The government has done this before. Under the Roosevelt administration it was called the Rural Electrification Act, and the idea was there were some places in America that did not have electricity and should have electricity. Imagine living in a town that nobody can turn on an electric light at night. It was shocking and shameful, that kind of inequality in access to new technology.

But we beat that. The Roosevelt administration pushed through the Rural Electrification Act, and every nook and cranny and every holler and every place that was off the beaten path ended up with electric service, and it was a wonderful thing. All of those people who could have been left behind were not. They were brought along.

□ 1815

It is the same thing with our investment in rural internet access. When I say ''rural,'' that is largely the type of place that is left behind. There are some urban areas that are internet starved, you might say, but by and large, it is mostly rural places that will benefit from this massive investment in broadband internet.

Why is it important? Because it is the same thing. If you don't have broadband internet in these rural places, these rural places get left behind modern life every bit as much as they would have gotten left behind 80 years ago without electricity.

It means that kids studying in school aren't left behind because they have access to the internet, and their parents don't have to drive them to a local fast-food place so they can sit in the parking lot and get online that way. That is ridiculous.

Every place in America ought to have broadband internet.

Now, about 65 percent of achieving that goal is done through the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and about 35 percent, finishing the job, is in the Build Back Better Act. We can do such a thing for our children and our grandchildren, but it is more than that, Madam Speaker, it is also for our businesses.

Our businesses depend on the internet as much as anybody else, as much as kids in school. They need to have access to quick communications. If you have places that don't have that access, you know what that means. That means new businesses will not spring up in those places. Those places will be bypassed. They will be left behind. Why would a business want to start up a new enterprise in a place that does not have access to broadband internet?

It really doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure these things out. If we want to give these kinds of economic advantages to this country, and we want to be inclusive of every place in this country, no matter who they are or who they worship or how they vote, it doesn't matter. We have to come together as a country and realize that we are all in this together, and we need to provide broadband internet to every place in America every bit as much as we did that for basic electricity at the time we did that.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to tell you that we passed the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and that it was on the South Lawn of the White House that President Biden signed it into law. It is something that will redound to the benefit of our children and our grandchildren, and their children and their grandchildren. These are investments that will pay and pay generation after generation, and they will create millions and millions of jobs.

We have already created 5.6 million jobs this year, but it doesn't stop there. We are just getting started. Madam Speaker, the Democrats have delivered this Congress. I couldn't be prouder.

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

RECOGNIZING GENEVA WILSON PERRYMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the legacy of public service of the late Geneva Wilson Perryman.

Mrs. Geneva Wilson Perryman was known for her passion that she shared for making her community a better place for all.

Mrs. Wilson Perryman raised her five children in Detroit alongside her husband, Alex, to whom she had been married for 77 years.

Geneva was well known in her neighborhood for welcoming those in need to share a warm meal.

Mrs. Wilson Perryman was a teacher for nearly 40 years in our community and had received numerous awards and a number of acknowledgments for her excellence in education and her hands-on actions in working to secure equal justice for all in our city of Detroit.

Mrs. Wilson Perryman was outspoken. She was a feisty woman, as some say, and made it her mission to speak truth to power.

Please join me in recognizing the late Geneva Wilson Perryman and her

contributions to the families of Detroit and Michigan's 13th Congressional District as we honor her memory today.

RECOGNIZING CONGRESSIONAL APP COMPETITION WINNERS

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Michigan's 13th District Congressional App Competition winners, Hope of Detroit Academy's Green Warriors.

Under the guidance of their teacher, Ms. Allie Langwald, students Abraham Salas, Yaritza Campos, and Itzel Martinez worked diligently to find innovative solutions to address issues in their neighborhood in the southwest Detroit community.

Their hard work helped create the Green Warrior app, which utilizes technology to help residents quickly and easily report illegal dumping sites in need of cleanup and expose dangerous buildings.

In partnership, the students and their teacher worked with the city of Detroit and other community-based organizations. Their app will now ensure that neighborhood streets and parks are cleaned up, and dangerous buildings are boarded up, so the community can enjoy the use of public spaces.

Again, please join me in congratulating the Congressional App Competition winners, Hope of Detroit's Green Warriors, for their hard work on behalf of the communities of Detroit, Wayne County, and Michigan's 13th Congressional District.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN POLITICS

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today during the United Nations' 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence to call out the disturbing rise of violence against women in politics here in the United States.

As we know, the never-ending string of ignorant, hateful, and downright threatening rhetoric against my sisters in service and I and many is unacceptable, especially the deeply hateful, Islamophobic comments from a Member of this body against Congresswoman OMAR and the straight-up death threat against Congresswoman OCASIO-CORTEZ, as well as our sitting President.

The hate these Members spew at every opportunity is not new. It is the same hate that is directed against countless women all around the globe and especially women of color in politics who are right now breaking down barriers and trying to represent and serve their communities.

By failing to put our party differences aside and denounce violence and hate, I want to encourage, again, my colleagues to continue to speak up.

During the United Nations' 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, I am asking folks to truly be able to speak up, stand up, and advocate for us to do better.

To that end, I am proud to have joined Congresswomen BUSH, OCASIO-CORTEZ, OMAR, PRESSLEY, and SPEIER to introduce H. Res. 801, which denounces violence against women in politics in all its forms.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND FOR THE EXCHANGE OF NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION INFORMATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117–77)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to section 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(d)), the text of an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Australia, and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the ''United Kingdom'') for the Exchange of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information (the ''Agreement''). I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Agreement. The memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of Energy providing a summary position on the Agreement is also enclosed.

Pursuant to the enhanced trilateral security partnership called ''AUKUS'' announced earlier this year, our three governments are engaging in an 18-month consultation period to seek an optimal pathway for delivery of nuclear-powered submarines for the Royal Australian Navy at the earliest achievable date. The Agreement would permit the three Parties to communicate and exchange Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information and would provide authorization to share certain Restricted Data as may be needed during trilateral discussions, thereby enabling full and effective consultations.

In my judgment, the Agreement meets all statutory requirements.

I have determined that the United Kingdom and Australia, by participating with the United States pursuant to international arrangements, are making substantial and material contributions to the mutual defense and security. The United Kingdom is party to the North Atlantic Treaty, and Australia is party to the Australia, New Zealand, and United States Security Treaty.

I have approved the Agreement, authorized its execution, and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 1, 2021*.

REVIEWING THE FISCAL PICTURE OF AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, tonight we are going to try to do sort an of an extension of the last couple of times I have been behind this microphone and have a discussion about what is actually going on with the big fiscal picture of our country.

I am going to be a little mean to some of the Democratic policies, but I am going to show factually how I think it actually hurts, but there is actually something that happened this last week that we should actually be almost giddy about if it ultimately proves out, a major breakthrough on one of the things that creates misery around the world, let alone our own country, but also has real fiscal impacts.

So, let's actually sort of start with some of the basics. How much do you think we borrowed every single day last year? We were playing with the math a little while ago. We were borrowing about $3.8 billion every single day. Break that down, do that math, an it is $160 million an hour.

I know every time I get behind this mic and start talking numbers, people just glaze over, but it is important because if you are someone who says I really care about investments in the environment, I really care about investments in healthcare, I really care about investments in education, where do you think the money is going to come from?

If we continue policywise the avoidance of the drivers of our debt, we continue doing public policy by feelings. One of the things that enrages me around here is we have entire conversations, entire speeches behind these microphones, and then we make public policy by our emotions, by our feelings, but not by a calculator.

□ 1830

And I know the calculator sounds cold, and as Republicans, we sound like accountants on steroids, but at some point the math is important. But also, what happens when I can show you that getting the math right means you don't hurt people?

We saw in the Democrat social spending bill, their Build Back Better, multiple university papers coming out saying, Hey, we are looking at this and we believe the working poor will be poorer at the end of the decade. The disassociation of the value of your labors to money coming in, the other social policies that were driven in that piece of legislation, they may be great politics,

and they are really crappy for the society, and they are really crappy for the very people that the left claims they care about.

So let's pull it back and just deal with where we are at right now. Now, this board here is from math from a year ago. And once again, we are not going to talk about 1965, but I start with this over and over because I can't tell you how many people will come up to me at Costco, and they will walk up and say, DAVID, if you would just cut back on that foreign aid. DAVID, if you would just get rid of waste and fraud. Or if they are liberals, Hey, if you cut back on defense spending.

Well, we have a reality problem. You see this red area? That is mandatory spending. That is functionally, Social Security, Medicare—the primary drivers.

The green area over here is what we get to vote on. The little blue area, that is defense. The green is all domestic. It is down to 13 percent of what we, as Members of Congress, vote on is the non-defense spending around here. And that is today. This gets dramatically worse. And you know what makes it worse? We are getting old as a society.

Demographics. Demographics are actually what primarily drive the U.S. sovereign debt. And yet, how many times—for anyone that is crazy enough to watch C–SPAN, or even our fellow Members or staff—do we talk about where we are going to be in just a few years.

And I thought I would also just sort of start with some of the folklore. You will hear the speeches here of: Rich people need to pay their fair share. They sure do.

A couple months ago we made a whole presentation here on the floor begging our Democrat colleagues, saying instead of doing policy where you are going to go—say, we are going to raise taxes on small businesses. We are going to go raise taxes on individuals. How about just stop subsidizing them?

We came in and showed almost $1.4 trillion over 10 years that the policies of this place subsidize the rich. And I am talking the really rich. So the Democrats did their build back better social spending bill. If you look at it, it now substantially subsidizes the really rich even more.

The other perversity in that piece of legislation, if you get to year five, you do realize you have driven almost another $800 billion of borrowing. Then we play this pretend game around here and say, Oh, then we are going to make these programs disappear, and then we are going to keep the taxes going for the rest of the decade. And that is how we only end up with about $400 billion of borrowing.

I mean, no wonder those in the public who pay attention to Congress in Washington, D.C., just realize we treat the public like fools. These are people who are just trying to survive. They are trying to take care of their kids. They are trying to get ready for retirement. And this place is basically getting ready to destroy the next couple decades. And the scale of debt is off the charts and it will drive every bit of policy around here, instead of the fraud that is going on so far this year where it looks more like trying to buy votes than save the future of this country.

So let's take a quick look. Even 100 percent tax rate on small businesses and upper-income families, if you took 100 percent of it, you can't get close to covering where we are spending-wise. It is just math. And I know this is a math-free zone, but at some point the math will always win.

So take a look here. If you took every dime of people that make over $500,000, and with that, every dime of the small business earnings, you get about 5.5 percent of GDP. This is the most elegant way to do the math. But in 2030, just the borrowing will be 6.3 percent of GDP. And 29 years from now, it is 15.1. You don't get close to it. You can take every dime of $500,000 and up and every dime from small business, and where are we 29 years from now? You hit a third of the revenues necessary.

We are living in just an absolute economic fraud. The share of Federal tax revenue spent on interest—and this is one of those that scares me to death. Let's see if I can try to explain this.

What happens to a country when you have borrowed and borrowed and borrowed and borrowed and borrowed, and you put yourself right up against the edge. And then you have a new virus and all of a sudden you need to stabilize the economy. Or God forbid, there is a military conflict or some other tragedy in your country, you have made yourself very, very fragile as a country.

It is the concept of, we all have this occasion where we live a little too close to the fire and that one time there is a traffic accident, that one time something happens and we miss our airplane. We understand the consequences of what they call fragility. We are doing that to this country.

This board here is really simple. If we had a 2 percent increase in interest rates, by the time we get to that 29 years from now, 100 percent of all the tax revenues, 100 percent of the tax revenues go just to pay the interest payments. You start to think about that, hell, just a 1 percent rise in interest from the CBO's baseline is 70 percent of all tax revenues will be consumed just making our interest payments.

Is this the future you plan for your children? I mean, is this the future this place plans for your own retirement? You think you are going to continue to still get all the benefits you have earned when your government, 100 percent of its income is going just to cover the borrowing interest? This is where we are at. And this is last year's math. This is before the huge amount of borrowing that has already happened this year.

So now the most difficult part of when you get behind this conversation, for those who come behind these microphones, this is the part that my brothers and sisters around here on the left—and even a number on the right—don't want to have.

What is the primary driver of the U.S. sovereign debt? Two things: Remember how I said demographics? It is the fact we are getting older. You have got to understand, 29 years from now—and this was actually, this math was done before the massive amount of spending this last year—we will be at $112 trillion of borrowed money in 29 years. And that is inflation-adjusted, so today's dollars, $112 trillion of borrowed money, most of it is Medicare.

If you are like I am, and you believe Medicare is a societal promise we made, how do you plan to keep paying for it? Social Security is the rest of the balance. The rest of the budget is actually in balance. As a matter of fact, the latest math actually says the rest of the budget actually has a small positive balance in 29, 30 years.

How many times today behind my Democratic microphones—or even the Republican microphones—did we tell the public the truth? That if we don't get our act together and find a way to disrupt the cost of healthcare, we have just—and it is a technical economic term for the future—we have screwed our kids and our own retirements. I am sorry to be crass, but I don't know how to get anyone here to listen.

It is math. It is demographics. It is not Republican or Democrats. Getting older is not Republican or Democrat. It is not partisan. It is math.

And the solution so far this year is, Well, let's just spend a hell of a lot more money right now, let's pay for it with a bunch of fake accounting. And maybe it is enough spending where we can buy enough votes, we will survive another election, but the country will be in an incredible amount of trouble.

So what is the solution? Well, let's first, what is the primary driver? You just saw the slide. The primary driver of U.S. sovereign debt is Medicare.

So let's break it down. Five percent of our Nation's population, our brothers and sisters who have really tough lives—they have chronic conditions, they have diabetes, they will have other comorbidities, as you have heard over and over during the pandemic—well, they are a majority of our healthcare spending. If you actually love and care for people, why not go and do your very best to help these poor people that are suffering? Oh, by the way, you also get an amazing economic value for it.

Go help our brothers and sisters who are sick, who are suffering. It is not putting up a bunch more clinics. It is investing in the disruptive technologies that are around us right now that are curing people.

I beg this place to think like disruptors. Because good politics are, Oh, we are going to go spend a bunch of

money; we are going to put up a bunch more diabetes clinics in my district, and I will look like a hero. Yeah, maybe that is great politics, but you just functionally patched over the misery, the suffering. Go put the resources in a cure.

I did a presentation back in March or April here, talking about a cure for Type 1 diabetes and how it also means part of that will translate to Type 2. I saved some of the really nasty emails I got saying, Oh, that isn't true; it can't happen.

Wait until the last board here. Guess what? There are miracles happening around us. Do you remember a couple weeks here I did a little presentation on messenger RNA? We now have a vaccine.

Now, it is not 100 percent effective. It is only mildly effective. It has to be used for malaria. It looks like we are about to have a vaccine for so many other diseases that plague us. Why aren't we putting our resources into something of that nature? Because if it is 5 percent of our brothers and sisters who are suffering, who are the majority of our healthcare spending—and healthcare spending is what is bankrupting the country—putting up a bunch more clinics doesn't solve the problem.

Also the other absurdity, I will have liberal friends who will say, Well, we did the ACA, known as Obamacare. That was a financing bill. It basically just moved around who got subsidized and who had to pay. It didn't change the price of healthcare. And I hate to say, the Republican alternative did the same thing. We just moved around who got subsidized, who had to pay. I think we did some more things to create some creativity and competitiveness, but that bill died in the Senate. We did pass it out of the House.

But then you will get some that say, Well, how about Medicare for all. Medicare for all doesn't save a dime. Model after model after model says it doesn't save a dime unless you begin rationing—and even then it really doesn't save much.

So what do you do? What are the actual drivers?

You remember that Medicare number that is the primary driver of our debt? Remember on that chart, it was $77 trillion over the next 29 years. And after this year's binge spending, God knows what the new numbers are. Thirty-one percent of Medicare spending is just diabetes, so almost a third of overall healthcare spending is just diabetes.

Take a step and think about it. For someone like myself, who is terrified of that failed bond auction because we have built up so much more debt, and the public—and internationally—they just don't have an appetite for our debt anymore, that becomes the cascade of hell.

□ 1845

If I came to you, and said, Why don't we focus on how to help people not have such misery, and also it would have incredible effects on our fiscal situation.

Madam Speaker, 31 percent of just Medicare is diabetes. So why aren't we doing something like an operation warp speed on diabetes, instead of social spending where we can buy another election with taxpayers' money and then borrow and borrow and borrow, and then use absolute fraud as the pretense of how it is going to be paid for? Or we could do something where we end people's misery, and the future looks brighter and optimistic.

This slide here, I think I brought to the floor in April, and I did a whole little thing about the concept of the technology being developed, and it is really impressive. They have worked on it for years, taking stem cells and adjusting the DNA there to make it—and forgive me if I mispronounce these things—an islet cell and their ability to produce insulin.

I showed this slide—and I still have a few of those emails of folks saying, Stop making things up. This technology can't work. You can't cure diabetes. Well, a couple great articles this weekend—and this is where the optimism is. This is a place of optimism. We live in an amazing country. We have suffered and done great things, and yet we seem to roll in misery these days instead of the fact that we are on the cusp of ending so many individuals' misery, sickness, and maybe even changing the world.

I only did this just so people could visualize. Imagine the concept of grabbing some stem cells. You can grab them now from skin—we have learned all sorts of things. The ability to program them, and then functionally you can teach them to grow into what you need.

If we have that technology, just imagine the diseases, the illnesses, the misery—so you have messenger RNA that now we are about to know how to take on so many viruses, so many other types of diseases. We are now about to have the technology—we actually now do have the technology—to actually take on other types of diseases where it is failures of certain organs.

Now, I am going to give you one other one, just as part of the thought experiment, before we do the closing board that I am most excited about.

If Congress wanted to have an impact on healthcare costs, what is something we could do in 1 year? What is something we could do—Republicans and Democrats could do in 1 year? If I came to you right now, and said, In 1 year, you are not going to get all of it, but 16 percent of healthcare spending turns out to be people not taking their pharmaceuticals as they should. You realize that is well over a half a trillion dollars a year.

A half a trillion dollars a year in spending because someone didn't take their high blood pressure pill and they have their stroke. They had trouble and they didn't take their insulin; they didn't do this and that. What if I came to you right now, and said, Instead of nationalizing healthcare and doing this and that, why don't we promote subsidized—make it part of CMS—the technology where the pill bottle cap beeps at grandma when she didn't take her meds?

For someone like myself with high blood pressure—I take my pill religiously—but if I didn't, my phone would beep at me, and say: David, we don't want you to have a stroke. Please take your medicine because we know it works. We know the same thing. How many people do we know who have had clogged arteries, and if they had just taken their statins?

Madam Speaker, 16 percent of all healthcare spending relates back to people not taking their meds. That is $528 billion a year.

There are disruptions. If you take that and then put it into what we already know about the messenger RNA and the fact that there are so many illnesses and diseases—if you read anything, you have to have seen the articles that believe that we are close to a vaccine for HIV, close to a vaccine for herpes. Now you see the vaccine out there for malaria. There are so many amazing things happening, you saw it two boards back.

When I came to this mike back last March and we talked about, Hey, there is maybe this stem cell therapy that is going to turn how to make islet cells that actually could be injected back into someone, and it could be at least the cure for type 1 diabetes.

How many of you saw the articles this weekend? It was only one person; it was the first person they tried it on. Guess what? It works. They have successfully cured someone with type 1 diabetes. That is a million and a half of our brothers and sisters in this Nation.

What are we willing to do to find a way to almost put that type of technology—let's have it be proofed. Are we willing to put it on a production line, just like we have done, messenger RNA on a production line? And now can we also make the really tough policy decisions, are we willing to change the farm bill, nutrition, some of the inputs into type 2 diabetes? And if we can fix those, the articles and papers are saying the same ability to fix the body's ability to make insulin again may be a path to cure type 2 diabetes. If that is true, think about it.

You just saw, the primary driver of U.S. sovereign debt is healthcare costs, Medicare.

Madam Speaker, 31 percent of Medicare spending is just diabetes. Why wouldn't this place take on something that is that obvious, that is loving and compassionate, and also really makes a big difference to our future, both economically and just from a moral health standpoint of loving and caring for our brothers and sisters?

The last thing I will throw out—we are working on a little project in my

office and the math is really hard. If you care about things like income inequality and you look at the differentials of our brothers and sisters, like Tribal communities out West, other people that may have urban minority communities that are suffering from type 2 diabetes, we are trying to figure out what would the math look like if those populations had this disease cured?

What would their economics be? Would we actually see so many others able to come back into society, back into the economy, back into trying to develop a life in the middle class?

The crazy thing is our preliminary math—it may turn out that curing a big portion of our population where we see the huge income inequality and helping them get back into society and the economy may be one of the most powerful things, if not maybe the single largest thing, we could do to actually take on income inequality in this country.

Who would have ever thought? It is the math. I want to make the argument that people here who want to make policy by their feelings are crushing individuals, crushing families, crushing the country. People are willing to see love and compassion through actual facts or how we do what is moral and do what is right and also do what makes this country as great as can be.

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

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 30 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me take this opportunity to do one or two things. First, I acknowledge my colleague, Congresswoman SLOTKIN and her district, to offer to her and the people of Michigan my deepest concern and sympathy for the loss of those precious children.

No parent should ever expect to send their child to school and there would be a loss of life. Murdered. And for too long we have had a roll call of children being murdered. Students at Columbine High School, those college students at Virginia Tech, high school students at Parkland, high school students at Santa Fe, and of course, in Connecticut, little babies. It brought a President to tears.

Tonight, my message is sometimes the Federal Government has to step in.

For example, as it relates to this tragedy of gun violence, we are long overdue for dealing with the appropriate reaction. Many of us have discussed legislation that I had, some 20-plus years ago in Texas, that sometimes—although I am a champion of parents, I am one—I want to see parents front and center in their children's education, PTO meetings, I know where to go to get action parents.

When a little one—and I will say a little one—gets a gun from a parent that bought the gun a few days ago and winds up taking the lives of three precious little ones and others now fighting for their lives in hospitals, I would make the argument that something has to be done. Something has to be done and the Federal Government needs to step in in a tragedy like this.

We will all be working with our colleagues to do better. Before I start this theme that I have, as a member of the Judiciary Committee now for two decades, I have seen the success stories of making things better. I remember the joy of the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act in 2007 and 2008 when we went as a bipartisan Congress—98 votes in the United States Senate and 400 plus in the House, and the bill was signed by George W. Bush. The Voting Rights bill, the one that is now being held hostage.

That is something that the Federal Government does better—voting rights. That is what I want to talk about tonight, what we need to do better.

Just a moment, before I do that, let me deviate just for a moment and let me do it because I am pained. I am hurt. This has not been directed at me, but a sister Congresswoman.

□ 1900

This has not been directed at me, but a sister Congresswoman. And when I say sister Congresswoman, I am looking at the landscape of women because it has not been easy for women, Madam Speaker, to get to the United States Congress. We have not been here long in large numbers. We have been one or two. We can go back to the 1800s and beyond to know that women did come into the United States Congress but very few—certainly women of color, very few.

Then might I add something else, Madam Speaker, the wonderfulness of the multiculturalism of faith, the different faiths that are in this place. It is finally a recognition of America as the unusual experiment, different languages and different cultures under one flag that you sit directly in front of, Madam Speaker, the United States of America. And then as I stand here right above your head, Madam Speaker, it says, In God We Trust.

So whatever way you craft your faith, our Constitution says that you are recognized and welcome under the First Amendment, freedom of religion and freedom of access. That is one of the reasons that, although imperfect, America has been able to go into faraway places and find connection because they have citizens who are connected to those places.

Then why would we have the trash of discourse?

Why would we disgrace our positions and the oath we take by suggesting that a person of a different faith, who wears her own faith, a hijab, is a terrorist?

Madam Speaker, there were times when I first began to wear braids that I was looked at askance. I, frankly, believe there are opportunities that I did not get because I wore braids. But it does not in any way even equal to being called a terrorist or black heart, to be made light of, to have a faith made light of, to not understand that the words in this hallowed ground, this most powerful lawmaking body in the world, is heard around the world.

As we speak today, someone is wondering what Americans are saying. The easy way to do it is to tune in, as we may not think, to the floor of the House; or the aftermath the words of a Member of Congress or a Member of the United States Senate or the President carry great weight, make a lot of noise, and are listened to. And the billions of Muslims around the world should not be denigrated for tomfoolery.

But what about, as I have been told, our own Member, ILHAN OMAR, receiving deaths because of someone's ugly words?

It is time for the Federal Government to step in. Lives can be lost. Or we used to have that old phrase, sticks and stones can break my bones, but words will never hurt me. And that is the context of yesteryear when the words were, in essence, light.

But, Madam Speaker, when you begin to play with the minds of those who came on January 6, we just heard testimony that said: I came because the former President called me to come.

Then who is safe when we say words?

This is not chatter. It is vile, and it can hurt people.

Can it hurt the innocent Muslim woman on a street in America, or Muslim man, or Muslim family, or Muslim child going to school because it has a megaphone?

Can it endanger our colleagues no matter who they are?

It is appropriate for the action of this House or the time for the Federal Government to step in.

I offer my concern, love, and affection for my colleagues and my sister Congresswomen. But I cannot and we should not tolerate dastardly language and non-humorous insults and threats to people's lives.

How dare you?

As I said, I want to talk about the idea of when the Federal Government should come into action.

Madam Speaker, let me ask you how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas has 20 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, the Federal Government is an umbrella on a rainy day. So the context of my remarks today will be about criminal justice issues and the unequal results that have come about through State laws.

Let me say that the juries have spoken in two important cases. As a trained lawyer I will say it again: The jury has spoken. But it does not mean

that I have to accept in one instance the ultimate decision based upon the context of that trial and all of the trappings: The judge, the prosecutors, the defense, and the law.

So let me begin very briefly.

What is self-defense?

It is a legal justification for the otherwise illegal use of force. You have killed someone in most instances. In the instance of self-defense that results in a death, although an unlawful killing did occur, it is considered a justified killing.

Do you know how many lives are lost, particularly people of color, by being defined as a justified killing?

To succeed on self-defense grounds, an unprovoked attack, the killer was not the aggressor, the killer reasonably believed that they were in imminent danger, the use of force was reasonable. This duty also requires the individual claiming self-defense to retreat prior to using deadly force.

In the wake of Kyle Rittenhouse's behavior, two men are dead, and they have families. Joseph Rosenbaum, 36; Anthony Huber, 26. Their families are hurting. And then one was drastically injured; Gaige Grosskreutz was drastically injured. And yet we find the self-defense law was used for the alleged interpretation of justifiable homicide.

Shameful. The law needs to be reviewed.

Someone said: Was he not even guilty of a traffic ticket?

Could you frame the case, Madam Speaker, in a young person who left their home and secured an AK–47?

The representation is that I came to protect.

Then why wasn't the question asked to the young man: Did you not land in the midst of protests?

Did you not head directly to where the police were?

Or did you surround yourself where protesters under the First Amendment had a right in this instance to be angry and agitated but nonviolent?

They were unarmed.

So if your reasoning was to go to protect, then go to the protectors. That was not the case. This was a false narrative ill-conceived. And although 17 or 18, he had the wherewithal and should have been held accountable for not going to where he said he was going to go.

The prosecutor in the Ahmaud Arbery case had it right. You can't come to provoke and then declare self-defense. That is what happened in the Rittenhouse case. Tragedy of the killing—of the shooting of Jacob Blake; those there were agitated, some might say rightly so. Some were there to do other things.

But the real issue was: Did they deserve to die?

Was this gentleman anywhere near police?

No. He came to provoke and then claimed self-defense. I believe there should be a Federal review of self-defense laws across America, and I will share with you why: Because Anthony Huber is dead, because Joseph Rosenbaum is dead, and because Gaige is severely injured.

But yet this is supposed to be the picture of someone who only came to help. He didn't get to the party of police that were down the street technically. He didn't make a beeline—as some of our parents would say, make a beeline for home. He didn't make a beeline to get to right where the police were and get instructions from the police. He was in the midst of those who rightfully could be protesting with some dispute as to what they might have been doing, but that was the charge of law enforcement. To my knowledge, that night law enforcement did not kill anyone, and ultimately the protesters left the area.

Self-defense laws across America need to be reviewed because too many people are dying under this false premise that everybody can use self-defense.

What about the castle doctrine?

That is an expansion of self-defense both statutory and common law, in which removes the duty to retreat for self-defense on individuals inside their home. This principle has been codified and expanded by the majority of State legislatures in a variety of ways. However, the boyfriend of Breonna Taylor who was defending her and the home was arrested, an African American.

These laws need to be reviewed. They are State laws, but they are unequally applied. Enough is enough.

Stand your ground laws. Stand your ground laws are an extension of the castle doctrine to areas outside of an individual's home such that there is no duty to retreat for self-defense. The name is derived from statutory language found in several States.

This results in the imbalance, if you will, of justice. Racial disparities are much larger as White on Black homicides have justifiable findings; 33 percentage points more often than Black on White homicides. So as Whites—as the father and son thought that they could kill Ahmaud Arbery, they were hoping for the odds that they would be found not guilty because they killed a Black man and they claimed self-defense.

Stand your ground laws appear to exacerbate those differences as cases overall are significantly more likely to be ruled justified in stand your ground States than non-stand your ground States. We will talk about one of the most notorious cases.

With respect to race controlling for all other attributes, the odds a White-on-Black homicide is found justified in 281 percent greater than the odds of a White-on-White homicide is found justified. So if you happen to be White and kill a Black person, 281 percent of the time you are innocent. You are innocent. By contrast, a Black-on-White homicide has barely half the odds of being ruled justifiable relative to White on White homicides.

Let me be very clear. I want all lives to be saved. I want Black lives to be noticed and known and matter. I want to make sure that the justice system is fair. Justice should have no color. The scales of justice, Lady Justice, that is what the Judiciary Committee has been advocating and working for the decades that I have had the privilege of serving.

Statistically Black-on-Black homicides have the same odds of being ruled justifiable as White-on-White. White men are more likely to successfully invoke the use of stand your ground laws for their defense after shooting than Black Americans or women, especially Black women.

Nationally the likelihood of a homicide being ruled justified is 281 percent greater than when the defendant is White and the victim is Black.

Need for Federal intervention and review. In contrast, the likelihood of a homicide being ruled justified when the defendant is Black and the victim is White is 49 percent lower compared to cases where both the defendant and victim are White.

In 68 percent, according to the Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, of successful stand your ground law claims in Florida, the person was unarmed.

Let me quickly move to these cases.

□ 1915

As I do so, let me add to my discussion, and that is the citizen's arrest, the citizen's arrest law that was used by the defendants in the Ahmaud Arbery case.

And let me offer my sympathy to those killed by Mr. Rittenhouse and to the family of Mr. Arbery. Let me give sympathy to the families of Joseph Rosenbaum and Anthony Huber because their loved ones are dead.

But in this case of, one has always said, a praying mother, a praying family, the citizen's arrest law cited in Arbery's case dates back to the Civil War. This case that was used, as the prosecutor indicated, was a Civil War-era State law to justify the killing.

Since 1863, Georgia has allowed its residents to arrest one another if they witnessed a crime and the police were not around. Similar laws have existed in nearly every State.

The citizen's arrest laws in Georgia in 1863 were utilized on the pretense of getting freed slaves. They were free. But by their color, there were those who said: You are not free. I am arresting you. You are violating the law. You escaped.

How horrible to have this kind of bounty.

I include in the RECORD an article from The New York Times, ''The Citizen's Arrest Law Cited in Arbery's Killing Dates Back to the Civil War.''

[From New York Times, May 13, 2020]

THE CITIZEN'S ARREST LAW CITED IN ARBERY'S KILLING DATES BACK TO THE CIVIL WAR

After Ahmaud Arbery was shot dead by two white men on a quiet residential road in

coastal Georgia, a prosecutor cited a Civil War era state law to justify the killing.

The same law was invoked last year in suburban Atlanta after a white woman chased down a black man who left the scene of a car accident and killed him after starting a confrontation.

Since 1863, Georgia has allowed its residents to arrest one another—if they have witnessed a crime and the police are not around. Similar laws exist in nearly every state, and have been raised in courtrooms over the decades to account for actions in a range of criminal cases, including assaults and murders.

But after Mr. Arbery's death, a growing chorus of critics are calling for the laws to be repealed. They say the laws are outdated, relics of the Wild West, and are ripe for abuse by untrained civilians in an age in which 911 is widely available and police response times are generally within minutes.

Like ''stand your ground'' and ''castle doctrine'' laws that allow people to use force to protect themselves or their homes—as in the case of a neighborhood watch volunteer in Florida who shot to death Trayvon Martin in 2012—citizen's arrest statutes have generated considerable controversy and cries of racism.

''Namely, a member of the public doesn't know—and likely cannot understand—the nuances of citizen's arrest, particularly when it comes to the use of deadly force,'' Ira P. Robbins, a law professor at American University who wrote an academic paper on the issue, wrote in an email.

''That's why it is so dangerous for people to take the law into their own hands.''

Citizen's arrest laws date back to medieval times. Absent an organized police force, in the late 1200s, King Edward I needed help fighting crime. The legal concept carried over to the United States, when in the country's modern infancy, it could take days for a law enforcement agent to travel to a crime scene.

The use of the law, while not altogether common, is generally less problematic in its more frequent use by shopkeepers detaining shoplifting suspects, for example, or by trained security guards and police officers operating outside their jurisdiction, Mr. Robbins wrote.

Supporters of the law point to instances in which people who are committing crimes are thwarted and then held until the police arrive, such as muggers or shoplifters. They are relied upon by crime watch groups like the Guardian Angels to anti-immigrant patrols on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Still, Dana Mulhauser, a former civil rights lawyer at the Department of Justice who now runs the conviction integrity unit in St. Louis County, said citizen's arrest laws had outlived themselves.

''These laws were created in a different time,'' she said. ''We are not in a time where we are lacking in police responsiveness in this country. You are asking for situations that cause trouble.''

In the case in suburban Atlanta, Hannah R. Payne, 22, is awaiting trial on murder charges for the shooting death of Kenneth E. Herring, a 62-year-old mechanic who left the scene of a fender bender last May. Ms. Payne, who was not involved in the crash, chased Mr. Herring in her Jeep.

Witnesses told police in Clayton County, Ga., that Ms. Payne blocked Mr. Herring's truck, approached the open driver's-side window of his vehicle and punched him with her left hand as she pointed a 9–millimeter firearm with her right.

A 911 dispatcher told her to stand down, but the police said the call recorded Ms. Payne's demands: ''Get out of the car,'' she yelled, using a vulgarity. A single shot was fired, and Mr. Herring stepped out of the truck and died.

Ms. Payne, described by her lawyer as an ''all-American girl'' who ''thought she was helping out,'' is now facing a long prison term for a killing that shares eerie similarities to the shooting death of Mr. Arbery, who was killed in February after a father and son told the authorities they thought he was the suspect of a rash of recent break-ins in their neighborhood.

''When I saw that Arbery case, I thought, 'Here we go again,'" Mr. Herring's widow, Christine Herring, said in an interview.

To Ms. Herring, people like the young woman who killed her husband feel empowered by the law to handle criminal matters on their own.

A Georgia prosecutor, George E. Barnhill, cited the state's citizen's arrest law as the reason Gregory McMichael, 64, and his son, Travis McMichael, 34, should not be held responsible for Mr. Arbery's death.

In a letter to the Glynn County Police Department, Mr. Barnhill, who eventually recused himself from the case, wrote that the men were in ''hot pursuit'' of Mr. Arbery, and that they had ''solid first hand probable cause'' that he was a ''burglary suspect.''

There is no evidence that Mr. Arbery had committed a burglary, and he was not armed when he was chased down.

The McMichaels were arrested last week and charged with aggravated assault and murder, more than two months after the shooting death and after a different prosecutor asked the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for assistance.

According to Mr. Robbins' research, some states do not allow citizen's arrest of misdemeanors unless the misdemeanor involves a ''breach of the peace.'' Others only allow citizens to make the arrest if they witnessed the crime themselves. The laws vary across the country regarding the level of probable cause that is required, and how long a person is allowed to detain someone.

In Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, an arrest is allowed if a citizen personally witnesses a felony. California allows a citizen's arrest of a misdemeanor even if the person did not directly witness it.

Statutes also differ on how certain the citizen has to be that the crime was committed, Mr. Robbins wrote. In Arkansas, the citizen can be ''reasonably sure,'' but in New York, if the felony was not actually committed, someone who wrongly takes a person into custody can wind up liable for false arrest.

In Gary, Ind., last fall, a city councilman who apprehended a teenager he believed had stolen his car days earlier was charged with kidnapping.

''It can get messy,'' said Ronald L. Carlson, a law professor at the University of Georgia. ''A citizen who is being arrested is much less inclined to be cooperative if it's not somebody with a blue uniform on.''

In Georgia, the law states that a private person may arrest someone if a crime is committed in his presence or ''within his immediate knowledge.''

But if it is a felony, the citizen can stop someone from escaping if the citizen has ''reasonable and probable grounds of suspicion.''

The current Georgia law is about a decade old, but versions of a nearly identical statute have existed in the state since 1863.

In the Clayton County case, leaving the scene of an accident with no injuries is a misdemeanor, so Georgia law would not have authorized Ms. Payne to chase down Mr. Herring.

Further, Mr. Herring initially stopped at the accident scene, but he apparently was having a diabetic episode and got back in his car and left, his wife said, so it was unclear whether he would have been charged with any crime at all.

Ms. Payne and her lawyer, Matt Tucker, did not respond to requests for comment.

At her bond hearing last year, Mr. Tucker said his client was ''not a menace to society as people want to portray her.''

''She's a young individual that got on the phone with 911 and thought she was helping out,'' the Clayton News Daily quoted him saying. ''At her age, she learned a very valuable lesson.''

In the killing of Mr. Arbery, someone called 911 beforehand to say that a man was inside a house under construction. If that man was Mr. Arbery, and he was there without permission but stole nothing, then he could have been charged with trespassing, a misdemeanor, said Lawrence J. Zimmerman, the president of the Georgia Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. That means, Mr. Zimmerman said, the men who went after him would not have been authorized to give chase.

Force can only be used to prevent a violent felony, Mr. Zimmerman said, adding, ''What is not lawful is, you can't detain somebody and then use force.''

But a person making a citizen's arrest who is then attacked could try to claim self-defense, he said, as the McMichaels have claimed—although it would not necessarily be successful.

On Tuesday, Georgia lawmakers said they would move forward with proposals to strip that protection from state law.

''The citizen's arrest has to be abolished in this state,'' State Representative James Beverly, a Democrat, said at a news conference in Brunswick on Tuesday. ''We can't have this happen again in this country and certainly not in the state of Georgia.''

Ms. Herring said she would love to see the law abolished. ''The law is protecting them for some reason,'' she said of those who had cited it as a defense. And of the woman accused of killing her husband, she added, ''What gives her the right? Let me tell you, she is not the police.''

Ms. JACKSON LEE. So the citizen's arrest laws should be very clear. The defendants were wrong. The case resulted in a conviction because the case says that you have to witness the crime, and they did not.

I include in the RECORD an article titled ''Ahmaud Arbery and the case for getting rid of citizen's arrests.''

[From the Vox, Nov. 10, 2021]

AHMAUD ARBERY AND THE CASE FOR GETTING RID OF CITIZEN'S ARRESTS

Nearly two years after Ahmaud Arbery, a 25-year-old Black man, was shot and killed in a suburban Georgia town while jogging, the three white suspects accused of the slaying—Greg McMichael, his son Travis McMichael, and their neighbor, William ''Roddie'' Bryan—are now on trial. They face charges on a total of nine counts, including malice murder, felony murder, aggravated assault, and false imprisonment.

Arbery's killing in February 2020 ignited national outrage. When a video Bryan recorded from his vehicle while following Arbery went viral online, viewers called it an unequivocal lynching. The graphic footage shows the McMichaels, both carrying guns, pursuing Arbery in a truck after he ran down their street in the mostly white Satilla Shores neighborhood near Brunswick. Following a short chase, the men corner Arbery, and a confrontation between Arbery and Travis McMichael ensues. During the struggle, Arbery is shot three times, twice in the chest, after which he slumps to the ground. It took 74 days after Arbery's death for the men to be arrested and charged.

Defense attorneys will likely argue that the men's actions were protected by Georgia's citizen's arrest law, which at the time

allowed a person to detain someone whom they believe just committed a crime. The attorneys may claim the men acted in self-defense while attempting to carry out a legitimate citizen's arrest of Arbery, whom they suspected of burglary.

Georgia's outdated and dangerous citizen's arrest law—one that was created in an era of slavery and emboldened citizens to act on their worst biases—has since been repealed. The law was replaced with a bill that limits who can detain citizens and when (business owners and workers who witness someone shoplifting or dining and dashing, for example.) But most states still have a version of these laws on the books, and as long as they endure, advocates say they could ultimately have tragic consequences.

CITIZEN'S ARREST LAWS ARE UBIQUITOUS, WITH OLD ROOTS

Georgia's citizen's arrest statute had its origins in the Civil War era. Passed in 1863, when slavery was still considered legal by Southerners despite the Emancipation Proclamation, the law stated that a private person could ''arrest an offender if the offense is committed in his presence or within his immediate knowledge.''

