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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. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 8, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

O Lord our shepherd, how wonderful it is to be found by You. When we stray from Your Word or wander from the shelter of Your tender care, You seek us out.

There is nowhere You won't go to look for us. You who know our every thought, every desire, every decision, our every move, You have shown time and again that You will pursue us until we come back to You, our creator, redeemer, and friend.

May we be willing to be found today.

May we hear Your Words before we speak. May we know Your desires before we make our plans. May we feel Your presence before we take off on our own. And may we receive the embrace of Your love before we engage with our family, friends, colleagues, and strangers.

Wherever we are today, O God, find us, wrap us in Your tender embrace and bring us back to the fold and restore us to the life that You intend for us.

In Your merciful name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. CLINE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 470

Whereas Robert ''Bob'' J. Dole (referred to in this preamble as ''Bob Dole'') was born in Russell, Kansas;

Whereas Bob Dole enlisted in the United States Army while he was a student at the University of Kansas, served in World War II, was seriously wounded attempting to save a fellow soldier during a military offensive in Italy, and was awarded 2 Purple Hearts and a Bronze Star with an Oak Cluster for his service;

Whereas Bob Dole continued his public service by serving in the Kansas State House of Representatives from 1951 to 1953, and he was then elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1961, where he served until 1969;

Whereas Bob Dole began his United States Senate career in 1969, which would last until 1996, serving during this period as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Senate Minority Leader, and Senate Majority Leader;

Whereas Bob Dole was a life-long advocate for the disabled and was instrumental in the passing of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990 and the Dole-McGovern Food for Education program;

Whereas Bob Dole was the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the United States in 1996;

Whereas Bob Dole has been recognized by several presidents for his public service, including President Reagan awarding him the Presidential Citizens Medal in 1989 and President Clinton bestowing upon him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1997;

Whereas Bob Dole left elected office but remained in public service, serving as—

(1) National Chairman of the World War II Memorial Campaign;

(2) co-chair of the Families of Freedom Scholarship Fund for families of victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks;

(3) co-chair of the President's Commission on Care for America's Returning Wounded Warriors in 2007; and

(4) Finance Chairman of the Campaign for the National Eisenhower Memorial;

Whereas Bob Dole's bond with veterans remained unbroken, and he rarely missed an opportunity to greet veterans during their Honor Flights to the World War II Memorial, personally thanking each of them for their service; and

Whereas Bob Dole exemplified the American spirit of service and leadership: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Robert ''Bob'' J. Dole, former United States Senator for the State of Kansas;

(2) the Senate respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—

(A) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of the Honorable Robert ''Bob'' J. Dole; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Robert ''Bob'' J. Dole.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2629. An act to establish cybercrime reporting mechanisms, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which

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the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent Resolution providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the rotunda of the Capitol for the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas.

S. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent Resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HONORING THE LIFE OF LIEUTENANT GARRETT RAMOS

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the life of Lieutenant Garrett Ramos of Sterling, Illinois. Thirty-eight-year-old Lieutenant Ramos served the Sterling Fire Department for a decade before losing his life late last week.

Late Friday night in Rock Falls, Illinois, Lieutenant Ramos responded to a call for help. As he was bravely fighting a house fire, the floor collapsed beneath him. But while Lieutenant Ramos' life was cut short, his memory will live on.

Described as an amazing individual of the highest caliber on and off duty, Lieutenant Ramos carried on his family's legacy of service when he became a firefighter, just like his father.

Lieutenant Garrett Ramos was a good man, a good firefighter, a good friend, and a good Cubs fan. But above all else, he was a son, a husband, and a father to two little children who will dearly miss him.

He was a true hero to the community he served. The community is asked to put a red light on their porch in honor of Lieutenant Garrett Ramos.

My deepest condolences to his loved ones. May they be comforted by his memory.

RECOGNIZING MAYOR ANTHONY WILLIAMS

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate my friend, Mayor Anthony Williams, on 20 years of excellence in public service to the Key City, Abilene, Texas.

Mayor Williams has grown up, received his education, and raised his family in the Key City community his entire life. Anthony has dedicated his life to public service and has had a tremendous impact on the community that he dearly loves.

Mayor Williams' record reflects that he believes that a thriving community stems from a free and responsible citizenry, strong faith and families, and a growing economy.

A big country, west Texas thank you, Mr. Speaker, to his wife, Lynette, and their four children for their sacrifice for giving him the leeway to spend time in the community and make Abilene a better place to live for all of us.

I thank Mayor Williams for being a great friend, brother in Christ, and partner in our public service venture for liberty and prosperity for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Anthony. God bless him and his family. And go West Texas.

CELEBRATING FRED GRAY'S 91ST BIRTHDAY

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

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a true American hero and one of our Nation's most distinguished civil rights lawyers, Attorney Fred Gray, Sr., as he celebrates his 91st birthday on December 14, 2021.

A native of Alabama's Seventh Congressional District, Attorney Gray was born in Montgomery, Alabama, and came of age during the height of the Jim Crow segregation era.

One of Alabama's first Black lawyers, he successfully litigated groundbreaking civil rights cases, representing the likes of Rosa Parks, Claudette Colvin, Reverend Martin Luther King, and even our own John Lewis and those protesters who dared to march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge. His trailblazing work dared this Nation to live up to its highest ideals, leading to the desegregation of the University of Alabama, Auburn University, and Alabama's public schools.

Attorney Gray's long and accomplished career fought back against injustice wherever it existed. To paraphrase one of his clients, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Attorney Gray was a drum major for justice, peace, and righteousness.

As we celebrate another year of Attorney Gray's life, it is my hope that President Biden will strongly consider awarding him our Nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. There is no one more deserving. Let's give him his flowers as he lives.

PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this week, we pay tribute to the lives lost on December 7, 1941.

Eighty years ago, Japan launched a surprise sneak attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The attack on Pearl Harbor took well over 2,000 military and civilian lives.

This unprovoked act of war served as a rallying cry for all Americans to stand up for their brothers and sisters in the name of freedom, liberty, and security.

In my home district, a local treasure, Lou Conter, one of the last two living survivors of the USS Arizona, resides in Grass Valley. We could not be more proud of Mr. Conter and what he fought for. It is my honor to be his Representative.

This last September, Lou turned 100 years old. He is still full of vigor, verve, and a smile for everybody. He is truly a pleasure to be around.

Lou's efforts and our eventual triumph as a country over the evil at Pearl Harbor and all through World War II is proof of the unbounded determination of people like Lou and of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize today the lives lost at Pearl Harbor and salute all who served to ensure the safety then and now of all of our families in this great country.

HONORING BASEBALL HALL OF FAMER MINNIE MINOSO

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, in 1954, I was stricken with polio. In 1955, not quite 6 years of age, I went to a baseball game in a segregated Memphis, Tennessee. I had crutches, a White Sox cap, and a White Sox T-shirt. A player gave me a baseball, a White player.

I went to my dad and told him about it, and we went down to thank him. He said: Don't thank me. Thank that player over there, No. 9.

He was the blackest player in the stadium in the first integrated game in Memphis, Minnie Minoso.

Minoso didn't feel comfortable giving a baseball to a White boy in Memphis in 1955 at the exhibition game. That lucky moment for me gave me a hero and an angel who stayed with me all my life.

Later in 1960, when he came to Memphis, we visited not at the Peabody where the White players were but at the Lorraine Hotel where the Black players stayed. He was a nine-time all-star baseball player in the segregated Lorraine Hotel.

We maintained our friendship over the years.

This is a picture of me giving him a certificate in Comiskey Park, where he played seven decades, the most decades of anybody playing professional ball.

In this picture, we were in Memphis at the Civil Rights Baseball Game.

One of the first things I did when I was a Congressman was to introduce a resolution to honor the Negro League

Baseball Hall of Fame in Kansas City. In it, I said that Minnie Minoso would have been in the Hall of Fame but for segregation and spending years in the Pacific Coast League and the Negro Leagues when he should have been in the major leagues. It was killed in the Senate by Jim Bunning, a Senator who was also a Hall of Famer.

On Sunday, Minnie Minoso was voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

I took Minnie to Cuba when I went there and handed out No. 9 pins, and I handed out baseball cards to Cuban fans when I was there for the baseball game that President Obama put together. The Cuban people loved him. He was their Jackie Robinson.

On January 24, he goes in the Hall of Fame with Jim Bunning. I thank the Baseball Hall of Fame, and I thank Minnie Minoso. He has been my hero.

REMEMBERING SENATOR BOB DOLE

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

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, America has lost a statesman, noble war hero, and service-minded Kansan who never forgot where he came from. Senator Bob Dole died peacefully at the age of 98, having left his district, State, and this country better for the many contributions he made over 79 years of public life.

I was blessed to spend some time with Senator Dole a few weeks ago. His love for Kansas and its people were on full display in his excited curiosity about our plans for the Big First District.