''It was a slave-catching law for slaves that attempted to flee,'' Joe Margulies, an attorney and professor of law and government at Cornell Law School, told Vox. ''It gave citizens the power to grab them. [The law] derives from a racist past.''

Every state has some version of a citizen's arrest law, though they vary based on the type of crime and whether the citizen must witness the crime directly or just be aware that it happened. In many states, the laws are unclear about how long a citizen is permitted to detain someone, how much probable cause is necessary, and how much force can be used, said Ira P. Robbins, professor of law and justice at American University and the author of an article on citizen's arrest laws for the Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy. Many of the laws also don't specify what it means to carry out a citizen's arrest or to detain someone while making one.

The laws, according to Robbins, date back to medieval England, where citizens helped the king maintain order by enforcing the laws. The common law doctrine of citizen's arrest was further developed in the early 19th century, and such statutes have remained on the books even as states laid out more modern systems of law enforcement.

In Alabama, for example, a private person can make a citizen's arrest ''where a felony has committed''—even if they didn't witness it—and when they have ''reasonable cause to believe that the person arrested committed it.'' The law specifies that the arrest can be made ''on any day and at any time,'' outlines the steps that must be taken for a legal arrest, and gives citizens permission to break open doors or windows to capture the alleged offender.

California allows citizen's arrests if the citizen witnesses a perpetrator committing a misdemeanor, or when a felony ''has been in fact committed, and he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it,'' according to the state's penal code.

In New York, a citizen can arrest another person if they believe the suspect committed a felony such as murder, first-degree manslaughter, or rape. It also lays out the circumstances where deadly physical force may be justified: when the citizen believes it is necessary to defend themselves or a third person against physical force in the course of the crime. (They may not if they know that they ''may avoid the necessity of so doing by retreating.'')

''I thought that the uproar over Arbery's murder would lead other states to revisit their statues, but there has not been much [movement],'' Margulies said. ''It certainly has not prompted a wholesale reexamination of citizen's arrest laws.''

CITIZEN'S ARRESTS CAN GO HORRIBLY WRONG

Arbery's killing isn't the first involving Georgia's citizen's arrest law. In 2019, Kenneth Herring, a 62-year-old Black man, was killed by Hannah Payne, a 21-year-old white woman, after he left the scene of a car crash because he was experiencing a diabetic emergency. Payne pursued Herring in her vehicle and ordered him out of his car. It's unclear what happened immediately after that, but Payne shot and killed him. She was indicted on charges of felony murder and malice murder, among others, and is still awaiting trial. Critics say she racially profiled Herring.

''Given what we know about implicit and explicit bias, allowing people to chase after someone and seize them based on what they believe was a felony is a recipe for some predictable number of cases just like this,'' Margulies said. ''With the automatic association between blackness and crime, seeing a Black man run by or drive away will lead to some predictable number of cases of folks concluding he's committing a felony. That's the real problem.''

In 2012, neighborhood watch volunteer George Zimmerman, a mixed-race Hispanic man, fatally shot 17-year-old Trayvon Martin in Florida after calling 911 and reporting ''a suspicious person''; the police dispatcher instructed him not to approach Martin. Zimmerman, who was later acquitted of second-degree manslaughter, said he acted in self-defense.

''When you look at these cases, it's about people trying to protect an area—not protecting it from a crime, but protecting it from certain types of people,'' Rashawn Ray, a sociology professor at the University of Maryland and a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, told Vox.

Citizen's arrest laws can also go wrong in other ways—as in 2014, when a man in Virginia burst into a lecture hall at George Mason University Law School carrying handcuffs, pepper spray, and a Taser-like device in order to execute a citizen's arrest of a professor whom he said had controlled his mind and sexually harassed him. In May 2020, a 22-year-old man in Arizona was shot and killed after he witnessed a hit-and-run and chased five people who ran from the scene in an attempt to detain them.

But in cases with a racial element, the laws are part of the pernicious way that ''place, space, and race'' intersect, Ray said.

Also factoring into the Arbery trial are Georgia's open carry law (which makes it legal to openly carry firearms in the state with the proper permits) and ''stand your ground'' law (which allows for the use of deadly force if a person reasonably believes it is necessary to prevent death or severe bodily injury).

''We will likely hear from the defense attorneys a series of dog whistles about protecting people in that particular community from people who look like Ahmaud Arbery,'' Ray said. ''With laws like the castle doctrine, people will probably believe that good Samaritans have a right to also defend their neighbors' property and that the McMichaels were coming to the defense of others. The defense will try to indicate to jurors that [a burglary] could have happened to them.''

The trial judge will instruct the jury on the citizen's arrest law as it existed at the time of the killing, though Georgia has since repealed and replaced the law.

The protests surrounding Arbery's death—which preceded those for Breanna Taylor and George Floyd, arguably setting the stage for what was to come in the summer of 2020—and the nearly two years that have elapsed since then have not inspired a large movement to rethink citizen's arrest laws.

After the video of Arbery's killing went viral, South Carolina state Rep. Justin Bamberg introduced legislation to repeal the state's 1866 citizen's arrest law. Bamberg said on Twitter that the law was no longer necessary in America's police state.

In an effort to honor Arbery, New York lawmakers moved to revise the language in the state's citizen's arrest statute, calling the law a ''dangerous and historically abused practice'' that has been ''used by racists to advance their bigoted goals.'' The bill never advanced.

No matter the verdict, the Arbery trial could draw more attention to the anachronistic rules of citizen's arrest laws.

''All of these citizen's arrest cases with a racial element are on the same continuum,'' said Ray, of the University of Maryland and Brookings Institution. ''They end up in the exact same way. They end up with someone being killed.''

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me quickly say that we have the castle law, the stand your ground self-defense, and citizen's arrest. I believe all of these should be put into the mix of review, and there should be Federal law that governs how these State laws are done. Someone is going to argue the 10th Amendment and States' rights, but if you have these numbers of inequity in killing and justifiable homicides, and race is a factor, it needs to stop.

I know Trayvon Martin's mother and father. They have worked without ceasing. This is the saddest and most horrific and heinous results of stand your ground self-defense. This young man was just walking with Skittles, walking with an iced tea.

I heard the description of a young man being confronted by a grownup and fearing for his life, tumbling to the ground with the grownup and was shot point-blank. The grownup was acquitted because of the stand your ground self-defense.

The Federal Government needs to intervene. Ahmaud Arbery, with a praying mother, Georgia law requires the witnessing of a crime. I see a man running for his life, a man of dignity running for his life. But yet, it took three prosecutors to get to the point of acknowledging the human dignity, the humanity of this young man.

We have yet to get justice for this mother's child that is Trayvon Martin and many others who have fallen unnoticed under the arm of stand your ground self-defense, citizen's arrest, and the castle law.

I think we should be very clear. I am not looking to take away the rights of homeowners legitimately protecting themselves or self-defense when there is no other option. But we have allowed gun violence to take hold of the psyche and the behavior of America.

As the Giffords Law Center said, there was a 32 percent increase in rates of firearm homicide, a 24 percent increase in rates of homicide overall, and a 45 percent increase in firearm homicides among adolescents. With the extreme amount of gun violence, we need to determine whether or not every

State self-defense law should be defined specifically, and there should be a requirement of retreating where you can.

We should determine that if there are States with citizen's arrest, that the onus is on the individual seeing the crime to call official law enforcement. We hope those law enforcement are trained to not take action into their own hands, to not allow your judgment to supersede those who are trained and wear the uniform.

The castle law, stand your ground, when you have other options than to shoot point-blank and to kill people, and if you are a 17-year-old with an AR–15 and you can go into court, and there is not one aspect of your behavior that is illegal, then there needs to be a Federal review of the State law.

There was nothing to attribute to this individual that they had broken the law coming across State lines, that they provoked the incident. Yet, they were able to use, unfortunately, the stand your ground self-defense law. Gun violence continues to be a disease in this country.

I would just like to, for a moment, talk more about the citizen's arrest. For example, the Georgia citizen's arrest law that was at issue in the Arbery trial was codified in section 17–4-60, Grounds for arrest: ''A private person may arrest an offender if the offense is committed in his presence or within his immediate knowledge. If the offense is a felony and the offender is escaping or attempting to escape . . . ''

None of that occurred with Mr. Arbery. It wasn't in their knowledge. They didn't see it. The offense wasn't a felony. It might have been trespass if it even existed. The defendant was not escaping or attempting to escape. He was on a Sunday jog, which you, as a free person in the United States, should be allowed to do.

''A private person may arrest him upon reasonable and probable grounds of suspicion,'' codified from the Civil War in order for citizens to really illegally detain runaway slaves. Other Southern States enacted similar laws for similar reasons during this period, nothing but a figment or an action of Jim Crow laws. It is time for the Federal Government to step in.

I question, with so many guns in America, whether it is safe to continue a relic like citizen's arrest. There are 18,000 police departments in the United States of America with the right kind of training. There is no reason why any individual could not retreat to call law enforcement or to call law enforcement appropriately.

Tonight, I came to honor those whose lives were lost and there was no response, none whatsoever. Trayvon Martin becomes singularly that symbol, even Tamir Rice or Breonna Taylor or maybe even Eric Garner.

These cases must be addressed, and I look forward to addressing these for the Nation and working to secure hearings and witnesses on how wrong these laws are, how unequal they are, how scattered they are, and how undefined they are.

As I close, we must recognize the value of our constitutional principles and that little book that is the Bill of Rights that guarantees us the freedom of access, due process, the right to vote, a constitutional presence in this Nation. These laws under a criminal unjust system have to be changed.

America needs to know that the killing of individuals with no adjusting and accountability is unacceptable. I am on the floor this evening to indicate that enough is enough and that we must proceed with the review of laws that can kill without accountability. In the names of those and the loved ones who suffer because they are gone, I commit myself to addressing with my colleagues the injustices that exist today. No more. No more. I am grateful for Ahmaud Arbery, but no more will we stand for this inequity.

Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the author of several key legislative provisions, of H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice In Policing Act of 2021, I am pleased to anchor this Special Order on the importance and urgent need for reforms in the criminal justice system to several legal or judicial doctrines that that disproportionately, adversely, and unfairly affect black persons, particularly black males aged 18–35.

Specifically, the legal and judicial doctrines I will discuss this evening are: (1) self-defense; (2) stand-your-ground laws; and (3) laws empowering private citizens to make arrests.

Let me say at the outset, Madam Speaker, any questions that there continues to exist today racial double-standards, disparities, and systemic racism in policing and the administration of justice were conclusively laid to rest by what social scientists would regard as a ''natural experiment'' that took place in Washington, D.C. beginning in the summer and culminating with the January 6, 2021 insurrection and siege of the U.S. Capitol by Trump seditionists incited by the 45th President of the United States.

Mass protests and political rallies that took place in Washington D.C. started May 29, 2020, four days after George Floyd died in Minnesota, after a Minneapolis police officer kneeled on his neck for more than'' eight minutes.

By the millions, Americans took to the streets in protest to affirm that no longer will the people of this country tolerate or acquiesce in horrible policing practices that include excessive and unnecessary uses of lethal force that has diminished community trust of policing practices across the country and has angered and terrified communities of color who are overwhelmingly and disproportionately its innocent victims.

Within days of the demonstrations, U.S. Attorney General Bill Barr announced that multiple law enforcement agencies, including the National Guard, Secret Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation, would ''flood the zone'' in D.C.

Thousands of law enforcement officials, armed with tear gas, rubber bullets and firearms were deployed to protect the city.

Hundreds of people were arrested, D.C. police records show.

More than 300 were arrested on June 1, 2020, the day Attorney General Barr ordered law enforcement to forcefully clear peaceful protesters from a perimeter near the White House, making room for President Trump to pose for cameras while waving a Bible in front of St. John's Episcopal Church.

It was the largest number of arrests recorded for any day during the summer of events.

Across the nation, law enforcement made an estimated 14,000 arrests in 49 U.S. cities during anti-racism protests in the summer of 2020, according to the Washington Post.

Following the November 3, 2020 election of Joe Biden and running mate KAMALA HARRIS, large groups of Trump supporters held rallies in the city, where they clashed with counter-protesters.

Police made 20 arrests during the so-called Million MAGA March on November 14, 2020, an event in which Trump-supporters, including white nationalists, far-right extremist groups, and conservative politicians gathered in D.C. to protest the election results.

And, incredibly, only 61 arrests were made of rioters, who were overwhelming white and who used violence, that stormed the Capitol on January 6, an attack that claimed the lives of at least six persons, injured hundreds of others, caused horrific damage to property and national treasures, and inflicted emotional scars that will not heal for generations.

But most of these arrests are related to charges involving curfew violations—D.C. mayor Muriel Bowser announced a 6 p.m. curfew, though mobs had broken into the Capitol hours earlier, around 1:30 p.m.

There were only four non-curfew-related arrests, compared to 40 non-curfew-related arrests during Black Lives Matter protests on June 1, 2020.

Madam Speaker, the horrifying killing of George Floyd on May 25, 2020 by a Minneapolis police office shocked and awakened the moral consciousness of the nation.

Untold millions saw the terrifying last 8:46 of life drained from a black man, George Floyd, taking his last breaths face down in the street with his neck under the knee of a police officer who, along with his three cohorts, was indifferent to his cries for help and pleas that he ''can't breathe.''

The civil disobedience witnessed nightly in the streets of America in response to the killing of George Floyd were also in memory of countless acts of the inequality and cruelty visited upon young African American men and women no longer with us in body but forever with us in memory.

Beloved souls like Breonna Taylor in Louisville, Kentucky; Stephon Clark in Sacramento, California; Eric Garner and Sean Bell in New York City; Sandra Bland in Waller County, Texas; Jordan Baker in Houston, Texas; 12-year old Tamir Rice in Cleveland; and Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri.

They remember as well the senseless killings of Ahmaud Arbery and Trayvon Martin by self-appointed vigilantes.

And the continuing need for their activism was reflected in the outrageous and senseless slaughter of Rayshard Brooks, who was simply sleeping in his car at a local Wendy's restaurant, by a uniformed officer of the Atlanta Police Department.

It was reflected again on August 23, 2020, when a Kenosha Police Department officer

shot Jacob S. Blake, a 29-year-old black man, in the back seven times—yes, seven—as he attempted to enter his SUV where three of his young sons were in the back seat.

Indeed, the history goes back much further, past Amidon Diallo in New York City, past the Central Park Five, past Emmitt Till, past the racist abuse of law enforcement power during the struggle for civil rights and equal treatment.

Madam Speaker, the times we are in demand that action be taken and that is precisely what my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus, on the Judiciary Committee, and Congressional Democrats did in introducing and steering to passage in the House of H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.

I support this bold legislation not just as a senior member of the House Judiciary Committee who also served on the House Working Group on Police Strategies, but also a mother of a young African American male who knows the anxiety that African American mothers feel until they can hug their sons and daughters who return home safely, and on behalf of all those relatives and friends who grieve over the loss a loved one whose life and future was wrongly and cruelly interrupted or ended by mistreatment at the hands of the police.

The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021 is designed to destroy the pillars of systemic racism in policing practices that has victimized communities of color, and especially African Americans for decades, is overdue, too long overdue.

This legislation puts the Congress of the United States goes on record against racial profiling in policing and against the excessive, unjustified, and discriminatory use of lethal and force by law enforcement officers against persons of color.

The legislation means no longer will employment of practices that encourage systemic mistreatment of persons because of their race be ignored or tolerated.

When the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act is finally signed into law, the government of the United States will be declaring firmly, forcefully, and unequivocally that Black Lives Matter.

It is true all lives matter, they always have.

But that Black lives matter too, and in so many other areas of civic life, this nation has not always lived up to its promise but that the promise is worthy of fulfilling.

In general, self-defense is a legal justification for the otherwise illegal use of force.

In the instance of self-defense that results in a death, although an unlawful killing did occur, it is considered a justified killing.

Typically, to succeed on self-defense grounds requires: (1) an unprovoked attack (i.e. the killer was not the aggressor), (2) the killer reasonably believed that they were in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, and (3) the use of force was reasonable to the perceived threat.

Additionally, self-defense laws traditionally place a duty to retreat on the killer, requiring retreat prior to using deadly force, but only if retreat is reasonably possible and will not place the individual in continued danger.

The ''castle doctrine'' is an expansion of self-defense laws—both statutory and at common law—in which removes the duty to retreat for self-defense on individuals inside their own home.

This principle has been codified and expanded by the majority of state legislatures in a variety of ways, including through so-called ''stand-your-ground laws.''

Stand-your-ground laws are an extension of the Castle Doctrine to areas outside of an individual's home such that there is no duty to retreat for self-defense justification.

The name is derived from statutory language found in several of state laws that states that an individual may ''stand his or her ground.''

Laws in at least 25 states do not require the retreat from an attacker in any place in which one is lawfully present: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and West Virginia.

Additionally, seven states have expanded castle doctrine to motor vehicles or the workplace: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Stand-your-ground laws came under national scrutiny during the trial of George Zimmerman, who was acquitted in the 2012 shooting death of Trayvon Martin.

In that case, Martin, 17, was walking home after buying Skittles from a nearby convenience store.

At the time, Zimmerman was a neighborhood watch volunteer who called police after spotting Martin.

Despite being told by the 911 operator to remain in his car until officers arrived, Zimmerman instead confronted Martin.

It remains unclear whether a fight ensued, who was the aggressor and whether Zimmerman had injuries consistent with his claims of being beaten up by Martin.

Zimmerman was the sole survivor; Martin, who was unarmed, died from a gunshot wound.

Florida's stand-your-ground law is codified in Florida Code 776.012 (2): A person is justified in using or threatening to use deadly force if he or she reasonably believes that using or threatening to use such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony. A person who uses or threatens to use deadly force in accordance with this subsection does not have a duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground if the person using or threatening to use the deadly force is not engaged in a criminal activity and is in a place where he or she has a right to be.

According to the Urban Institute Report, the rate of justifiable homicides is almost six times higher in case with attributes that match the Trayvon Martin case.

Racial disparities are much larger, as white-on-black homicides have justifiable findings 33 percentage points more often than black-on-white homicides.

Stand Your Ground laws appear to exacerbate those differences, as cases overall are significantly more likely to be ruled justified in SYG states than in non-SYG states.

With respect to race, controlling for all other case attributes, the odds a white-on-black homicide is found justified is 281 percent greater than the odds a white-on-white homicide is found justified.

By contrast, a black-on-white homicide has barely half the odds of being ruled justifiable relative to white-on-white homicides

Statistically, black-on-black homicides have the same odds of (being ruled justifiable as white-on-white homicides.

White men are more likely to successfully invoke the use of stand your ground laws for their defense after a shooting than Black Americans or women, especially Black women.

Nationally, the likelihood of a homicide being ruled justified is 281 percent greater when the defendant is white and the victim is Black when compared to cases where both the defendant and victim are white.

In contrast, the likelihood of a homicide being ruled justified when the defendant is Black and the victim white is 49 percent lower compared to cases where both the defendant and victim are white

States with stand your ground laws specifically are linked to a 65 percent increase in the odds of a homicide being ruled justified, driven primarily by cases where the defendant is white.

When a white person shoots a Black person in a stand your ground state, the odds that the homicide will be ruled justified increase by seven percentage points.

According to the Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, in 68 percent of successful stand your ground law claims in Florida, the person killed was unarmed.

One study of cases in which stand your ground was used as a defense in Florida from 2005 through 2012 found that in 79 percent of the cases where such claims succeeded, the defendant could have retreated to avoid the confrontation.

States have deemed justified killings of victims who were facing away, retreating or even lying on the ground when they were shot.

One in three stand your ground defendants in Florida had a documented history of illegally carrying a gun or threatening others with a gun.

In nearly a third of Florida's stand your ground self-defense claims, the defendant initiated the conflict.

A number of studies examining homicide and violent crime rates consistently show that the passage of stand your ground laws increase homicides and gun injuries.

One study analyzed ten years (2000–2010) of FBI data in 21 states that passed stand your ground laws during the study period.

The authors found that there was no evidence that these laws reduce burglary, robbery, or aggravated assault.

On the contrary, this study found that the passage of stand your ground laws was linked to an 8 percent increase in the number of homicides, translating to an additional 600 homicides annually across states that adopted such laws.

A subsequent paper that examined vital statistics reported by the CDC found a similar increase of 7.5 percent in the overall firearm homicide rate as a result of stand your ground laws.

This study also found that stand your ground laws increase emergency room visits for nonfatal firearm injuries using data from State Emergency Department Databases.

Finally, according to Gifford's Law Center, lead to:

A 32 percent increase in rates of firearm homicide and a 24 percent increase in rates of homicide overall;

A 45 percent increase in firearm homicides among adolescents.

The law of citizen's arrest dates to 13th century England—a time when modern-day cops would be unrecognizable.

The practice immigrated to the American colonies and quickly became a convenient legal pretext for the persecution of the enslaved population.

Today, killings under citizen arrest speak to a key social psychological concept: subjective uncertainty, which states that when there is minimal information, people rely on stereotypes to discriminate.

The nation saw this clearly in the case of Ahmaud Arbery, whose only crime was being Black at the wrong place and wrong time, that discrimination resulted in homicide.

Beginning in the mid-1600s, enforcing the subjugation of Black Americans was a public responsibility: volunteer militias gave way to formal slave patrols, which wielded citizen's arrest statutes to brazenly and legally intimidate the Black population.

In the British colonies and the new United States, citizen's arrest melded with efforts to prevent slave escapes with the formation of slave patrols and fugitive slave ads that offered bounties for the return of freedom-seekers who, if caught, were frequently brutally punished.

Fugitive slave vigilantism was even incorporated into the United States Constitution with the agreement that all states would return captured slaves to bondage.

Following the passage of the 13th Amendment and the creation of the Ku Klux Klan, armed white vigilantes, under the cover of citizen's arrest laws, were able to terrorize Black Americans into a new form of subservience.

Through the 19th and 20th centuries, some state courts explicitly codified citizen's arrests laws; other states still rely on common law precedents. These pro-vigilante laws are in 49 of America's 50 states in one form or another.

Some might argue that the intent of citizen's arrests can be separated from its racist applications, but such a separation is impossible when the letter of the law is actively racist.

Georgia's laws were formally codified in 1861 by Thomas Cobb, a lawyer and slaveholder.

In the original code, African Americans were assumed to be enslaved unless they could prove free status.

Georgia's Citizen's Arrest statues were first entered into the Law Code of Georgia in 1863.

In 1863, Georgia law enforcement was in serious disarray—confederates were deserting, the Union army was preparing to invade the state, and enslaved people were fleeing plantations to join Union forces.

With its criminal justice system in a state of collapse, the 1863 code revision empowered white Georgians to replace law enforcement and slave patrols to keep the enslaved Black population under control. After the Civil War, citizen's arrest supported Ku Klux Klan violence against Black Georgians.

On January 22, 1912, four African Americans in Hamilton—three men and a woman—were citizen's arrested and lynched, accused of killing a white planter who was sexually abusing Black girls and women.

On July 25, 1946, two African American couples were dragged from their car at Moore's Ford in Walton County and shot about sixty times by a mob of white men making a "citizen's arrest."

No one was ever charged with their murders.

Every African American parent, and every African America child, knows all too well 'The Talk' and the importance of abiding by the rules for surviving interactions with the police and vigilantees.

As I have stated many times, direct action is vitally important but to be effective it must be accompanied by political, legislative, and governmental action, which is necessary because the strength and foundation of democratic government rests upon the consent and confidence of the governed.

Effective enforcement of the law and administration of justice requires the confidence of the community that the law will be enforced impartially and that all persons are treated equally without regard to race or ethnicity or religion or national origin.

As the great jurist Judge Learned Hand said: "If we are to keep our democracy, there must be one commandment: thou shalt not ration justice."

Equal justice is the proud promise America makes to all persons; the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021 will help make that promise a lived reality for African Americans, who have not ever known it to be true in the area of community-police relations.

And when Black Lives Matter, then and only then can it truthfully be said that all lives matter.

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 8 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and 10 a.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, December 2, 2021, at 8 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 2930, the Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act of 2021, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 3531, the Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–2790. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Department of State Rescission of Determination Regarding Sudan (DFARS Case 2021-D027) [Docket DARS-2021-0019] (RIN: 0750-AL46) received October 28, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2791. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of Head Start, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Flexibility for Head Start Designation Renewals in Certain Emergencies (RIN: 0970-AC85) received November 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC–2792. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Distribution Transformers [EERE-2017-BT-TP-0055] (RIN: 1904-AE19) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2793. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Refrigeration Products [EERE-2017-BT-TP-0004] (RIN: 1904-AD84) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2794. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of Population Affairs, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Ensuring Access to Equitable, Affordable, Client-Centered, Quality Family Planning Services (RIN: 0937-AA11) received November 15, 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–2795. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementation of Executive Order on Access to Affordable Life-Saving Medications; Rescission of Regulation (RIN: 0906-AB30) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2796. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of N-Ethylpentylone in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-482] received August 20, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2797. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Expanding the Economic and Innovation Opportunities of Spectrum Through Incentive Auction [GN Docket No.: 12-268] received November 4, 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–2798. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation

and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Final Determination of Fans and Blowers as Covered Equipment [EERE-2011-BT-DET-0045] (RIN: 1905-AC55) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2799. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Parts and Accessories Necessary for Safe Operation; Rear Impact Guards and Rear Impact Protection [Docket No.: FMCSA-2019-0211] (RIN: 2126-AC31) received November 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–2800. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of the Virginia Peninsula Viticultural Area [Docket No.: TTB-2020-0010; T.D. TTB-173; Ref: Notice No.: 195] (RIN: 1513-AC71) received September 28, 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–2801. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — General Updates and Elimination of Certain TAAF and PWEDA Regulations [Docket No.: 191218-0119] (RIN: 0610-AA80) received November 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Financial Services and Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 897. A bill to take certain lands in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–194). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2074. A bill to assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and for the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian lands; with an amendment (Rept. 117–195). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2930. A bill to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–196, Pt. 1). Referred to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3531. A bill to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–197). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4706. A bill to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–198). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5720. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a periodic transaction reporting requirement for Federal judicial officers and the online publication of financial disclosure reports of Federal judicial officers, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–199). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Resolution Recommending that the House of Representatives find Jeffrey Bossert Clark in Contempt of Congress for Refusal to Comply with a Subpoena Duly Issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. (Rept. 117–200). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Affairs discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2930 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. LAMBORN (for himself, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BUDD, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ELLZEY, and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 6099. A bill to replace references to ''fetus'' in Federal law with references to ''unborn child'', and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. AXNE (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. WILD, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 6100. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to increase enforcement with respect to violations of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 6101. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve transparency and prevent the use of abusive spread pricing and related practices in the Medicaid program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 6102. A bill to ensure that claims for benefits under the Black Lung Benefits Act are processed in a fair and timely manner, to better protect miners from pneumoconiosis (commonly known as ''black lung disease''), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 6103. A bill to provide for automatic renewal protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 6104. A bill to promote Federal internships and fellowships to prepare the next generation of Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GAETZ, and Mr. TIFFANY):

H.R. 6105. A bill to terminate the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 on December 25, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 6106. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to terminate the effective time period for immunity for manufacturers of COVID-19 vaccines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 6107. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require disclosure of conflicts of interest with respect to rule making, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 6108. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to support community college and industry partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 6109. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the income cap for and make permanent the mortgage insurance premium deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 6110. A bill to require the Department of Housing and Urban Development to conduct an annual risk assessment of properties receiving tenant-based or project-based rental assistance for lead-based hazards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. BASS, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. POCAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. MENG, Mr. CARSON, Mr. LIEU, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD):

H.R. 6111. A bill to modernize laws and policies, and eliminate discrimination, with respect to people living with HIV/AIDS, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEVIN of California (for himself and Mr. BARR):

H.R. 6112. A bill to extend the delimiting period for certain individuals to use educational assistance benefits administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 6113. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employers from inquiring about vaccination status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 6114. A bill to promote United States trade leadership in the Indo-Pacific region and to require a report on the long-term economic and trade relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 6115. A bill to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury to track and disclose funding and outlays relating to disasters and emergencies on a centralized website, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (for himself, Mr. COOPER, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 6116. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to prohibit the use of Federal property for political conventions or fundraising, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. COHEN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. SOTO, Ms. MANNING, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. JONES, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 6117. A bill to increase access to pre-exposure prophylaxis to reduce the transmission of HIV; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, Ways and Means, Veterans' Affairs, Armed Services, Natural Resources, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself and Mr. FLEISCHMANN):

H.R. 6118. A bill to establish a National Manufacturing Extension Partnership Supply Chain Database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H. Res. 825. A resolution electing a certain Member to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H. Res. 826. A resolution electing a Member to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. BABIN, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. SOTO):

H. Res. 827. A resolution recognizing the contributions made by the 305-meter radio telescope at the Arecibo Observatory; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 828. A resolution congratulating the Washington Spirit on winning the 2021 National Women's Soccer League championship; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 6099.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 6100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 6101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 6102.

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 Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 6103.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 6104.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 6105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 of the Constitution, in that the legislation provides for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution, in that the legislation regulates forms of commerce specified in that clause; and, Article I. Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution, in that the legislation "is necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers" and "other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof," Amendment X of the Constitution, in that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 6106.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 6107.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 6108.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 6109.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 6110.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall he necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof"

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 6111.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN of California:

H.R. 6112.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 6113.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 6114.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 6115.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 6116.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress has the power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 6117.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 6118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 79: Mr. CARSON and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 82: Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 124: Mr. BACON and Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 203: Mr. FALLON, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 224: Mr. FALLON, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 233: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 255: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 279: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 310: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BARR, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. COLE, and Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 515: Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 516: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 616: Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 748: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 764: Mr. JONES and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 841: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 890: Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 962: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. RUIZ, and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 1025: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 1179: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1193: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 1340: Ms. NORTON and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1361: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 1384: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 1569: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 1577: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 1667: Mr. GIMENEZ and Mr. KIND.
H.R. 1716: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 1842: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. BASS, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 2029: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. FLETCHER, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 2030: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2050: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 2099: Mr. JONES and Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 2154: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 2172: Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 2192: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2234: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2249: Mr. GALLAGHER and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 2339: Ms. UNDERWOOD and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2399: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 2499: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2515: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 2724: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2748: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PALMER, Mr. FALLON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 2794: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2897: Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. WILD, Mr. JONES, and Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 2920: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 2974: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 3076: Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mrs. AXNE, and Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 3147: Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 3180: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 3203: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 3306: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 3368: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 3402: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 3491: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 3494: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 3511: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 3512: Mr. KUSTOFF.
H.R. 3525: Ms. BONAMICI and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 3577: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 3609: Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 3693: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 3733: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 3849: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3884: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 3893: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 3957: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 4011: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 4042: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 4077: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 4110: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 4141: Mr. GROTHMAN and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4287: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 4323: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 4366: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4444: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4458: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 4464: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 4720: Mr. TIMMONS.
H.R. 4769: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 4866: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 4872: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 4885: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 4934: Mr. LIEU and Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 4942: Mr. CARSON, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 4943: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 4944: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 4996: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 5013: Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 5073: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 5111: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 5141: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5224: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 5255: Mr. KIND, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 5300: Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 5314: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 5315: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5348: Mr. JONES and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 5373: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 5380: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 5388: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 5438: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 5445: Ms. SCHRIER and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5459: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 5468: Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 5482: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 5541: Mrs. STEEL.
H.R. 5577: Mrs. STEEL and Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 5580: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 5624: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 5735: Mr. PALMER and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 5754: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 5769: Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 5776: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 5787: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 5788: Ms. VAN DUYNE.
H.R. 5801: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 5819: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 5828: Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 5854: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
H.R. 5927: Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 5947: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 5949: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. BERA, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. STEEL, Ms. BASS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. CHU, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 5975: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 5984: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COOPER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. KILMER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TONKO, Ms. BASS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 6004: Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 6005: Mr. QUIGLEY and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 6006: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 6017: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 6020: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 6033: Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 6038: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 6056: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. JACKSON, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 6059: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 6069: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. BABIN.
H.R. 6089: Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. KINZINGER, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. BABIN.
H.R. 6094: Mr. KAHELE.
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. HORSFORD and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.J. Res. 63: Mr. POCAN.
H. Con. Res. 54: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Ms. BASS.
H. Con. Res. 61: Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. PALMER, and Mr. BABIN.
H. Res. 47: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H. Res. 159: Mr. TRONE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. CORREA.
H. Res. 366: Mr. SCALISE.
H. Res. 404: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H. Res. 558: Mr. TRONE.
H. Res. 565: Mr. TONKO.
H. Res. 684: Mr. BACON.
H. Res. 800: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. FALLON.
H. Res. 805: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
H. Res. 813: Mr. TONKO, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. TITUS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. NADLER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MANNING, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. CARSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. MENG.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2021 No. 207

Senate

The Senate met at noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Great God and Father, whose goodness lasts a lifetime, open our eyes to the wonders of Your grace. Help us to see the majesty of Your inclusive love to people everywhere, inspiring us to do Your work on Earth.

Today, accept the gratitude of our lawmakers for Your generous blessings. Lord, keep them so dedicated to You that Your peace will abide in their hearts. May faith replace fear, truth conquer falsehood, and love prevail over hate.

We pray in Your strong Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 4350, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A 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.

Pending:

Reed/Inhofe modified amendment No. 3867, in the nature of a substitute.

Reed amendment No. 4775 (to amendment No. 3867), to modify effective dates relating to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration and the Service Acquisition Executive of the Department of the Air Force for Space Systems and Programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Texas.

BORDER SEURITY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, back in September, a small little Texas border town, Del Rio, TX, was thrown into the national spotlight. This is a small town on the U.S.-Mexico border of 35,000 people, and over the course of several days they had 15 to 20,000 Haitian migrants show up, camping out underneath a bridge.

Migrants huddled under the bridge to escape triple-digit temperatures. It is still hot in September in Texas. And they had minimal access to sanitation, food, and clean water. The images of this crisis looked like they were taken from a Third World country, not from the United States of America.

This massive surge should not have caught the Biden administration off guard. As a matter of fact, they should know that their policies have incentivized and encouraged this sort of influx of humanity across our border.

Border Patrol had been asking their leadership for more resources as far back as June, but come September, those resources weren't available; and despite the warnings, the Biden administration was completely unprepared.

So what is the Border Patrol supposed to do when you see this mass influx of humanity come across the border for which the administration is completely unprepared in a town that lacks the infrastructure to deal with this influx?

Well, the Border Patrol did what they needed to do. They were pulled off the front lines to provide humanitarian relief. But what that means is it leaves huge stretches of the border unprotected against illegal immigration or, perhaps even more dangerous, illegal drug smuggling coming across the border.

And the criminal organizations that operate these smuggling operations, whether they are migrants or they are drugs, they understand this. This is part of their game plan. But it is like they are playing three-dimensional chess while the U.S. Government is playing checkers. It is just not a fair fight or a fair matchup. But so far it has not, apparently, sunk into the Biden administration.

Fortunately, we did have some organizations, like the Val Verde Border Humanitarian Coalition, step up to feed, house, and arrange transportation for these migrants. You could imagine what the challenge was just to feed 15 to 20,000 people. There wasn't a Porta-Potty to be had for 300 miles after they consolidated there to deal with the sanitation issues alone.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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If not for the dedicated Border Patrol agents, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the incredible community organizations in Del Rio, this crisis could have been much, much worse. As a matter of fact, the sector chief of the Del Rio Sector told me that the fact that they did not have a loss of life was a miracle.

I want to publicly express my gratitude to those who, in countless ways, went above and beyond the call of duty to mitigate this crisis the best they did. They don't receive the gratitude they deserve, but they need more than our gratitude. They need our help. After the makeshift camp under the bridge was cleared, the national news died down. The reporters and cameras went away, but the problem did not. It is not a question of ''if'' there will be a repetition of what we saw in Del Rio in September; it is a question of ''when'' because none of the reasons those 15,000 to 20,000 Haitian migrants have shown up has been fixed.

Last week, I visited Del Rio, and I met with leaders in the community who told me about the challenges they are facing. The new chief of the Border Patrol sector, whom I mentioned a moment ago, told me that, while there were 15,000 to 20,000 migrants in that one episode in September, they are still averaging about 1,000 migrant encounters a day. So, in about 2 weeks' time, they had the equivalent of what we saw last September in terms of the 15,000 to 20,000 migrants because they are still getting 1,000 people a day. Yet it doesn't command the attention of the news media and of the Nation like this incident in September did.

So things are not getting any better. Agents are still being diverted from their normal duties to care for migrants, including unaccompanied children, which leaves, again, vast swaths of the border unprotected through which drugs are run—drugs that last year alone took the lives of more than 100,000 American citizens, because the vast majority of fentanyl, methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and other illegal drugs come across our southwestern border.

The cartels understand, if you flood the zone and overwhelm the capacity of the local Border Patrol to deal with it, you are going to leave unprotected areas, and that is exactly the plan of these transnational criminal organizations.

I spoke with a group of about 30 Border Patrol agents at muster. That is when they show up for their shift, from one shift to the next, where they learn, sort of, what is the latest information they need to know before they go out on patrol. When they were asked to raise their hands if they would be working out in the field that day, patrolling the border, not a single hand was raised. That is because these 30 Border Patrol agents were going to be pushing paper and processing migrants instead of being out on the frontlines, protecting our country against illegal immigration and the influx of illegal drugs.

Again, the cartels understand this. This is part of their game plan, but, apparently, the Biden administration and the powers that be here in Washington, DC, are completely oblivious to what the push and pull factors are for illegal immigration and illegal drugs across our border.

These men and women of the Border Patrol are brave professionals, and they would normally be out on the frontlines, stopping dangerous people and substances from sneaking across the border, but now they are primarily tackling administrative duties—processing paperwork, watching children, transporting migrants—and trying to clean up the mess created by a failed border security policy by the Biden administration. This is a dangerous situation that puts our entire country at risk.

While these highly trained and dedicated agents are pushing paper, who knows what is coming across the border?

There is a clear and urgent need for Congress to take action to address this crisis in a meaningful and responsible way. Everybody, from Secretary Mayorkas on down, says that this is what is required under current policies. So my humble suggestion is those policies need to change, and that means only Congress can pass new laws to change those policies.

So far, our Democratic colleagues, especially the leadership, have shown zero interest in engaging at all on how to solve this problem. They have spent the bulk of this year trying to figure out how you could break the rules of the Senate to reform our entire immigration system by using the budget. This process wasn't designed to fast-track partisan legislation or to circumvent responsible policymaking. It is not a loophole that allows the majority party to do whatever it wants.

The Senate Parliamentarian has already confirmed several times that our Democratic colleagues cannot use this budget reconciliation process to grant citizenship to millions of undocumented immigrants, but they keep coming back, and, for some reason, the very people who would benefit from these policies don't seem to hold our Democratic colleagues accountable for showing up empty-handed, notwithstanding their promises of help to people who are here in an undocumented status.

Our Democratic colleagues continue arguing among themselves about how much of the population should receive some form of legal status without their putting one ounce of thought or ounce of effort into how the population got so big in the first place. They are certainly not considering what we need to do to prevent the number of people living in the shadows from continuing to increase.

I have said repeatedly that there is a clear and urgent crisis on our southern border, and President Biden and his administration have proven to be either unwilling or incapable of addressing it. The numbers tell the tale. Last year, border crossings hit a record high—more than 1.7 million border crossings in a single year. That is a 30-year high. The backlog of immigration court cases has grown to nearly 1.5 million—that is 1.5 million pending court cases before immigration judges—and the average wait time for a single case to be decided is more than 2½ years.

Congress has a duty to take action to create change in this broken system, and it can only be done in a bipartisan way. It is not too late for our friends on the other side of the aisle to work with us and to abandon this attempt to do an ''amnesty by partisan vote'' on a Budget Act. It is not too late for them to work with us to address the crisis at hand, and I have a suggestion about a good place to start.

Earlier this year, I introduced a bipartisan-bicameral bill with a fellow border State Senator, Ms. SINEMA, called the Bipartisan Border Solutions Act. We have also been proud to work with two of our House colleagues, Congressman HENRY CUELLAR, a Blue Dog Democrat from Laredo—as the Presiding Officer knows in having been to Laredo recently—and TONY GONZALES, who represents the 23rd Congressional District, the largest contiguous congressional district to the U.S.-Mexico border. This legislation makes two modest but important changes to alleviate the strain on law enforcement and improve the way we process and care for these migrants.

One would establish four regional processing centers in high-traffic areas along the border. These would be, in effect, a one-stop shop for the various government Agencies involved in processing the migrants. Migrants can receive medical screenings, have their identities verified, and go through a criminal history check—all in one place. They can also begin the legal process of seeking asylum. They will complete their ''credible fear'' interviews, go through legal orientation, and receive the documents and information they need for their future court dates.

Right now, in the absence of regional processing centers, that all takes place wherever the bodies come across at a given location along the border. That is what takes the Border Patrol off the frontlines, opening up these huge gaps in our border security for illegal drugs to come across. So the very modest step of creating regional processing centers will at least help with that.

Second, our bill addresses staffing shortages that have made this situation even more challenging, and, indeed, that is the goal of these criminal organizations that move millions of migrants across our border. But it will require the hiring of hundreds of Customs and Border Protection officers and Border Patrol processing coordinators so agents, like those I spoke of in Del Rio, can get back on the frontlines.

This legislation calls for 150 new immigration judges. Given the size of the backlog of the immigration docket, we need more help. We need 300 asylum officers, ICE litigation teams, and other personnel to help adjudicate asylum claims and work through the immigration court backlog.

But make no doubt about it. These criminal organizations are smart, they are well organized, and they understand the gaps and know how to exploit them. It is because they have become experts at exploiting the gaps, in the absence of any action by Congress, that what we have seen in this last year is going to continue into the foreseeable future. What we saw in Del Rio last September will be repeated at some point unless we change the way we handle these migrants.

These are commonsense reforms, like I said, that have received bicameral and bipartisan support, which, for 10 months, has completely bewildered the Biden administration. It is not a solution to every problem we are facing today, but it is a place to start. I would yield to anybody who has a better idea or to anybody who has any ideas at all, but, so far, all we hear from the Biden administration is crickets—pretending like the problem doesn't exist and will, hopefully, go away.

Meanwhile, the President's poll numbers, when it comes to the border and illegal immigration, continue to plummet. You would think self-interest alone and the political future of the Democratic Party and of this administration would cause them to wake up and decide: Hey, what we are doing now isn't working; so let's try something different.

Well, I hope that Senate Democrats, who have the majority in the Senate and who set the agenda both here on the floor and in committees, will consider the bipartisan-bicameral bill that Senator SINEMA and Congressmen CUELLAR and GONZALES and I have proposed.

Only the chairman of the committee—the Judiciary Committee—can actually set a hearing on a bill and schedule a markup where we can vote on it, where we can offer amendments and shape the bill according to the will of the Members of the Senate. So far, Senator TILLIS from North Carolina and I have written a letter to Senator DURBIN, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asking him to hold such a hearing and a markup. We are not suggesting we can dictate the outcome, because every member of the Judiciary Committee would be able to offer any additional suggestions or amendments that they might have, but we are asking him to get off the dime, to get out of neutral, and actually do something to help improve the broken situation at the border.

Senate committees used to be the usual place for debates on critical issues and legislation, but now it seems like the Democratic chairmen have ceded all of their power to the authors of the reckless tax-and-spending spree bill that has now passed the House. They complain about which policies were cut out of the latest bill without stopping to consider the fact that they could move these same policies through the normal committee process.

After the Parliamentarian confirmed that Democrats cannot grant legal status or citizenship through the budget process, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee professed to be deeply disappointed, but he wasn't surprised. He knows the rules as well as anybody else, and it seems disingenuous to me to say he was deeply disappointed in not being able to move immigration law changes through a partisan budget reconciliation process when he himself has the authority to schedule a markup and a hearing of a bill that would actually make things better. There is nothing that prevents Chairman DURBIN from holding a hearing on these proposals in the Judiciary Committee this week.

Make no mistake. Republicans want the Judiciary Committee to start working on legislation to address the failures of our immigration system and not just the border crisis. As I suggested a moment ago, this summer, Senator TILLIS from North Carolina and I asked the chairman of the committee to take up a targeted DACA bill, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, that only addresses the active DACA population.

We weren't holding these young people who have done nothing wrong but find themselves now in an unstable future because of the litigation that is still pending. We didn't ask for anything for that. We just asked that the Senate Judiciary Committee actually do its job by taking up a bill and voting on a piece of legislation and making it available for floor action.

Many of our Democratic colleagues have been promising the Dreamers, sometimes known as the DACA population—same difference. These are people who came across the border illegally as children, but in America we don't hold children responsible for the mistakes their parents make. There are many of us on our side of the aisle who would be happy to engage in a discussion and debate and vote on relief and a more stable future for these young people who, as I have said, did nothing wrong but now find themselves in a legal conundrum. These are the young men and women whose fate has hung in the balance of every court ruling for the last 10 years, and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is advocating giving them legal status.

Now he has two Republican Senators asking him to bring up a bill that achieves that goal, but he refuses, even went so far as to say he was disappointed we asked him to do his job. Instead, he insists on tying the fate of these young people to the Democrats' impossible-to-pass mass legalization proposal.

Our Democratic colleagues seem to think this massive partisan bill is the only way they can prove to voters that they know how to govern, but they have got it backward.

In reality, Democrats' burning focus on this one reckless bill has kept them from achieving anything else, including immigration reform.

Our colleagues have done nothing to address the border crisis, so far have done nothing to fund the government, have done nothing to lift the debt ceiling, have done nothing to support our military, and have done nothing to meet the Senate's most basic responsibilities.

It is true that by virtue of a 50–50 Senate and a Democrat Vice President that our Democratic colleagues control the majority in this body and they control a majority in the House of Representatives and they have the White House. But one thing is for sure, this is a far cry from living up to our responsibilities to govern wisely and appropriately for the American people.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, there is a lot of work to get done in this Chamber today and for the rest of the week, and Democrats are committed to working with the other side in good faith to get them done.

First, we need to fund the government before the December 3 deadline. On that front, negotiations continue on a bipartisan, bicameral basis, and we are making good progress toward passing a funding measure.

When a CR reaches the Senate, Democrats are going to support it and work to pass it as quickly as possible.

Our Republican colleagues, meanwhile, can either work with us to move the process quickly through the Chamber or they can engage in obstructive tactics that will make a government shutdown almost a certainty.

Sadly, this second option seems to be the path that a few on the other side are choosing, and I hope they see the light quickly and not cause a needless Republican government shutdown.

If every Member of this Chamber used the threat of a shutdown to secure concessions on their own interests, that would lead to chaos for the millions and millions of Americans who rely on a functioning government.

So I urge those Republicans who are thinking of poisoning this entire process for their own items to take a step back. There are other arenas and opportunities to have a debate. In the meantime, we have a responsibility—a responsibility—to fund the government

so it can fulfill its basic duties to serve the American people.

And we have a responsibility to support our troops, support their families, and keep Americans safe by passing our annual Defense bill. On that front, we also need bipartisan cooperation.

H.R. 4350

Last night, both parties ran a hotline in order to reach consent on holding floor votes on 21 amendments to the NDAA. This is even more amendments than Chairman REED and Ranking Member INHOFE offered a few weeks ago.

To put this proposal in historical context: In the first year under President Trump, the Senate held votes on 22 amendments on all legislation.

Not only that, our latest vote includes votes on the items Senator MCCONNELL said just yesterday were ''the only reason that [Republicans] pushed the pause button on this bill.''

Well, it is time for Republicans to hit the play button. Democrats have been exceedingly reasonable by offering robust amendments with ample input from the other side of the aisle.

Again, let me repeat, we have more amendments on the floor that we have offered on this NDAA bill than the total amount of amendments for 4 years under Leader MCCONNELL on the NDAA bill—more here now.

People say we are moving too quickly. You know what we did on those bills? We sat on the floor for days without doing anything. We sat on the floor the last few weeks getting nominations through, even as difficult as some others are making it. So to sit on the floor and do nothing and then only do three amendments over 2 weeks didn't make sense.

Here we have 19 amendments—21 amendments that we are willing to do—again, to repeat, more than all the total amendments on the four NDAA bills that passed in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, when MCCONNELL was leader and Donald Trump was President.

So let us get to the voting today. Let the Republicans hit the play button. Democrats have been exceedingly reasonable by offering robust process with ample input from the other side. Democrats want to get this done. I know many on the other side want to get this done as well. That is good, and we will keep working until we have a deal to move forward.

NOMINATION OF DALE HO

Mr. President, now on Dale Ho, earlier today, I had the honor to come before the Senate Judiciary Committee to introduce a remarkable candidate to sit on the Federal bench: Dale Ho, who I proudly recommended to President Biden as a nominee to the district court of the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Ho is a graduate of Princeton, Yale Law School, and clerked for two judges, including in the same district court for which he has now been nominated. But it is his experience at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and at the ACLU, where he currently serves as Director of Voting Rights, where Mr. Ho has set himself apart as one of the best election and voting rights lawyers in America.

He has argued two cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. In one, he challenged the exclusion of undocumented immigrants from the population count used to apportion the House of Representatives. In the other, which made the front pages of most newspapers in America, he successfully challenged the inclusion of a citizenship question on the 2020 census.

And beyond his cases before the Supreme Court, he also led the successful challenge of a Kansas law requiring people to show a birth certificate or passport when registering to vote.

As voting rights come under assault across the country, it is only fitting that we elevate one of the country's top voting rights experts to sit on the bench to safeguard our democracy and preserve our most fundamental right as U.S. citizens.

Voting rights is in jeopardy. There could be no finer person on the bench than Dale Ho, one of the great experts in America at both understanding and litigating voting rights for the people. If confirmed, I have no doubt he will make an excellent Federal judge, and I am proud to support his nomination.

WHITE HOUSE MENORAH LIGHTING CEREMONY

Mr. President, now on a different matter, this evening, it will be my honor to join the President, Vice President, First Lady, and especially our Second Gentleman for the annual White House menorah lighting ceremony.

This year, Hanukkah comes at a poignant moment not just for our country but for myself as well. I will be proud to participate at the White House as the first Jewish majority leader in history. I will join bearing in mind the passing of my wonderful father. And across America, we observe Hanukkah after a year and a half marked by both loss and then renewal.

This season is a reminder that, in the face of awful adversity, we cannot lose faith in God's providence. In the face of darkness, Hanukkah teaches that, rather than curse the darkness, we must light a candle.

In the story of Hanukkah, the Maccabees triumphed after facing enormous adversity. This year, we take heart from the lesson of that story. We, too, shall triumph over the challenges our country faces today.

So as we observe the fourth night of Hanukkah, I want to wish my colleagues and the American people a happy Hanukkah, and I look forward to joining the White House for tonight's candle-lighting event.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, inflation is hammering working families from coast to coast, but Democrats want to print, borrow, and spend billions more. Our economy is already sputtering on their watch, but Democrats want to wallop the country with massive tax hikes that would kill American jobs and discourage industry from locating here in our country.

Everybody with a lick of common sense knows the massive, reckless taxing-and-spending spree that Democrats are writing behind closed doors is crazy. A supermajority of Americans—67 percent—say that inflation and rising costs are harming everyone in the country and government should cut back on spending and printing money as a result. Sixty-seven percent of the American people—two in three Americans—want Washington Democrats to step back from the precipice—an overwhelming consensus.

But a few loud voices on the far left are yelling at Democrats to ignore the people and take the plunge. The sheer financial cost of what Democrats want to do to our country is literally jaw-dropping.

Even when the Congressional Budget Office had to swallow all the Democrats' budget gimmicks and fuzzy math at face value, they still found that this reckless taxing-and-spending spree would add—listen to this—$800 billion to the deficit in the next 5 years; even with swallowing all the gimmicks, another $800 billion in deficit spending during a time of inflation.

But even that almost certainly undershoots the impact. The Democrats' legislation pretends that liberals will let all of these huge new entitlements simply expire after a few years. We all know that is a total accounting fiction. They are marketing these new welfare programs as moral imperatives. Democrats don't want them to expire, but they draft bills with these fake expiration dates to make it appear like it costs less.

Outside experts have tried to estimate the real cost of the bill. So listen to this: If all these new welfare entitlements did not magically fall away after a few years, they say the bill would actually cost double—double—what Democrats say and leave us with $2.8 trillion in new debt. Nonpartisan experts who look past the Democrats' fictional accounting and fake assumptions find the bill would add $2.8 trillion to the deficit.

So that is how you risk turning a couple years of inflation into a full-on lost decade—a full-on lost decade.

But the problem with their reckless taxing-and-spending spree is not just the pricetag. It is not the case that Democrats have cooked up a great list of investments that would strengthen America but we just can't afford it at

this particular moment, no. Our colleagues want to ram through a far-left wish list that would hurt families and help China.

So, look, there is no grand national project waiting on the other side of all these trillions, no 21st-century version of the Hoover Dam or the Interstate Highway System or the space race, nothing to really make us proud; just a mediocre assortment of new welfare programs, new transfers, and new bureaucratic power grabs.

And somehow it all seems tailormade to take existing problems in our country and actually make them worse. Take, for example, the nationwide labor shortage facing our economy right now.

One of the most vocal of the House's self-styled Democratic socialists said last year that even after workplaces were once again safe, people should simply refuse to go back to work—refuse to go back to work. Forget science, forget economic recovery; just say no.

Well, this spring, the far left got their wish: a massive, unnecessary spending package that stunted our comeback and literally paid people to stay on the sidelines. By summertime, unfilled positions were setting new all-time highs.

Yet Washington Democrats now want to double down with a plan that would shatter a decades-old consensus about the link between welfare and work. They want to massively expand access to welfare, including to people in this country—listen to this—who are in this country illegally by hijacking the child tax credit that was designed for working families with actual tax liabilities. That is what the child tax credit was for: to help working families who had actual tax liabilities.

Or look at the ongoing obsession with the Green New Deal policies. President Biden's cave to the far-left's climate agenda started on day one: canceling American jobs, the Keystone XL Pipeline, and freezing exploration on new sources of domestic energy.

Last year, the United States was a net energy exporter. Now, on Democrats' watch, we have doubled our imports of Russian oil, and American households are staring down an historic spike in home heating costs.

Was it time to pump the brakes on green radicalism? Not if you ask Washington Democrats. Their reckless taxing-and-spending spree would heap a fresh batch of fees and mandates on producers of the most affordable domestic energy while showering incentives on the pricey and unreliable alternatives blue State liberals prefer.

Pouring government subsidies into green pet projects like electric cars and solar panels would mean handing a massive windfall to Chinese producers that dominate the markets for a slew of the rare earth materials these products require. So it would hurt our families and help China.

Look at education. The same Democrats who let their Big Labor benefactors rob kids of in-person schooling are now letting the Justice Department of the Biden administration scrutinize parents who dare to question woke propaganda. Their reckless taxing-and-spending spree would go even further to take power and control away from parents. Democrats want to bring even more of kids' learning, down to pre-K, under the thumb of woke bureaucrats and Big Labor.

Even prior to pre-K, Democrats have cooked up a crazy new labyrinth of regulations and subsidies and mandates for daycare. President Biden and Speaker PELOSI want to tell the American people how to raise their kids and how to structure their private family arrangements. These liberals want to take families' most personal life decisions and have Washington pick winners and losers.

So listen to this: The cost of childcare would actually be driven up. Families who have made different sets of sacrifices to have a parent or grandparent raise their young kids would get absolutely nothing. Oh, and listen to this: Many Americans' faith-based providers would be intentionally shut out from important funding, and the culture warrior Secretary Becerra would be calling the shots.

So it is like I said. The actual substance of their bill is as awful as the pricetag. Democrats' plan wouldn't just waste trillions and exacerbate inflation; it would also make American families' lives considerably worse.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WAUKESHA CHRISTMAS PARADE

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, on Sunday, November 21, 2021, a Christmas parade in Waukesha, WI, meant to usher in a season of peace on Earth, good will toward men, turned into a nightmare. An 8-year-old child and 5 adults were murdered, 62 others were injured. Some of the injured, including three children, remain in critical condition, their lives forever altered.

Families with their children who came to see Santa Claus, high school bands, the Dancing Grannies instead witnessed a horror that will leave lifelong psychological scars. First responders and law enforcement who rushed in to administer first aid and compassionately deal with the tragedy will be burdened by their terrible memories for the rest of their lives.

But as is so often the case, in the midst of an awful event caused by the worst of humanity, the absolute best of humanity is fully revealed. This is what we are witnessing in Waukesha. The healing process has already begun. It began immediately as members of the community came together to help the victims and survivors.

The very next evening, hundreds of people gathered at an interfaith prayer vigil to pray for healing and strength. I had the privilege of attending that vigil and speaking to members of the community, first responders, and those who knew the victims. It was a moving experience that I will never forget—sorrowful and yet hopeful.

From that experience, I have no doubt that the citizens of Waukesha will recover from this tragedy, but it will take time and a great deal of effort. It will also be the responsibility of civil society to administer justice for this heinous act of evil because the victims and the community of Waukesha deserve justice.

Unfortunately, there is nothing we can do to bring back the six innocent lives who perished: Virginia Sorenson, Leanna Owen, Tamara Durand, Jane Kulich, Wilhelm Hospel, and Jackson Sparks, who was only 8 years old.

We can pray for healing for those broken in both body and spirit and also pray for those who helped them heal. We can also show our support by offering a moment of silence here on the floor of the U.S. Senate, which I will ask for following the remarks of my colleague from Wisconsin whom I now yield to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, on Sunday, November 21, the joy and celebration of Waukesha's annual Christmas parade was shattered by a horrendous, senseless act of violence that took the lives of six individuals and injured scores of others.

Immediately, the community responded. Waukesha police and firefighters leapt into action, as did other first responders and so did paradegoers, providing aid and comfort to the injured and their families and those who witnessed such horrendous violence. They escorted some to safety. Many used personal vehicles to bring victims to area hospitals. These were acts of extraordinary heroism at a moment of immense tragedy.

I, too, joined in the interfaith vigil the following evening, where I joined hundreds upon hundreds in Waukesha and the surrounding area. This is a first step of an infinite number of steps in both the grieving and healing process. And while the entire vigil was moving in so many ways, I just remember the end where neighbor turned to neighbor to light their candles, and the light was passed on and on.

In that night, after dusk had passed, the area lit up, a symbol of both hope and unity, as well as grief and remembrance.

I want to be very clear where I stand, as I stand together with the Waukesha community. I think it is simply wrong and disrespectful to the innocent lives that were taken away for anyone to play politics with this horrific tragedy. We know this is not a political issue asking for division; it is a community standing together in unity, asking for

support to heal and asking for our love and support as we move forward together.

So we remember Wilhelm ''Bill'' Hospel, Virginia ''Ginny'' Sorenson, Leanna ''Lee'' Owen, Tamara Durand, Jane Kulich, and 8-year-old Jackson Sparks.

I yield back to my colleague to ask for a moment of silence in their memory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I now invite the Senate to observe a moment of silence in memory of and to recognize those killed, injured, and forever impacted by the attack on the Waukesha Christmas parade on November 21, 2021.

(Moment of silence.)

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. President.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUILD BACK BETTER

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, as I was home last week for Thanksgiving, traveling the State of Wyoming, talking to many folks, I heard a lot, got an earful from people about the Democrats' reckless tax-and-spending bill that is being proposed and that Senator SCHUMER has said he wants to get passed before Christmas. Well, if that is the case, it is going to be a long December.

The people of Wyoming do not like this bill because they are finding out more and more about what is in it and how it is going to impact their lives. So I come to the floor today to talk about a couple of things that the American people have heard and the people in Wyoming have been tuned in to dramatically, and that is wanting to know what does it cost.

Just before Thanksgiving, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office released its report about the cost of the bill, and the report confirmed what Republicans who had read through it have expected. It is jam-packed with phony accounting gimmicks, and it seems like the Democrats have used just about every trick in the book to deal with the true cost of the massive amounts of money the Democrats are trying to spend in this bill with one giveaway after another and, additionally, entitlements—new entitlements that the country cannot afford.

Even with all the gimmicks used, the spending is still hundreds of billions of dollars added to the debt—not just hundreds of billions of dollars of spending, hundreds of billions of dollars added to the debt. This is a violation of the speech that Joe Biden has given repeatedly, that his press people have said repeatedly, that the Speaker of the House has said repeatedly, because they continue to say and the President has said and the Secretary of the Treasury just yesterday said the cost of the bill would be zero. I can remember seeing President Biden on television saying the cost is zero, zero, zero. The budget office even says it is hundreds of billions of dollars added to the debt.

But watching this unfold, as the President and the Democrats have tried to force this bill onto the American public, there have been three big lies coming out of the President's mouth repeatedly on this. One is, he said it would cost zero. The second, he said it wouldn't raise taxes on anybody making less than $400,000 a year. The third thing, he said it wouldn't add to inflation.

Well, the President has been wrong on all of those. Hundreds of billions of dollars onto the debt—hundreds of billions of dollars. It does raise taxes on the middle class. The budget analysts and the tax analysts who looked at this say at least one in three Americans in the middle-income areas will be paying more in taxes. And it will certainly increase inflation.

I would point out that the people at home are feeling the biting impacts of inflation. It is hitting their lives. It is hitting their pocketbooks. They noticed it over the Thanksgiving holiday. People in Wyoming are going to the gas station to fill up their truck, and it is $100—$100 dollars every time you fill up.

People drive great distances to work in Wyoming. I think we are the State that has the most miles driven, average, for any State over the course of a year, more miles driven in Wyoming by Wyoming residents, so we know what happens when gas prices go up a dollar and a quarter.

Prices are up at the store as well, up a dollar and a quarter at the grocery store. I don't know if you know that the Dollar Tree store has actually changed it to a dollar and a quarter for what they are charging for things.

That is what we are getting under this administration with its reckless positions and policies.

Yesterday, the Treasury Secretary, at the Banking Committee, said that this would not add to the debt. You know, the American people don't believe it. Poll after poll says the President is not being honest with them, in their opinion. That is what they are seeing, and the budget report confirms it. The American people do not want more debt, more taxes, and more spending which results in higher costs for them.

When the President said it wouldn't actually raise taxes on people making up to $400,000 a year, there are the direct taxes, which the budget analysts point out to us, but there are also the taxes that are going to be raised by the IRS fund, putting the American people under the microscope, because in this bill that the Democrats are proposing, it super-sizes the Internal Revenue Service to go after American taxpayers to try to squeeze more money out of honest people so they can spend it on things like five new entitlements for illegal immigrants. The bill would nearly double the size of the IRS, and the money is going to enforcement.

Now let's talk about some of the tax breaks that are in this. Who is going to benefit the most with tax cuts that are actually in the bill? Because the President says there are tax cuts in it. Well, there are. NANCY PELOSI's California—the millionaires there benefit a lot. People of New York benefit a lot. People of New Jersey benefit a lot. The millionaires in those three States will see significant cuts in their taxes, as middle-income people pay more, which gets us to the third big concern about what the President is continuing to say to the American people, which is where he says that it will not add to inflation.

People can see through this. They see what they are paying. They see that inflation is coming.

I would note that yesterday, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve said that this idea about temporary inflation is wrong. Oh, no—here to stay. People get it, and they don't like it. They don't like it when they are thinking about what is going to happen if they are trying to shop for Christmas. Can they get what they want to buy, and what is it going to cost?

Well, the President has said that 17 Nobel laureates said the bill wouldn't add to inflation. But then his comments were fact-checked, as so many things we say are fact-checked, and what those economists, the Nobel economists, actually said was that it wouldn't add to inflation if the bill were fully paid for, and it is not, because the budget officials have pointed out that the bill is going to add hundreds of billions of dollars to the debt.

As I started this, I talked about the fact that I was home for Thanksgiving. Well, this Thanksgiving has been the most expensive ever for the American people, and people are now really worried about what is going to happen come Christmas.

The price of gas is at a 7-year high. Natural gas is at a 7-year high. It is getting colder. Winter is here. What is going to happen with heating costs?

Hard to believe that in just 10 months as President, Joe Biden has taken inflation to a 30-year high. According to one estimate, families are paying about $175 more each month because of inflation since President Biden took office. That is about a $2,000 bite out of the paychecks for every working American over a year.

Now, it is interesting, when you kind of dig into the meat of what is in this bill, the Democrats want to make energy even more expensive than it is now. So if we are at a 7-year high for the cost of gasoline and a 7-year high for the cost of natural gas, what is

going to happen when the new taxes and regulations on American energy go into effect at a time when President Biden is begging Russia, Vladimir Putin, and Saudi Arabia to produce more oil to sell it to us? It is a jackpot for Putin. That is what we have—Joe Biden's jackpot payday for Vladimir Putin at the expense of the American people. So there are families who are going to have to decide this winter whether they are going to be able to afford to eat or to heat their homes.

The Democrats' tax-and-spending bill is going to raise taxes across the board, and a lot of it is aimed at small businesses, mom-and-pop operations. What are they going to do with the taxes that come at them? Well, of course, they are going to pass them on to the customers. What is that going to do to the cost when the customer comes in? The cost is going to go up, and therefore you have inflation.

Another part of what the Democrats are proposing, which will make inflation worse, is they are going to increase government spending. More spending. More debt. More printing of money by the Federal Reserve. More dollars facing fewer goods. Prices will go up.

One of the things that we are starting to hear about as people learn more about it is the increased cost of childcare under the President's proposal, by about $13,000 per family. Look, this is already a huge expense for working families, but the bill could nearly double it. That is because it includes a Federal takeover of childcare in America.

In total, the bill would create more than 150 new government programs. It is interesting that it uses the words ''tax,'' ''fee,'' and ''penalty'' 637 times.

When the President said Build Back Better, I looked at this as a bill that is going to break the back of American families 637 times—tax, fee, penalty. From top to bottom, this bill is a laundry list of more taxes, more debt, more government control over our lives. The people of Wyoming do not like it and do not want it. This is not what the American people are asking for. They don't like its content; they don't like its cost; and the more they learn about it, the less they like it.

It is interesting because the day after the budget office came out with their report, the Democrats rushed the bill through the House, saying: We have got to get this through here before people see what is in it. Every Republican is united against it. Every Republican voted against it in the House, and actually, there was a Democrat who voted against it as well. So the opposition is bipartisan.

Now, the bill comes to the Senate. Here we are. I promise you it will hit a buzz saw of resistance from Republicans in this body.

So Democrats in the Senate have to make a decision. As people in our States struggle to pay for Christmas, the Democrats who are pushing this reckless proposal have to decide whether or not they want to ignore the suffering that has been created by this administration with increased prices, by causing prices to go up even higher as well as taxes to go up as well.

The American people know that President Biden has not been truthful with them about the bill—about what he has said about the cost, about what he has said about taxes, about what he has said about inflation. Poll after poll says they don't believe him because they know the bill is going to add hundreds of billions of dollars to the debt; they know it is going to raise taxes on the middle class; and they know it is going to make the pain of inflation even worse.

If Democrats pass this bill, everyone in this country will end up paying for it, one way or another.

The last thing the American people need for Christmas is higher taxes, more debt, and higher prices. The last thing the American people are asking for is this reckless tax and spending.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The Senator from Mississippi.

UKRAINE

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I rise this afternoon in support of the freedom-loving people of Ukraine, our friends and our allies in Europe, and in warning to my fellow Americans, to my colleagues, about a threat coming from Vladimir Putin's Russian regime. I rise in support of this American ally whose right to democracy is being threatened. Its right to self-determination is being threatened. And I rise at this moment, when there are negotiations going on in this building between Republicans and Democrats as to how to urge the President of the United States to respond to a buildup of 90,000 to 100,000 Russian troops on the border of this sovereign country who is our ally.

The world has watched in recent weeks not understanding, not knowing what Vladimir Putin has in mind. But there is no question about it, there is the amassing of troops. They are moving in place all the supplies and troops it would need if they decide to launch an invasion of this Member of the United Nations, of this Member of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, this sovereign nation who wants self-determination.

Our Ukrainian friends are sounding the alarm. They warned us that Russia could be ready to invade their country by land, air, or sea as early as next month or February of 2022. I heard their concerns along with a bipartisan delegation of Senators who attended the Halifax International Security Conference just a couple of weeks ago in Nova Scotia.

These are concerns that were voiced today at a bureau meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. The threats are serious. The troops are there on the border of Ukraine, and we have a right to be worried and mindful about Mr. Putin's latest move in his long campaign to undermine Ukraine's freedom and sovereignty.

We should never forget what happened in 2014, when troops that he disavowed but were clearly under his direction invaded the Ukrainian territory of Crimea. Since then, Russia has provoked a shooting war in Eastern Ukraine which has cost the lives of more than 13,000 people. More than 13,000 human beings have died because of the war Vladimir Putin has caused Russia to make against the people of Ukraine.

Moscow tries to deny and obfuscate the truth, but the world knows the truth. The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly plainly spoke overwhelmingly in a resolution that Russia had violated every precept of the final agreement of the Organization for Security and Co-operation.

Now is the time—and I know many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle agree with this—now is the time for the President of the United States to send a strong signal to Vladimir Putin and his oligarchs, his ruling inner circle, that there will be serious consequences not so much for the Russian people, there will be serious consequences for Mr. Putin and his henchmen on day 1 if he goes ahead with this invasion—on day 1.

And it troubles me to hear that our friends on the Democratic side of the aisle and my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle would like to pass an amendment on the NDAA that makes this clear and sends a clear message that on day 1, sanctions will be imposed by our Chief Executive—by the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces—and yet we are stuck on language that might have unintended consequences.

The purpose of my statement this afternoon is to urge the leaders of the Armed Services Committee, of the Foreign Relations Committee, on both sides of the aisle, to get together and get the language right so we make it clear what our consequences will be on Nord Stream 2. I think Nord Stream 2 should be disallowed on day 1 when Vladimir Putin invades Ukraine. And I think we can stop this.

I don't want a war with Ukraine and neither do my colleagues and neither does the President of the United States. The clearest way to prevent an invasion of our friends in Ukraine is for the United States to stand strong, to be resolute, to send a signal to the world that Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine will not be tolerated and that intolerable consequences will be meted out upon the Putin regime if this takes place.

We are not where we need to be on the language. There are negotiations, and I am hopeful the NDAA will be on the floor for amendments. But the way it is positioned right now, is that a Democratic amendment will be offered,

and it will not pass because we think there are holes in it. A Republican amendment will be offered on Ukraine on sanctions. It will not pass because, for some reason, the White House believes it is improper or inadequate. This doesn't have to happen when a clear majority of this body wants to send a strong signal to Mr. Putin.

I hope that happens, and I urge that on the leadership of this Senate and on the leaders of these two very important committees.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

THE ECONOMY

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, yesterday, in a hearing before the Senate Banking Committee, the Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell finally confirmed what we have all known for a long time; that the threat of persistently higher inflation has grown and that the risk of more persistent inflation has risen.

He acknowledged to the committee that use of the word ''transitory'' in the media has caused confusion and that it is probably a good time to retire that word and try to explain more clearly what is actually happening with the economy.

Now, that is bad news for the spin doctors over in the Biden administration who have spent months trying to convince Tennesseans and the American people that we will be out of the woods any day now, that this is all coming to a fast end. It is back to the drawing board for the White House comms shop. They cannot split hairs over vocabulary words pertaining to inflation.

The inflation that we are seeing is real; it is felt; and the consequences of ignoring this are very real.

Of course, Tennesseans could have told Washington, DC, this long ago. Out in the real world, they have been dealing with the cost of inflation. Contrary to what the White House would have you believe, inflation isn't just a problem for the rich, and it certainly won't fade into the background after the holidays.

I have spoken at length about how inflation has affected Tennessee families and their budgets. Just a few weeks ago, I used the price hike on your average Thanksgiving dinner as an example of how a dollar here and a dollar there can add up to a massive grocery bill that we wouldn't have thought possible even a year ago.

But when I tell you that Tennesseans are worried about inflation, I don't want you to think they are only worried about the little extras. It is a helpful visualization, but it is a serious issue. This isn't about the price of turkey. This is about an out-of-control administration pursuing an agenda that has forced families to choose between food and fuel.

This is beyond out of touch. It is intentional, reckless activism that started the very moment that President Biden walked into the Oval Office, sat down at the desk, pulled out a pen, and started to sign Executive orders, beginning with killing the Keystone Pipeline.

If we forgot everything we know about the modern Democratic Party, it would be easy to write off the administration's pursuit of big spending packages as politics as usual, but we know and have known for a long time, actually, that the Democrats in power view the next few years as an opportunity to tear down what we have and rebuild this country in their own socialist image. That is right. Radically transforming the country, that has been their goal for more than a decade.

Now, this is not just bad economic policy; it is a full-blown power grab. How else could you possibly explain the administration's commitment to the idea that we can spend our way out of this current crisis in spite of the mountains of evidence there to the contrary?

How else can you explain their decision to respond to collapsing supply chains with a vaccine mandate that we knew was going to make these bottlenecks worse?

It only makes sense if you abandon the assumption of good faith, and that is truly a disheartening revelation.

The American people are vulnerable, and they are angrier than I have ever seen them become. They are angry because this administration's motivation for pursuing these reckless policies is coming into focus.

As a Tennessean told me yesterday, ''I supported President Biden. I thought he was going to be a moderate, and I feel like he became something else immediately.''

The people know with absolute certainty that their President and his allies in Congress are taking advantage to force us down a path that the people have consistently rejected.

This is not what they want. They feel like they have lost control of the country, and they have no faith that the leaders of the Democratic Party here in Washington, DC, have their best interests at heart.

The American people deserve better than this. This is not what they voted for. This is not what they wanted to see. The White House and congressional Democrats must abandon this disastrous Build Back Broke agenda before the possibility of true recovery slips away from us and before the American people lose all faith in those who asked for and then squandered the privilege of leading this country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2842

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I was going to give a speech first. I am now going to invert the order and do my unanimous consent request first in deference to my friend and colleague, the Senator from Rhode Island.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of S. 2842 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REED. Madam President, reserving the right to object, I object.

I also want to thank the Senator from Utah for his consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, our Armed Forces have been asked to work miracles over the last 18 months. During a global pandemic, in the face of natural disasters, and facing dangerous missions, our men and women in uniform have risen to the challenge just as they have so many times throughout our history. Many of our servicemembers have contracted and then recovered from COVID. Now these heroes—the same heroes—are being placed in a corner by this administration.

President Biden's COVID vaccine requirement for the Armed Forces does not grant our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines the respect that they deserve. As the Senate debates our annual National Defense Authorization Act, it would be a huge mistake not to consider this mandate's impact on our retention and recruitment of servicemembers and, thus, on our military's readiness to secure our national security.

This mandate, tied with President Biden's more sweeping general vaccine mandate, is something that, in combination, has put millions of Americans in so many difficult, untenable, unfair positions. In most cases, these are hard-working, everyday Americans. They are mothers and fathers, husbands and wives who are just trying to put food on the table during difficult economic times. These mandates are forcing millions of our fellow citizens into second-class, unemployable status, placing countless of our neighbors on the economic and social fringes of our society, even more than what they were already experiencing with rampant inflation caused by excessive government spending to the tune of trillions of dollars.

Now, I have heard from hundreds of Utahns, in recent days, who are concerned about losing their jobs—losing their jobs not just in general, not just in the abstract, but specifically due to these mandates. Some of these individuals are heroic members of our military. These servicemembers were rightly praised for serving during a pandemic and serving in dangerous conditions, on dangerous missions, but now they are being forced out, often with limited or no retirement benefits because of the President's mandate.

Let me share with you just a few of their stories.

One soldier told me his story. He has been in the Army now for 18 years—

nearly two decades. He never received a single reprimand, whether written or otherwise. He honorably and proudly served his Nation. All along, he was planning on retiring upon reaching two decades of service. He is almost there at 18 years—just 18 months shy, in fact, of reaching that really important milestone in his career. Now, because of the vaccine mandate, he is at risk of losing his benefits and of not even receiving an honorable discharge.

Regarding his situation, he said: ''This will cause a substantial loss in pay and quality of life for myself and a large number of others I know.''

Another soldier who reached out to my office has served for 10 years in the military. He has been informed, despite his many years of successful, faithful Active-Duty service, that he will not receive an honorable discharge if he declines to comply with the vaccine requirement. Accordingly, he asked to resign from the military. Now, his commanders made clear that he would be barred from resignation. He sought a personal religious exemption. He was summarily told his exemption request would be denied.

Of his situation, he said: ''To be backed into a corner with two very bad options is both disheartening and sad, especially with what I have sacrificed and what my family has sacrificed on behalf of the military.''

Another soldier reached out to my office in a similar situation. This soldier has children who experienced complications with receiving the vaccine. This soldier also has a child with significant learning disabilities, whom he is worried about providing for.

He said:

> This really could be a life-changing event for my family, and I feel strongly enough about it that I will risk all my benefits not to take it. I just wish I had a choice.

These stories are just barely scratching the surface of the countless thousands of servicemembers in similar positions.

The Department of Defense has begun prohibiting unvaccinated members of the National Guard from receiving Federal pay or benefits. These guardsmen risk being marked absent from training drills if they are not vaccinated. This move has the effect of pushing the unvaccinated out of the National Guard. Approximately 10,000 marines remain unvaccinated. That is around 6 percent of the Corps. Losing these capable servicemembers and showing unvaccinated Americans that they should not join our Armed Forces makes our military less capable. It threatens its ability to do what only the military can do. In total, there are reports of approximately 60,000 unvaccinated servicemembers who risk discharge under less than honorable conditions due to this mandate—60,000.

The Department of Defense, for its part, refuses to provide the number of servicemembers who have applied for vaccine exemptions, but there are reports that even some of the few Americans in military uniform who have received exemptions are seeing those exemptions revoked. That is chilling to say the least. Relatively few of them are getting them granted, and some of those who have had them granted are seeing them revoked. Now, these servicemembers, like millions of other Americans whose employments have also been put at risk, all deserve a better option.

That is why, today, I am asking that the Senate pass my Respecting Our Servicemembers Act. That is why I came to the Senate floor and why, a few moments ago, I asked unanimous consent that we pass it. I know not everyone is going to agree on every issue here and that we are not going to agree, perhaps, on every issue pertaining to the mandate, but I think we at least ought to be able to agree on this one. We ought not to be mistreating those upon whom our safety depends.

This bill that I brought forward to try to pass today would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from requiring COVID vaccination for our military. I am grateful to my colleagues Senators BRAUN and TUBERVILLE for joining me. This is now the 18th time I have come to the Senate floor, asking that the Federal Government take a tempered, reasoned approach—an approach that is noticeably absent from that which the President has chosen to pursue.

As I have said every time I have done this, I am not anti-vaccine. I believe the development of the COVID vaccines is something of a medical miracle. I am vaccinated, my family is vaccinated, and I have encouraged everyone around me to get the vaccine. I have also acknowledged that it is not my decision, and it is certainly not a decision that should be forced on them by the Federal Government and certainly not by a single person acting within the Federal Government who shouldn't be exercising that authority unilaterally.

Whether or not vaccines should be mandated by the Federal Government is, of course, an entirely different, freestanding question. Our military servicemembers deserve the right to make this medical decision for themselves without the threat of losing the ability to care for themselves and provide for their families. They currently face being forced out of the military—out of military service and also out of the benefits that they have earned. To add insult to injury, they are also threatened with the risk of a less than honorable discharge, all for the supposed grave sin of deviating—of daring to deviate—from Presidential, medical orthodoxy.

We are better than this. This is not something we should be doing. Everyone knows it. Deep down, we know it is wrong. You know, according to a recent Axios poll, only 14 percent of the American people agree with President Biden's apparent assumption that someone should be fired as a consequence of declining to get the vaccine. That is wrong. That is why I came here today. That is why I will be back as many times and as long as it takes to end these mandates.

It is unfortunate that this legislation, which should be easy to pass, wasn't able to pass today. It is unfortunate that it drew an objection. The American people don't want this, and our national security is undermined by it. I find that most unfortunate, and I will continue to fight it.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ABORTION

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, this morning, the Supreme Court heard arguments about whether it is constitutional for Mississippi to ban abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy. This is by far the biggest threat to Roe v. Wade in almost three decades.

I am here today to sound the alarm and call on my colleagues to stand with me to protect the health of America's women.

There is every reason to think that extreme Justices on the Supreme Court are poised to either overturn Roe or fatally undermine it. If the Supreme Court gets rid of Roe, which has been the law of the land for five decades, each individual State will decide whether to let women control their own bodies and their own lives.

Without Roe, abortion will be immediately illegal in about 12 States, and more than a dozen others will likely put severe abortion restrictions in place. It is even possible that a future Republican Congress would try to restrict abortion nationally.

Now, you know reproductive rights have been protected for so long in the United States that it has been easy for us to forget what happens when we don't safeguard them. But when women cannot control what reproductive care they receive, their health suffers—their physical, emotional, and economic health—and the health and welfare of their entire families.

We can see that now in Texas, where a new law creates incentives for vigilantes to pry into their neighbors' lives by letting anyone sue who would aid and abet abortions and get a $10,000 reward for doing so.

Texas doctors have reported that they are afraid to give essential medical advice to women at risk of life-threatening complications in their pregnancies. One woman in Texas was even refused care for an ectopic pregnancy, which cannot be carried to term and must be terminated to save the patient's life.

Women seek access to reproductive care for all kinds of reasons—reasons

that are personal and intimate and sometimes heartbreaking. And Americans understand this. They get it. Three out of every four of us, including the vast majority of Nevadans, agree that the people who should be making decisions about pregnancies are women and their doctors.

It is unthinkable to me, then, that the Court is on the verge of taking that decision away from women and medical professionals and giving it to politicians instead.

If Roe v. Wade is overturned, nearly half of women nationwide will see the nearest clinic close. The average distance to the nearest reproductive healthcare clinic will go up by more than 10 times, from 25 miles to 279 miles.

Now, if you have ever worked for minimum wage, you know that taking days to travel across State lines for healthcare is a luxury that many Americans can't afford. That is reality for many low-income women, including women of color.

We have to stop treating women's healthcare as optional.

In Nevada—and I say to the Presiding Officer, you know this better than anyone in the Senate—we have worked hard to protect reproductive health. In the nineties, we passed a ballot initiative to enshrine choice into law.

More recently, in Nevada, we have done away with the kind of restrictions on abortion that are popping up in State after State. But make no mistake, as long as there are active efforts to eliminate the right to choose, whether in the courts or in Congress, the reproductive freedom of women everywhere is in jeopardy.