He was a thoughtful, committed, and energetic champion for our Nation and our way of life in rural Kansas. He always treated others with respect and kindness, especially his fellow veterans, as he attended nearly every Honor Flight that came to Washington, D.C. He was a fierce advocate for his political views, but he was equally committed to cross-aisle friendship and comradery.

I left our time together inspired and commissioned, as Senator Dole made it clear we must never forget where we come from. He knew deep down that the heartbeat of our Nation lies in places like his hometown of Russell, Kansas. His legacy will echo into the future, and his patriotic spirit serves as a benchmark for anyone who believes that our brightest days are yet to come.

I thank Senator Dole for working tirelessly to make our world a better place. May he rest in peace.

Mr. Speaker, my prayers and gratitude for Senator Bob Dole go out to his family.

HARRISONBURG BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Boys & Girls Clubs of Harrisonburg in Rockingham County, which will celebrate its 25th anniversary on December 21.

Since its founding in 1955, this organization has grown from just one location to now more than seven throughout the region. For the past two-and-a-half decades, they have worked to ensure children in Shenandoah Valley have a safe, inclusive, and supportive environment to call home after school.

They are committed to fulfilling their mission to help mold our region's youth into productive, caring, responsible citizens through programs focused on academic success, healthy lifestyles, good character, and citizenship.

Serving more than 900 kids annually, ages 5 to 18, for the past quarter-century, the positive contribution the group has had on the valley's youth is immeasurable.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the organization on its first 25 years of success and wish them many more. Our community is forever grateful for all they do.

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NY–22 STATE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize three New York State Section Four high school teams. This past weekend, for the first time since 2019, hundreds of players, coaches, parents, and fans from across the great State of New York returned to Syracuse University's Carrier Dome to compete for a New York State Public High School Athletic Association Football Championship.

This past Friday, the Class D, 12-win, undefeated Tioga Tigers, led by Head Coach Nick Aiello, roared to victory with a 27–0 victory over the Moriah Vikings, winning their second State championship in school history.

Saturday's games would bring more fun to New York State's 22nd District. First, the fourth-seeded Class C, 12-and-1 Blue Devils of Chenango Forks, led by Head Coach David Hogan, played a rematch of their 2019 championship game, and again beat the Schuylerville Horses, this time with a convincing 21–0 shutout victory.

And last, but certainly not least, the 13-and-1, Class B, Maine-Endwell Spartans, led by Head Coach Matt Gallagher, came back from a 12–7 halftime deficit, to outscore the Pleasantville Panthers 14–0 in the second half, winning their first State championship since 2014.

One State, 27 congressional representatives, five championship divisions, and New York State's 22nd district took home the trophies in three of four divisions we competed in.

Congratulations to all teams from the 22nd District.

CONGRATULATING MIKE FLETCHER ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. ELLZEY. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor today to congratulate Mike Fletcher, the store director of the H-E-B in Corsicana, Texas. After 27 years, Mike did something we all hope to do one day, and that is retire.

Though not a Corsicana native, Mike has come to call Corsicana home. He grew up in Waco, and lived there until he was about 20, and then attended Texas A&M University and while attending school, started his career in the grocery industry.

What H-E-B and Mike have done for Corsicana and the surrounding community over the last 19 years cannot be captured in a 1-minute speech. But what I can say is that Mike has served his community. He kept the doors open, the shelves stocked, and the community fed during the COVID–19 pandemic and the winter storm that hit the great State of Texas.

He and his wife, Deedy, have been an integral part of Navarro County since they moved there in 2002. Mike has served on the Salvation Army board, the United Way board of Navarro County, been a member of the Rotary Club, volunteered on disaster relief teams in West, Texas, when the fertilizer plants exploded in 2013, and much more.

He might be retired from working at H-E-B, but he is not finished serving his community.

So, Mike, congratulations on your retirement and thank you for your continued dedication to Corsicana and Navarro County.

RECOGNIZING ENES KANTER FREEDOM

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Enes Kanter Freedom.

Since being drafted third overall in the 2011 NBA draft, Mr. Freedom, a newly minted American citizen, has made our country incredibly proud.

Growing up in Turkey, Enes says he did not know what freedom was until he moved to the United States. And since then, he has used his platform to speak out against human rights atrocities in China, Turkey, and beyond. Enes uses his voice for the people around the world who are voiceless.