We must do everything we can to protect a woman's right to choose. That is why it is so vital that Congress pass the Women's Health Protection Act. This bill would outlaw bans and other medically unnecessary restrictions on abortion across the country. It would mean that States could not impose medically unnecessary ultrasounds, excessive waiting periods, and other extreme burdens on healthcare providers intended to limit abortion access. It would guarantee women control over their reproductive decisions, in consultation with medical professionals.

Now, that is what three-quarters of us think is right. I will do everything I can in the Senate to protect women in Nevada and across this country, and I would hope that our colleagues would join us.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. BOOKER. Madam President, today should not be a normal day. Today should be a day of national grief and pain and horror at what happened yesterday.

Yesterday, in Oxford, MI, there was yet another school shooting. Within the span of just 5 minutes, four children were shot dead by a fellow student; seven more people—six students and one teacher—were wounded.

Reports are that more than 100 9–1–1 calls were made in the span of minutes. Imagine the horror, imagine the fear, imagine the terror, imagine the pleas for help on those 9–1–1 calls as students listened to gunshot after gunshot ring out, killing their fellow students. The students huddled in corners as their teachers desperately tried to lock doors, barricading them with desks, fearful of what was happening outside—some escaping through windows and sprinting and running for safety.

And what should outrage every single American is that this is not unusual in our country. This was not a one-time occurrence. We know the names—that should be hallowed names of pride—of our children, but, no, they are names that speak to horror when we think about Parkland and what happened there, when we think about Newtown and what happened there, and so many other communities that have been ripped apart by that nightmare that happened yesterday.

We live in a distraught present in America. More people have died in my lifetime from gun violence than have died in all of our American wars combined—from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War, to World War I and II, and Vietnam and the 20-year war on terror. More have died in gun violence in just the last 50 years.

Our gun murder rate is 25 times higher than the next closer country—not double, not triple, not quadruple, but 25 times more high than the next closest country. And 90 Americans are dying every day from gun violence, not to mention the many more like the seven from Oxford, MI, who have had their health shattered by gunshot wounds tearing through their bodies.

And our kids, our American children. According to Everytown for Gun Safety, firearms are the leading cause of death for American children and teens—the No. 1 cause of death. We know that teens are dying at alarming rates due to gun violence and suicide rates, which are rising faster and faster than in any other group, near an all-time high.

So the question that I must ask today—the urgent question that we must ask is: What will be our response?

We cannot keep telling our children that we will protect you and then the only thing we are doing throughout our schools is teaching them how to hide—these drills that are now as common as fire drills, that are teaching our children that we won't stop the gun violence but we are going to teach you how to barricade yourself in, how to hide under desks, how to shelter for cover if someone comes through your school that should never have had a gun in the first place.

I am tired of hearing the simple utterance of ''thoughts and prayers'' but there being no action. I am a person of faith, and I know, as it teaches, that faith without works is dead. And we have seen enough death.

But now, after what happened in Oxford, what will be our response?

My Republican colleagues in the Senate seem content with the status quo. There doesn't seem to be an urgency to save lives, to end the nightmare, to stop the fear and terror—the continued work to block compromise gun safety laws that the majority of Americans, including most Republican voters, including most gun owners, including most NRA members—blocking compromise laws that are supported by the majority of us Americans that would keep more guns out of the hands of people that would do our children harm.

What is our response?

We can pass universal background checks that are supported by 84 percent of voters. We can provide resources and support to help cities across America implement evidence-based gun violence intervention, proven programs that keep our children safe.

We can start to heal the communities that have been shattered by gun violence by not just expressing our thoughts and prayers but investing in their healing and their help.

It is no longer acceptable to have a culture of fear of gun violence in our country. It is no longer acceptable to teach our children just to hide while we do nothing. It is not acceptable that we are normalizing gun violence in our country at rates that have never before been seen in humanity.

This is not normal. It demands a response. And what will be our response?

Now is the time not to surrender to fear. Now is the time not to accept this as normal. Now is not the time just for thoughts and prayers. It is the time to act. It is time to lift our voices to take more collective responsibility, to stand up to the corporate gun lobby.

It is time to work tirelessly to show our children that love is a demanding, active verb; love is sacrifice. And if we are willing to truly love our children, we won't just teach them fear; we will show them our strength.

Are we going to wait?

This is a cancer, and it is spreading. It is being seen in cities and churches and synagogues and nightclubs, concerts.

Are we going to wait?

Is there such a poverty of empathy that gun violence has to visit upon us, our communities, our schools, our places of worship, our families before we think this is an issue enough for us to stand up and fight for change?

Will we wait? What will be our response? How many more times will Members of this body have to come to this floor and speak to the unspeakable, talk about children murdered in

the greatest nation on the planet Earth, to know that our children's greatest threat to their lives, their top cause of death is gun violence?

I pray. I do have thoughts and prayers not just for the victims but for this body. I hope more will join together not in a do-nothing caucus but join together to pass laws that reflect the will and the majority of the American people and end this national nightmare once and for all.

This is a moment that demands a response, not business as usual. This is a moment that demands the best of who we are, not to cower in fear but to stand for change.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHINA

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, it is typical for commentators to talk about how China is no longer really a communist nation. Of course, only the most ardent China apologist would question that China is still a one-party, authoritarian state. It is just that the economic policies pursued since the early 1980s are hard to square with Marxism-Leninism.

I want to say to everybody: Not so fast. The sixth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party contained a brand new historical resolution. This is only the third such paper since the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. The first, historians will remember, was when Mao Zedong put out one in 1945, and the second one was Deng Xiaoping in 1981.

Now, revising the historical narrative has been used in the past to set a stage for a whole new era in China and a whole new era for the Communist Party. Most China watchers see this paper as a consolidation of power by the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Xi Jingping. But to what end does he pursue? His rhetoric sounds more like Mao than the Chinese leader—any Chinese leader since Deng Xiaoping. General Secretary Xi's historical resolution reads as a break from China's economic policies—what we thought was moving towards a free market system since the 1980s, and until the last few years, I would say it was moving towards a free market system. But it is too late to turn back now, right? Well, don't be so sure. The Soviet Union pursued its New Economic Policy as a short-term effort to strengthen the state before returning to a more pure Marxism.

In a similar vein, General Secretary Xi has been cracking down on non-state-owned businesses, giving seemingly no care to the cost to the Chinese economy. General Secretary Xi's recent policies reportedly wiped out up to $1 trillion in stock value. He is doing this under the banner of so-called ''common prosperity,'' giving a socialist ideology backbone to what seems to be a power play to put him in a position of forever, the rest of his life, governing China.

American businesses need to pay attention to all this. Even if they don't care about the slave labor camp full of Uighurs, even if they don't care about the suppression of democracy in Hong Kong, if our business leaders don't care about China's increasingly aggressive military posture—even willing to look the other way to China's stealing intellectual property and trade secrets—considering all that for American business over there, I would urge extreme caution to any business that still sees the Chinese market as a cash cow.

Many people thought China would become very democratic once it was sufficiently capitalist. Maybe General Secretary Xi is worried about just that—being too capitalistic, making too many people successful without the help of the government. So if anyone thinks that General Secretary Xi would not dare sacrifice economic growth in the pursuit of power, think again.

Emerging market funds with a lot of exposure to China ought to think about rebalancing. Pension funds that are overexposed to the Chinese market are risking wiping out the retirement savings of American workers, just like we have seen so far—$1 trillion less value in Chinese stocks because of General Secretary Xi's policies.

My advice, then, to American business is that China is not a safe bet—surely, not the safe bet that many American businessmen thought it was. So a little bit of advice: Anyone investing in China ought to go in with open eyes and a big tolerance for risk as long as General Secretary Xi goes down this line of accumulating political power and not caring about destroying what private sector is left there.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam 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. 3263

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 3263 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from California.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, reserving the right to object, this bill is yet another attempt by our Republican colleagues to stoke fear about the migrations we are seeing at the southern border rather than work collaboratively with us to actually address the issue and their stated concerns.

For a decade now, we have seen increasing arrivals at the southern border, especially of vulnerable populations. I am talking about families and unaccompanied children, many who are fleeing horrific conditions in their home countries, such as gang violence, drug trafficking, corruption, a global health pandemic, or the devastating effects of climate change, if not a multitude of these dangers. It is unsafe for many of them to remain in their countries, and so they make the arduous journey to the United States to seek asylum and, heaven forbid, a better future.

Asylum seekers aren't just seeking a better life; they are simply trying to not die or to not be killed. Too many policymakers act like asylum seekers are simply choosing to come here, but, given the horrific conditions in their home countries, it is really no choice at all. So I am deeply disappointed to see Republicans in both the House and the Senate distorting these desperate young children and families at the border into some sort of threat to our Nation.

Responsibly addressing migration requires going beyond partisan finger-pointing. We must, instead, thoughtfully address the root causes of migration and reform our border to ensure an orderly, secure, and well-managed process that treats migrants fairly and humanely. I have been frustrated that, despite numerous—and I mean numerous—bipartisan meetings on immigration reform, our Republican colleagues seem more interested in scoring political points rather than in pursuing meaningful solutions. They simply refuse to truly engage.

This bill would create onerous, repetitive, and unnecessary reporting and investigative requirements for the inspector general of the Department of Homeland Security and require the inspector general to report on these items every 60 days for the foreseeable future, not to mention that many of the requirements in the bill are frivolous, irrelevant, or duplicative. For example, the bill would require the Department of Homeland Security to report on the number of migrants resettled when the DHS isn't even the Agency that handles the resettlement of migrants. The DHS already has an Office of Immigration Statistics that does report on many of the same statistics that this bill would now require the inspector general to report on.

Finally, much of the rhetoric from my colleagues has centered around the

large increase on the number of encounters at the border. Let me emphasize the word ''encounters'' at the border. However, these numbers ignore the large rates of recidivism that we are seeing. The ongoing use of title 42 to block and expel asylum seekers at the southern border has led to an increase in the number of people crossing the border more than once. Under title 42, single adults are rapidly processed at the border and sent right back to Mexico without a deportation order. What this arrangement has, in essence, done is incentivize repeated attempted crossings. According to the Migration Policy Institute, the recidivism rate is somewhere between 28 and 38 percent. So this encounter statistic that is being called for is actually misleading.

I am more than willing to work with my colleague here to try to develop actual solutions to address migration at our border, but when I say ''solutions,'' I mean real solutions—solutions that recognize the fundamental humanity of the desperate children and families who simply want to live to see their next birthdays and solutions that stay true to the values of our Nation.

So, yes, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). Objection is heard.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, the crisis at the U.S. southern border is raging out of control.

Last week, I traveled down to the southern border to hear from local leaders, law enforcement, and our brave Border Patrol agents in Yuma, AZ. I saw the border at night and during the daylight hours with Arizona Department of Homeland Security Director Tim Roemer, Yuma County Sheriff Leon Wilmot, Yuma Mayor Doug Nicholls, and County Supervisor Jonathan Lines. I got to talk with Border Patrol in Arizona and heard from them about how hard this job has become thanks to Joe Biden's radical open border policies.

Let me just say that these men and women who work at the Border Patrol are our absolute heroes. In Yuma, Border Patrol agents are encountering illegal immigrants every day, some of whom are dangerous criminals, traffickers, drug cartel members, or even terrorists. Others are families who have been victimized by the cartels. I encountered a family from Haiti while I was there. I watched them cross the border through a massive hole in the border wall caused by Joe Biden's decision not to complete the already paid-for wall—not to complete an already paid-for wall.

These families are victims of the cartels. Once in America, many of them live a life of indentured servitude and debilitating debt in which they have to send nearly all of their money back to the savage cartels. Many of the children are trafficked, made to pose as the children of people they don't know. We know that so many women and children who make this journey are brutally victimized and raped, but, still, the cartels push these families across the border. It is all just money to them, and Joe Biden's actions are making the cartels richer.

I saw it firsthand last week. Dozens of migrants crossed into our country right in front of me while I was in Yuma, and we could see the savage coyotes watching them from across the river. That is what our brave Border Patrol is up against each and every day. There are about 200 Border Patrol agents across the entire Yuma Sector, but that same area is seeing more than 700 illegal crossings every day.

It is sad how many of our Democrat colleagues don't give these brave agents the respect they deserve, and they certainly are not getting it from the White House. So I want to be clear here on the floor of the U.S. Senate: In America, we respect our Border Patrol, we respect law enforcement, and we are incredibly thankful for their hard work and for their bravery. This was not my first time visiting the border since being elected to the Senate, but it was definitely the worst I have ever seen it.

Secretary Mayorkas testified in the Homeland Security Committee that the border is closed. He said the border is closed. He is, maybe, the only person in America who is going to say that. No one in this country believes the border is closed, and it is clearly not. I saw it with my own eyes, and many of the Members of this Chamber have seen it also. Secretary Mayorkas has repeatedly lied to me and to other Members, and he must resign now.

Just this fiscal year, there have been 1.7 million illegal border crossings. That is the highest ever on record. That means that, by the end of this year, about 1 out of every 150 people in this country will have come here illegally—this year.

In Florida, we are an immigration State, and we are very proud of it. We love immigration. It has helped build our State, but it has to be legal.

Illegal immigration threatens our safety, undermines our legal process, and hurts those who are waiting to come here through legal channels. But under Biden's system of open borders and illegal immigration, we are seeing dangerous individuals trying to come into this country.

Of the 1.7 million people apprehended, which does not even include the getaways, we know that more than 10,000 have criminal records. Now, if you are not going to be apprehended and you try to get away, are you probably more inclined to have some past record that you don't want the Border Patrol or law enforcement to know about? There are 10,000 of the ones apprehended who have prior criminal records. Nearly 1,200 have prior convictions of assault or domestic violence. There are 2,100 who have prior drug convictions. Nearly 500 have prior sexual abuse offenses. And the Biden administration can't even tell us where they are. They can't tell us where any of these individuals are, anything about what has happened to them, if they are being held or if they have been deported—nothing.

I want to be clear: These are dangerous criminals who can harm our families—American families—and even one is too many.

Along with those border crossings, our Border Patrol agents have seized more than 11,000 pounds of fentanyl in the last year—11,000 pounds. That is four times as much as was confiscated in 2019. Now, let's think about this: 2 milligrams of fentanyl is a lethal dose—2 milligrams—and 1 pound is enough to kill nearly a quarter of a million people. If you do the math, just the amount the Border Patrol has confiscated this year is enough to kill 2.5 billion people. There are 100,000 Americans who have died of drug overdoses this year; 100,000 Americans are dead because of drug overdoses just this year. That is 1 out of every 3,000 Americans. It is hitting Florida and every community across this country. Floridians, like everyone in this country, want to live in safe communities where their families can thrive and prosper.

Where is Joe Biden? He is missing. He is hiding from the crisis he created. I heard him say recently that he hasn't had time to get to the border. He didn't have time to get to the border. Well, I hope he enjoyed his vacation in Nantucket last week and had plenty of ice cream.

What makes you even more angry is that, while drugs and illegal immigrants are flowing in, Secretary Mayorkas has the audacity to come to the Homeland Security Committee and tell us that the border is closed when it clearly is not. It is shameful, and Secretary Mayorkas should resign.

Simply holding Mayorkas accountable isn't going to solve this crisis. We need to do more to make sure our laws are being upheld. This crisis and the administration's refusal to do anything about it is why I have introduced the Upholding the Law at Our Border Act. This simple bill would require the inspector general of the Department of Homeland Security to investigate the vetting and processing of migrants apprehended along the southwest border and ensure that all laws are being upheld.

It is a simple question that the inspector general can and should answer: Is the Biden administration following all of the laws with respect to immigration at the U.S.-Mexico border?

My colleague said he wanted to change the immigration laws. In the meantime, you enforce the laws. When I was the Governor of Florida, I had to enforce all of the laws whether I liked them or not. That is exactly what the Border Patrol should be doing right now and what the Biden administration should be doing right now.

It is the kind of question everyone in this body should be interested in: Is the executive branch doing its job in following and enforcing the laws that the legislative branch has passed?

When the executive branch doesn't enforce those laws, they should be held accountable.

This was a simple bill to find out if the Department of Homeland Security is following all of the laws. It is pretty simple: Follow all of the laws in place as they relate to immigration and customs enforcement on our southern border. Yet my colleague objected to finding out just this basic information.

There is clearly a crisis on the border, and we all know it. Instead of ensuring that the laws that this body has passed are being enforced and doing something about the influx of drugs that are killing American citizens and traffickers coming into our country, my colleague wants to hear nothing about it.

There were 100,000 Americans who died of overdoses this last year. Every person who dies of an overdose impacts a family. It seems the Democrats in Washington would rather stick their heads in the sand and pretend that nothing is wrong.

I want to ask my Democratic colleagues: How do you explain 100,000 lives lost in drug overdoses to a parent who just lost a son or a daughter, and how do you explain Biden's decision to open our borders to our brave Border Patrol agents?

Our Border Patrol agents have no idea why these decisions are being made. I wonder if any of my Democratic colleagues has talked to a family who has lost a son or a daughter to a fentanyl overdose or has talked to a member of Border Patrol recently. Or do they just have to follow the lead of the ''open borders'' Biden, and they can never object to whatever Biden wants and can ignore our laws and our law enforcement?

We have already seen that Joe Biden's policies of open borders and amnesty have been a total disaster for our Nation. He has laid out the welcome mat for traffickers and cartel members and has ignored U.S. laws that are designed to keep American families safe—to keep American families safe—including not fully enforcing title 42.

It is clear that law enforcement in Yuma and across our southern border need help, and every day that Joe Biden and Secretary Mayorkas fail to provide it, they fail the American people. Secretary Mayorkas doesn't work for Joe Biden. He works for the American people, and he needs to do his job and secure this border.

It is a shameful decision to forsake the responsibility the American public has entrusted to Members of this body and to this executive branch. Enforce the law. It is a decision to stand against our Border Patrol agents and our law enforcement, who are putting their lives on the line every day to keep dangerous drugs and violent criminals from entering this country. That is their job, and they need help in doing it.

We can't let this stand any longer, because the American people deserve better than having 100,000 people, this last year, dying of drug overdoses.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ABORTION

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, today, abortion rights are hanging in the balance at the Supreme Court, and the threat to Roe is very real. Why? Because, for decades, extreme Republicans have attacked abortion rights from every angle, and they are continuing their nonstop efforts to build a country where patients are forced to remain pregnant and carry their pregnancies to term against their will.

But I want to make it clear that is absolutely unacceptable because the majority of Americans don't agree with extreme Republicans. The majority of Americans want a country where everyone can choose if and when to start a family, free from political interference.

So I will not sit silently while Republicans try to end the abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade. No matter what happens, I will never stop fighting for reproductive rights, and that starts by passing the Women's Health Protection Act to ensure the right to abortion is finally protected at the Federal level.

But that is not all. I am also fighting for working families across the country who are struggling to balance caregiving and work, and who are counting on us to deliver, because we cannot build an economy that works for everyone if new parents can't take the time they need to welcome a new child, or if workers can't get paid leave when their loved ones are seriously ill.

We can't rebuild our communities when seniors and people with disabilities are not able to access the services and support they need to live in their homes and in their own communities.

And we simply cannot put our economy back on track and can't get people back to work, we can't return from this crisis stronger and fairer if we don't, at long last, address our Nation's childcare crisis.

For parents across the country, childcare is unaffordable, unavailable, and absolutely essential. Childcare costs more today than many families pay for rent or mortgage or even college tuition.

But even for those who can afford it, many can't even find it. Nearly half of families nationwide, including 60 percent of our rural families, don't have enough childcare providers in their communities. And as any parent knows, you can't go to work if you don't have any options to make sure your kids are taken care of.

That is exactly what we saw before this pandemic, when data showed 2 million parents with kids under 5 had to quit a job, turn down a job, or change their job due to childcare challenges.

We have seen that dynamic kicked into high gear during this pandemic. And as is too often the case, Black women, Latinas, women who are paid low incomes, and single mothers have been the most affected.

While the pandemic underscored how essential childcare is for families, it also made childcare harder to get by forcing many providers to close their doors. Twenty thousand childcare providers closed during this pandemic, and the childcare workers hurt by those closures were mostly women and, in particular, women of color. And even as childcare providers try to reopen their doors now, childcare workers are struggling to make ends meet.

The result of all of this is clear in headlines across the country. Watch KING 5 in my home State of Washington: ''Closures in Washington's child care industry could hinder economic recovery.''

Read the Yakima Herald: ''13% of child care providers in Washington state have closed because of pandemic.''

Take a look at My Northwest: ''Washington's child care crisis poised to get even bleaker post-pandemic.''

Across the country, it is the same story in paper after paper.

NEXTpittsburgh: ''Staffing crisis at Pennsylvania child care centers is disrupting families and slowing economic recovery.''

The Jamestown Sun: ''Child care shortage at root of workforce issues in North Dakota.''

Business Insider: '' 'Childcare deserts' are a secret driver of the labor shortage—and half of Americans live in one.''

I could go on and on, but the takeaway should be pretty clear: Addressing the childcare crisis is a necessity, not just for families but for everyone.

We have employers who can't find workers. We have parents who can't go back to work without quality, affordable childcare. We have childcare providers who are struggling to stay open and childcare workers who are struggling to make ends meet.

Fixing this is make-or-break for our economy. That is why Build Back Better includes historic investments to lower families' childcare costs, to help States invest in opening new childcare providers, raising wages for the early childhood workforce, and adding more childcare openings.

Under Build Back Better, working families in this country will see their

childcare costs capped at 7 percent of their income, starting with those who need it the most. So what does that mean? It means that, in the very first year, two-thirds of our working families in this country—about 13 million children—could be eligible to get childcare at a lower cost. It means, by the fourth year, 9 in 10 working families could be eligible to send their child to a provider they choose and see their childcare costs cut by thousands of dollars each year.

For a single mother with three children in my home State of Washington making $53,000, it would mean paying nothing for childcare. For our country, it would mean we have a stronger, fairer economy that works for working people, with higher wages and better jobs and less stress for working parents—especially moms, who have been doing so much throughout this pandemic and before.

Importantly, all this will be fully paid for by making sure the wealthiest and those at the very top finally pay their fair share.

Every Republican who has said that they are worried about the workforce crisis, worried about the challenge of rebuilding our economy, and worried about how families are struggling to get by should be clamoring to get this done. It is telling about their priorities that, instead, they are now smearing it with false, bad-faith attacks: pretending it is somehow not paid for—not true; pretending it won't cover certain childcare providers—not true.

I have heard from so many parents in my State about how important childcare is. I have heard from small businesses about how important this is. And I know my colleagues across the country have heard it too. So we are going to show families we are listening. We are going to show families that we care. Democrats are going to pass Build Back Better and get this done.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor and join my colleague from Washington to support a woman's right to choose and to make sure that we are making our voices heard loud and clear about the discussion that is happening before the Supreme Court and why it is so important to have the full reproductive health care choices for women in the United States of America.

In 1973, the Supreme Court decided the Constitution protects a woman's right to privacy and, thus, the choice to have a safe and legal abortion without excessive government restrictions. And so now that these cases are before the Court, it is important for our colleagues to know that the majority of Americans support Roe v. Wade.

In my State in 1970, the people voted to legalize early abortions and in 1991, by a vote of the people in an initiative process, we supported that ''Every individual possesses a fundamental right to privacy with respect to personal reproductive decisions,'' codifying Roe v. Wade into State law. That was in 1991.

So it is concerning to people of the State of Washington to hear now that these other States, once coming here to talk about just certain restrictions, are now coming to talk about overturning Roe v. Wade. Women should be allowed to have these fundamental rights dependent not where they live, but to make sure that they have access. And my colleague from Washington just expressed why it is so important for women and families to have access to those full reproductive rights.

Women across the country for 50 years have come to rely on these constitutional protections to make decisions for themselves, about their reproduction, their families, and their bodies. That is why it is important to realize that Roe is based on our privacy protections in the Constitution. The Justices wisely understood that, that a woman's right to choose was about privacy, a personal issue, a medical choice, one in which the State had very limited roles subject to the highest standards and scrutiny of the Court.

But some of my colleagues believe that it is their choice to make. They believe they should decide for all women; they believe that they should not make the decision for just themselves, but for other people and for other people's family when to have a child. I know that in Mississippi legislators have decided that rather than viability after 15 weeks, the State should take the choice away from women.

In Texas, the legislature decided that the choice should be taken away at 6 weeks, typically long before a woman might know she is pregnant. Why are these people who claim that they should be making decisions for women across the country now supporting efforts to take away these important rights. The Court in Casey said, ''The proper focus of constitutional inquiry is the group for whom the law is a restriction, not the group for whom the law is irrelevant.''

But let's look at what happened in Mississippi. In 2018, Mississippi enacted a State law which banned abortion after 15 weeks. Notably, there is no exception for rape or incest, and no exception for the health of the mother. They say that is their government's choice. Well, I asked them, where is the right of the mother and the individual? Where is the right for that family to ask about the life of the mother.

To quote an amicus brief to the Court on behalf of over 500 public health professionals, ''Any ban on previability abortion such as Mississippi, carries major public health implications, because it forces a woman to carry pregnancies to term under adverse circumstances marked by substantially greater increases to their health and that of their families.'' Any ban, continuing to read from the quote, ''any ban will disproportionately affect young women, women of color, low-income women, and communities who are already vulnerable to elevated health and social risks and reduce access to necessary health care.''

This is what we are talking about. A woman's right to choose. Her family's right to choose. And people want to see these rights eroded. I think that these are public health concerns that we all should be concerned about. I think we should be concerned that a legislature wanted to change these laws. In 2018, some in the State legislature may have just had had the objective of narrowly undermining Roe. But now, they recently are changing their position and are asking that Roe v Wade be overturned.

So all of these are important decisions. As the Casey Court held, overruling precedent would come ''at a cost of profound and unnecessary damage.'' I couldn't agree more. Because of Roe and Casey, abortions are safe and are available. Women are in control of their bodies. Families can plan. These are important issues for every woman in America. These are their choices. This decision, a very difficult decision can be theirs and theirs alone. And that is why it is a matter of choice.

So I hope our colleagues will be paying close attention to what is happening at the Supreme Court. I guarantee you, the people of the State of Washington are who as I said, codified Roe v. Wade into statute by a vote of the people. The majority of Americans support Roe v. Wade. And this is now a law that people are trying to overturn and overturn our privacy constitutional rights.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUILD BACK BETTER

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I rise today to talk about legislation that we are going to be considering in this month of December, critically important legislation for the country. The name of this legislative proposal, which as many people know has passed the House of Representatives, is the Build Back Better Act, which will lower costs for families in ways that I, certainly, have never seen in the time I have been in the Senate. It will also cut taxes for families with children, especially, but for other families as well.

I wanted to start today by talking about a Pennsylvanian because I think

sometimes the only way that we can make sense of some of the policy that we are talking about is to talk about it in terms of its impact on individual Americans and in this case, my case, individual Pennsylvanians.

This is about a mom and her son from a town in Southeastern Pennsylvania, not far from the great city of Philadelphia, Downingtown, PA. Victoria Farrell. There is Victoria and her son Cole. Her son Cole was born with a mitochondrial disease. Cole faces health challenges every single day of his life.

Now, because of her son's condition, Victoria receives help from nurses day and night. Here is what Victoria said about the impact of those nurses on her son Cole and their lives together. She said those nurses are the ''keystone of our lives.'' Victoria also said that the nurses have ''become family.'' That is what these nurses mean to these families every day.

Now, in the case of Victoria and Cole and their family, home- and community-based services allow Cole to remain an active part of his community and to stay at home—to stay at home where he belongs, certainly where Victoria, as any mom, would want him to stay. She is able to have Cole at home instead of being at a place far from their home. These services keep their family together and strengthen their bonds, the bonds between a mother and her son and the bonds between and among other family members.

At its core, Build Back Better is about helping families. But in a particular way, Build Back Better is about caregiving and whether or not we are going to meet our obligations to invest in caregiving in ways that we have talked about a long time here in Washington but have never done. For far too long, our Nation has viewed caregiving as a personal problem for each family to solve on their own.

Caregiving is an economic issue. It is not just an issue for one family to solve. It is an economic issue that affects all of us. And if quality caregiving isn't provided to one family, we are all diminished by that failure. And that is why Build Back Better provides such an opportunity, such a bright opportunity to provide better caregiving.

Caregiving is an economic issue, and it is also a workforce issue. This is one of the problems that stands in the way, a real impediment to getting people back to work, especially in the grip of—and we hope soon in the aftermath of—the pandemic. Caregiving is about getting people back to work, and caregiving is about preparing the workforce of the future.

We know that the pandemic, as horrible as it has been—all of the death, all of the suffering, all of the suffering endured by families, either suffering by way of death or disease or suffering by way of job loss or loss of a small business—with all of that horror, a spotlight was put on some problems that, frankly, a lot of people knew about before, and we all may have pointed to or talked about, but the spotlight finally was imposed upon so many challenges. The spotlight on the Nation's caregiving crisis was one of the most pronounced spotlights that we saw in the whole pandemic.

American workers, but women in particular, are leaving the workforce. This is not out of choice. It is because they cannot find quality, affordable childcare or they can't find quality care for an aging parent or even the option of getting quality care for a parent, a loved one, in a home- or a community-based setting. Many parents can't find the care they need for a child with a disability. Many families don't have the same opportunities that Victoria and other moms have benefited from.

I am the first one to say that it was a great breakthrough when we got the infrastructure legislation passed. I could rattle off all the examples of how it would help Pennsylvania. I will just give you one. That bill we know is separate from Build Back Better, but we are going to be able to repair and replace a lot of bridges in our State. That is a good thing. We are going to have a lot of money to do that. But for some families, for some Pennsylvanians, that bridge to work won't simply be a physical bridge that connects that person to their work—where they have to physically get to work—for other people, their bridge to work will be quality, affordable childcare. Too often because of where we are in America today, it is not their bridge to work; it is her bridge to work. Her bridge to work will literally be quality, affordable childcare. The physical bridge won't be enough. She is going to need—her family is going to need, for her to get back to work, quality, affordable childcare. Too many families don't have that today.

Her bridge to work also might be making sure or having the peace of mind to know that there is someone home with her mom providing quality care in her mom's home or in another setting. Her bridge to work might be care for a son or a daughter who has a disability or might have multiple disabilities. That is the peace of mind that every mother should have—every parent who is trying to get to work every day—the peace of mind that we can provide by making the right investments. So their bridge to work and her bridge to work is caregiving and so much else.

We also know that we can, in the midst of debating legislation about getting people back to work and lowering costs for families and, frankly, cutting taxes for families raising children—we can also lift up the workforce. The workforce is paid just $12 an hour doing work for all these people we claim to care about.

Every politician that any one of us know, every leading policy advocate will talk about how much we have to care for children, how much we have to invest in better caregiving for seniors and people with disabilities. But then there is no action or hasn't been action until this legislation to lift up the pay of the people who are providing that care. If we really care about those people, we will lift the pay of those taking care of them. You have to ask yourself in America: Who is taking care of the caregiver? We are not taking care of caregivers if they are making 12 bucks an hour to do the most difficult, heroic, and always essential work. We can do that as part of this legislation.

Let me go to some numbers because I think these are relevant. The numbers that I am talking about are waiting lists. You have people on waiting lists who are technically eligible for home- and community-based services, but they are waiting. They are not waiting days or weeks or months; many of them are waiting years on a waiting list. The latest number we saw—and I think this is a big understatement or undercount, but I will just go with the latest number we have—820,000 Americans on a waiting list. Here is the map of the United States. There are 820,000 older Americans and people with disabilities on waiting lists. They are on waiting lists for that section of Medicaid, Medicaid section 1915(c), home- and community-based services waivers. They are waiting for a waiver from their State to have the benefit that Medicaid would provide.

Now, if they were going to a nursing home, they wouldn't have to wait for any waiver. They would be granted that opportunity to have care in a nursing home. A lot of families choose that, and there is great care in those settings. But we should have a similar policy in place—and we don't, but we will, I hope, by the end of December—that doesn't have that waiver, I will just say, impediment or that step that these families are waiting for.

Here are some of the numbers across the country. You can see Pennsylvania. There are about 1,600 on the waiting list. That is a big number. Here are some bigger numbers. I have three for you, just three States that tell a big part of the story: Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. Florida's waiting list is 70,000 people. Seventy thousand seniors and people with disabilities are waiting for services; Louisiana, 65,000 people are waiting; Texas, 385,000 people. They make up, obviously, the largest share of that 820,000-person waiting list.

So you have three States—just three States, those three—that comprise two-thirds of the waiting list in the United States of America. Those three States have something else in common. They are not just three States with big waiting lists—Texas, Louisiana, and Florida—but they are three States represented by Republican Senators, six to be exact, two in each State, as we know. Republican Senators represent these hundreds of thousands of Americans who are waiting for care.

I hope, when it comes time for voting—because that is how you demonstrate what you are for around here. It is great to give speeches, but it is how you vote that indicates what you support. I hope that when voting starts on Build Back Better, the Republican Senators from Louisiana, Texas, and Florida will vote in support of this legislation. The more important thing is they are voting to support those seniors and people with disabilities in their States on waiting lists.

We have some work to do when it comes to persuading some of our colleagues who today, we have no one on the record saying they are even willing to consider this legislation. We will see. There is still some time, still a couple of weeks for consideration.

I mention the home care workers making $12 an hour. These essential workers that I spoke of earlier are mostly women of color doing this backbreaking, heroic, essential work. They are long overdue for a raise. We have some work to do to make sure that we bring that to the attention of the American people.

I wanted to make one—tell one final story. Then we will move to some of our colleagues who are joining us here today. This story is particularly meaningful for me because I just happened to be with, in this case, Brandon and Lynn, and the person on the left side of this picture is the President of the United States. He just happened to be in his hometown of Scranton, PA, where I still live. We were talking about all of these issues under the broad heading of either infrastructure or the Build Back Better legislation, all the benefits that would come from passing these bills. At the time, there were individuals who were lined up in this old train station in Scranton greeting the President, in many cases, telling the President about their own families, their own struggles, their own challenges and how Build Back Better would help them.

At the very end of this long line, Brandon—right here sitting in a wheelchair—came right next to the President, and then Lynn, his caregiver, was right behind him. Brandon Kingsmore is his name and Lynn Weidner is his caregiver. I met Brandon months earlier—we were all doing Zoom calls, right—talking about issues in Zoom calls and other ways of getting the message out.

But I knew that the President had not met Brandon, and I knew that he had not met Lynn, and I knew that he had not heard their story, because it is a story of two people. It is someone who is a caregiver and someone who is the beneficiary of that caregiving, that heroic work.

So I knew that the event was about to end, and I knew that it would be wonderful for the President to greet Brandon and say hello, but sometimes at these things there is a greeting and an exchange of conversation and then people have to move on.

So just before the end of our greetings of people coming through the line, I leaned over to Brandon, because I knew his story, and I said, ''Brandon, before we go''—we were literally ready to head out the door—I said, ''Please tell the President what you told me about what Lynn means to you, what her caregiving means to you.''

And that is what it says right there. He was talking about the importance of the caregiving that Lynn provides to him, and I quoted him on the poster right here:

I would not be able to live the life I have.

And then he broadened it to all caregivers later on in his discussion with the President. He said: ''They''—meaning caregivers, ''They give us a substantial life.'' ''A substantial life.''

I think Brandon's words, more than any long speech, reminds us of our obligations. If we care about people with disabilities—truly care—if we care about seniors, if we care about those workers, like Lynn and tens of thousands of them across the country, we will pass this legislation because we can help all three and even a lot of other Americans. We can help seniors have opportunities to get care in their home. We can help people with disabilities get the care they need, either in their home or in a community setting, and we can help the workers to lift them up, to invest in them because we claim to value them by our statements year after year, decade after decade.

We have an opportunity with this legislation to give meaning and integrity to what Brandon said to the President of the United States.

The President of the United States has met a lot of people in his time as the U.S. Senator from Delaware, as Vice President, and now as President.

All of us know when the words spoken by one person in a setting like this has an impact on someone. And I knew Brandon's words had an impact on President Biden that day, and those words should be ringing in our ears, that these caregivers give someone like Brandon Kingsmore—in this case, it is Lynn who gives him this—a substantial life, that is a great American idea—that we are going to advance policy that is consistent with the values we claim to hold as Americans, that we really care about seniors, we really care about people with disabilities, and we really care about those who are providing that care.

So we will have more time a little later to cover some other topics, but I wanted to—if the Senator from Maine is prepared to speak—

Mr. KING. Go ahead.

Mr. CASEY. We will come back to him because we have some other colleagues who are going to be here later.

I wanted to tell another story about another Pennsylvanian, Theo Braddy.

Now, Theo is another person I met because we were talking about these policies back home, and we had a lot of Zoom calls, and I hadn't heard Theo's story until—I guess the first time was June 2020.

And one of the points we have tried to make in this whole debate about quality, affordable childcare, care for seniors and people with disabilities, a whole range of caregiving issues we are trying to address and policies we are trying to advance, one of the refrains that so many of the advocates who have been traveling the country and knocking on doors and making the argument all across the country about why caregiving is important, they have been saying over and over again that care can't wait, that there should be an urgency to providing better caregiving.

So ''care can't wait'' is a pretty good way of expressing it. And when I think of Theo, I think of that phrase, ''care can't wait,'' because Theo has a story that a lot of families can identify with.

He is now a resident of south central Pennsylvania—Harrisburg, PA, our State capital. And he came before our Aging Committee back in June, and I heard his story then, and I have heard it more than once since then.

Theo was injured in a football game in the late 1970s. Theo and I happen to be the same age—I think almost exactly—and that is where his story really began, with that football injury. And as he was telling the story, I was thinking about myself. I was thinking: My goodness.

He was talking about high school, and I thought: All these years he has lived with that injury.

And this is what it means to him: He ultimately started talking about what it meant to him years later when he was sitting on the third floor of his apartment building. He said: ''Just looking out the window for weeks at a time.'' ''Looking out the window.''

And there are a lot of Americans who have a disability who are doing something very similar: looking out a window, hoping, praying maybe, waiting for a better day when they are not limited to that room and that one view of the world.

That is, for many of them, the full scope and full expanse of their world because they are limited to that one place. A lot of them want to get good care in their home or in the community where they can be close to the people they love and still be the beneficiary of good care.

So Theo talked about looking out that window for weeks at a time. Now, when he completed his physical rehabilitation, he was still not able to feed himself or push his manual wheelchair. So even despite some help, he still had a long way to go.

You know what changed his life?

Home- and community-based services.

Here is what Theo's life has been since receiving those home- and community-based services: He was able to obtain both his undergraduate and graduate degree. He has been a professor. He has been an advocate. He has, in essence, run businesses. He is, because he received those services, leading a full life.

He is one of our best advocates for this policy because he doesn't just talk about it in a personal way, he can talk about the mechanics of the policy. He can talk about the challenges that are in the way of so many people with disabilities.

So Theo has been able to, as he said, because of these services, ''live a full life.''

Sounds a lot like what Brandon said about, because of the care that Lynn provides to Brandon, he is able to lead—and so many others are able to lead—a life that is a ''substantial life.''

So these stories highlight why caregiving is an investment in that great American idea. A simple idea, but significant in the context of what we are talking about: the idea that we are going to have policy that is consistent with the values we claim to hold.

No one would say to us we have the—we have a value in America of advancing the cause of freedom—freedom here at home and freedom around the world. That is what America has stood for all these generations. No one would say that you only have to express that; you don't need a policy to advance it in furtherance of that goal of promoting freedom.

Same is true here. If we say we care about those Americans, we care about Brandon, we will help Brandon and Lynn providing this care.

We will care and advance policy that will benefit Theo. Thankfully, Theo has already received those kinds of benefits.

We will advance polices that will help mothers like Victoria have the peace of mind to know that her son Cole is going to get the care that he needs in the setting that she prefers and that anyone would prefer, that they have that choice.

I am going to turn to our colleagues in a moment.

I talked earlier about that bridge to work—her bridge to work, the bridge of quality, affordable childcare; her bridge to work being care for her mom and care for a son or a daughter who has a disability, or other bridges to work that allow her to get to work.

Well, this bill, fortunately, has so much in it that will lift up families in addition to caregiving, that in so many ways this bill can be a bridge to the future for families, can be a bridge to the future for workers.

Once again, I mean, we can't simply talk around here about having the best workforce in the world. We can't simply talk around here about outcompeting China or any country. We have to advance policy in furtherance of that goal, that value.

And that is one of the reasons why this bill is a bridge to the future. It keeps our promise—the promise we claim to make—or we do make and claim to uphold for families, for seniors, for people with disabilities—really, just for families across the country.

So I think, in a very real sense, this legislation will advance the cause of justice—the justice that comes with knowing that you can lead a full life. You can have a substantial life because you are an American, and we have expressed these common values and we have passed legislation and moved policy in furtherance consistent with and paying allegiance to those values.

So I want to thank our Democratic colleagues who are working on this bill with us as we just begin the debate over the next couple of weeks.

And I will turn first to the Senator from New York, who has been a great fighter for families all the years that she has been in the Senate. I know that because I remember when she got to the Senate. I was only here about 1 year—2 years, I guess, when Senator GILLIBRAND came to the Senate. And I want to thank her for her leadership and her strong voice for families and for caregiving.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Thank you. Thank you so much, Senator.

Madam President, I rise to join my colleagues in calling for the Build Back Better bill to include provisions that will solve the problems that working people are facing every day because of the magnitude of the problems caused by the COVID pandemic.

Paid leave is a perfect example of this. Today, nearly 8 in 10 workers in America don't have access to paid leave. Those numbers are even worse for lower wage workers, just 12 percent of whom had access to paid leave before the pandemic.

But we know nearly every single worker will need paid leave at some point in their lives, whether they are dealing with another pandemic or a personal emergency.

We have to recognize that workers are people first, people who get sick, have babies, adopt children, who need care for their children when they get sick, who have parents who will age and die.

They work to provide for those families, but providing for your family means, first and foremost, being able to care for that family member when they need you. Without paid leave, most people can't. They are forced to make the impossible choice of either providing for their family by going to work or leaving their job to meet that need. And nobody should have to make that choice between earning a living and providing for an urgent family need.

We send new mothers back to work when they are literally still bleeding, while they have stitches and they are still healing, before they can even recognize that they have postpartum depression. We force them to leave their infants when they are just days old. They can't nurse their infant. They can't bring them to work with them. They can't bond with them. They can't even put them in a childcare or a daycare center because most require an infant to be at least 6 weeks old.

Right now, many women get less time with their babies than dogs get before they are separated from their puppies. That is how we are valuing women workers right now, less than we value dogs.

This issue extends far beyond new moms. New dads should also be able to have time with their new children. Parents with sick children should be able to care for them without fear of losing their job. And workers who need to move a parent to a memory care facility or take them to chemotherapy or take them to doctors' appointments or nurse them when they are in very urgent care need—those are choices that families are making every day, and in this era of COVID, it is happening far more often. You shouldn't have to risk your job or professional future to meet those urgent needs. Without paid leave, far too many workers have to make that very choice and either risk losing their job or having to quit or not meeting that family need. It is inhumane.

Not having a paid leave program also leaves us vulnerable to future health crises. If we had paid leave in place before the pandemic, millions of people could have stayed home from work when they got sick, limiting the spread of COVID, or they could have stayed home with their children when they were forced to learn remotely, limiting the number of people who have lost or had to leave their jobs when a child had to stay home.

I heard from one New Yorker named Amir whose son's health and special needs were becoming significantly complex and required his or his spouse's full time attention around the clock for weeks. At a time of great stress, they were not only worrying about how they could best care for their son but also how they could maintain their livelihoods.

Luckily, they were able to turn to New York State's paid leave program. He told me it saved their family. They were able to focus on being good parents without harming their ability to earn a living and be good professionals.

Your ability to access that kind of support should not be dependent on where you live, but right now just nine States and DC have enacted paid leave legislation, leaving far too many Americans vulnerable. The numbers prove that paid leave keeps people employed, providing stability to their families and the companies they work for.

A study in the Journal of Population Economics found that women who take paid leave are 40 percent more likely to return to work after having a new child than those who don't take it. And, in general, workers who can take paid leave return to their job up to 97 percent of the time. That makes paid leave a good business investment. It helps ensure that the time and money companies invest into an employee doesn't walk out the door when the employee gets sick. Furthermore, when paid leave was implemented in California, nine out of ten employers said it either did not change or improved

their profitability, employee productivity, and morale, and many said it decreased turnover.

Major corporations already know that offering paid leave helps them attract and retain the best talent. By making this program universal, we can level the playing field and allow small businesses to compete with them and hire the best of the best. In fact, the same survey of California employers found that small businesses were actually more likely to report seeing no change or an improvement in their productivity and profitability when paid leave was implemented. So it is not surprising to see that 70 percent of small business owners and operators support the creation of a national paid leave program—70 percent of small business owners.

State programs have also shown us that the programs are not targets for fraud. In California, 91 percent of employers said that they were unaware of any instances where their employees abused the State leave program. And in a study of New Jersey employers, none were aware of any instances of employees abusing the State's paid leave program.

Creating a national paid leave program makes economic sense. Every year that we go without paid leave costs American workers and their families $22.6 billion in lost wages. That is $22.6 billion that could be going back into our economy, helping families get groceries, pay bills, buy homes, start families, and live their lives. And it is estimated that the mass exodus of women from the workforce during COVID could have long-term costs as high as $64.5 billion in lost wages and economic activity every single year.

We can stem those losses now if we take action.

I would also like to note, for those who are worried about the pricetag of this bill, that paid leave was included in the House version of the bill, which CBO found essentially pays for itself. There is a reason every industrialized nation in the world has this kind of system. It has paid leave because it works. Most of them offer far more leave than this bill would, and their economies are proof that it is net positive. We cannot be a global economic leader when we are not even in the game.

Beyond all of that, this is what the American people, the people who send us here, actually want. Seventy percent of all voters support paid leave, including 81 percent of Democrats and 58 percent of Republicans, who have said that paid family medical leave should be included in this reconciliation bill. This is an up-to-date survey. The bill is designed to help the American people, and this is what they are actually asking for.

This is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to reshape the workplace. We shouldn't squander it.

To my colleagues who say we should not proceed on paid leave until we can do so in a bipartisan manner, I say the American people cannot wait for us to have the same conversation for another year that lead us to the same result—offers of a plan that is not universal or mandatory. A voluntary plan is not what the American people want or need. They need a plan that covers all workers for all life events.

There is good bipartisan work that can be done, and I will do that. But I believe this is a moment in time, if we want to have a universal plan that can cover low-wage and medium-wage workers in small States, in rural States, and in States that don't have their own paid leave plan.

This is that one chance—that one chance in a generation. It is now in this reconciliation bill. We should not miss this chance. We should include a national paid leave plan.

REMEMBERING ABE SCHUMER

Madam President, I rise to include one additional thought into the RECORD, and it is to recognize the life of Abe Schumer, Majority Leader CHUCK SCHUMER's father and a lifelong New Yorker, who passed away on November 24, 2021, at the age of 98.

Abe grew up in Utica, NY, and most recently resided in Queens. He was a devoted husband to Selma, a wonderful parent to Chuck, Fran, and Robert, and a loving grandparent and great-grandparent.

Abe Schumer represented the values and service that he instilled in his son. He served in World War II in Burma as a radar operator in planes that flew over the Himalayan Mountains. As a child of the Depression, Abe knew what it meant to work hard and deal with financial struggles. When he returned to Brooklyn, NY, he took over a small exterminating business from his father in order to support his mother and younger brothers, and then his own wife and three children.

As Senator SCHUMER has said, Abe ''personified the greatest generation.''

We are thankful for Abe's devotion to his country and his family. Learning about Abe's background and life, it is clear where my friend and colleague Chuck got his devotion to family, his commitment to service, and his work ethic.

I send my deepest condolences to his wife of 72 years, Selma, and to his entire family. May his memory be a blessing.

With that, Madam President, I yield to my colleague from Pennsylvania.

BUILD BACK BETTER

Mr. CASEY. I want to thank my colleague from New York, both for her remarks about paid leave and the compelling case that she made. Just as we were talking about earlier, paid leave is not only a care issue, it is an economic and workforce issue. I want to thank her for her advocacy and the fight she has waged. And, of course, I thank her for the wonderful comments about the majority leader's dad, who just passed away.

I will turn to my colleague from Maine next.

Senator KING has been fighting battles on behalf of the people of Maine for a lot of years now, but I am particularly grateful for his most recent advocacy for home- and community-based services. He was one of a small group of Senators and staff that came together week after week after week on Zoom calls to talk strategy and to advance the policy. And I am grateful for Senator KING's leadership and advocacy on home- and community-based services, as well as on so many other issues.

Mr. KING. I thank the Senator, and I particularly want to thank Senator CASEY for his steadfast, dogged perseverance in pursuit of this issue. He has stayed with it. He has advocated for it. He has been persistent and persuasive, and I just want to thank you. You have really exemplified what this body should be all about. It should care about the American people and should take steps to alleviate their pain. When they are in trouble, they have a friend in Pennsylvania. The people of America have a friend in Pennsylvania, and I deeply appreciate it.

Madam President, I used to teach a course in college called Leaders and Leadership. I used case studies of different people, and it was a very eclectic group. It ranged from Ernest Shackleton to Joshua Chamberlain, to Winston Churchill, to Margaret Thatcher, and to a guy named Jack Welch who was the President of General Electric and one of the great business leaders of the late 20th and early 21st century.

One of Jack Welch's favorite quotes, which is also one of my favorites, is that ''the essence of leadership is to look reality in the eye and then do something about it''—''look reality in the eye and then do something about it.''

I want to talk about some realities this afternoon. The reality is that we are an aging population. Ten thousand people a day qualify for Medicare—10,000 people a day. We are an aging population. My State of Maine is, in fact, the oldest State in America. How old are we? Our junior Senator is 77. The State of Maine and the country are aging. That is a reality. We can wish it away and act like it is not really happening, but that is an enormous demographic wave that is coming at us right now. As the baby boomers retire and enter their sixties and seventies, this is a reality that we have—10,000 people a day.

Another reality is that more and more of these people require care. That is in the nature of our physical being. The older people get, they require care. So the real question is, How are we going to care for these people?

Thousands of them—hundreds of thousands—end up in nursing homes, in long-term care, and those facilities do a yeoman's work, and they take wonderful care of people. But 60 percent of the people in long-term care are paid for by Medicaid. Sixty percent of the

people in long-term care are paid for by Medicaid. That is important because I am going to be making the argument that the investments that we are making in this bill are, in fact, investments that will actually diminish expenditures in other areas.

Here's another reality. It costs about $26,000 a year to provide home- and community-based services for a person with disabilities or a senior who needs those services—$26,000 a year. Long-term care in a nursing home is over $90,000 a year, almost four times as much.

So let me add one more reality and then I will come to the conclusion—not the conclusion of the whole remarks. I don't want to get your hopes up, Madam President—but my conclusion on this point.

Part of the reality is that most seniors don't want to go to nursing homes until they have to. I used to go around Maine with my commissioner of human services with groups of seniors and say: How many of you want to go to a nursing home? No hands went up. Not that nursing homes don't give good care or provide an essential need, but most people would like to stay in their houses, in their homes, close to their community, close to their family as long as they can.

So if you take the financial reality that it is almost one-fourth, 25 percent or maybe 30 percent, as expensive to keep them in their homes, the taxpayers are paying 60 percent of the cost of nursing homes. People want to be home. All of that argues in favor of enabling people to stay home.

Every day that someone stays out of a long-term care facility it saves the taxpayers about almost $200, every day for each day. So if you can keep people in their homes longer, it is a good financial investment.

It also provides preventive care and services. That is one of the realities.

The other reality, as Senator CASEY mentioned, is people with disabilities, people who are trapped.

As he was making his remarks, I was thinking about the fundamental promise of America and the Declaration of Independence—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Abraham Lincoln once said that every political opinion he had derived from the Declaration of Independence. In my case, every political opinion I have is derived from Abraham Lincoln, but the Declaration of Independence talks about life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

If you are disabled—if you can't walk up these stairs and you don't have some help—you don't have much of a life, and you certainly don't have liberty. All we think of as liberty is to be able to walk out your door, go to the store, go to church, interact with our children. If you can't do those things, you don't have liberty, and you certainly don't have much happiness. So we are talking about the fundamental promise of America—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It simply means giving people the help they need, and they need it through no fault of their own.

It is nobody's fault when they get older. That is not your fault, and disability isn't your fault. The fellow who Senator CASEY talked about who was injured while playing football in high school wasn't at fault. He wasn't at fault. This kind of thing can happen to anybody. So that is really what we are talking about.

The reality is that we have a demographic tidal wave coming at us, and the question is, Are we going to deal with it actively and confront it or are we simply going to sit back and say, you know, ''It is like it has always been''? It is not like it has always been. We have never had a demographic boom in the seniors like we are going to have in the next 20 years. Our generation—my generation—is the pig and the python of the demographics of this country, and we are going to have to confront it.

So how do we confront it? We confront it in a number of ways. We confront it in several ways.

The home care provisions of this bill are one of the ways to confront it. There is also a hidden economic benefit here. If people need care, they are going to get it one way or another. They may well, in many cases, be getting it from their children who then can't go to work. We desperately need workers in this economy right now, but they are locked up because they can't leave home. They can't leave their elderly moms. So to have the home-based services liberates people in order for them to participate in the economy.

What can we do about it?

We can do something about the wages of these people—of the people working in this industry who are providing this essential care—who are making $12 an hour. They are among the lowest paid in our society. How do we know that the pay is inadequate? When a 50-percent turnover in a home-based care company—in a home-based care exercise—in the community is considered good. To have 100 percent turnover in a year is not unusual. That tells you there is a real problem in the compensation of the workforce. So this bill provides funds to improve the living standard of the people who are providing these services. It provides training. It provides a career path. It provides hope for people, not only those who are giving the services but those who are needing the services.

I believe this is an investment. This is the right investment in the right people at the right time, and I deeply hope that our colleagues will come together to support this investment in a timely way and not wait until it is too late. Why wait until thousands of lives are restricted and constrained? Let's do the right thing now. We know what the reality is. This bill provides us a golden opportunity to meet it.

I yield the floor.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Maine.

I want to turn now to the chairman of the Finance Committee, the Senator from Oregon. Senator WYDEN has been with us every step of the way in Build Back Better but, in my case, in working on home- and community-based services. This would not be possible without his leadership.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to add 5 more minutes to our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, before my colleague leaves, let me just tell him what a wonderful speech he gave. That was the kind of talk we dreamed of back in the days when I was the director of the Oregon Gray Panthers. What Senator KING has basically laid out—much more eloquently than I could have—is that what Senator CASEY's legislation is doing is giving older Americans the opportunity to get more of what they want—good quality care at home at a price that doesn't begin to approach the alternative that Senator KING is talking about with institutional care. So I want to commend him for it. It reminds me of my Gray Panther days. It was a great speech.

To my friend Senator CASEY, I have been so proud to be a part of this effort because, as you and I have talked about, this is what we always hoped for. This was always the long-term agenda of advocates for seniors.

I just want to tell the Presiding Officer and colleagues who are following this that Senator CASEY has been everywhere on behalf of this cause.

You have shown up at virtually every caucus meeting to say how important it is. You have come to our Finance Committee to stress it to colleagues on a bipartisan basis. We go together to rallies. You have been, basically, everywhere on this, and that, of course, is one of the reasons we are here on the floor—because it was your effort that did so much to get it into our bill.

Now, I am going to turn to the legislation in just a quick moment, but I want to respond to one question I have been asked nonstop over the last couple of days, and that is, Why is it so important for the U.S. Senate to pass the Build Back Better legislation before the end of the year?

I am just going to respond with one sentence: With the Omicron COVID variant now in our country, it is urgent business to strengthen America's economic foundation. That is what Build Back Better is all about. That is what Senator CASEY's provisions are doing.

Now I am going to kind of turn to some of the aspects of what our effort has been all about. Obviously, Oregonians and Americans from sea to shining sea have their hands full these days with school, work, family, with probably trying to get in a little Christmas shopping as well, and it is hard to follow day-to-day policy debates on the floor of the Senate. So I am just going to touch on some of the big picture issues that Senate Democrats are focusing on here.

First, we are all about breaking down barriers to good jobs that support American families. That is what this is about—more support for families. That is how everybody in America gets the opportunity to get ahead. Now, this is the second time in a decade that Democrats have had to rebuild the economy after a Republican President has crashed it like a kid on a joyride. This time, families and businesses are still dealing with a pandemic. That is a lot of upheaval to deal with, and it is why we have said breaking down the barriers to good jobs that support American families is the one-sentence description of our effort.

We want to create opportunity for good jobs and infrastructure; we want to create opportunity for good jobs and clean energy; we want to create opportunity for good jobs in manufacturing here at home; and we want to create the conditions for small businesses and entrepreneurs to succeed. The key to unlocking those opportunities for working people in America is to make sure that families start in a position to succeed.

This afternoon, my colleagues were on the floor to talk about the importance of investing in childcare and home-based care for seniors and those with disabilities. For me, this brings to mind a conversation, a recent one, with a neighbor of mine at home in Oregon. She and I sat down in Portland for a socially distant chat in her backyard. We talked about what it has been like for families like hers, not just during the pandemic but over the last several years, as costs for education and housing and childcare have just soared into the stratosphere.

Megan is about as impressive as anybody I have met. She is smart; she works hard; she has got a good job. But even people who seem to have the world by the tail come up against real challenges.

For example, Megan told me about the decision she made when her mom came down with a cancer diagnosis in 2015. She decided she had to set aside her career and move home to the Midwest to help out her mom with treatment. Caring for a loved one who is in a fight for their life is just about the most important work you can do. But, as Megan said, there is no paycheck—no paycheck, I would say to the Presiding Officer—that comes with that gig, and you have still got to find a way to pay the bills. Fortunately, Megan's mom got better. The two of them made the decision—we happen to think it was a no-brainer—to move back to Portland. They wanted to make sure that their family would have a chance to get ahead.

Megan has now got two kids of her own. One of her kids is a wonderful little guy who has got special needs. Childcare is another major challenge. In Oregon, this is the case of so many places. It is a struggle to find childcare at all and even harder to find childcare that is affordable.

Megan told me about all of the people she knows—just about all of them women who were forced to make the hard decision of leaving their jobs in the last few years to provide daycare for their kids or to care for an elderly parent. That has been happening all over the country because families don't have enough support. They don't have enough support tonight.

Now, people always talk about motivation. What is motivating people?

I will tell you, in Oregon—what I hear at home—people tell me what they want to do is to work hard. They want to contribute. They want to make sure that their kids are growing up happy and healthy, and they want their elderly family members to be happy and healthy too. They would also like to be able to look forward to a vacation once in a while in the summer and a dignified retirement down the road. Who doesn't want all of that?

The reality is, for so many people, the sky-high cost of raising kids and taking care of older family members just holds them back. So that is why Senate Democrats want to help with childcare, why we want to invest in home-based care, why we believe in paid leave. That is what the new child tax credit is that so many on the Senate Finance Committee, on the Democratic side, have worked for. It is that basic level of support that helps families get ahead.

People ought to be able to stay in their careers, if that is what they want to do, instead of handling childcare themselves. They ought to have the financial security at home to seek out a new job with higher pay or better benefits. People shouldn't have to choose between taking care of family and starting that small business—that small business that their entrepreneurial eye always was dreaming of. These priorities that need addressing on childcare and home-based care aren't just morally right, but as Senator KING pointed out—pointed out just now—they are commonsense economics.

Since when, Senator KING, did it become, somehow, a partisan issue to say that you ought to work for people to get more of what they want—good care at home at a lower price? That is, obviously, not partisan. That is commonsense economics. It is what you laid out, and it is what Senator CASEY has been leading us on over these last few months.

It is disappointing to me that colleagues on the other side aren't interested in working with us on these issues. By the way, it didn't used to be that way.

I would say to my friend from Maine that Senator Olympia Snowe, when she was on the Senate Finance Committee, always worked with us. My staff used to joke about bipartisan bills. They were called Snowe-Wyden or Wyden-Snowe or one or the other, but you could almost set your clock by it. It was a constant. Unfortunately, we are missing that on this legislation. What we are hearing from colleagues on the other side is of tax cuts for those at the top. They don't do much for people like me. We can do better.

There are signs that the economy is ready to take off. COVID–19 caused the biggest economic crash and jobs collapse in a century, but the unemployment rate is now 4.6 percent. Wages are going up. The economy added over 440,000 jobs per month over the fall.

There is no questioning the work ethic and productivity of the American people. Our job in the Congress is to make sure they have the support so they can seize those opportunities to get ahead. That is what we are going to be working on in the weeks ahead. That is what Senate Democrats are doing on the Finance Committee. That is what we are doing in our caucus.

I just want to thank my friend and colleague Senator CASEY for being the spark of the cause here. He and his persistence are the reason we are here and why this legislation has passed the other body.

I am telling you, I think this is a really big moment for all those seniors and all those families who are basically saying, are we ever going to see these kinds of opportunities for healthcare, as Senator KING talked about, better care at a price that gerontologists, for example—you don't have to take the word of a bunch of Senators; people in the field—I taught gerontology. When I saw those experts you lined up, I said: Senator CASEY is really getting it right. So I just want to thank him.

With that, I yield the floor.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I want to thank the Senator from Oregon.

The chairman of the Finance Committee had to work, obviously, not simply on the better care and better jobs provisions to the home- and community-based services provisions but so many others as well and also to work on the financing of the bill, so a big job to undertake.

I want to thank him for his continuing leadership and thank all my colleagues today for making the case for Build Back Better and in this case, one of the component parts, but mostly our discussion was about home- and community-based services. But there is so much more to talk about. We don't have time tonight to get to all of it.

I think what you heard from our colleagues—from Senator KING, from Senator GILLIBRAND, from Senator WYDEN, and I know the Presiding Officer shares these concerns and has made these issues a priority—we heard it right from the mouths of Americans, whether they live in Oregon or Maine or New York or Pennsylvania, wherever they live, and, I will remind our colleagues, all those folks on the waiting list in those three States I mentioned—Florida, Texas, and Louisiana, where two-thirds of the waiting list is, just three States.

When you hear Brandon talk about a substantial life that Lynn's caregiving

provides him; when you hear Theo Braddy talk about the life that he has because of home- and community-based services; when you heard Senator KING talk about the savings—you want to pay $90,000 or $26,000 in terms of what taxpayers will pay over time in the case of 1 year's care, $90,000 versus $26,000. Twenty-six thousand is what they pay for home care.

So when you hear from individual Americans what these services mean; when you hear about the arguments we are making on cost and that this is an investment—this is an investment in America in furtherance of those values that we claim to hold. Senator KING spoke so eloquently about life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That says it all. That is what Brandon Kingsmore was talking about, that Lynn, his caregiver, allows him to have a shot at life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

So we have a lot of work to do between here and there, between our advocacy and our work on a bill and passage, but we are going to get there because this kind of care can't wait any longer. The American people have been waiting for this for all the years that Senator WYDEN has made the case when he was a slightly younger man, making the case with the Gray Panthers all across the State of Oregon. People have been waiting for a long time. It is about time we deliver.

Let's pass Build Back Better, not only because of home- and community-based services but for other reasons as well, which we will get to in the days ahead.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Whereupon, Mr. KING assumed the chair.)

(Whereupon, Mr. KELLY assumed the chair.)

(Whereupon, Mr. LEAHY assumed the chair.)

(Whereupon, Mr. KELLY assumed the chair.)

Mr. REED. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. REED. Madam President, now I would ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up the following amendments to the Reed-Inhofe substitute amendment No. 3867, as modified, in the order listed, and that these be the only remaining amendments in order: 1, Cruz No. 4656; 2, Kaine No. 4133; 3, Peters-Portman No. 4799; 4, Scott of Florida No. 4831; 5, Marshall No. 4093; 6, King-Rounds No. 4784; 7, Hawley No. 4140; 8 Hassan-Cornyn No. 4255; 9, Paul No. 4395; 10, Sanders No. 4654; 11, Daines No. 4236; 12, Menendez No. 4786; 13, Luján-Crapo No. 4260; 14, Lee No. 4793; 15, Sanders No. 4722; 16, Portman-Shaheen No. 4540; 17, Menendez No. 4860; 18, Risch No. 4859; 19, Durbin-Lee No. 3939; 20, Shaheen-Collins No. 4584; 21, Kennedy No. 4660; 22, Ossoff-Tillis No. 4802; 23, Lankford No. 4100; 24, Cardin-Wicker No. 3980; that the Senate vote at 10 a.m. on Thursday, December 2, in relation to any first-degree amendment offered in the order listed above, with 60-affirmative votes required for adoption of the above amendments in this agreement; further, that upon disposition of the above amendments, the Senate vote on cloture on amendment No. 3867, as modified, upon reconsideration; and the motion to invoke cloture on H.R. 4350 be withdrawn; that if cloture is invoked upon reconsideration, the Reed amendment No. 4775 be withdrawn and the Senate vote on the substitute, as modified and as amended, if amended; that the bill be considered read a third time and the Senate vote on the passage of the bill, as amended, if amended; and that there be 2 minutes for debate, equally divided in the usual form, prior to each vote, all without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The junior Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, in reserving the right to object, here is my problem.

Yesterday—and I mean yesterday—the Secretary of Defense released out a memorandum. The memorandum was about pay for National Guard members and the vaccine. We have National Guard members in very large numbers and percentages all around the country who have not been vaccinated at this point.

Now, there are two sets of rules for the National Guard—one for the Air National Guard. Their deadline for the vaccination is tomorrow. Now, remember, this memorandum came out yesterday. Their deadline for the vaccination is tomorrow, December 2. For the Army National Guard, their deadline is the 30th of June—so two sets of rules for the Air National Guard and for the Army National Guard. They are completely different—6 months apart, plus.

For the Air National Guard, this word came out yesterday with this statement:

> No Department of Defense funding may be allocated for payment of duties performed under title 32 for members of the National Guard who do not comply with Department of Defense COVID–19 vaccination requirements.

Then there is this statement:

> No credit or excused absence shall be afforded to members who do not participate in drills, training, or other duty due to failure to be fully vaccinated against COVID–19.

What does this mean in real life?

Well, in real life it means, as of tomorrow, members of the Air National Guard, not the Army National Guard—they have 6 more months, plus. But members of the Air National Guard, as of tomorrow, even if they are not on Federal duty, will no longer be paid, will no longer be allowed to drill. That means, this coming weekend, Air National Guard members who were headed to drill who have not been vaccinated can't drill.

What does that mean in real life?

Well, National Guard members don't get TRICARE free and taken care of and provided for by the taxpayers like Active Duty does. To get TRICARE from them, it comes out of their checks, but if they are not getting a check, then it interrupts their payments.

So what the Secretary of Defense did yesterday was announce that Air National Guard members, as of this weekend, will not be paid anymore, will not be allowed to drill anymore, and we have thousands of them all over the country. At the last check, the Guard had about 50 percent compliance on the vaccination.

In some areas of the Guard, they have very serious concerns—well, let me just identify this—not just as a readiness issue in that we have individuals who have served in the Guard for years who now are, suddenly, not going to be paid and are going to have their insurance at risk. It is not just that, but this is also a federalism issue. I know this gets lost in the conversation, but the National Guard is not Active Duty. They are not reservists. The National Guard, when they are under title 32, actually work for the State. The National Guard in my State works for the Governor of my State. The Governor of my State is their commander in chief. According to the U.S. Constitution, for the Guard members, their officers are selected by the Governor of the State. That is how we set up the National Guard. It is not the Active Duty. It is not the Reserves. They are different. The time when they are federally connected is in what is called title 10, and the U.S. President actually calls them up, and they shift from title 32, under the States' authority, to title 10.

Do you want to know what the separations are even in funding? Let me make it clear.

The way the statute actually lays this out under title 32, section 108, is, if there is a Guard unit that is not complying, then the DOD can cut funding to the State, not to individual members. What is this memorandum? It is not cutting funding to the State; it is cutting funding to individuals who are within the Guard. That is not allowed under title 32, section 108. The consequences for a Guard unit not being ready is to cut off funding to the State. That is how the section works. In fact, even just a few years ago, in an NDAA just like what we are debating, there was a section to allow the DOD to be able to reach into units and to be able to take on and punish individuals with their pay, and that was blocked here in this body. It was not allowed. But this administration is going around Congress, around the States, reaching into

individual airmen and docking their pay, and, so far, this body is letting them.

That is a terrible precedent. That is terrible for the families in this National Guard unit. It is terrible for the morale, even because the Pentagon gave one set of rules to the Army Guard and another set of rules to the Air Guard, and these individuals, as of this weekend, will not be paid anymore unless this body acts.

So my request is very straightforward. The amendment that I bring to the floor protects the National Guard not just in my State but all over the entire country because there are Air Guard members in every one of our States who are worried about what is going to happen tomorrow to them when they have been faithfully serving their country.

All that I ask is we file this simple amendment; that we allow a vote on this simple amendment in this body; and that we prohibit the discharging of the withholding of pay and benefits to National Guard members based on their COVID–19 vaccination status.

It is very straightforward. It is very clean. It does nothing but say: We stand with our National Guard members, and we will not allow their pay to be cut, not only because we stand with them individually, but we also disagree with the interpretation of the Pentagon, which is not allowed to reach into a unit, select individual members, and not pay them. That is not the way that it works under title 32, section 108.

So, yes, I ask to modify the request to include my amendment No. 4863.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the modification?

Mr. REED. Madam President, I object to the modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Is there objection to the original request?

The senior Senator from Florida.

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, in reserving the right to object, let me explain what is going to happen here in a second.

We have all heard the stories, right? In China, in the Xinjiang Province, Uighur Muslims are taken from their homes and their families. They are forced to work in their factories as slaves. They are forced to renounce their religion, to change their names. There is forced sterilization, forced abortions. It has been characterized—rightfully so—as genocide.

So I filed a bill with bipartisan support, and this bill says that any product that is made in a factory in that part of China has the presumption that it is made by slaves. It passed the Senate unanimously, and it is sitting over in the House. So I am trying to get it here as an amendment on this bill.

Here is what happens.

In the House, they have this thing where they come forward and say: Under the Constitution, if it generates any revenue, it has to start in the House. The problem I have with that is that they interpret it very differently than how the Supreme Court has interpreted that clause in the Constitution: very broadly—in fact, so broadly that they can basically use it on virtually anything. They can just apply it to anything they don't like. So this is really not about being revenue-generating. The CBO says it is insignificant, really. This is about the fact that they don't want this bill to pass over in the House.

I understand why. Listen.

There are some big companies out there, some very big companies. We know that, for a time, Apple and Nike and a lot of big companies have been pushing against it. They are not going to admit it. Who is going to go out lobbying in favor of slave labor? But this is their bottom line: They make a lot of money by making stuff by people who aren't paid to make it, and they are lobbying against this thing. I am sure they have got a rationale for it that they have given people. The bottom line is, the House doesn't want to pass it or, at least, some people over there don't. The reason I know that is because we passed it here unanimously, and we sent it over there.

Let me tell you what: If this were a revenue issue—this was the issue. The issue was, we are in favor of the policy. You are right. There shouldn't be slave labor, and we shouldn't be participating in it, but—but—we can't do it in this bill because it impedes on our prerogative as the House.

If that were really their position, it would be very simple. You would pass our version, take the House version, pass the House version of our bill, and send it over here, and it becomes the law. Why haven't they done that? Let it originate over there, and send it here. They haven't offered to do that. Do you know why they haven't done it? Because they are not for this—they are not for it—and they wield this blue-slip thing to mean whatever they want it to mean.

I support many but not all of these amendments on here. Some of them have bigger revenue implications, but, apparently, those don't have blue slips because they are for them. The blue slip cannot mean it applies when I am not for the policy, and it doesn't apply when I am for it. That is the bottom line. That is the way to answer it.

So I am going to renew what I did here a few days ago, and that is that I am going to ask to modify the request to include my amendment, which is the body of this bill that every Member of the Senate has already voted for, amendment No. 4330.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the modification?

Mr. REED. Madam President, in reserving my right to object, the Senator from Florida is right.

The key issue here is the blue slip, which originates from the constitutional language mandating that all revenue bills must begin in the House of Representatives. If it is determined by the House that it is a revenue bill, then anyone—I am informed in the House—can object, not just to the amendment of the gentleman from Florida but to the entire bill.

Essentially, if we pursue this, we would put at risk the entire National Defense Authorization Act for reasons that could be related to the issue the Senator from Florida brings up, but it could be related to many other issues, and there are quite a few issues in this bill.

So, for that reason, I would object to the modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Is there objection to the original request?

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, so let me inform the Members and the public as to what has happened here, which is just a sad, tragic, and almost absurd point.

Now, last week, we in the majority offered to have an open process, and we agreed to 18 amendments—more amendments than has been done on the Defense Act under 4 years of Leader MCCONNELL's leadership. They objected—seven Members objected.

So when we came back this week, we worked all week to try and come to an agreement. Now we were up to 25 amendments. And the leader, Mr. INHOFE, and Senator REED, who has done a great job, came to an agreement to go forward, which we thought we might do. But one Senator, the Senator from Florida, stood in the way of us moving forward.

The Senate rules—some may call them absurd by now—allow any one Senator to block us from moving forward. And the Senator from Florida insisted on his amendment.

The irony, the sort of absurdity, and the sadness of this is, if his amendment were on the bill, it would automatically kill the bill because it would be what is called blue slipped in the House, which means any bill that produces revenue must start in the House, and the House will kill a bill that has an amendment that contains it.

So Senator RUBIO prevented these 30 amendments from being voted on, the Senate from moving forward on the Armed Services bill, because he insisted that we add his amendment, which was a killer amendment, which would kill the bill altogether.

Can you get more absurd than this?

It makes no sense—no sense whatsoever.

I would ask MARCO RUBIO to sleep on this overnight, Senator RUBIO.

His bill, which already passed the Senate separately, will not accomplish what he wants because it will just blow up the entire bill—the entire Defense Authorization Act.

But, instead, he came to the floor and objected when both Democratic and Republican leaders said we want to move forward, and so we can't move forward. This will be the first time that an NDAA bill has not moved forward, and it all falls on the shoulders of one Senator, MARCO RUBIO.

Now, I would hope my Republican colleagues who are listening to this, who have things in the bill they want, would go to Senator RUBIO and ask him to back off so tomorrow morning we might get started. But the odds of that are slim. The odds of that are slim.

I must say, Leader MCCONNELL, Senator INHOFE, the ranking member, as well as JACK REED, and myself have worked hard together to accommodate Senators whenever we can, and that is why we had a list of 25 amendments. That is why we were prepared to sit here in 15-minute intervals and churn through those amendments.

But the Rubio amendment is a poison pill in the sense that it blows up the whole bill. Any one Member of the House can say, ''I object to the bill,'' and, of course, one would, and that would be it.

So how does it help move forward on the NDAA bill? How does it even help Senator RUBIO's goals with the Uighurs by insisting on preventing anything from moving forward unless his proposal gets in the bill, which would destroy the bill?

That is the absurd place we are in tonight. It is regrettable. It is sad. It undoes the work of so many Senators on both sides of the aisle, and it speaks to the need to restore the Senate and change these rules.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 3299

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3299) to prohibit the Department of Defense from discharging or withholding pay or benefits from members of the National Guard based on COVID–19 vaccination status.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

MORNING BUSINESS

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. CARPER, 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 ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, DC, December 1, 2021.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN722, the nomination of Carlton Waterhouse, of Virginia, to be a Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency, having been referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

On the question of reporting the nomination without recommendations, 10 ayes, to 10 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.

THOMAS R. CARPER,
Chair.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Ms. CANTWELL. 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 COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, DC, December 1, 2021.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN1156, the nomination of Mr. Alvaro Bedoya, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission, having been referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows:

1) On the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 14 ayes to 14 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee on Commerce has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the Record pursuant to the resolution.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

MARIA CANTWELL,
Chair.

WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, on December 1, we mark the 33rd anniversary of World AIDS Day, which gives us an opportunity to pause and reflect on the lives lost to HIV/AIDS, how far we have come in the fight against this virus, and what we need to do to ensure an AIDS-free future.

Since the first cases of AIDS were reported domestically in June 1981, more than 700,000 Americans have tragically died due to AIDS-related complications. Significant scientific advances, brought about by public and private partnerships, led to the development of antiretroviral therapies—ARTs—which have been instrumental in decreasing AIDS-related mortality rates by more than 80 percent since they peaked in 1995. Investment in U.S. disease surveillance, prevention, and public education has similarly led to an almost 50-percent decline in the incidence of infection since 2010.

We are fortunate to have premier scientific research institutes within my home State of Maryland working together to combat this deadly virus. The National Institutes of Health, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, and the Institute of Human Virology at the University of Maryland all lead U.S. and global research on developing treatments and a vaccine for HIV/AIDS. The world-class research institutions housed in Maryland have not only substantially led the scientific advancements with respect to HIV/AIDS; they have also played a significant role in reducing the number of new cases among Marylanders and affording those who contract HIV/AIDS to continue living full lives. Across Maryland, more than 30,000 adults or adolescents were living with HIV at the end of 2020.

Though my State ranks seventh among all U.S. States and Territories in HIV diagnosis rates per 100,000 people, we are making great strides to prevent new infections. Last year, Maryland recorded fewer than 1,000 new cases of HIV infection for the third consecutive year and a significant decrease over the peak of 2,612 new HIV infections among Marylanders in 1991. Public health initiatives the Maryland Department of Health implemented have been instrumental in reducing new infections, including programs like safe-sex education programs, condom distribution, access to prophylactic medication, and a statewide needle-exchange program for injection drug users.

Today, approximately 1.2 million Americans are living with HIV, and they are able to lead healthier and safer lives due to increased access to care under the Patient Protection & Affordable Care Act, ACA. The ACA has led to increased patient protections such as the prohibitions on rate-setting tied to health status, the elimination of preexisting condition exclusions, and an end to lifetime and annual dollar limits. Still, there are challenges ahead. Increasing prescription drug costs for ART regimens and health insurance benefit designs that shift out-of-pocket costs onto patients risk the progress we have made to end the HIV epidemic in the U.S.

Although Federal financial support to Medicaid, the largest source of insurance coverage for people living with

HIV, has increased through the duration of public health emergency due to the COVID–19 relief bills, tightening State budgets amid record Medicaid enrollment could hinder access to treatment or care for the HIV/AIDS population. Forty-two percent of adults with HIV receive healthcare under Medicaid.

In the U.S., the fight against this disease also disproportionately affects communities of color, with Black and Latino Americans accounting for a disproportionate share of new HIV diagnoses and deaths, consisting of about 70 percent of new diagnosis despite making up roughly 30 percent of the U.S. population. The Biden-Harris administration's theme for World AIDS Day this year is ''Ending the HIV Epidemic: Equitable Access, Everyone's Voice,'' denoting a strong commitment to addressing health inequities within the epidemic. I share the administration's determination to address the disproportionate impact of the epidemic on marginalized populations like the LGBTQI+ community and racial and ethnic minorities.

Internationally, the U.S. has invested more than $100 billion in the global HIV/AIDS response through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief—PEPFAR—and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Global Fund. This investment has saved more than 20 million lives, prevented millions of people from becoming infected, and achieved HIV/AIDS epidemic control in more than 50 countries. Since 2003, PEPFAR has changed the trajectory of the HIV epidemic around the globe by expanding access to HIV prevention, treatment, and care interventions. PEPFAR is one of the most successful and cost-effective efforts in the history of American foreign assistance.

Despite the progress we have made around the globe, there is still significant work to do. Of the 38 million people globally living with HIV, 12.6 million are not accessing lifesaving treatment. In 2019, there were 1.7 million people newly infected with HIV—more than three times the global target—and 690,000 people perished from this terrible disease. While we have made strides in combating HIV/AIDS in eastern and southern Africa, we have seen increases in new infections in Eastern Europe, central Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

As with last year's commemoration, this year's World AIDS Day finds us continuing to battle the COVID–19 pandemic. Support through PEPFAR and the Global Fund has financed efforts to minimize the disruption of the pandemic on HIV epidemic response efforts, through services like telehealth and multimonth dispensing of antiretroviral therapies. The COVID–19 pandemic, however, continues to affect the global response to HIV and threatens the decades of progress we have made against this disease. In addition to disrupting HIV treatments and prevention services, downstream impacts of the pandemic have cut off vulnerable populations from educational and social support services, and growing inequalities resulting from the economic downturn are likely to lead to increases in HIV risk behaviors and vulnerability. The Global Fund reported that last year, HIV testing dropped by 22 percent and the percentage of HIV-positive TB patients on antiretroviral therapies dropped 16 percent.

A world free from HIV requires global leadership from the United States, and we have stepped up to the plate by heavily investing in the global response to HIV. From significant contributions to the Global Fund to the creation of PEPFAR, U.S. global health leadership and international collaboration helped to turn the tide on the global epidemic. This is as true today as it was 33 years ago. International public health crises require international responses. Unlike the previous administration, I support President Biden's actions to reprioritize cooperative global health response efforts. We are only as strong as the weakest health system, and it is incumbent upon the U.S. to lead global health response efforts as we look to end the COVID–19 pandemic and HIV/AIDS epidemic.

One of the biggest tragedies of the HIV epidemic is that millions of people around the world died while waiting for treatment, and once treatment became available in 1987, it was out-of-reach. At about $8,000 a year—more than $17,000 in today's dollars—the first HIV drug was too expensive for populations who needed it most: low-income communities in the U.S. and low and middle-income countries. While Congress authorized $30 million in emergency funding to States to pay for low-income patients' treatment, global access to the drug lagged. For example, when we established PEPFAR in 2003, only 50,000 people in Africa were accessing lifesaving HIV treatment.

We cannot make the same mistake with COVID–19. While we have made great strides domestically to vaccinate our population, it is equally important to vaccinate the rest of the world from COVID–19. The Biden administration has made significant strides to supply and commit future supplies of vaccines to low-income countries, and I implore the administration to continue working with vaccine manufacturers to expedite this effort as fast as humanly and safely possible. Equally important is ensuring access, when approved, to antiviral treatments. One potential antiviral treatment reduces the risk of hospitalization and death by 89 percent in high-risk adults when used in conjunction with ritonavir, a medication commonly used to treat HIV. The potential success of this antiviral treatment is a testament to the biomedical infrastructure of the United States, where the incredibly innovative treatments we developed for HIV may be effective in battling the COVID–19 pandemic, too.