And because of his outspoken criticism of Turkey's authoritarian regime and inhumane treatment of political prisoners, the Turkish Government revoked Enes' passport and issued multiple warrants for his arrest, leaving

him stateless for many years. And in China, broadcasts of Enes' basketball games were banned after he criticized the Chinese Communist Party's repressive regime and their human rights abuses against the Uighurs and Tibetans.

Since facing backlash, Enes has made it his life's mission to push the boundaries of what is possible on and off the court. He understands and recognizes using his voice and the importance of it.

After waiting six long years, Mr. Speaker, last week Enes finally became a U.S. citizen, and at his citizenship ceremony, he recited the oath using his newly minted last name, Freedom. And I cannot think of a more appropriate new last name for Enes, as he embodies all that freedom means. And by changing his last name, Enes can now carry that word with him wherever he goes.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the brave work of Enes Kanter Freedom. At a time when others remain silent, he has spoken up.

I congratulate Enes on his citizenship, and this United States Congress and all of us welcome him to our American family.

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.

RESPONSIBLE EDUCATION MITIGATING OPTIONS AND TECHNICAL EXTENSIONS ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5545) to extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to benefits provided under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs during COVID–19 pandemic, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5545

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 ''Responsible Education Mitigating Options and Technical Extensions Act'' or the ''REMOTE Act''.

SEC. 2. EXTENSIONS OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO BENEFITS PROVIDED UNDER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS DURING COVID–19 PANDEMIC.

(a) EXTENSION OF STUDENT VETERAN CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT OF 2020.—Section 2 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–140; 38 U.S.C. 3031 note), as amended by section 5202(a) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2020 (Division E of Public Law 116–159), is further amended by striking ''December 21, 2021'' and inserting ''June 1, 2022''.

(b) EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR CONTINUATION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION CONVERTED TO DISTANCE LEARNING BY REASON OF EMERGENCIES AND HEALTH-RELATED SITUATIONS.—Section 1(b) of Public Law 116–128 (38 U.S.C. 3001 note prec.), as amended by section 5202(b) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2020 (Division E of Public Law 116–159), is further amended by striking ''December 21, 2021'' and inserting ''June 1, 2022''.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) WAIVER OF VERIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT FOR CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Section 3313(l) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirements of this subsection for an educational institution that the Secretary has determined uses a flat tuition and fee structure that would make the use of a second verification under this subsection unnecessary.''.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY TO DISAPPROVE OF COURSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (f) of section 3679 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(i) by inserting '', except for the recruitment of foreign students residing in foreign countries who are not eligible to receive Federal student assistance'' after ''assistance''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) In determining whether a violation of subparagraph (B) has occurred, the State approving agency, or the Secretary when acting in the place of the State approving agency, shall construe the requirements of this paragraph in accordance with the regulations and guidance prescribed by the Secretary of Education under section 487(a)(20) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(20)).'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph (7):

''(7) This subsection shall not apply to an educational institution—

''(A) located in a foreign country; or

''(B) that provides to a covered individual consumer information regarding costs of the program of education (including financial aid available to such covered individual) using a form or template developed by the Secretary of Education.''.

(2) APPLICATION DATE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may not carry out subsection (f) of section 3679 of title 38, United States Code, until August 1, 2022, except that, beginning on June 15, 2022, an educational institution may submit an application for a waiver under paragraph (5) of such subsection.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (c) of section 3696 of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''An educational'';

(B) by inserting '', except for the recruitment of foreign students residing in foreign countries who are not eligible to receive Federal student assistance'' after ''assistance''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) In determining whether a violation of paragraph (1) has occurred, the Under Secretary for Benefits shall construe the requirements of this paragraph in accordance with the regulations and guidance prescribed by the Secretary of Education under section 487(a)(20) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(20)).''.

(c) EXEMPTION OF FOREIGN SCHOOLS FROM CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) INFORMATION RELATING TO TESTS.—Section 3689(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) Subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to an educational institution located in a foreign country.''.

(2) EXAMINATION OF RECORDS.—Section 3690(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''Notwithstanding'' and inserting ''(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), notwithstanding''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the records and accounts—

''(A) of an educational institution located in a foreign country; and

''(B) that pertain to an individual who is not receiving educational assistance under this chapter.''.