COVID–19 does not respect borders. To protect our domestic health, we must ensure that our allies and low and middle-income countries around the world have affordable access to eventually approved COVID–19 vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics. While we celebrate the progress we have made with respect to HIV/AIDS this World AIDS Day, we must recommit ourselves to continuing this fight because success is within our grasp.

We have made so much progress through international partnerships. Donor nations; civil society; people living with HIV; faith-based organizations; scientific research community and academic partners such as Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland, and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Infectious Disease Research; the private sector; foundations; and implementing organizations such as Catholic Relief Services and Lutheran World Relief have complemented those partnerships tremendously. We must apply the lessons of the fight against HIV to our current battle against the COVID–19 pandemic so we can save more lives and get the global economy back on track.

TRIBUTE TO ROBIN SQUATRITO

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, I rise today to honor a devoted American patriot on her retirement from Federal civil service. Mrs. Robin Squatrito has served as the Director of Legislative Affairs for North American Aerospace Defense Command and United States Northern Command in Colorado Springs, CO, for over 15 years. During that time, she has provided expert legislative advice to nine NORAD and USNORTHCOM commanders, served as the principal liaison between the commands and the congressional defense committee staffs, and facilitated a tremendous collaborative relationship between NORAD, USNORTHCOM, and Congress—including my staff and me—as the commands have stood constant watch over the United States and Canadian homelands.

In fact, Robin was a member of USNORTHCOM from the day the command was established in October 2002. At that time, she was serving our Nation as a colonel in the U.S. Air Force and was hand-selected by the first commander of USNORTHCOM, Gen. Ralph Eberhart, to be the Director of his Commander's Action Group. USNORTHCOM was established in the aftermath of the attacks of September 11, 2001, and Colonel Squatrito played an instrumental role in ensuring the command was organized and ready to safeguard our homeland from further attacks. When she retired after 26 years in uniform, it was only a matter of time before she answered the call to serve once more.

From the day Robin returned to NORAD and USNORTHCOM as a civil servant, she has been a tireless advocate for our national defense. She is

well known inside and outside the headquarters as a passionate advocate for NORAD and USNORTHCOM, as well as for the men and women responsible for executing their critical missions. She is also recognized for her knowledge, remarkable attention to detail, and dedication, spending whatever time is necessary to make certain that every product that passes across her desk is as close to perfect as possible. Robin has repeatedly demonstrated her passion for doing the right thing and her commitment to high standards as she has guided nine NORAD and USNORTHCOM commanders through countless posture hearings, briefings, CODEL visits, office calls, phone calls, and numerous other engagements with Members of Congress and our staffs.

Robin's colleagues and her family will tell you that she has always been one of the first leaders at work in the morning, and can often be found at her desk well after standard duty hours. And for Robin, time away from the office has never meant she was off duty. She is never far from her phone or her email in order to ensure commanders and Members of Congress always receive a prompt and professional response to any question, request, or concern. That is one of the reasons why Gen. Glen VanHerck, the current commander of NORAD and USNORTHCOM, has said Robin is ''one of the most diligent and dedicated professionals I've had the privilege of serving with over my more than 34 years in uniform. Robin's devotion to our country, homeland defense, and our commands is boundless. She embodies the true meaning of selfless service for a noble cause.''

And it is certainly fitting to offer our Nation's sincere thanks to Robin's family for their decades of service and sacrifice. That includes her husband, retired Col. Joe Squatrito, who also served our Nation with honor as an Air Force officer. It also includes their children, Michael and Stacey. As the entire Squatrito family looks forward to the coming new year with limitless opportunities and adventures ahead of them, Robin and Joe are also preparing to take on important new titles and responsibilities as first-time grandparents.

It is my honor to thank Robin Squatrito for her lifetime of devoted service to our Nation. I wish her and her family all the very best in her extraordinarily well-deserved retirement.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING DR. ROBERT FINBERG

• Mr. MARKEY. Madam President, today I remember and honor Dr. Robert William Finberg, a highly esteemed virologist, researcher, clinician, professor, and resident of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Dr. Finberg was an example for countless across the Commonwealth. He was internationally known for his indispensable work on infectious diseases, where he focused much effort on influenza and coronaviruses.

Dr. Finberg received his undergraduate degree from the University of Chicago, after which he pursued his career in infectious disease. He obtained his medical degree from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine with AOA honors, then went on to complete his internal medicine residency at the New York University School of Medicine. He also completed an Infectious Disease Fellowship at Brigham and Women's Hospital. Dr. Finberg finished his postdoctoral training in the laboratory of Dr. Baruj Benacerraf at Harvard University where he made groundbreaking contributions to immunology. Over the course of his career, he was awarded numerous grants to continue his transformative research.

Dr. Finberg used his experience and expertise to the benefit of the Commonwealth, where he played an instrumental role in protecting our communities from COVID–19. He served in Governor Charlie Baker's COVID–19 Vaccine Advisory Group and spearheaded research on both COVID–19 treatments and vaccines. He labored heroically to ensure that the public remained informed about the pandemic. His work was unparalleled, and his accomplishments will stand the test of time.

Dr. Finberg also shared his knowledge with those who carry on his legacy. He was an integral member of the UMass Medical School community, where he spent more than 20 years as the chair of the department of medicine. His passion for medicine and educating future healthcare providers is best exemplified by the achievements of his students and the patients who have benefited from their care. Dr. Finberg was a dedicated medical professional, mentor, and advocate.

Dr. Finberg cherished time with his family and friends and will be remembered for his warmth, compassion, and curiosity. He deeply impacted the lives of those around him. His service to his community, the Commonwealth, and the country will never be forgotten.•

TRIBUTE TO ARRIS JOHNSON

• Mr. MORAN. Madam President, today I would like to recognize the birthday of Dr. Arris Johnson. Mr. Johnson is a lifetime Kansan and a personal friend who has reached the remarkable milestone of turning 100 years old this past weekend.

Dr. Johnson was born on November 28, 1921, and attended grade school in Decatur County. He never strayed far from his roots attending college at Fort Hays State University and graduate school at Kansas State University. He still resides in Hays with his wife, Virginia.

Just 6 weeks before his graduation from Fort Hays State, he was called to serve our Nation. In 1945, Dr. Johnson enlisted and served in the Elbe River region for the U.S. Army during World War II. It was his work in the Red Cross division that began his interest in teaching and counseling work.

Following his service, Dr. Johnson returned to Kansas and continued his education, receiving his master's from Kansas State University before returning to Fort Hays State to teach counseling for nearly three decades.

After retiring in 1985, he was named the freemason grandmaster for the State of Kansas. Additionally, Dr. Johnson was further honored with the Distinguished Service Award, which recognizes individuals who have demonstrated a continuing concern for humanity; support spiritual, cultural, and educational objectives; and exemplify the highest standards of character. These characteristics could not describe Dr. Johnson more appropriately.

Dr. Johnson is a loving husband to his wife Virginia Johnson, and they will celebrate their 75th anniversary in January with their family and friends. They continue to reside in Hays, KS, where I hope they enjoy many more years together.

It is clear to everyone that knows Dr. Johnson that he has made the most of his 100 years. His contributions to Kansas and our Nation are worthy of commendation. A beloved husband, father, grandfather, and soldier, Arris is a tribute to the ''Greatest Generation,'' and a grateful Nation and State thank him for his service.

I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing a happy birthday to Arris and a profound thank you for his work in our community. His exemplary service to America and his local community is emblematic of what makes America a great Nation.•

REMEMBERING BRUCE CORWIN

• Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to celebrate the life and mourn the passing of Bruce Corwin, a pillar of the sports and entertainment industries, a dedicated philanthropist, and a dear friend.

Born and raised in California, Bruce believed deeply in the power of people. As a college student at Wesleyan, he traveled to Baltimore to march alongside Martin Luther King, Jr., and he protested fraternity discrimination by starting a new, inclusive group. After graduating in 1962, he participated in the Coro Fellows Program for aspiring public servants, the start of a lifelong relationship with Coro through which Bruce supported generations of civic leaders.

Bruce made his career at Metropolitan Theaters, his family's business, which brought English- and Spanish-language movies to theaters across the Southwest. He was the third generation of his family to oversee the company, and he led it with passion for 40 years. Bruce extended his leadership into the community, where he was

known for organizing mentorship and tutoring programs at his alma mater, Los Angeles High School. He supported countless charitable causes and was a beloved leader in California's Jewish community.

I first met Bruce in 1994, when I was a Coro Fellow. Over the years, we bonded over talks of family, community, and leadership, as well as baseball, movies, and just a little politics. He always supported my public service aspirations. And he was an invaluable partner in fulfilling one of my passion projects, to open a state-of-the-art children's museum in the San Fernando Valley. After a 14-year journey, the Discovery Cube Los Angeles opened its doors in 2014.

Bruce was incredibly kind, wise, generous, and compassionate. Everyone who knew Bruce felt blessed by his infectious and infinite optimism and inspiration. On a personal note, I remain in incredible admiration of the love that he and his wife Toni shared. It reminds me so much of the love and commitment my own parents shared.

My wife Angela and I send our deepest condolences, love, and prayers to Toni Corwin and the entire Corwin family. We were blessed to share in so many great memories with the countless people around the country that Bruce touched and inspired throughout his life.●

RECOGNIZING TRAILS WEST

● Mr. RISCH. Madam President, as a member and former chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each month I recognize and celebrate the American entrepreneurial spirit by highlighting the success of a small business in my home State of Idaho. Today, I am pleased to honor Trails West in Preston as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for December 2021.

Trails West, renowned for its world-class craftsmanship and innovative designs, is the No. 1 manufacturer of horse, living quarter, and stock trailers in the United States. Founder Steve Reeder worked in RV manufacturing before returning to his hometown of Weston to raise his family. After several years of working on his family's farm, Steve saw an opportunity to revitalize a struggling local manufacturer. Armed with expertise in RV manufacturing and business acumen, Steve hired the former business' laid-off employees and established Trails West in 1987.

Trails West manufactures with customer experience in mind. The company was one of the first to recognize women as the largest demographic of horse trailer owners, prompting them to incorporate consumer-friendly innovations into their designs. In addition, Trails West stands out in the industry by utilizing steel frames to deliver a long-lasting and reliable product to their customers. Thanks to their success and devotion to crafting the best trailers possible, Trails West has grown to employ more than 160 Idahoans and is recognized as the premier manufacturer of horse trailers in the country.

While the company has gained national fame and recognition, Trails West has stayed true to its Idaho roots. Both the Reeder family and Trails West have donated generously to local schools, supported the construction of athletic facilities, and sponsored the purchase of books and playground equipment. Through their entrepreneurship and philanthropy, Trails West has become a testament to Idaho's thriving small business culture and shines as one of the State's many local gems.

Congratulations to the entire Trails West team on being selected as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for December 2021. You make our great State proud, and I look forward to your continued growth and success.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

TEXT OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (THE ''UNITED KINGDOM'') FOR THE EXCHANGE OF NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION INFORMATION—PM 19

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to section 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(d)), the text of an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Australia, and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the ''United Kingdom'') for the Exchange of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information (the ''Agreement''). I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Agreement. The memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of Energy providing a summary position on the Agreement is also enclosed.

Pursuant to the enhanced trilateral security partnership called ''AUKUS'' announced earlier this year, our three governments are engaging in an 18-month consultation period to seek an optimal pathway for delivery of nuclear-powered submarines for the Royal Australian Navy at the earliest achievable date. The Agreement would permit the three Parties to communicate and exchange Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information and would provide authorization to share certain Restricted Data as may be needed during trilateral discussions, thereby enabling full and effective consultations.

In my judgment, the Agreement meets all statutory requirements.

I have determined that the United Kingdom and Australia, by participating with the United States pursuant to international arrangements, are making substantial and material contributions to the mutual defense and security. The United Kingdom is party to the North Atlantic Treaty, and Australia is party to the Australia, New Zealand, and United States Security Treaty.

I have approved the Agreement, authorized its execution, and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 1, 2021.*

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:03 p.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. 550. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to immunization system data modernization and expansion, and for other purposes.

H.R. 951. An act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national campaign to increase awareness of the importance of material vaccinations for the health of pregnant and postpartum individuals and their children, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1550. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a public awareness campaign with respect to human papillomavirus, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4026. An act to require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to Congress a report on actions taken by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to address social determinants of health.

The message further announced that pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9455{a), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Speaker appoints the following individual on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy: Ms. Maria Zoe Dunning of Oakland, California.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2761, and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the British-American lnterparliamentary Group: Mr. Meeks of New York, Ms. DelBene of Washington, Mr. Kilmer of Washington, Mr. Crow of Colorado, Mr. Gomez of California, and Mr. Jeffries of New York.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 550. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to immunization system data modernization and expansion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 951. An act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national campaign to increase awareness of the importance of maternal vaccinations for the health of pregnant and postpartum individuals and their children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1550. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a public awareness campaign with respect to human papillomavirus, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 4026. An act to require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to Congress a report on actions taken by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to address social determinants of health; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 3299. A bill to prohibit the Department of Defense from discharging or withholding pay or benefits from members of the National Guard based on COVID–19 vaccination status.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–2675. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2021–0142—2021–0145); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2676. A joint communication from the Secretary of Labor and the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation's Annual Report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2677. A communication from the Interim President and CEO, Inter-American Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Foundation's FY21 Annual Performance Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2678. A communication from the General Counsel and Acting Chief Executive and Administrative Officer, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2679. A communication from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the Foundation's fiscal year 2021 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2680. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Hiring Authority for College Graduates'' (RIN3206–AN79) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2681. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Prevailing Rate Systems; Conduct of Local Wage Surveys'' (RIN3206–AO15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2682. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Representative Payees Under the Civil Service Retirement System and Federal Employees' Retirement System'' (RIN3206–AO08) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2683. A communication from the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021 received in the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2684. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2685. A communication from the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's fiscal year 2021 Annual Financial Report (AFR); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2686. A communication from the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2687. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2688. A communication from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting, pursuant to law, the sixteenth report to Congress on crime victims' rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2689. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Supportive Services for Veterans Families'' (RIN2900–AR15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–2690. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Supportive Services for Veterans Families'' (RIN2900–AR15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–2691. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Assistance to Eligible Individuals in Acquiring Specially Adapted Housing'' (RIN2900–AR26) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 17, 2021; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–94. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress to oppose unnecessary and harmful changes to Internal Revenue Service reporting requirements for Michigan's financial institutions; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 85

Whereas, The U.S. Department of Treasury has proposed requiring financial institutions to report financial account information for accounts with a gross flow threshold or fair market value of $600 or more. The proposal calls for financial institutions to report gross inflows and outflows with a breakdown for physical cash, transactions with foreign accounts, and transfers to and from another account with the same owner. It would apply to business and personal accounts, including bank, loan, and investment accounts at those financial institutions subject to the proposed requirement; and

Whereas, there are very real concerns over data privacy and security if this proposed Internal Revenue Service reporting requirement, or a similar requirement, is put in place. Keeping member and customer account information private and secure is among the primary goals of all financial institutions in Michigan and this proposal could jeopardize the security of accounts and personal information. As we have seen, numerous government data breaches have occurred in recent years. Moreover, the proposal constitutes an invasion of consumer privacy; and

Whereas, Financial institutions throughout our state and country are already subject to many burdensome regulations that increase costs, damage customer relations, and otherwise hurt these businesses. The adoption of this extensive and intrusive financial reporting proposal would deepen that burden for Michigan's community-based and other financial institutions; now, there, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we urge the United States Congress to oppose unnecessary and harmful changes to Internal Revenue Service reporting requirements for Michigan's financial institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and members of the Michigan congressional delegation, and the chairs of the United States

Committee on Finance and United States House Committee on Ways and Means.

POM–95. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress to oppose unnecessary and harmful changes to Internal Revenue Service reporting requirements for Michigan's financial institutions; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 174

Whereas, The U.S. Department of Treasury has proposed requiring financial institutions to report financial account information for accounts with a gross flow threshold or fair market value of $600 or more. The proposal calls for financial institutions to report gross inflows and outflows with a breakdown for physical cash, transactions with foreign accounts, and transfers to and from another account with the same owner. It would apply to business and personal accounts, including bank, loan, and investment accounts at those financial institutions subject to the proposed requirement; and

Whereas, There are very real concerns over data privacy and security if this proposed Internal Revenue Service reporting requirement, or a similar requirement, is put in place. Keeping member and customer account information private and secure is among the primary goals of all financial institutions in Michigan and this proposal could jeopardize the security of accounts and personal information. As we have seen, numerous government data breaches have occurred in recent years. Moreover, the proposal constitutes an invasion of consumer privacy; and

Whereas, Financial institutions throughout our state and country are already subject to many burdensome regulations that increase costs, damage customer relations, and otherwise hurt these businesses. The adoption of this extensive and intrusive financial reporting proposal would deepen that burden for Michigan's community-based and other financial institutions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge the United States Congress to oppose unnecessary and harmful changes to Internal Revenue Service reporting requirements for Michigan's financial institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United State House of Representatives, the President of the United State Senate, the members of the Michigan congressional delegation, and the chairs of the United States Senate Committee on Finance and United States House Committee on Ways and Means.

POM–96. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan demanding the President of the United States and the United States Congress provide no support to the Taliban, either direct or indirect, including but not limited to aid; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 177

Whereas, Over the past 20 years, the United States has provided billions of dollars in foreign aid to Afghanistan. The foreign aid had been used to help Afghan leaders establish a stable government and support the human rights of Afghan citizens; and

Whereas, Despite the billions of dollars that the United States provided Afghanistan in foreign aid, Taliban fighters overran several provincial capitals less than two weeks after the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country. This led to the departure of Afghanistan's president and the total collapse of the established government; and

Whereas, Attempting to use money as leverage to persuade the Taliban will prove to be futile and dangerous. The Taliban, unlike the previous Afghan leaders, have no reason to prioritize the stability and safety of the Afghan people. Providing financial support to Afghanistan would only strengthen the Taliban's efforts to terrorize its citizens and smother revolutions in their crib; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That we demand that President Biden and the United States Congress provide no support to the Taliban, either direct or indirect, including but not limited to aid; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM–97. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan supporting the religious liberty of Michigan citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 88

Whereas, The Declaration of Independence affirms that people are ". . . endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness . . ."; and declares that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed . . ."; and

Whereas, The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States clearly, plainly, and unequivocally states that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of speech . . .". The constitutional protection of these bedrock principles of religious liberty and freedom of expression was extended to the actions of the states through the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The Michigan Constitution unambiguously affirms that "[e]very person shall be at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience"; and that "[t]he civil and political rights, privileges and capacities of no person shall be diminished . . . on account of his religious belief" and that "[e]very person may freely speak, write, express and publish his views on all subjects" and "no law shall be enacted to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech . . ."; and

Whereas, Despite the clear prohibition against government actions infringing upon freedom of expression and the free exercise of religion, religious people and religious organizations have been frequent targets of governmental actions by state and local government officials seeking to limit religious expression and exercise, including by executive orders that close houses of worship, mandates that effectively prohibit religious student athletes from participating in collegiate sports, and policies that exclude religious families and organizations from foster care programs; and

Whereas, Religious expression is essential for maintaining societal morality. As George Washington stated, "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle"; and

Whereas, When religious-based ideas inform the public ethic, society benefits greatly. For example, the idea that God created humans in His image, and that all human life has dignity, significantly contributed to ending slavery and advancing the rights of women and minorities. Censuring an idea that is informed by ancient sacred tenets prevents thousands of years of wisdom from informing the public ethic; and

Whereas, In this country, individuals, houses of worship, and religious organizations compelled by their religious beliefs have served the needy, the homeless, widows, and orphans long before government and continue to partner with government to serve our communities. Indeed, this is a vital notion in our pluralistic society: The ability and freedom of Americans of any faith—or no faith at all—to be free to serve in ways consistent with the commitments that inspire their service in the first place; and

Whereas, A moral republic cannot function without religious expression. Government suppression of a citizen's religious expression or religious exercise sends a bitter chill throughout the citizenry in a republic. Instead of censuring or punishing religious speech or religious conscience, the answer in a republic valuing freedom must always be to foster and support expression; and

Whereas, The test of a functioning moral republic is not only whether government protects speech and religious expression with which it agrees—it is whether government will protect speech and religious expression with which it disagrees. The constitutional liberty here does not protect governments from religious conscience—it protects the exercise of religious conscience from government infringement. When government suppresses or punishes a citizen's religious expression or conscience, it betrays the fundamental principle of freedom on which our country was founded; and

Whereas, Good governance and civic institutional integrity rest on the virtue of its citizens. Religious ideas support and nurture this virtue and should, therefore, always be permitted within the marketplace of ideas; and

Whereas, it is the duty of elected officials to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Michigan Constitution; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we support the religious liberty of Michigan citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That we will not infringe upon the ability of citizens to act in accordance with their religious conscience and beliefs; and be it further

Resolved, That we will not tolerate persecution of religious people because of their beliefs; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn any behavior by government authorities that limits the ability of individuals to express their religious conscience and beliefs; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor, the Michigan Attorney General, the Michigan Secretary of State, the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM–98. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to asylum federal laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

H.R. 390. An act to redesignate the Federal building located at 167 North Main Street in

Memphis, Tennessee as the ''Odell Horton Federal Building''.

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 2629. A bill to establish cybercrime reporting mechanisms, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 2938. A bill to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the ''Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building'', and for other purposes.

H.R. 4660. An act to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 1125 Chapline Street in Wheeling, West Virginia, as the ''Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse''.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*Arun Venkataraman, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

*Jainey Kumar Bavishi, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere.

*Jessica Rosenworcel, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of five years from July 1, 2020.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

*Coast Guard nominations beginning with Patrick J. Grace and ending with Karl B. Hellberg, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on September 30, 2021.

*Coast Guard nominations beginning with Royce W. James and ending with Peter H. Imbriale, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 19, 2021.

*Coast Guard nominations beginning with Brittany S. Akers and ending with Tiffany M. Zehnle, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 19, 2021.

*Coast Guard nominations beginning with Mark P. Aguilar and ending with Matthew W. Zinn, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 21, 2021.

By Mr. CARPER for the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

*Amanda Howe, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

*David M. Uhlmann, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

*Jennifer Clyburn Reed, of South Carolina, to be Federal Cochairperson of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission.

*Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

By Mr. PETERS for the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

*Erik Adrian Hooks, of North Carolina, to be Deputy Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

*Ebony M. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

*Donald Walker Tunnage, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of fifteen years.

*Michael Kubayanda, of Ohio, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission for a term expiring November 22, 2026.

*Laurel A. Blatchford, of the District of Columbia, to be Controller, Office of Federal Financial Management, Office of Management and Budget.

*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.

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. PETERS (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 3289. A bill to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury to track and disclose funding and outlays relating to disasters and emergencies on a centralized website, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 3290. A bill to establish a National Manufacturing Extension Partnership Supply Chain Database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 3291. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance efforts to address antibiotic resistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3292. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate hearings to review Federal milk marketing orders relating to pricing of Class I skim milk, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, 'Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 3293. A bill to expand access of veterans to mental health care from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KING, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KELLY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. SMITH, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 3294. A bill to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 3295. A bill to increase access to pre-exposure prophylaxis to reduce the transmission of HIV; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3296. A bill to require the TSA to develop a plan to ensure that TSA material disseminated in major airports can be better understood by more people accessing such airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 3297. A bill for the relief of Shirley Constantino Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 3298. A bill to provide for automatic renewal protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

S. 3299. A bill to prohibit the Department of Defense from discharging or withholding pay or benefits from members of the National Guard based on COVID–19 vaccination status; read the first time.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 385

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 385, a bill to improve the full-service community school program, and for other purposes.

S. 450

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 450, a bill to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

S. 697

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 697, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth.

S. 978

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 978, a bill to provide for the adjustment or modification by the Secretary of Agriculture of loans for critical rural utility service providers, and for other purposes.

S. 1106

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr.

WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1106, a bill to prohibit the sale of shark fins, and for other purposes.

S. 1385

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1385, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 1558

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1558, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to ensure that all firearms are traceable, and for other purposes.

S. 1568

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1568, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide a waiver of the cap on annual payments for nursing and allied health education payments.

S. 1697

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1697, a bill to address maternity care storages and promote optimal maternity outcomes by expanding educational opportunities for midwives, and for other purposes.

S. 1716

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1716, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a Medicaid demonstration program to develop and advance innovative payment models for freestanding birth center services for women with a low-risk pregnancy.

S. 1748

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1748, a bill to modify the prohibition on recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names.

S. 2069

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2069, a bill to expand the Medicaid certified community behavioral health clinic demonstration program and to authorize funding for additional grants to certified community behavioral health clinics.

S. 2172

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2172, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve grants, payments, and technical assistance provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to serve homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 2215

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2215, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an exclusion for assistance provided to participants in certain veterinary student loan repayment or forgiveness programs.

S. 2233

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2233, a bill to establish a grant program for shuttered minor league baseball clubs, and for other purposes.

S. 2410

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2410, a bill to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2890

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2890, a bill to allow the participants in the National Health Service Corps to defer their obligated service in order to receive training in palliative care services.

S. 2907

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2907, a bill to establish the Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policies in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3071

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. 3071, a bill to protect our Social Security system and improve benefits for current and future generations.

S. 3102

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 3102, a bill to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to preserve commission-free trading and investor freedom for the people of the United States by prohibiting the Securities and Exchange Commission from banning payment for order flow, and for other purposes.

S. 3154

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3154, a bill to prohibit cash settlements resulting from the lawful application of the zero tolerance policy.

S. 3247

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) were added as cosponsors of S. 3247, a bill to extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to benefits provided under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs during the COVID–19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

S. 3264

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3264, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop long-distance bike trails on Federal land, and for other purposes.

S. 3268

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3268, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a request for proposals for a private-sector entity to develop an operating model for an interoperable gray chassis pool at the rail ramps around Memphis.

S.J. RES. 31

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 31, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of certain defense articles.

S. RES. 447

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 447, a resolution celebrating the 125th anniversary of the National Grain and Feed Association and recognizing the Association and its members for transforming the bounty of United States farmers into safe, nutritious, sustainable, and affordable human and animal food.

S. RES. 461

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Delaware

(Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 461, a resolution commemorating and supporting the goals of World AIDS Day.

AMENDMENT NO. 3898

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3898 intended to be proposed to 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4174

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4174 intended to be proposed to 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4236

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4236 intended to be proposed to 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4330

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4330 intended to be proposed to 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 3297. A bill for the relief of Shirley Constantino Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing a bill for the private relief of Shirley Constantino Tan. Ms. Tan is a Filipina national living in Pacifica, CA. She is the proud mother of 20-year-old twin boys, Jashley and Joriene, who are U.S. citizens. She is married to Jay Mercado, a naturalized U.S. citizen.

Ms. Tan faces deportation to the Philippines, which would separate her from her family and jeopardize her safety. I believe Ms. Tan merits Congress's special consideration for this extraordinary form of relief because her removal from the United States would cause serious, undue hardship for her and her family.

Ms. Tan experienced horrific violence in the Philippines before she came to the United States. When she was only 14 years old, Ms. Tan's cousin murdered Ms. Tan's mother and sister and shot Ms. Tan in the head. The cousin was eventually prosecuted, but he received a short jail sentence. Fearing for her safety, Ms. Tan fled the Philippines just before her cousin was due to be released from jail. She entered the United States legally on a visitor's visa in 1989.

Ms. Tan faces a deportation order because of negligent counsel. Ms. Tan applied for asylum in 1995. When her case went before the Board of Immigration Appeals, her attorney was supposed to file a brief in support of her case, but the attorney failed to do so. As a result, the Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed Ms. Tan's case and granted her voluntary departure from the United States.

However, Ms. Tan's negligent counsel never notified Ms. Tan that the Board of Immigration Appeals issued an order granting her voluntary departure. Because she did not know about the order, Ms. Tan did not depart the United States, so the grant of voluntary departure automatically led to a removal order. She learned about the deportation order for the first time on January 28, 2009, when Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents took her into immigration custody.

Because of her attorney's negligent actions, Ms. Tan was denied the opportunity to present her case in immigration proceedings. She later filed a complaint against her former attorney, who had similar complaints from other clients, with the State Bar of California.

On February 4, 2015, Ms. Tan's spouse, Mr. Mercado, a U.S. citizen, filed an approved spousal petition on her behalf. On August 20, 2015, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services denied her application due to the fact that she still had a final order of removal. Ms. Tan must go back to the immigration court and ask for the court to terminate her case and then reapply for her green card. Ms. Tan still faces the threat of deportation while she seeks to close her case before an immigration court.

In addition to the hardship that would come to Ms. Tan if she is deported, her deportation would be a major loss to her community and would cause serious hardship for her two children, Jashley and Joriene, who are U.S. citizens.

Ms. Tan used to run an in-home daycare, and she is now a homemaker caring for her husband and two sons. Ms. Tan and her family are heavily involved in their community in Pacifica and own their own home. The family attends and volunteers at Good Shepherd Catholic Church. They also volunteer with the Mother Theresa of Calcutta's Daughters of Charity. Ms. Tan has the support of dozens of members of her community who have shared with me the family's spirit of commitment to their community.

Joriene is a junior at Stanford University and is premed, majoring in human biology. In addition to his studies, Joriene is involved in Stanford's Pilipino American Student Union. Jashley is a junior at Chapman University, majoring in business administration.

If Ms. Tan were forced to leave the United States, her family has stated that they would go with her to the Philippines or try to find a third country where the entire family could relocate together. This would mean that Jashley and Joriene would have to leave behind their education and the only home they have known.

I do not believe it is in our Nation's best interest to force this family, with two U.S. citizen children, to make the choice between being separated or relocating to a country where they may face safety concerns or other serious hardships.

Enactment of the legislation I am introducing on behalf of Ms. Tan will enable this entire family to continue their lives in California and make positive contributions to their community.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to support this private bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3297

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

SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR SHIRLEY CONSTANTINO TAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151), Shirley Constantino Tan shall be eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence upon filing an application for issuance of an immigrant visa under section 204 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1154) or for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

(b) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—If Shirley Constantino Tan enters the United States before the filing deadline specified in subsection (c), she shall be considered to have entered and remained lawfully and shall be eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255) as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF FEES.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only if the application for issuance of an immigrant visa or the application for adjustment of status is filed with appropriate fees within two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REDUCTION OF IMMIGRANT VISA NUMBER.—Upon the granting of an immigrant

visa or permanent residence to Shirley Constantino Tan, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by one, during the current or next following fiscal year—

(1) the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of birth of Shirley Constantino Tan under section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(a)); or

(2) if applicable, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of birth of Shirley Constantino Tan under section 202(e) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(e)).

(e) PAYGO.—The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4863. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED 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 4864. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4865. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4863. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED 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 title V, add the following:

SEC. 596. PROHIBITION ON DISCHARGING OR WITHHOLDING PAY OR BENEFITS FROM NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS BASED ON COVID–19 VACCINATION STATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall not, based on whether or not a member of the National Guard has received a COVID–19 vaccine, take any of the following actions:

(1) Involuntarily discharge or discipline the member under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(2) Withhold pay or benefits from the member.

(3) Prohibit the member from participating in training or using equipment funded by amounts appropriated by an Act of Congress.

(b) PAY AND BENEFITS INCLUDED.—The pay and benefits referred to in subsection (a)(2) include the following:

(1) Basic pay and special pay under title 37, United States Code, or title 10, United States Code.

(2) Medical and dental care under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) Transitional health benefits under section 1145 of such title.

(4) Commissary and exchange benefits under section 1146 of such title.

SA 4864. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED 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 title XXXV and insert the following:

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME MATTERS

Subtitle A—Maritime Administration

SEC. 3501. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 2022, for programs associated with maintaining the United States Merchant Marine, the following amounts:

(1) For expenses necessary to support the United States Merchant Marine Academy, $90,532,000, of which—

(A) $85,032,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be for Academy operations; and

(B) $5,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for facilities maintenance and repair and equipment.

(2) For expenses necessary for operations, support, and training activities for the State maritime academies, $50,780,000, of which—

(A) $2,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, shall be for the Student Incentive Program;

(B) $6,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be for direct payments for State maritime academies;

(C) $3,800,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for training ship fuel assistance;

(D) $8,080,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for offsetting the costs of training ship sharing; and

(E) $30,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for maintenance and repair, of State maritime academy training vessels.

(3) For expenses necessary to support the National Security Multi-Mission Vessel Program, $315,600,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(4) For expenses necessary to support Maritime Administration operations and programs, $81,853,000, of which—

(A) $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the Maritime Environmental and Technical Assistance program authorized under section 50307 of title 46, United States Code;

(B) $11,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the Marine Highways Program, including to make grants as authorized under section 55601 of title 46, United States Code; and

(C) $60,853,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, shall be for headquarters operations expenses.

(5) For expenses necessary for the disposal of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet of the Maritime Administration, $10,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(6) For expenses necessary to maintain and preserve a United States-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States, as authorized under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code, $318,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(7) For expenses necessary for the loan guarantee program authorized under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, $33,000,000, of which—

(A) $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the cost (as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5))) of loan guarantees under the program; and

(B) $3,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for administrative expenses relating to loan guarantee commitments under the program.

(8) For expenses necessary to provide for the Tanker Security Fleet, as authorized under chapter 534 of title 46, United States Code, $60,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(9) For expenses necessary to provide assistance to small shipyards and for maritime training programs authorized under section 54101 of title 46, United States Code, $40,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(10) For expenses necessary to implement the Port and Intermodal Improvement Program, $750,000,000, to remain available until expended, except that no such funds may be used to provide a grant to purchase fully automated cargo handling equipment that is remotely operated or remotely monitored with or without the exercise of human intervention or control, if the Secretary determines such equipment would result in a net loss of jobs within a port of port terminal.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 3511. EXPANDING THE MARITIME ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) MARITIME ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—From the amount appropriated under section 3501(1)(A), not more than 60 percent shall be reserved for activities related to technologies that support port and vessel air emissions reductions and to support zero emissions technologies, including identification of new fuel or other power sources.

(b) USES.—Section 50307 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) USES.—The results of activities conducted under subsection (b)(1) shall be used to inform the policy decisions of the United States related to domestic regulations and to the United States position on matters before the International Maritime Organization.''.

SEC. 3512. SUSTAINABLE PORT INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Sustainable Port Infrastructure Act''.

(b) PORT DEVELOPMENT.—Section 50302(c) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)—

(A) in subclause (II), by striking ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(IV) projects that improve the resiliency of ports to address sea-level rise, flooding, extreme weather events, including earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunami inundation, including projects for—

''(aa) port electrification or electrification master planning;

''(bb) harbor craft or equipment replacements/retrofits;

''(cc) development of port or terminal micro-grids;

''(dd) providing idling reduction infrastructure;

''(ee) purchase of cargo handling equipment and related infrastructure;

''(ff) worker training to support electrification technology;

''(gg) installation of port bunkering facilities from ocean-going vessels for fuels;

''(hh) electric vehicle charge or hydrogen refueling infrastructure for drayage, and medium or heavy duty trucks and locomotives that service the port and related grid upgrades; or

''(ii) other related to port activities including charging infrastructure, electric rubber-tired gantry cranes, and anti-idling technologies; or'';

(2) in paragraph (7)(B), by striking ''18 percent'' and inserting ''25 percent''; and

(3) in paragraph (10)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) EFFICIENT USE OF NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to approval by the Secretary, in the case of any grant for a project under this section, during the period beginning on the date on which the grant recipient is selected and ending on the date on which the grant agreement is signed—

''(I) the grant recipient may obligate and expend non-Federal funds with respect to the project for which the grant is provided; and

''(II) any non-Federal funds obligated or expended in accordance with subclause (I) shall be credited toward the non-Federal cost share for the project for which the grant is provided.

''(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(I) APPLICATION.—In order to obligate and expend non-Federal funds under clause (i), the grant recipient shall submit to the Secretary a request to obligate and expend non-Federal funds under that clause, including—

''(aa) a description of the activities the grant recipient intends to fund;

''(bb) a justification for advancing the activities described in item (aa), including an assessment of the effects to the project scope, schedule, and budget if the request is not approved; and

''(cc) the level of risk of the activities described in item (aa).

''(II) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove each request submitted under subclause (I).

''(III) COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS.—Any non-Federal funds obligated or expended under clause (i) shall comply with all applicable requirements, including any requirements included in the grant agreement.

''(iii) EFFECT.—The obligation or expenditure of any non-Federal funds in accordance with this subparagraph shall not—

''(I) affect the signing of a grant agreement or other applicable grant procedures with respect to the applicable grant;

''(II) create an obligation on the part of the Federal Government to repay any non-Federal funds if the grant agreement is not signed; or

''(III) affect the ability of the recipient of the grant to obligate or expend non-Federal funds to meet the non-Federal cost share for the project for which the grant is provided after the period described in clause (i).''.

SEC. 3513. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States Merchant Marine is a critical part of the United States' national infrastructure, and the men and women of the United States Merchant Marine are essential workers.

SEC. 3514. ENSURING DIVERSE MARINER RECRUITMENT.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall develop and deliver to Congress a strategy to assist State maritime academies and the United States Merchant Marine Academy to improve the representation of women and underrepresented communities in the next generation of the mariner workforce, including—

(1) Black or African American;

(2) Hispanic or Latino;

(3) Asian;

(4) American Indians, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiians; or

(5) Pacific Islander.

SEC. 3516. PREPARING THE MARITIME WORKFORCE FOR LOW AND ZERO EMISSION VESSELS.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGY.—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the United States Merchant Marine Academy, State maritime academies, and civilian nautical schools and the Secretary of the department in which Coast Guard is operating, shall develop a strategy to ensure there is an adequate supply of trained United States citizen mariners sufficient to meet the operational requirements of low and zero emission vessels.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date the Secretary of Transportation determines that there is commercially viable technology for low and zero emission vessels, the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(1) submit a report on the strategy developed under subsection (a) and plans for its implementation to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and

(2) make such report publicly available.

SEC. 3519. STRATEGIC SEAPORTS.

Section 50302(c)(6) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS IDENTIFIED IN THE REPORT ON STRATEGIC SEAPORTS.—In selecting projects described in paragraph (3) for funding under this subsection, the secretary shall consider infrastructure improvements identified in the report on strategic seaports required by section 3515 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1985) that would improve the commercial operations of those seaports.''.

SEC. 3520. IMPROVING PROTECTIONS FOR MIDSHIPMEN ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Improving Protections for Midshipmen Act''.

(b) SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF MERCHANT MARINER CREDENTIALS FOR PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR SEXUAL ASSAULT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 7704 the following:

''SEC. 7704a. SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR SEXUAL ASSAULT AS GROUNDS FOR SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION.

''(a) SEXUAL HARASSMENT.—If it is shown at a hearing under this chapter that a holder of a license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document issued under this part within 10 years before the beginning of the suspension and revocation proceedings, is the subject of a substantiated claim of sexual harassment, then the license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document shall be suspended or revoked.

''(b) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—If it is shown at a hearing under this chapter that a holder of a license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document issued under this part within 20 years before the beginning of the suspension and revocation proceedings, is the subject of a substantiated claim of sexual assault, then the license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document shall be revoked.

''(c) SUBSTANTIATED CLAIM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'substantiated claim' means—

''(A) a finding by any administrative or legal proceeding that the individual committed sexual harassment or sexual assault in violation of any Federal, State, local or Tribal law or regulation; or

''(B) a determination after an investigation by the Coast Guard that it is more likely than not the individual committed sexual harassment or sexual assault as defined in subsection (c).

''(2) INVESTIGATION BY THE COAST GUARD.—An investigation by the Coast Guard under paragraph (1)(B) shall include evaluation of the following materials that shall be provided to the Coast Guard:

''(A) Any inquiry or determination made by the employer as to whether the individual committed sexual harassment or sexual assault.

''(B) Upon request, from an employer or former employer of the individual, any investigative materials, documents, records, or files in its possession that are related to the claim of sexual harassment or sexual assault by the individual.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—

''(1) SEXUAL HARASSMENT.—The term 'sexual harassment' means any of the following:

''(A) Conduct that—

''(i) involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or deliberate or repeated offensive comments or gestures of a sexual nature when—

''(I) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's job, pay, or career;

''(II) submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person;

''(III) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment; or

''(IV) conduct may have been by a person's supervisor, a supervisor in another area, a co-worker, or another credentialed mariner; and

''(ii) is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.

''(B) Any use or condonation, by any person in a supervisory or command position, of any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a subordinate.

''(C) Any deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comment or gesture of a sexual nature by any fellow employee of the complainant.

''(2) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term 'sexual assault' means any form of abuse or contact as defined in chapter 109A of title 18, United States Code.

''(e) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating may issue further regulations as necessary to update the definitions in this section, consistent with descriptions of sexual

harassment and sexual assault addressed in title 10 and title 18, United States Code, and any other relevant Federal laws, to implement subsection (a) of this section.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 77 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7704 the following:

''7704a. Sexual harassment or sexual assault as grounds for suspension or revocation.''.

(c) SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 513 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 51323. SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT PREVENTION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

''(a) INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Maritime Administrator shall establish an information management system to track and maintain, in such a manner that patterns can be reasonably identified, information regarding claims and incidents involving cadets that are reportable pursuant to subsection (d) of section 51318 of this chapter.

''(2) INFORMATION MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM.—Information maintained in the system shall include the following information, to the extent that information is available:

''(A) The overall number of sexual assault or sexual harassment incidents per fiscal year.

''(B) The location of each such incident, including vessel name and the name of the company operating the vessel, if applicable.

''(C) The names and ranks of the individuals involved in each such incident.

''(D) The general nature of each such incident, to include copies of any associated reports completed on the incidents.

''(E) The type of inquiry made into each such incident.

''(F) A determination as to whether each such incident is substantiated.

''(G) Any informal and formal accountability measures taken for misconduct related to the incident, including decisions on whether to prosecute the case.

''(3) PAST INFORMATION INCLUDED.—The information management system under this section shall include the relevant data listed in this subsection related to sexual assault and sexual harassment that the Maritime Administrator possesses, and shall not be limited to data collected after January 1, 2023.

''(4) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—The Maritime Administrator and the Department of Transportation Chief Information Officer shall coordinate to ensure that the information management system under this section shall be established and maintained in a secure fashion to ensure the protection of the privacy of any individuals whose information is entered in such system.

''(5) CYBERSECURITY AUDIT.—Ninety days after the implementation of the information management system, the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall commence an audit of the cybersecurity of the system and shall submit a report containing the results of that audit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

''(b) SEA YEAR PROGRAM.—The Maritime Administrator shall provide for the establishment of in-person and virtual confidential exit interviews, to be conducted by personnel who are not involved in the assignment of the midshipmen to a Sea Year vessel, for midshipmen from the Academy upon completion of Sea Year and following completion by the midshipmen of the survey under section 51322(d).

''SEC. 51324. STUDENT ADVISORY BOARD AT THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall establish at the United States Merchant Marine Academy an advisory board to be known as the Advisory Board to the Secretary of Transportation (referred to in this section as the 'Advisory Board').

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Advisory Board shall be composed of not fewer than 12 midshipmen of the Merchant Marine Academy who are enrolled at the Merchant Marine Academy at the time of the appointment, including not fewer than 3 cadets from each class.

''(c) APPOINTMENT; TERM.—Midshipmen shall serve on the Advisory Board pursuant to appointment by the Administrator of the Maritime Administration. Appointments shall be made not later than 60 days after the date of the swearing in of a new class of midshipmen at the Academy. The term of membership of a midshipmen on the Advisory Board shall be 1 academic year.

''(d) REAPPOINTMENT.—The Administrator of the Maritime Administration may reappoint not more than 6 cadets from the previous term to serve on the Advisory Board for an additional academic year if the Administrator determines such reappointment to be in the best interests of the Merchant Marine Academy.

''(e) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Board shall meet with the Secretary of Transportation at least once each academic year to discuss the activities of the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board shall meet in person with the Administrator of the Maritime Administration not less than 2 times each academic year to discuss the activities of the Advisory Board.

''(f) DUTIES.—The Advisory Board shall—

''(1) identify health and wellbeing, diversity, and sexual assault and harassment challenges and other topics considered important by the Advisory Board facing midshipmen both at the Merchant Marine Academy, off campus, and while aboard ships during Sea Year or other training opportunities;

''(2) discuss and propose possible solutions, including improvements to culture and leadership development at the Merchant Marine Academy; and

''(3) periodically, review the efficacy of the program in section 51323(b), as appropriate, and provide recommendations to the Maritime Administrator for improvement.

''(g) WORKING GROUPS.—The Advisory Board may establish one or more working groups to assist the Advisory Board in carrying out its duties, including working groups composed in part of midshipmen at the Merchant Marine Academy who are not current members of the Advisory Board.

''(h) REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS.—The Advisory Board shall regularly provide the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Maritime Administration reports and briefings on the results of its duties, including recommendations for actions to be taken in light of such results. Such reports and briefings may be provided in writing, in person, or both.

''SEC. 51325. SEXUAL ASSAULT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Transportation shall establish a Sexual Assault Advisory Council (in this section referred to as the 'Council').

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall be composed of not fewer than 8 and not more than 14 individuals selected by the Secretary of Transportation who are alumni that have graduated within the last 4 years or current midshipmen of the United States Merchant Marine Academy (including midshipmen or alumni who were victims of sexual assault and midshipmen or alumni who were not victims of sexual assault) and governmental and nongovernmental experts and professionals in the sexual assault field.

''(2) EXPERTS INCLUDED.—The Council shall include—

''(A) not less than 1 member who is licensed in the field of mental health and has prior experience working as a counselor or therapist providing mental health care to survivors of sexual assault in a victim services agency or organization; and

''(B) not less than 1 member who has prior experience developing or implementing sexual assault or sexual assault prevention and response policies in an academic setting.

''(3) RULES REGARDING MEMBERSHIP.—No employee of the Department of Transportation shall be a member of the Council. The number of governmental experts appointed to the Council shall not exceed the number of nongovernmental experts.

''(c) DUTIES; AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall meet not less often than semi-annually to—

''(A) review—

''(i) the policies on sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking under section 51318 of this title; and

''(ii) related matters the Council views as appropriate; and

''(B) develop recommendations designed to ensure that such policies and such matters conform, to the extent practicable, to best practices in the field of sexual assault and sexual harassment response and prevention.

''(2) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—To carry out this subsection, the Council may—

''(A) conduct case reviews, as appropriate and only with the consent of the victim of sexual assault or harassment;

''(B) interview current and former midshipmen of the United States Merchant Marine Academy (to the extent that such midshipmen provide the Department of Transportation express consent to be interviewed by the Council); and

''(C) review—

''(i) exit interviews under section 51323(b) and surveys under section 51322(d);

''(ii) data collected from restricted reporting; and

''(iii) any other information necessary to conduct such case reviews.

''(3) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Council shall comply with the obligations of the Department of Transportation to protect personally identifiable information.

''(d) REPORTS.—On an annual basis for each of the 5 years after the date of enactment of this section, and at the discretion of the Council thereafter, the Council shall submit, to the President and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a report on the Council's findings based on the reviews conducted pursuant to subsection (c) and related recommendations.

''(e) EMPLOYEE STATUS.—Members of the Council shall not be considered employees of the United States Government for any purpose and shall not receive compensation other than reimbursement of travel expenses and per diem allowance in accordance with section 5703 of title 5.

"SEC. 51326. DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION ACTION PLAN.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Maritime Administrator shall issue a Diversity and Inclusion Action Plan for the United States Merchant Marine Academy (referred to in this section as the 'Plan') and make the Plan publicly available.

''(b) CONTENTS OF DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION ACTION PLAN; SURVEYS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Plan shall—

''(A) contain a description of how the United States Merchant Marine Academy will increase recruiting efforts in historically underrepresented communities, including through partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities and maritime centers of excellence designated under section 51706;

''(B) develop and make available resources to—

''(i) establish responsibilities for midshipmen, faculty, and staff of the Academy with respect to diversity and inclusion;

''(ii) create standards of—

''(I) training that require interpersonal dialogue on diversity and inclusion;

''(II) setting behavioral boundaries with others; and

''(III) specific processes for the reporting and documentation of misconduct related to hazing, bullying, hate, and harassment;

''(iii) hold leaders and other individuals at the Academy accountable for violations of such standards;

''(iv) equip midshipmen, faculty, and staff of the Academy with the resources and materials to promote a diverse and inclusive working environment; and

''(v) address how concepts of diversity and inclusion can be integrated into the curriculum and training of the Academy.

''(2) SURVEYS.—The Maritime Administrator shall—

''(A) require a biannual survey of midshipmen, faculty, and staff of the Academy assessing—

''(i) the inclusiveness of the environment of the Academy; and

''(ii) the effectiveness of the Plan; and

''(B) require an annual survey of faculty and staff of the Academy assessing the inclusiveness of the environment of the Sea Year program.''.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Maritime Administrator shall provide Congress with a briefing on the resources necessary to properly implement this section.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The chapter analysis for chapter 513 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''51323. Sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention information management system.

''51324. Student advisory board at the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

''51325. Sexual assault advisory council.

''51326. Diversity and inclusion action plan.''.

(4) UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY STUDENT SUPPORT PLAN.—

(A) STUDENT SUPPORT PLAN.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Maritime Administrator shall issue a Student Support Plan for the United States Merchant Marine Academy, in consultation with relevant mental health professionals in the Federal Government or experienced with the maritime industry or related industries. Such plan shall—

(i) address the mental health resources available to midshipmen, both on-campus and during Sea Year;

(ii) establish a tracking system for suicidal ideations and suicide attempts of midshipmen;

(iii) create an option for midshipmen to obtain assistance from a professional care provider virtually; and

(iv) require an annual survey of faculty and staff assessing the adequacy of mental health resources for midshipmen of the Academy, both on campus and during Sea Year.

(B) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Maritime Administrator shall provide Congress with a report on the resources necessary to properly implement this paragraph.

(d) SPECIAL VICTIMS ADVISOR.—Section 51319 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) SPECIAL VICTIMS ADVISOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall designate an attorney (to be known as the 'Special Victims Advisor') for the purpose of providing legal assistance to any cadet of the Academy who is the victim of an alleged sex-related offense regarding administrative and criminal proceedings related to such offense, regardless of whether the report of that offense is restricted or unrestricted.

''(2) SPECIAL VICTIMS ADVISORY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the attorney designated as the Special Victims Advisor has knowledge of Uniform Code of Military Justice procedures, as well as criminal and civil law.

''(3) PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.—Any communications between a victim of an alleged sex-related offense and the Special Victim Advisor, when acting in their capacity as such, shall have the same protection that applicable law provides for confidential attorney-client communications.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) UNFILLED VACANCIES.—The Administrator of the Maritime Administration may appoint qualified candidates to positions under subsection (a) and (c) of this section without regard to sections 3309 through 3319 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(e) CATCH A SERIAL OFFENDER ASSESSMENT.—

(1) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, in coordination with the Maritime Administrator, shall conduct an assessment of the feasibility and process necessary, and appropriate responsible entities to establish a program for the United States Merchant Marine Academy and United States Merchant Marine modeled on the Catch a Serial Offender program of the Department of Defense using the information management system required under subsection (a) of section 51323 of title 46, United States Code, and the exit interviews under subsection (b) of such section.

(2) LEGISLATIVE CHANGE PROPOSALS.—If, as a result of the assessment required by paragraph (1), the Commandant or the Administrator determines they need additional authority to implement the program described in paragraph (1), the Commandant or the Administrator, as applicable, shall provide appropriate legislative change proposals to Congress.

(f) SHIPBOARD TRAINING.—Section 51322(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) TRAINING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of training that shall be provided not less than semi-annually to all midshipmen of the Academy, pursuant to section 51318, the Maritime Administrator shall develop and implement comprehensive in-person sexual assault risk-reduction and response training that, to the extent practicable, conforms to best practices in the sexual assault prevention and response field and includes appropriate scenario-based training.

''(B) DEVELOPMENT AND CONSULTATION WITH EXPERTS.—In developing the sexual assault risk-reduction and response training under subparagraph (A), the Maritime Administrator shall consult with and incorporate, as appropriate, the recommendations and views of experts in the sexual assault field.''.

SA 4865. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED 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. _____. CONVEYANCES OF TRIBAL PROPERTY.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY TO THE TANANA TRIBAL COUNCIL.—

(1) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 180 days, after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall convey to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska (referred to in this subsection as the ''Council''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in paragraph (2) for use in connection with health and social services programs.

(B) CONDITIONS.—The conveyance of the property under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall be made by warranty deed; and

(ii) shall not—

(I) require any consideration from the Council for the property;

(II) impose any obligation, term, or condition on the Council; or

(III) allow for any reversionary interest of the United States in the property.

(C) EFFECT ON ANY QUITCLAIM DEED.—The conveyance by the Secretary of title by warranty deed under subparagraph (A) shall, on the effective date of the conveyance, supersede and render of no future effect any quitclaim deed to the property described in paragraph (2) executed by the Secretary and the Council.

(2) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property, including all land, improvements, and appurtenances, described in this paragraph is the property included in U.S. Survey No. 5958 in the village of Tanana, Alaska, within surveyed lot 12, T. 4 N., R. 22 W., Fairbanks Meridian, Alaska, containing 11.25 acres.

(3) ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY.—

(A) LIABILITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Council shall not be liable for any soil, surface water, groundwater, or other contamination resulting from the disposal, release, or presence of any environmental contamination on any portion of the property described in paragraph (2) on or before the date on which the property is conveyed to the Council.

(ii) ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.—An environmental contamination described in

clause (i) includes any oil or petroleum products, hazardous substances, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, pollutants, toxic substances, solid waste, or any other environmental contamination or hazard as defined in any Federal or State of Alaska law.

(B) EASEMENT.—The Secretary shall be accorded any easement or access to the property conveyed under this subsection as may be reasonably necessary to satisfy any retained obligation or liability of the Secretary.

(C) NOTICE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACTIVITY AND WARRANTY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 120(h)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)(3)).

(b) SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGIONAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM LAND TRANSFER.—

(1) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years, after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska (referred to in this subsection as the ''Consortium''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in paragraph (2) for use in connection with health and social services programs.

(B) CONDITIONS.—The conveyance of the property under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall be made by warranty deed; and

(ii) shall not—

(I) require any consideration from the Consortium for the property;

(II) impose any obligation, term, or condition on the Consortium; or

(III) allow for any reversionary interest of the United States in the property.

(C) EFFECT ON ANY QUITCLAIM DEED.—The conveyance by the Secretary of title by warranty deed under subparagraph (A) shall, on the effective date of the conveyance, supersede and render of no future effect any quitclaim deed to the property described in paragraph (2) executed by the Secretary and the Consortium.

(2) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property, including all land and appurtenances, described in this paragraph is the property included in U.S. Survey 1496, lots 4 and 7, partially surveyed T. 55 S., R. 63 E., Copper River Meridian, containing approximately 10.87 acres in Sitka, Alaska.

(3) ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY.—

(A) LIABILITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Consortium shall not be liable for any soil, surface water, groundwater, or other contamination resulting from the disposal, release, or presence of any environmental contamination on any portion of the property described in paragraph (2) on or before the date on which the property is conveyed to the Consortium, except that the Secretary shall not be liable for any contamination that occurred after the date that the Consortium controlled, occupied, and used the property.

(ii) ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.—An environmental contamination described in clause (i) includes any oil or petroleum products, hazardous substances, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, pollutants, toxic substances, solid waste, or any other environmental contamination or hazard as defined in any Federal or State of Alaska law.

(B) EASEMENT.—The Secretary shall be accorded any easement or access to the property conveyed under this subsection as may be reasonably necessary to satisfy any retained obligation or liability of the Secretary.

(C) NOTICE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACTIVITY AND WARRANTY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall comply with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 120(h)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)(3)).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I have 9 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 COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 1, 2021, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 1, 2021, at 9:45 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 1, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 1, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 1, 2021, at 11 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 1, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 1, 2021, at 3 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 Wednesday, December 1, 2021, at 2 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, December 2; 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 resume consideration of H.R. 4350, the National Defense Authorization Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. For the information of all Senators, we expect a rollcall vote at approximately 12 noon tomorrow on the confirmation of the Nelson nomination.

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 9:46 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, December 2, 2021, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. ROGER D. LYLES

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES H. ADAMS III
BRIG. GEN. ERIC E. AUSTIN
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL J. BORGSCHULTE
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM J. BOWERS
BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN E. LISZEWSKI
BRIG. GEN. KEITH D. REVENTLOW
BRIG. GEN. SEAN M. SALENE
BRIG. GEN. ROBERTA L. SHEA
BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN T. WATSON
BRIG. GEN. CHRISTIAN F. WORTMAN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

EDWARD W. LUMPKINS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

GINA M. FARRINGTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DISA L. RIFKIN

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JEREMY D. ADAMS

CARLTON D. ALLEN
CHAD D. ALLEN
JARROD D. ALLEN
JOHN P. ALSPACH
ANTHONY M. ANSLEY II
WILLIAM R. APPLEBY
JARED R. ATKINSON
JAY E. AUSTIN
MATTHEW P. BAGLEY
PAUL G. BAILEY
ISAAC S. BAKER
KEVIN W. BALTISBERGER
STEVEN M. BANCROFT
TYRONE A. BARRION
ZACHARY M. BASKARA
ANGELA J. BATASTINI
BRIAN R. BAYLEY
NATHAN D. BEDLE
ERIC A. BENJAMIN
GLENN W. BERDELA, JR.
PATRICK D. BERGMAN
ANDREW D. BERKELEY
ROBERT L. BESKE
RONALD E. BESS, JR.
CHRISTOPHER M. BIBEAU
MARK G. BLACKBOROW
SHANE A. BLADEN
CLARISSA N. BLAIR
MARY C. BLAIR
JONATHAN R. BLANKENSHIP
DAVID J. BLOSSOM II
GABRIEL D. BOENECKE
MITCHELL E. BORLEY
COURTNEY J. BOSTON
BRANDON M. BOWMAN
MATTHEW J. BOWMAN
JONATHAN D. BRANDON
JAMES M. BRAUDT
CHRISTOPHER S. BROCK
MATTHEW M. BROWNING
TIMOTHY D. BURCHETT
RICHARD F. BUSCH III
CHRISTOPHER N. CAPASSO
NATHAN C. CARPENTER
CHESTER T. CARTER
CORY A. CARVER
JEFFREY C. CASTIGLIONE
ANDREW R. CHRIST
GABRIEL I. CHRISTIANSON
ADAM M. CHU
PATRICK N. COFFMAN
CHRISTOPHER G. COLE
JOSHUA W. CONNORS
GRANT R. COVEY
JOEL E. CROSKEY
JOSEPH P. CULL
NICHOLAS M. CULVER
DANIEL J. DAVIS
SEAN P. DAY
ROBERT C. DEBENEADTO
MELISSA A. DEPRIEST
SARAH J. DERRYBERRY
JOHN M. DEXTER
JOHN DICK
JOSHUA S. DIDDAMS
MARK J. DION
JAMES E. DITRI, JR.
STEVEN B. DODSON
ROBERT A. DOSS III
CHRISTOPHER M. DOTY
CHRISTOPHER D. DRISCOLL
MICHAEL L. DROZD
RONALD J. EAVERS II
PAUL D. ECKERT
KARL J. EISENMANN
JAMES K. EVERETT
ZACHARY K. EVERHART
ADEMOLA D. FABAYO
MATTHEW C. FALLON
JARED P. FANGUE
MICHAEL A. FARLEY
GEORGE P. FENTON II
CHAD T. FITZGERALD
GABRIEL A. FLORES
PATRICK J. FLORES
PATRICK J. FOEHL
JOSEPH A. FONTANETTA
NATHAN S. FRAME
MICHAEL E. GANGEMELLA, JR.
ROBERT R. GARCIA
TIMMY J. GARCIA
GILBERT C. GARLIT
YVES N. GEOFFREY
CASEY D. GILLIAM
THOMAS R. GIRALDI
WILLIAM W. GOETZ
EDWARD B. GONZALES
RAMON D. GONZALEZ
JOSHUA K. GORDON
CHRISTOPHER M. GOWGIEL
CHAD R. GOWING
COLIN A. GRAHAM
SCOTT C. GRAHAM
SETH M. GRANT
NATHAN J. GREEN
MARK A. GREENLIEF
JUSTIN L. GRIECO
TYSON L. GRIFFITH
MITCHELL G. GUARD
JASON E. GWINN
HENOK S. HALL
MATTHEW S. HALL
JOSEPH B. HAMILTON
LESLIE A. HARKNESS
PAUL G. HARRIS, JR.
ADAM D. HARRISON
CHRISTOPHER N. HART
MATTHEW R. HART
ZACHARY P. HARTNETT
STEVEN D. HARVEY
NICHOLAS C. HARWOOD
MATTHEW T. HAWKINS
KELLY P. HAYCOCK
ANTHONY T. HEARREAN
PATRICK J. HEINY
RORY M. HERMANN, JR.
SHANNON R. HESSER
GEORGE A. HIERRO
BRIAN L. HILL
ERIC T. HOFFMAN
ROBERT M. HOLT
SAMUEL K. HONG
ZACHARIAS B. HORNBAKER
DANA R. HOWE
JONATHAN D. HUDSON
CALISCHARA G. JAMES
SALVADOR JAUREGUI III
DANIEL V. JERNIGAN
BENJAMIN W. JOHANNINGSMEIER
DEREK K. JOHNSON
NATHANIEL R. JONES
CHARLES D. JORDAN
SEAN H. KAHAK
JOSHUA N. KAPP
AIDEN S. KATZ
PAUL C. KEELEY
BRANDON D. KELLY
DONALD P. KELLY
PAUL R. KEMPF
JOSEPH M. KENNEDY
BRIAN A. KERG
BENJAMIN L. KEZAR
ERIC E. KIM
JESSE T. KNIGHT
SHAWN C. KOSS
DANIEL T. KOVATCH
JASON A. KOZAK
SHANE F. KRAFT
KYLE A. KURTZ
DANIEL Z. LAKHANI
MATTHEW A. LAMB
JOSEPH P. LARKIN
LEARLIN J. LEJEUNE III
BROCK A. LENNON
MARY E. LEVALLEY
RYAN Q. LIGHT
JOSEPH M. LIPIEC
DAVID J. LIPKIN
TIMOTHY W. LOVE
ADAM M. MACKOWIAK
RYAN P. MAHAFFEY
MICHAEL A. MAHONEY, JR.
JOSHUA C. MALLOW
NICHOLAS C. MANNWEILER
MICHAEL L. MARRON, JR.
MICHAEL B. MARTIN
RYAN O. MARTIN
GIOVANNI M. MARTINEZ
CHAD R. MATZELLE
JOSEPH M. MAURO
AARON J. MAXWELL
KYLE L. MAY
RYAN A. MCCLELLAND
DOUGLAS S. MCDONOUGH
RYAN D. MCGONIGLE
ADAM A. MCLAURIN
MICHAEL R. MCNICOLL
JUSTIN M. MEDEIROS
ERIK L. MELANSON
STEPHEN MIGGINS
PAXTON L. MILLER
JOSHUA D. MILLS
KIRBY W. MILLS
AMANDA L. MINIKUS
JOSEPH E. MOELLER
BRANDON P. MOKRIS
ALEXANDER M. MONTE
NICHOLAS M. MORALES
PATRICK R. MORAN
GARRETT D. MULDER
JEFFREY M. MULLINS
VALERIE R. MUNOZ
SARAH L. MURPHY
ROBERT M. MURRAY II
KHADIJAH M. NASHAGH
MATTHEW M. NEWMAN
KEVIN P. NEWPORT
DYLAN Q. NICHOLAS
COLBERT A. NICHOLS
LEONARD J. NIEDOSIK
ERNEST T. NORDMAN
SEAN P. NORTON
ROBERT J. NOXON
MICHAEL C. OATES
AARON E. OKUN
EVAN L. OSBORN
DEVLIN R. OSHEA
MARK P. PAIGE
GEOFFREY S. PALMER
JOHN D. PARK IV
DAVID B. PARKER III
TARA E. PATTON
JUSTIN K. PAVLISCHEK
FILIPE A. PEERALLY
FREDDIE PEREZ
PHILIPJASO S. PEROUNE
FREDERICK H. PETERSON IV
JONATHAN E. PETTIBON
BENJAMIN W. PHILLIPS III
ERIC B. PHILLIPS
JAMES M. PLOSKI
JAMES P. PURTELL
MATTHEW R. QUEEN
TYLER C. QUINN
TYSON J. RAE
KELLY M. RAISCH
CLIFTON N. RATEIKE
ROBERT D. REAGLES
ANDREW R. REAVES
WILLIAM D. RECALDE
ROBERT M. RHEA
ROBERT L. RIVERA II
CHRISTOPHER G. ROBINSON
DANIEL W. ROBNETT
LUKE A. RODINA
CHRISTOPHER A. RODNEY
DAVID E. ROSENBROCK
ANDREW B. ROZIC
GABRIEL D. SANCHEZ
SERGIO L. SANDOVAL
MARK SAVILLE
JACKSON L. SCHADE
CHRISTOPHER G. SCHEELE
ANDREW P. SCHILLING
JORDAN T. SCHULTZ
MATTHEW J. SCHULTZ
CHRISTOPHER R. SEEMAYER
ADAM D. SHIRLEY
ROBERT J. SHORTWAY
RYAN SHROUT
KEVIN A. SHULER
MICHAEL A. SICKELS
KENNETH SIMMONS
MATTHEW A. SISNEROS
PHILLIP A. SKILLMAN
MATTHEW E. SLADEK
JASON R. SMITH
NATHANIEL D. SMITH
SHAWN M. SMITH
JAMES S. SMOLUCHA
ADRIAN L. SOLIS
LEO P. SPAEDER III
KYLE P. SPARLING
BRIAN P. SPILLANE
ROBERT A. SPODAREK
DANIEL J. STAHELI
KURT M. STAHL
MARK A. STEFANSKI
NATHAN I. STEFFES
KIRK R. STEINHORST
ERIC R. STEWART
MICHAEL F. STEWART, JR.
PATRICK E. STEWART
BRENT R. STOECKER
STEPHEN F. STRIEBY
STEVEN T. SUETOS
NICHOLAS A. TEACH
NATHAN C. THOMAS
CHRISTOPHER A. THRASHER
PAUL A. TRUOG
CHRISTOPHER C. TUCKER
WESLEY A. TUCKER
THOMAS J. VALLELY IV
TROY J. VANZUMMEREN
TRYSTEN L. VILLARREAL
JONATHAN A. WAGNER
ANDREW S. WALKER
DANIEL C. WALKER
ARAN T. WALSH
BRANDON M. WARD
KERRISSA A. WASHINGTON
CHARLES J. WATT
GREGORY P. WATTEN
LUTHER T. WATTS
TERRY L. WHITAKER, JR.
MACKENZIE J. WHITE
ERIC B. WILLIS
NICHOLAS R. WITTMAN
SEAN M. WOLTERMAN
MICHAEL C. YEO
ADAM S. YOUNG
HOLLY M. ZABINSKI
JONATHAN W. ZARLING
JONATHAN S. ZASADNY

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14 U.S.C., SECTION 2121(D):

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) CHRISTOPHER A. BARTZ
REAR ADM. (LH) MARK J. FEDOR
REAR ADM. (LH) SHANNON N. GILREATH
REAR ADM. (LH) JONATHAN P. HICKEY

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUPPORTING THE FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND THE REAGAN-UDALL FOUNDATION FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION ACT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3743, the "Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act," bipartisan legislation I'm proud to co-lead with Rep. Hudson.

The Foundation for the National Institutes of Health (FNIH) and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are exemplary models on how to align public and private partners around a common cause, to advance breakthroughs in biomedical discoveries.

The FNIH organizes key research partnerships to address critical issues of our time such as cancer, Alzheimer's disease, and global health. Since its formation in 1990, the FNIH has established the Accelerating Medicines Partnership program, the Biomarkers Consortium, the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative, and the GeneConvene Global Collaborative. Most recently, the FNIH helped to address the pandemic by launching and coordinating the Accelerating COVID–19 Therapeutic Interventions and Vaccines initiative in partnership with numerous government agencies, not-for-profit organizations, and biopharmaceutical companies. This initiative played a significant role in speeding the availability of the highly effective Moderna mRNA vaccine.

The Reagan-Udall Foundation creates robust public-private partnerships to advance research and innovation, enhance medical decision-making, and empower patients and advocates. The Foundation also helps patients navigate clinical trials, benefit from the expanded access process, and participate in Listening Sessions with the FDA to provide their personal insights about the challenges of living with a specific disease.

H.R. 3743 ensures that these foundations continue to have the resources needed for their important work. This legislation increases the amount of funding the NIH and the FDA can transfer and allocate to their respective foundations.

These foundations make contributions to biomedical research every day and I'm pleased to co-lead H.R. 3743 and urge my colleagues to support it.

DR. RACHEL HERLIHY

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Rachel Herlihy, State Epidemiologist for the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) for her dedication and service to the people of the State of Colorado. Throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, Dr. Herlihy went above and beyond to engage, educate and inform the community about COVID–19, including by participating in many Telephone Town Halls with my office and thousands of my constituents.

Dr. Herlihy has served the constituents of Colorado in her role since 2015. During our Telephone Town Halls, Dr. Herlihy provided timely updates on COVID–19 and answered constituent's questions regarding how to protect themselves and their families during an uncertain time. Her insights and knowledge were invaluable to my office and my constituents.

It is because of local heroes like Dr. Herlihy that our state has been able to protect its residents and keep our community safe. I thank Dr. Rachel Herlihy for her service and her sacrifice during this difficult time, and I look forward to continuing to work with her as we continue the fight against COVID–19 and its variants.

RECOGNIZING DEPUTY ZACHARY BELLINGHAM

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the valiant and brave actions of Deputy Zachary Bellingham of the Craven County Sheriff's Office.

On October 1, 2021, Deputy Bellingham sustained life-threatening injuries while serving in the line of duty. Following his injuries, Deputy Bellingham was taken to Carolina East Medical Center and then airlifted to Vidant Medical Center in Greenville to receive emergency surgery. Deputy Bellingham has continued his rehabilitation at Shepherd Medical Center in Atlanta, where he has shown strong perseverance in his recovery. I am hopeful that as a man of deep valor and courage he will quickly recover.

The conduct and actions of Deputy Bellingham embodies the values of a true American hero. His brave actions on that fateful day highlight the very best of our law enforcement and all that they do to protect their communities. I am also grateful for the immense support offered by those in the community as Deputy Bellingham continues with his recovery.

Madam Speaker, please join me in expressing my sincere gratitude and appreciation to Deputy Bellingham for his commitment to protecting those in his community and wishing him a full and speedy recovery.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF ELAINE ROGER, CEO OF USO-METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON-BALTIMORE

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank former USO-Metropolitan Washington-Baltimore CEO Elaine Rogers for her service to our community and congratulate her on her upcoming retirement.

Elaine was first hired by the USO-Metro chapter in 1976 and was quickly elevated to the role of Executive Director the following year.

Over the course of her remarkable career, she led the expansion of the USO-Metro to support 29 military installations across the National Capital Region.

For her tireless dedication to members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their families, Elaine has been recognized by the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force with service awards and medals.

I don't know anyone with the same energy and dedication as Elaine Rogers. I first met Elaine in 2007 as she annually brought the USO to Cincinnati, where thousands came together to support our troops.

Elaine is a dedicated wife, mother, and grandmother, and I know she is looking forward to spending more time with her family in retirement.

She has served with diligence and integrity throughout her distinguished career. She is the ultimate patriot, and as they say, a real "Yankee-Doodle Dandy."

I thank Elaine again and wish her the best in her retirement. A grateful Nation salutes her.

CELEBRATING THE WALL LAS MEMORIAS REDEDICATION CEREMONY

HON. JIMMY GOMEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I am here today to honor The Wall Las Memorias, a community health organization in California's 34th congressional district that is dedicated to serving Latino, LGBTQ+, and other underserved residents.

This World AIDS Day, The Wall Las Memorias will rededicate their AIDS Monument to commemorate 40 years of the HIV

epidemic and to celebrate the monument's renovation, which includes the addition of more than 1,000 new names of community members we have lost to AIDS.

The Wall Las Memorias AIDS Monument is the only publicly funded AIDS monument in the country. Its rededication marks a momentous occasion in my district, honoring the community members we lost to the HIV epidemic and highlighting the efforts of those who have fought to end it.

Today, we stand with our local and international community and show our support to the people living with HIV. It is estimated that over 38 million people worldwide are living with the virus, which means that there is still work to be done to advance awareness, prevention, inclusion, and equity to ensure better health for all people affected by HIV and AIDS.

I would like to thank The Wall Las Memorias Project for rededicating this monument on World AIDS Day as well as providing resources and support to those that are disproportionately affected by the virus.

Let us continue to remember those we have lost to AIDS and support those currently living with HIV. May our community find comfort in celebrating life on World AIDS Day.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 96TH ANNUAL TREK TO THE NATION'S CHRISTMAS TREE

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Sanger Chamber of Commerce's Annual Trek to the Nation's Christmas Tree Ceremony at Kings Canyon National Park.

The General Grant Tree, growing in the Kings Canyon National Park, is said to be over 1,650 years old. On April 28, 1926, at the request of the citizens of Sanger, the General Grant Tree was dedicated by the Federal Government as the Nation's Christmas Tree.

Thanks to the dedication and interest from the great residents of Sanger, the Nation's Christmas Tree is renown across the country and the world. Sanger, California, was recognized as the Nation's Christmas Tree City by the Post Office Department on October 1, 1949.

The General Grant Tree is a constant reminder of the sacrifices of the men and women of the Armed Forces who have served, fought, and died to keep our nation free. This national shrine preserves the spiritual, human, and civil rights upon which America was founded.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Sanger Chamber of Commerce in celebration of the 96th Annual Trek to the Nation's Christmas Tree.

HEALTH BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of seven bills that originated in the Health Subcommittee of Energy & Commerce. I'm proud of my Subcommittee's bipartisan work on these critical bills which tackle hard problems, including substance use treatment, vaccine access, and the social inequities that result in poor health outcomes, especially for mothers and people of color.

Two of the bills we're considering help address the overdose crisis our nation currently faces. According to the CDC, overdose deaths spiked after the start of the pandemic. There were 93,000 overdose deaths in 2020, a 30 percent increase from the year prior, making 2020 the deadliest year for overdoses on record, with synthetic opioids the primary driver of the overall increase in overdose deaths across America.

H.R. 2355, the "Opioid Prescription Verification Act of 2021," enables HHS and the CDC to help combat this urgent overdose epidemic by facilitating responsible, informed dispensing of controlled substances. I thank my colleagues Reps. RODNEY DAVIS, GUS BILIRAKIS, and ANN WAGNER for authoring this legislation.

H.R. 2364, the "Synthetic Opioid Danger Awareness Act," directs the CDC to conduct a public awareness campaign on the dangers of synthetic opioids and available treatments. It also requires the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to make educational materials for first responders about synthetic opioid exposure prevention. I thank my colleagues Reps. ANDY KIM and CHRIS PAPPAS for authoring this legislation.

The next three bills aim to ensure that every American, no matter their age. race, or income, are empowered to receive the "dose of hope" from vaccine protection. As we've seen during the pandemic, there are lifesaving benefits of safe, effective, and free vaccines.

H.R. 951, the "Maternal Vaccination Act," helps to enhance maternal health care quality and outcomes. It authorizes $2 million annually for the next four years to increase awareness of the importance of combatting vaccine-preventable infection diseases during pregnancy. In the United States, pregnant women and infants are disproportionately susceptible to complications of infectious diseases such as influenza and whooping cough. Available vaccine data shows that vaccinations against these diseases confer protection to both mothers and newborns with no increased risk of adverse effects on pregnancy outcomes, and they are highly recommended by the CDC. I thank my colleague Rep. TERRI SEWELL for authoring this legislation.

H.R. 550, the "Immunization Infrastructure Modernization Act of 2021," will create a national policy framework and provide resources to improve immunization information systems allowing for better management of routine vaccinations and enhancing our public health response to future pandemics. I thank my colleagues Reps. ANN KUSTER and LARRY BUCSHON for their leadership authoring this legislation.

H.R. 1550, the "PREVENT HPV Cancers Act of 2021," will create a national CDC public awareness campaign targeted to communities with the lowest HPV vaccination rates to increase vaccinations and prevent HPV cancers. I thank my colleague Rep. KATHY CASTOR for her leadership authoring this legislation.

The final two bills address social inequities that result in poor health outcomes and hurt the most vulnerable amongst us.

H.R. 4026, the "Social Determinants of Health Data Analysis Act of 2021," calls for a GAO report on the HHS Secretary's actions to help inform Congress' next steps in addressing the factors that are at the heart of the health disparities across the country. I thank my colleagues Reps. MICHAEL BURGESS and LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER for authoring this legislation.

H.R. 3894, the "CARING for Social Determinants Act of 2021," directs the HHS to provide guidance to states on how to address social determinants of health through Medicaid and CHIP. I thank my colleagues Reps. LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER and GUS BILIRAKIS for authoring this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to vote for these bills and I thank the members of the House Health Subcommittee and the bipartisan sponsors of each bill for their good work.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VICENTE GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas. Madam Speaker, I was unable to cast my vote on November 30, 2021 for Roll Call Vote 387 and Roll Call 388. Had I been present, my vote would have been the following: Yea on Roll Call Vote 387 and Yea on Roll Call Vote 388.

TRIBUTE TO DR. STEVE AARON WILSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a life-long educator who has had a tremendous impact on the students of South Carolina. It is my honor to congratulate Dr. Steve Wilson, as he retires after more than 50 years of service to public education. He leaves a legacy of excellence that will continue to benefit future generations.

Dr. Wilson was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, the oldest of nine children born to Aaron and Lugenia Wilson. From an early age, his parents instilled in him the importance of education to rise above the modest means of his childhood. Dr. Wilson graduated from McCrorey-Liston High School in Blair, South Carolina, where he excelled in academics and athletics.

He was able to secure scholarships, work study, financial aid and student loans to pay for his higher education at Benedict College in Columbia, South Carolina. There he earned a degree in biology and built friendships and relationships that lasted throughout his life.

While a student, he joined the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and I am proud to call him a brother.

Immediately after graduating in 1972, Dr. Wilson was drafted into the U.S. Army, where he served on active duty for two years before joining the Reserves. He rose to the rank of Major and served as Personnel Officer of his battalion. His military service lasted a total of 15 years, and provided him significant opportunities to travel and learn from people with different backgrounds and experiences.

Following his active duty military service, Dr. Wilson returned to his high school to teach science and agriculture. At the same time, he used the GI Bill to earn a master's degree in agriculture from Clemson University. While teaching, he became interested in school leadership, and began studying for an Ed.S. in School Administration at Winthrop University. He later transferred to South Carolina State University, where he completed an Ed.D. in Educational Leadership in 2001.

In addition to beginning his career as a teacher at his alma mater, Dr. Wilson served in the administrations of Winnsboro/Fairfield Central High School, Orangeburg-Wilkinson High School, Newberry High School, W.J. Keenan High School, and Richland School District One. Today, he serves as Superintendent for Calhoun County Public Schools, from which he is retiring after eleven years of service.

His accomplishments include being named the first Black principal of Newberry High School where he served for six years and oversaw the school's strong academic performance. While serving as principal of Keenan High School, Dr. Wilson was named South Carolina Principal of the Year in 2003. He oversaw the school becoming the first Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) School in the district while partnering with the University of South Carolina's Engineering School. Keenan High School was also named a Palmetto's Finest High School for the State of South Carolina, and the school, which serves a disadvantaged population, made school history with 15 Black students attaining a 100 percent pass rate on the AP Math exam.

In 2010, he became Superintendent of the Calhoun County School District, which was rated At Risk on the District's Report Card. Within two years, he led the district to an Excellent rating. He oversaw the district's purchase of digital devices for every student from 3rd through 12th grades, and was named South Carolina Superintendent of the Year in 2017 for his accomplishments.

During his career, Dr. Wilson served on various committees including the Executive Committee of the South Carolina High School League, the Education Oversight Committee, and the State's Summer Leadership Conference Committee. He also received the Governor's Order of the Silver Crescent in 2004 and was named an outstanding graduate from the School of Leadership at South Carolina State University the same year. This year, Dr. Wilson was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award by the South Carolina Association of School Administrators.

Dr. Wilson is married to his high school sweetheart, Teresa Hendrix Wilson, who also taught high school students for thirty years. They have two children, Teresa and Steven, and three granddaughters.

Madam Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in celebrating the tremendous work of Dr. Wilson. He exemplifies a commitment to service and a champion of education. His example has been a beacon for many students that have had the opportunity of learning in classrooms, schools, and districts under his leadership. Dr. Wilson's reach is immeasurable, and I wish him all the best as he embarks on the retirement he so richly deserves.

DANIEL CHASE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Daniel Chase, Chief of Staff at the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) for his dedication and service to the people of the State of Colorado. Throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, Daniel went above and beyond to engage, educate and inform the community about unemployment benefits, including by participating in many Telephone Town Halls with my office and thousands of my constituents.

Under Governor Hickenlooper's office, Daniel served as a Citizen's Advocate and then was brought on by CDLE as a Special Assistant to the Executive Director. In his time at the department, he has held many roles and now serves as the Chief of Staff in the Executive Director's office. During our Telephone Town Halls, Daniel provided timely updates and answered constituent questions about unemployment benefit programs related to the COVID–19 pandemic in Colorado.

It is because of local heroes like Daniel that our state has been able to support individuals and families during this unprecedented time. I thank Daniel Chase for his service and sacrifice during this difficult time, and I look forward to continuing to work with him as we work to emerge from the COVID–19 pandemic.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF SEAMAN SECOND CLASS CHARLES LOUIS ''SONNY BOY'' SAUNDERS

HON. BRIAN BABIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Navy Seaman Second Class Charles Louis ''Sonny Boy'' Saunders of Winnie, Texas. Seaman Saunders was serving aboard the USS *Oklahoma* (BB–37) on the morning of December 7, 1941. Tragically, the *Oklahoma* sustained 429 casualties during the attack on Pearl Harbor, claiming Mr. Saunders' life. After eight decades, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) has identified Seaman Saunders' remains. This year, he will be reinterred in his hometown on the 80th anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Saunders was born to Mortimer Alvin and Melina Falke Saunders on October 16, 1923; He was the sixth child and one of four boys. His oldest brother, Adam, passed away at just 13 months. He grew up with his sisters Lillie Mae, Mary Alice, Sadie Lee, and Anna Belle along with brothers Sidney ''Buddy'' Edward and Mortimer Virgil.

The Great Depression led to difficult times as his father worked in construction and labored in rice fields to provide for his family, while his mother cared for the home and raised their children. Mr. Saunders' younger sister, Anna Belle, always spoke of her brother's compassion, and how he sacrificed so she could have shoes for her daily walk to school. He could not bear to see his little sister struggle in any manner.

His kind, caring, and playful nature fueled his ambition to serve our nation. On November 23, 1940, one month after his 17th birthday, he joined the U.S. Navy. Not only did he possess a deep desire to defend our country, but he also had great determination to make a better life for his parents and siblings.

On December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft launched an attack on the American fleet of battleships moored at Pearl Harbor, thrusting the United States into the Second World War. After Seaman Saunders' warship capsized because of damage from multiple Japanese torpedoes, his whereabouts were unknown. According to a casualty roster of the *Oklahoma* compiled two weeks after the attack, Seaman Saunders' status was labeled as ''missing'' but later amended to ''killed in action.''

Those who perished aboard the USS *Oklahoma* were buried at two different cemeteries: the Halawa and Nu'uanu Naval Cemeteries in Hawaii. Most of the remains were recovered during salvage operations but were unable to be identified before their interment, and therefore, they were buried as ''unknowns.''

In recognition of his service, Seaman Saunders was awarded a Purple Heart for military merit and three ribbons for American Defense, American Campaign, and the Asiatic Pacific Campaign. However, these awards seemed to be a lost memory uncovered after family members found his commendations carefully tucked away in a box left inside his mother's old sewing machine.

As the last living sibling, Anna Belle was committed to bringing her brother home and laying him to rest at the gravesite their parents prepared for him years ago at Fairview Cemetery in Winnie, Texas. In 2015, the DPAA was given authority to exhume the unknown remains of the servicemen associated with the USS *Oklahoma* and to reexamine them using advanced forensic technology. It was at this point that the military contacted Anna Belle. She worked tirelessly to gather and provide DNA of family members to help identify her brother's remains.

Unfortunately, she passed away on July 19, 2019, but never lost hope that her brother would one day return home. She prayed her unwavering mission would be continued by those who survived her, and it was. On February 11, 2021, the Saunders family received word that their long-lost relative had finally been found and identified.

Madam Speaker, Seaman Second Class Charles ''Sonny Boy'' Saunders' arrival in Winnie, Texas, will be welcomed by many relatives, friends, and fellow patriots. On the 80th anniversary of his passing, Mr. Saunders will be buried alongside his parents with full military honors. May God continue to bless this family for their long record of service and sacrifice to our great nation.

IN RECOGNITION OF BENJAMIN ROSENBAUM

HON. DINA TITUS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my sincere gratitude and best wishes to a highly valued member of my staff who after almost 9 years will be departing my office this week. After previously working in the Senate, Ben Rosenbaum, a Florida Gator, joined my team as a Senior Legislative Assistant and worked his way to Deputy Chief of Staff. Anyone who has known and had the pleasure of working with Ben during his fourteen years in public service can attest to his depth of knowledge, breadth of commitment, and unflappable positivity. No one knows transportation and nuclear waste issues like Ben. Nevada is fortunate to have had Ben protecting its interests and serving its people. He will be sorely missed by all of us who wish him the best on the next leg of his journey.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 387 and YEA on Roll Call No. 388.

FRANCIS PADILLA

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Francis Padilla, District Director of the Small Business Administration (SBA) in Colorado for her dedication and service to the people of the State of Colorado. Throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, Francis went above and beyond by participating in many of my Telephone Town Halls to educate my constituents about small business support and resources.

Francis has served the constituents of Colorado in her current role since 2017. As District Director, she is responsible for directing the expansion and delivery of SBA's various loan and business training services throughout the State of Colorado. Prior to her current position, she was the Deputy District Director where she led the Entrepreneurial Development and Lender Relations divisions in the Colorado office and managed the agency's relationships with financial institutions, resource partners, local government officials, and economic development organizations. Throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, Diana provided timely updates related to small businesses relief programs and made herself available to my staff and my constituents around the clock. Her insights and knowledge were invaluable to my constituents and small businesses in our communities.

It is because of local heroes like Francis that our state has been able to support small businesses and keep many of them afloat during this unprecedented time. I thank Francis Padilla for her service and her sacrifice during this difficult time, and I look forward to continuing to work with her as we work to emerge from the COVID–19 pandemic.

RECOGNIZING MAYOR WILSON ''EDDIE'' BARBER OF EMERALD ISLE, NORTH CAROLINA

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of a devoted public servant in our community who will retire at the end of this year, Mayor Wilson ''Eddie'' Barber of Emerald Isle, North Carolina. A selfless and dedicated minister and town Mayor, Mr. Barber has been in the service of others for the past 40 years.

Beginning in 1969, Mayor Barber commenced his service as a minister performing services throughout eastern North Carolina until 2015. Nearing the end of his ministerial years, Mayor Barber soon devoted his career to public service, where he served as a member on the Emerald Isle Land Use Steering Committee and Emerald Isle Planning Board from 2004 until 2013. Concurrently, from 2009 until 2013, he served as Vice-Chair of the Planning Board. During this time, Mayor Barber was a tenured and established public servant with many accomplishments under his belt and a name recognized by everyone in Emerald Isle.

After years of civil service on municipal boards and committees, Mayor Barber was elected Mayor of Emerald Isle in 2013 and reelected in 2017. Currently, Mayor Barber is a member of the Carteret County Tourism Development Authority, and was the past Chair of the Down East RPO, and past Chair Person of the Crystal Coast Mayors Association. He has also been involved with the Emerald Isle Business Association, Hope for the Warriors, and served on the Board of Directors of Methodist University. As a tenured mayor, Mayor Barber was able to allocate $37 Million towards beach re-nourishment initiatives at no expense to tax payers. He and the board also made sure to work closely and diligently to keep Emerald Isle's reputation as a welcoming and family friendly beach town. This was all accomplished through several hardships that struck the community such as Hurricane Florence, Hurricane Dorian, and the COVID–19 pandemic.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the retirement of this incredible and noble man and wishing Mayor Eddie Barber a happy retirement from his life of public service.

HONORING MARK LARET

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mark Laret, retiring President and Chief Executive Officer of the University of California San Francisco Health and a treasured friend. The San Francisco Giants recently announced that Buster Posey is retiring. For those who understand Mark Laret and his role at UCSF Health, the departure of Mark is equally earthshaking.

Mark Laret is a 1980 Regents Scholar graduate of UCLA. He earned his Master's in Political Science from the University of Southern California. He joined UCLA Medical Center in 1980 and worked his way up the ranks, and then transferred to UC Irvine. After Irvine, he came to UCSF and never left.

Mark arrived at UCSF Health after a disappointing attempt to merge with Stanford Health. At a time when the two organizations decided to end their merger, and many saw UCSF Health as the weaker partner, Mark took an $86 million deficit at the merged entity and produced a turnaround for UCSF Health. It wasn't easy, and he later remarked, ''I think when you are faced with a very difficult turnaround situation, the first thing you do is listen, and let people vent, hear them out—hear their take on what went wrong, and what caused the issue . . . . [hear] what they're proud of about the place they work, what they think those strong core assets are. What do they want to see change, what's their hope for the future?'' What faculty and labor wanted was new management.

A new executive team was recruited, and it operates under what Mark calls PRIDE (Professionalism, Respect, Integrity, Diversity and Excellence). UCSF's commitment to quality patient care, operational efficiency, deep employee engagement, and health equity were formalized. Although it would take another 14 years, equity remained a core value and was made concrete when UCSF acquired Oakland Children's Hospital, now known as UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital, Oakland. A new capital campaign to update that campus has begun.

UCSF Health also focused on regional care and an expansion of research. To expand its research capacity, Mark and his board created an entirely new and state of the art campus at Mission Bay. From the remains of railroad tracks and industrial decay, UCSF Mission Bay rose to offer globally competitive research space and hospitals that serve the entire San Francisco Bay Area. $1.6 billion was needed by an institution that only a few years earlier was teetering on the edge of financial ruin. Mark is a visionary, and philanthropists from throughout the Bay Area supported that vision with $600 million in donations, matched by $700 million in borrowing and other funds. Today, the Mission Bay campus includes Benioff Children's Hospital San Francisco, Bakar Cancer Hospital, Betty Irene Moore Women's Hospital, and the Ron Conway Family Gateway Medical Building. From birth to passing, relying heavily upon one of the globe's premier research and training programs, UCSF Health provides first rate health care for the people of our region.

I have known Mark Laret for decades dating back to my years in the state legislature where we worked together after the unwinding of the Stanford merger. The first district that I represented in Congress had the UCSF Parnassus campus at its outer boundary. I was thrilled and spoke regularly to Mark and his leadership team about the vision for UCSF

and its role in the Bay Area. He was an especially important advisor during our consideration of the Affordable Care Act. He was always laser focused on providing the best possible care for as many Americans as possible while maneuvering the complex financing of our health care system.

UCSF is a health machine built to fight a global pandemic. From early research into the technology that led to the vaccines to testing capacity and early healthcare directives, having UCSF Health in San Francisco fighting SARS–CoV–2 and its deadly progeny, COVID–19, likely saved thousands of lives in our region. Mark Laret has been the voice of authority, compassion, and leadership during this crisis and in every discussion about quality health care reform. In the many years that he has advised me, he was always trustworthy, informative, and persuasive. I have the deepest respect and admiration for his intellect and integrity.

From a small research and treatment campus on a hill and a few isolated campuses elsewhere, to a bustling regional powerhouse and global standard setter, UCSF Health prospered tremendously under the tenure of Mark Laret. After 21 years at the helm of this prestigious healthcare institution, it's now time to say goodbye to an historic leader. Let it be known that a humanitarian is retiring who can now spend more of his time with his beloved wife Jan Laret and their son Parker and daughter Casey. His duty having been accomplished with grace, his rest is justly earned.

RECOGNIZING DECEMBER 1ST AS WORLD AIDS DAY

HON. VICENTE GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize December 1, 2021, as World AIDS Day. This is the 33rd year that the world will come together to raise awareness about preventive measures for HIV and AIDS.

World AIDS Day has been observed globally since 1988, bringing attention to the HIV epidemic and speaking out against the stigma surrounding HIV and AIDS. This day is a call to end the HIV epidemic in the United States and across the globe. This year's theme of ''Ending the HIV Epidemic Equitable Access. Everyone's Voice'' emphasizes the significance or working together to achieve an AIDS-free generation. Recent progress for prevention and treatment tools provides us with the unprecedented opportunity to end the epidemic.

Since 2010, deaths from HIV/AIDS have fallen by 48 percent in the United States, but we still have work to do. We must continue to educate and spread awareness about HIV and AIDS prevention measures. Of the approximate 1.2 million people living with HIV in the United States, 13 percent do not know they have HIV. It is imperative to implement programs at the local level to diagnose, treat, prevent, and respond to HIV. Together, we can end this.

This is also a time to remember those we lost to HIV-related illnesses. The actions of groups across the country have helped bring us closer to our common goal. This year, the Rio Grande Valley's own Basilica of Our Life San Juan del Valle will be commemorating the lives lost to HIV/AIDS and marking the 30th anniversary of this event founded by Francisco Mendez.

Madam Speaker, I stand here today to acknowledge the hard work of those in South Texas and across the world to end the HIV epidemic and to recognize December 1, 2021, as World AIDS Day.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

HON. ANDY LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join residents and city leaders past and present in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Royal Oak, Michigan.

On November 8, 1921, residents voted to adopt a city charter, turning the then Village of Royal Oak into the City of Royal Oak. At that time, they elected a mayor and a city commission, who brought the City of Royal Oak to life. The first Mayor of Royal Oak, George Dondero, had previously served the Village of Royal Oak, and later went on to be elected to the 73rd United States Congress.

Over the past century, the City of Royal Oak has undergone a far-reaching transformation, and today is an energetic city filled with businesses, attractions, and almost 60,000 residents. It is now the eighth largest city in Oakland County and has been recognized as one of the most exciting, safest, and best places to live in Michigan. Royal Oak is home to a wonderful public library, Oakland Community College, the Detroit Zoological Park, Beaumont Hospital, and more than 50 public parks for all to enjoy. The City has made significant initiatives towards diversity and inclusion, towards green infrastructure and environmental friendliness, and towards supporting the many small businesses in Royal Oak. On a personal note, Royal Oak is special to my family for another reason—my father, former U.S. Representative Sander Levin, is a longtime resident of the City and, like me, was proud to represent its residents in Congress.

I have no doubt that the next century will bring continued achievements, growth, and prosperity to the City of Royal Oak and its people, and I invite my colleagues to join me in commemorating the centennial of this vibrant community in Michigan's Ninth District.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF ROBERT JAMES HANSON

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Robert James Hanson, a resident of La Honda, California, a beloved Menlo Park merchant and a longtime friend.

Bob Hanson was born in Kansas on November 17, 1953, to Vivian and Robert Hanson, and died on October 4, 2021, in Palo Alto, California. He is survived by his wife, Katie and his three children, Maddie, R.J. and Mathew. He is also survived by his mother, 3 siblings, his beloved granddaughter Agnes and many nephews and nieces.

Bob was a graduate of the University of Kansas and while in college worked at Mister Guys, a job that led him to a successful career in the clothing business. Bob and his wife Katie met while they were both working at the Ralph Lauren store in the Stanford Shopping Center. Bob said they were ''struck by the entrepreneurial spirit'' and in 1990 they founded Afterwards, a pioneering clothing consignment shop located in the heart of the Menlo Park business district. They later expanded into an adjacent property to sell home furnishings.

Those who knew Bob describe him as warm, friendly, engaging and classy, a wonderful man who always made time to chat. He had exceptional taste, a gentle smile, charm and was always ready with a quick witticism. He was the consummate businessman who always made his clients feel welcome and appreciated. He was all of this and more.

Madam Speaker, I ask the entire House of Representatives to join me in expressing our deepest condolences to the entire Hanson family. It is my hope that these words and those of so many others will bring solace to them as they grieve the loss of this wonderful man.

CONGRESSIONAL HISPANIC CAUCUS INSTITUTE HONORS DAN MALDONADO

HON. NANETTE DIAZ BARRAGÁN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Madam Speaker, in every generation, there are people whose names may not make the paper every day, but whose actions and legacy make an immeasurable impact felt by the entire community. Dan Maldonado is one of those people. In honoring him, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute is recognizing his lifelong dedication to public service and his trailblazing record, and ensuring that his contributions are remembered for generations to come.

If there's one word that can describe Dan, ''vision'' comes to mind. He was one of the first—if not the first—Latino Chiefs of Staff in the U.S. House of Representatives. He also helped create the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC) and the National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO). These groups have grown from their humble roots to become leaders in amplifying the organized voices of Latino public officials and cementing the Latino community's place in the public sphere. In large part, we have Dan to thank for that.

Dan's service didn't end with Capitol Hill. He also worked in the Carter Administration as the Director of Legislation for ACTION/Peace Corps, helping to promote America's image abroad and cultivate our country's next generation of leaders.

There is one story in particular that highlights the kind of person Dan is. In 1982, he served as the Chief of Staff for Latino Congressman Edward Roybal from Los Angeles.

That term, the AIDS epidemic began taking hold in Southern California. While many were fearful and even dismissive, Congressman ROYBAL knew that a public health response was required. Working with Dan, he offered an amendment to procure Congressional funding for AIDS research at the National Institute of Health. Through controversy and criticism, Dan stood behind Congressman ROYBAL's amendment, which passed and proved critical to addressing the disease.

Proposing and standing behind the amendment was neither the obvious nor the popular thing to do. It was just the right thing to do, and Dan did it. That's the kind of person and leader he is. Our country is a better place because of his contributions.

I Congratulate Dan on this wonderful and well-deserved honor.

COMMEMORATING NOVEMBER 29TH AS THE ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AS DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, the United Nations General Assembly has designated the 29th of November for the annual observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. It was on November 29, 1947 that the Assembly adopted the resolution on the partition of Palestine.

On November 29, 2021, in recognition of the Palestinian people and this annual observance I issued the following statement that I include in the RECORD:

Today, the world reflects on the condition of the Palestinian people who struggle under a brutal military occupation, barely survive under a cruel blockade, exist as second-class citizens inside Israel, and live-in exile far from their homeland. The fundamental human rights all people seek, the rights that ensure safety and security, elevate human dignity, and promote peace and opportunity for the future, have been systematically denied to the Palestinian people for nearly eight decades. The international community has a moral obligation, and I personally feel this obligation, to stand in solidarity with the people of Palestine—defending their human rights, promoting their right to self-determination, and working tirelessly for a path forward toward justice, equality, and freedom for all Palestinians.

And, standing in solidarity with the Palestinian people, I call on the State of Israel to end its military occupation, end its illegal settlement expansion and annexation of Palestinian lands, and end its blockade of Gaza. I also call on the international community, including the U.S. government, to end policies that maintain the status quo, allowing for passive acquiescence to Israel's systematical designed and executed actions to deny the Palestinian people a future in their own homeland. It is time for the world community, especially the Biden administration, to take demonstrable steps toward holding all state and non-state actors in this conflict accountable to internationally recognized standards while working for a diplomatic outcome that will achieve peace, security, and a future of hope and opportunity for Palestinians, Israelis, and all people in the region.

I am proud to stand in solidarity with the mothers and fathers, the elders, and the children of Palestine. And, pledge to continue to work in partnership with the Palestinian people to build a future of hope and opportunity for today and tomorrow.

CELEBRATING TULARE HIGH SCHOOL'S FFA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. NUNES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Tulare High School's Agricultural Issues team for winning the prestigious 2021 National FFA Agricultural Issues Forum Leadership Development Event in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Hosted by the National FFA Organization, the National FFA Agricultural Issues Forum Leadership Development Event is a competitive event that tests students' knowledge of agricultural issues and evaluates how well they can apply classroom knowledge to real-life situations. To compete in the national competition, teams must first design a presentation that addresses multiple viewpoints of a contemporary agricultural issue and present it to multiple audiences in their community. Teams must then incorporate the feedback received from their local community into their presentation to the judges at the Leadership Development Event.

Raised in California's San Joaquin Valley—the most productive and abundant agriculture region in the world—Tulare High School's Agricultural Issues team was uniquely placed to learn from the world's preeminent farmers in preparation for the Leadership Development Event, including the Tulare County Farm Bureau, the Board of Directors at Harris Ranch, and other local community service clubs. Their national championship victory is a reflection of the determined work ethic and love for farming that defines Tulare County and the greater San Joaquin Valley community.

Congratulations to team members Aidan Champagne, Duncan Champagne, Avery Coelho, Emma Coelho, and Madeline Lew, and their coaches, Jennifer Sousa, and Dave and Krim Caetano. The Central Valley is proud of their tremendous accomplishment.

SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY TOAST

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on Monday I was grateful to attend the annual meeting of the Saint Andrews Society of Columbia, SC where William Brunson DePass, III, was elected President. The traditional toast to the President was provided by John McCabe, a fellow graduate of valued colleague, Tim Burchett's Bearden High School Class of 1982, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

TOAST TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF COLUMBIA ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 29, 2021, FOREST LAKE CLUB

I have been bestowed the honor of offering a toast to his honor, The President of the United States of America, Joe Biden.

In order to prepare for this prestigious task, I sought advice from my neighbor across the street, John Brandon.

Brandon Advised me to be of the utmost comportment, elevate all comments to the highest level, and offer the toast with the greatest of respect. Good Advice

Therefore, Gentlemen, I offer a hearty health to the Honorable Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr., The President of the United States of America!

HONORING THE LIFE OF BRUCE CORWIN

HON. MIKE LEVIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my dear friend, Bruce Corwin, who passed away on November 4, 2021.

Bruce was born on June 11, 1940, alongside his twin sister Bonnie. He grew up in Southern California, where he attended Los Angeles High School, and then went on to attend Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut.

Bruce returned home to become the third generation in his family to operate Metropolitan Theatres Corporation, a company founded by Bruce's grandfather in 1923 which operates a variety of multiplexes, theatres, and historic properties across Southern California. Most of their locations are in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, with another location opening right along the coast in San Clemente in my congressional district later this year. In recent years, Metropolitan Theatres has even expanded to Colorado, Idaho, and Utah.

Beyond his role as a motion picture exhibitionist, Bruce was notably a valuable member of the community. He was famous around town for his license plate that spelled ''P–E–O–P–L–E,'' which perfectly explained his dedication to public service.

Bruce previously served as Treasurer under former Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley during Bradley's entire 30-year political career. He continued to serve the community on multiple boards and with numerous organizations such as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Health Foundation and Coro Southern California.

Bruce and his wife, Toni, were married for 54 years and together they have two sons, David and Danny, and five grandchildren.

Bruce Corwin lived an incredible and full life. He was a dedicated husband, parent, philanthropist, and friend—but most importantly an essential part of the community. I had the pleasure of knowing Bruce not only as a friend, but also as a mentor for over twenty years. We are grateful for his dedication and contributions to the entire Southern California community.

DIANA HERRERO

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Diana Herrero, Deputy Director of the Division of Disease Control and Public Health Response at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) for her dedication and service to the people of the State of Colorado. Throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, Diana went above and beyond to engage, educate and inform the community about COVID–19, including by participating in many Telephone Town Halls with my office and thousands of my constituents.

Diana has served the constituents of Colorado as a public health professional for more than 18 years in legislative and regulatory policy, immunization and emergency preparedness program management, strategic planning, and performance management. In addition to her leadership role at CDPHE, Diana made it a priority to provide timely updates on COVID–19 and answer constituent's questions regarding how to protect themselves and their families during an uncertain time. Her insights and knowledge were invaluable to my office and my constituents.

It is because of local heroes like Diana that our state has been able to protect residents and keep our community safe. I thank Diana Herrero for her service and her sacrifice during this difficult time, and look forward to continuing to work with her as we continue the fight against COVID–19 and its variants.

AMERICAN CYBERSECURITY LITERACY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4055, the "American Cybersecurity Literacy Act," bipartisan legislation I co-led to educate the American public about basic cybersecurity issues.

Cyberattacks and data breaches are increasingly common, costing private companies and consumers billions of dollars and exposing the private information of countless Americans. As attackers become more sophisticated, Americans must have the tools to identify risks and protect themselves from attacks.

This bipartisan legislation requires the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), an agency within the Department of Commerce, to conduct a public education campaign to improve cyber literacy of the American populace by providing information about common cybersecurity risks and best practices that can mitigate those risks.

During the Energy and Commerce Committee markup of the legislation, I offered an amendment to make several technical and minor edits to the legislation to ensure the language is as effective as possible. One of those changes ensures that the cyber literacy campaign required by the bill also encourages Americans to install cybersecurity patches associated with software and apps they use. Installing patches is one of the most effective tools consumers can use to protect themselves. When companies offer updates to their software and apps, they often include code that "patches" recently identified vulnerabilities. Cyberattacks are often conducted by exploiting known vulnerabilities and consumers can avoid their systems being exploited by installing patches as soon as they're available.

I thank Rep. KINZINGER, Chairman PALLONE, and Ranking Member MCMORRIS RODGERS for their partnership on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, December 2, 2021 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

DECEMBER 6

6 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To receive a closed briefing on U.S.-Russia policy.

SVC–217

DECEMBER 7

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Finance

Subcommittee on Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Growth

To hold hearings to examine promoting competition, growth, and privacy protection in the technology sector.

SD–215

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Parisa Salehi, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Export-Import Bank, and Brian Michael Tomney, of Virginia, to be Inspector General of the Federal Housing Finance Agency.

SD–538

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Maritime, Freight, and Ports

To hold hearings to examine challenges posed by ocean shipping supply chains.

SR–253

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine closing Guantanamo.

SD–226

Committee on Rules and Administration

To hold an oversight hearing to examine the U.S. Capitol Police following the January 6th attack on the Capitol.

SR–301

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine U.S.-Russia policy.

SD–G50/VTC

DECEMBER 8

10 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine S. 2372, to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to make supplemental funds available for management of fish and wildlife species of greatest conservation need as determined by State fish and wildlife agencies.

SD–406

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security

To hold hearings to examine protecting kids online, focusing on Instagram and reforms for young users.

SR–253

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the future of U.S. policy on Taiwan.

SD–G50/VTC

Committee on Indian Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine addressing violence in Native communities through VAWA Title IX special jurisdiction.

SD–628

3 p.m.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Kurt D. DelBene, of Washington, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Information and Technology).

SR–418

DECEMBER 9

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine Federal efforts to address PFAS contamination.

SD–342/VTC

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

See Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S8837–S8873

Measures Introduced: Eleven bills were introduced, as follows: S. 3289–3299. **Page S8865**

Measures Reported:

H.R. 390, to redesignate the Federal building located at 167 North Main Street in Memphis, Tennessee as the "Odell Horton Federal Building".

H.R. 4660, to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 1125 Chapline Street in Wheeling, West Virginia, as the "Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

S. 2629, to establish cybercrime reporting mechanisms.

S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building". **Pages S8864–65**

Measures Considered:

National Defense Authorization Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of 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, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S8837–59**

Pending:

Reed/Inhofe Modified Amendment No. 3867, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S8837**

Reed Amendment No. 4775 (to Amendment No. 3867), to modify effective dates relating to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration and the Service Acquisition Executive of the Department of the Air Force for Space Systems and Programs. **Page S8837**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, December 2, 2021. **Page S8872**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the text of an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Australia, and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the "United Kingdom") for the Exchange of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (PM–19) **Page S8862**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

4 Coast Guard nominations in the rank of admiral.

10 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Army, and Marine Corps. **Pages S8872–73**

Messages from the House: **Pages S8862–63**

Measures Referred: **Page S8863**

Measures Read the First Time: **Page S8863**

Executive Communications: **Page S8863**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S8863–64**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S8865**

Notice of a Tie Vote Under S. Res. 27: **Page S8859**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S8865–67**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S8867–68**

Additional Statements: **Pages S8861–62**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S8868–72**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S8872

Adjournment: Senate convened at 12 noon and adjourned at 9:46 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, December 2, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S8872.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Jessica Rosenworcel, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, Jainey Kumar Bavishi, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, Arun Venkataraman, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, and routine lists in the Coast Guard.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Commerce: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Gigi B. Sohn, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, and Alan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Jed David Kolko, of California, to be Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, and Viquar Ahmad, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary, and to be Chief Financial Officer, all of the Department of Commerce, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

H.R. 4660, to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at 1125 Chapline Street in Wheeling, West Virginia, as the "Frederick P. Stamp, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse";

H.R. 390, to redesignate the Federal building located at 167 North Main Street in Memphis, Tennessee as the "Odell Horton Federal Building";

S. 2938, to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building"; and

The nominations of Amanda Howe, of Virginia, David M. Uhlmann, of Michigan, and Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, each to be an Assistant Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, and Jennifer Clyburn Reed, of South Carolina, to be Federal Cochairperson of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, after receiving testimony from Christopher T. Hanson, Chairman, and Jeff Baran, and David A. Wright, both a Commissioner, all of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Scott A. Nathan, of Massachusetts, to be Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation, who was introduced by Senator Warner, and John R. Bass, of New York, to be an Under Secretary (Management), Mark Brzezinski, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Poland, and Michael M. Adler, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium, all of the Department of State, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Erik Adrian Hooks, of North Carolina, to be Deputy Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, Michael Kubayanda, of Ohio, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission, Laurel A. Blatchford, of the District of Columbia, to be Controller, Office of Federal Financial Management, Office of Management and Budget, Ebony M. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and Donald Walker Tunnage, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, who was introduced by Senators Carper and Coons, Victoria Marie Calvert, and Sarah Elisabeth Geraghty, both to be a

United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, who were both introduced by Senators Warnock and Ossoff, Jacqueline Scott Corley, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, and Katherine Vidal, of California, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, who were both introduced by Senators Feinstein and Padilla, and Dale E. Ho, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, who was introduced by Senator Schumer, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

THE STATE OF THE VA

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine an end-of-year look at the state of VA, after receiving testimony from Denis McDonough, Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

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: 20 public bills, H.R. 6099–6118; and 4 resolutions, H. Res. 825–828, were introduced. **Pages H6858–59**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H6860**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 897, to take certain lands in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–194);

H.R. 2074, to assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and for the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian lands, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–195);

H.R. 2930, to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–196, Part 1);

H.R. 3531, to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–197);

H.R. 4706, to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–198);

H.R. 5720, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a periodic transaction reporting requirement for Federal judicial officers and the online publication of financial disclosure reports of Federal judicial officers, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–199); and

Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States. Resolution Recommending that the House of Representatives find Jeffrey Bossert Clark in Contempt of Congress for Refusal to Comply with a Subpoena Duly Issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol (H. Rept. 117–200). **Page H6858**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Stanton to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H6715**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:08 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Pages H6722–23**

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Kirkpatrick wherein she resigned from the Committee on Agriculture. **Page H6726**

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Quigley wherein he resigned from the Committee on Oversight and Reform. **Pages H6726–27**

Committee Elections: The House agreed to H. Res. 825, electing a certain Member to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. **Page H6727**

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Tuesday, November 30th.

Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act: H.R. 2685, amended, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to submit to Congress a report examining the cybersecurity of mobile service networks, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 404 yeas to 19 nays, Roll No. 389; **Pages H6833–34**

Future Uses of Technology Upholding Reliable and Enhanced Networks Act: H.R. 4045, amended, to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish a task force to be known as the "6G Task Force", by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 394 yeas to 27 nays, Roll No. 390; and **Page H6834**

American Cybersecurity Literacy Act: H.R. 4055, amended, to establish a cybersecurity literacy campaign, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 408 yeas to 17 nays, Roll No. 391. **Page H6835**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act of 2021: H.R. 5720, amended, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a periodic transaction reporting requirement for Federal judicial officers and the online publication of financial disclosure reports of Federal judicial officers, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 422 yeas to 4 nays, Roll No. 392; and **Pages H6741–44, H6835–36**

Amending the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian Tribes: H.R. 4352, to amend the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian Tribes, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 302 yeas to 127 nays, Roll No. 393. **Pages H6732–35, H6836–37**

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Miller wherein she resigned from the Committee on the Budget. **Page H6837**

Committee Elections: The House agreed to H. Res. 826, electing a Member to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. **Page H6837**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed.

Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act of 2021: H.R. 2930, amended, to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage; **Pages H6727–32**

Agua Caliente Land Exchange Fee to Trust Confirmation Act: H.R. 897, amended, to take certain lands in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; **Page H6735**

Indian Buffalo Management Act: H.R. 2074, amended, to assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and for the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian lands; **Pages H6736–38**

Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act: H.R. 3531, amended, to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs; **Pages H6738–40**

Blackwell School National Historic Site Act: H.R. 4706, to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas; **Pages H6740–41**

Making technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code, title 50, United States Code, and title 52, United States Code: H.R. 5677, to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 2, United States Code, title 50, United States Code, and title 52, United States Code; **Pages H6744–53**

Making technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code: H.R. 5679, to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code; **Pages H6753–55**

Making technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions which were formerly classified to chapters 14 and 19 of title 25, United States Code: H.R. 5695, to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions which were formerly classified to chapters 14 and 19 of title 25, United States Code; **Pages H6755–64**

Making technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions reclassified to title 34, United States Code: H.R. 5705, to make technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions reclassified to title 34, United States Code; **Pages H6764–70**

Making revisions in title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code: H.R. 5961, to make revisions in title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code; and **Pages H6770–H6817**

Making revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code: H.R. 5982, to make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code. **Pages H6817–33**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he transmitted an Agreement on the Exchange of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Information between the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Australia, and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 117–77). **Page H6848**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Five yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6833–34, H6834, H6835, H6835–36, and H6836–37.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:26 p.m.

Committee Meetings

EXAMINING THE POLICIES AND PRIORITIES OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Examining the Policies and Priorities of the Corporation for National and Community Service''. Testimony was heard from Deborah J. Jeffrey, Inspector General, Corporation for National and Community Service; and Malcolm Coles, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service.

HOLDING BIG TECH ACCOUNTABLE: TARGETED REFORMS TO TECH'S LEGAL IMMUNITY

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled ''Holding Big Tech Accountable: Targeted Reforms to Tech's Legal Immunity''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S AND FEDERAL RESERVE'S PANDEMIC RESPONSE

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Treasury Department's and Federal Reserve's Pandemic Response''. Testimony was heard from Janet L. Yellen, Secretary, Department of the Treasury; and Jerome Powell, Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

FY 2022 BUDGET AND U.S.—AFRICA RELATIONS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights held a hearing entitled ''FY 2022 Budget and U.S.—Africa Relations''. Testimony was heard from Molly Phee, Assistant Secretary, Bureau for Africa, Department of State; and Diana Putman, Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator, Africa Bureau for Office of Development Planning, U.S. Agency for International Development.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT AT 75: ENSURING THE RULEMAKING PROCESS IS TRANSPARENT, ACCOUNTABLE, AND EFFECTIVE

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law held a hearing entitled ''The Administrative Procedure Act at 75: Ensuring the Rulemaking Process is Transparent, Accountable, and Effective''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE FUTURE OF FEDERAL WORK

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Subcommittee on Government Operations held a hearing entitled ''The Future of Federal Work''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

A REVIEW OF THE DECADAL SURVEY FOR ASTRONOMY AND ASTROPHYSICS IN THE 2020S

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics; and Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a joint hearing entitled ''A Review of the Decadal Survey for Astronomy and Astrophysics in the 2020s''. Testimony was heard from William Russell, Director, Contracting and National Security Acquisitions, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol: Full Committee held a business meeting on a report recommending that the House of Representatives cite Jeffrey B. Clark for criminal contempt of Congress and refer him to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia for prosecution under 2 U.S.C. §§ 192, 194. Report recommending that the House of Representatives cite Jeffrey B. Clark for criminal contempt of Congress and refer him to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia for prosecution was approved.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine S. 1229, to modify the procedures for issuing special recreation permits for certain public land units, S. 1269, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to complete an interagency report on the effects of special recreation permits on environmental justice communities, S. 1616, to provide exceptions from permitting and fee requirements for content creation, regardless of distribution platform, including digital or analog video and digital or analog audio recording activities, conducted on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, S. 1874, to promote innovative approaches to outdoor recreation on Federal land and to increase opportunities for collaboration with non-Federal partners, S. 2258, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Parks, Jobs, and Equity Program to support job creation, economic revitalization and park development for communities impacted by COVID–19, S. 2886, to amend title 54, United States Code, to authorize the donation and distribution of capes, horns, and antlers from wildlife management activities carried out on National Park System land, S. 2887, to codify the existing Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program of the National Park Service, S. 3264, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop long-distance bike trails on Federal land, and S. 3266, to improve recreation opportunities on, and facilitate greater access to, Federal public land, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: business meeting to consider the nominations of Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, James D. Rodriguez, of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training, Maria Rosario Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts, Shelly C. Lowe, of Arizona, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Susan Harthill, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Loren L. AliKhan, and John P. Howard III, both to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Adrienne Jennings Noti, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 10:15 a.m., SD–342/VTC.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 2340, to improve the safety and security of the Federal judiciary, S. 2614, to provide for the modernization of electronic case management systems, and the nominations of Holly A. Thomas, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Mary Katherine Dimke, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington, Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Charlotte N. Sweeney, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, Jennifer L. Thurston, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, Hernan D. Vera, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Gabriel P. Sanchez, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Samantha D. Elliott, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Hampshire, Linda Lopez, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, Katherine Marie Menendez, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, Jinsook Ohta, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, David Herrera Urias, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, and Gregory K. Harris, to be United States Attorney for the Central District of Illinois, Philip R. Sellinger, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, Brandon B. Brown, of Louisiana, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, and Ronald C. Gathe, Jr., of Louisiana, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Louisiana, all of the Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SH–216.

House

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Readiness, hearing entitled ''Minding the Gap: How Operational Energy Can Help Us Address Logistics Challenges'', 11 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled ''Strengthening the Safety Net for Injured Workers'', 2 p.m., Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''The Overdose Crisis: Interagency Proposal to Combat Illicit Fentanyl-Related Substances'', 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber, hearing entitled ''Innovative Municipal Leadership in Central Europe: Founding Members of the Pact of Free Cities'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Natural Resources. Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing entitled ''What More Public Lands Leasing Means for Achieving U.S. Climate Targets'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5477, the ''Federal Agency Climate Planning, Resilience, and Enhanced Preparedness Act''; H.R. 4688, the ''Federal Agency Customer Experience Act''; H.R. 5792, the ''State and Local Digital Services Act''; H.R. 4778, the ''District of Columbia Courts Vacancy Reduction Act''; H.R. 6066, the ''Strengthening the Office of Personnel Management Act''; H.R. 3508, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the ''CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office''; H.R. 4899, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 Broadway Street West, in Akeley, Minnesota, as the ''Neal Kenneth Todd Post Office''; H.R. 5271, to designate the facility of the

United States Postal Service located at 2245 Rosa L Parks Boulevard in Nashville, Tennessee, as the ''Thelma Harper Post Office Building''; H.R. 5577, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3900 Crown Road Southwest in Atlanta, Georgia, as the ''John R. Lewis Post Office Building''; H.R. 5650, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service at 16605 East Avenue of the Fountains in Fountain Hills, Arizona, as the ''Dr. C.T. Wright Post Office Building''; and H.R. 5659, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1961 North C Street in Oxnard, California, as the ''John R. Hatcher III Post Office Building'', 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Ensuring American Leadership in Microelectronics'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''The Evolving Cybersecurity Landscape: Federal Perspectives on Securing the Nation's Infrastructure'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Trade, hearing entitled ''Supporting U.S. Workers, Businesses, and the Environment in the Face of Unfair Chinese Trade Practices'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Strategic Technologies and Advanced Research, hearing entitled ''How the IC is Using and Defending Against AI'', 9:30 a.m., HVC–304.

Résumé of Congressional Activity

FIRST SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

January 3 through November 30, 2021

	Senate	*House*	*Total*
Days in session	176	152	..
Time in session	976 hrs, 31′	642 hrs, 16′	..
Congressional Record:			
Pages of proceedings	8,836	6,713	..
Extensions of Remarks	..	1,289	..
Public bills enacted into law	30	39	..
Private bills enacted into law	..	..	..
Bills in conference	..	..	..
Measures passed, total	383	446	829
Senate bills	78	27	..
House bills	39	307	..
Senate joint resolutions	3	3	..
House joint resolutions	1	2	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	5	4	..
House concurrent resolutions	5	8	..
Simple resolutions	252	95	..
Measures reported, total	*130	183	313
Senate bills	84	..	..
House bills	6	146	..
Senate joint resolutions	1	..	..
House joint resolutions	..	1	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	..	..	..
House concurrent resolutions	..	..	..
Simple resolutions	39	36	..
Special reports	8	10	..
Conference reports	..	..	..
Measures pending on calendar	102	33	..
Measures introduced, total	3,796	7,039	10,835
Bills	3,280	6,087	..
Joint resolutions	31	66	..
Concurrent resolutions	21	62	..
Simple resolutions	464	824	..
Quorum calls	4	1	..
Yea-and-nay votes	473	387	..
Recorded votes	..	..	..
Bills vetoed	..	..	..
Vetoes overridden	..	..	..

*These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 44 written reports have been filed in the Senate, 193 reports have been filed in the House.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

January 3 through November 30, 2021

Civilian nominees, totaling 681, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	257
Unconfirmed	378
Withdrawn	46
Other Civilian nominees, totaling 2,758, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	1,509
Unconfirmed	1,249
Air Force nominees, totaling 6,294, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	5,524
Unconfirmed	770
Army nominees, totaling 8,588, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	6,406
Unconfirmed	2,181
Withdrawn	1
Navy nominees, totaling 4,406, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	4,365
Unconfirmed	40
Withdrawn	1
Marine Corps nominees, totaling 1,316, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	581
Unconfirmed	735
Space Force nominees, totaling 1,908, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	1,072
Unconfirmed	17
Withdrawn	819

Summary

Total nominees carried over from the First Session	0
Total nominees received this Session	25,951
Total confirmed	19,714
Total unconfirmed	5,370
Total withdrawn	867
Total returned to the White House	0

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Thursday, December 2

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 4350, National Defense Authorization Act.

Senators should expect a vote on confirmation of the nomination of Brian Eddie Nelson, of California, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, at approximately 12 noon.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 a.m., Thursday, December 2

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Babin, Brian, Tex., E1293
Barragán, Nanette Diaz, Calif., E1295
Brady, Kevin, Tex., E1294
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Nunes, Devin, Calif., E1296
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Wenstrup, Brad R., Ohio, E1291
Wilson, Joe, S.C., E1296

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