SEC. 4. PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS WHO ARE "ROUNDING OUT" UNDER EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3680(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter before subparagraph (A), by striking ''in paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''in paragraphs (2) and (3)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in the case of an eligible veteran or eligible person who is pursuing a program of education on less than a half-time basis during a period that is the last semester, term, or academic period the veteran or person will be enrolled in the program of education because the veteran or person will complete the program of education at the end of that semester, term, or academic period, the Secretary may, pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary shall prescribe, provide to the veteran or person educational assistance under chapter 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, or 35 of this title or under chapter 1606 of title 10, including a monthly housing stipend described in section 3313(c) of this title, on the basis of the total number of credits or courses in which the veteran or person is enrolled, if—

''(A) the number of credits the veteran or person needs to complete the program of education is less than the number of credits that would constitute enrollment on a more than half-time basis for that last semester, term, or academic period; and

''(B) the veteran or person—

''(i) is enrolled in, or has completed, every course offered by the program of education during the last semester, term, or academic period in which the veteran or person is enrolled in the program of education; and

''(ii) enrolls in an additional course that is not required for the completion of such program of education and the enrollment in the non-required course in addition to the required course or courses in which the veteran or person is enrolled constitutes enrollment on more than a half-time basis.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on January 1, 2022, and apply with respect to any semester, term, or academic period that begins on or after that date.

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF RELIEF RELATING TO VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) EXTENSION OF MODIFICATION OF TIME LIMITATIONS ON USE OF ENTITLEMENT TO MONTGOMERY GI BILL AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND TRAINING.—Section 1105 of the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–315) is amended by striking ''December 21, 2021'' each place it appears and inserting ''June 1, 2022''.

(b) EXTENSION OF CONTINUATION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS DURING COVID–19 EMERGENCY.—Section 1102(e) of such Act is amended by striking ''December 21, 2021'' and inserting ''June 1, 2022''.

(c) EXTENSION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO EFFECTS OF CLOSURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND MODIFICATION OF COURSES BY REASON OF COVID–19 EMERGENCY.—Section 1103(h) of such Act is amended by striking ''December 21, 2021'' and inserting ''June 1, 2022''.

(d) EXTENSION OF PROVISION RELATING TO PAYMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF WITHDRAWAL.—Section 1104(a) of such Act is amended by striking ''December 21, 2021'' and inserting ''June 1, 2022''.

(e) EXTENSION OF PROVISION RELATING TO APPRENTICESHIP OR ON-JOB TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1106(b) of such Act is amended by striking ''December 21, 2021'' and inserting ''June 1, 2022''.

(f) EXTENSION OF PAYMENT OF WORK-STUDY ALLOWANCES DURING EMERGENCY SITUATION.—Section 3 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–140; 38 U.S.C. 3485 note) is amended by striking ''During the covered period'' and inserting ''During the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on June 1, 2022''.

SEC. 6. ADJUSTMENTS OF CERTAIN LOAN FEES.

The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''October 1, 2030'' each place it appears and inserting ''January 14, 2031''.

SEC. 7. ELIMINATION OF CAP ON FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS WHO PROVIDE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COUNSELING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 516 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (g); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (g).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report regarding the effect of the amendment under subsection (a).

SEC. 8. 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 gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 5545, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5545, as amended, the Responsible Education Mitigating Options and Technical Extensions Act, or the REMOTE Act. This bill is an urgent extension of flexibilities for student veterans using their educational assistance benefits as the COVID–19 pandemic wears on.

H.R. 5545, as amended, extends the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 through the spring 2022 term.

When my Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act was signed into law in April 2020, I am not sure many of us would have foreseen that 19 months later the COVID–19 pandemic would still affect everyday life for veterans and their families across the country.

And since then, we have extended these flexibilities for student veterans three times as the pandemic remains a public health emergency throughout the country and the world. Still, many college students remain unable to return to campus.

H.R. 5545, as amended, would extend remote learning waivers for student veterans through the spring 2022 term and ensure they will continue receiving full housing benefits despite not taking on-campus courses.

We have been negotiating this bill with the minority for months and, while this bill is not the exact version that I would prefer, student veterans are simply too important to let these benefits lapse.

A majority of students have already enrolled in their spring classes, having signed up as early as this past October or November. They selected their classes with the hope that we, in Congress, would act to extend these flexibilities through the spring term. We cannot wait any longer to pass this critical piece of legislation for our student veterans.

New cases of the virus are up. There is a new variant, leading some States to declare a new state of emergency, and it is clear, COVID–19 is not behind us. The emergency persists, and we cannot walk away from our duty to assist student veterans now.

Without this legislation, student veterans who planned and started out the school year remotely—reasonably thinking they would be able to stay in status for the entire school year—will have to figure out a plan to get back to taking on-campus classes in order to receive their monthly allowance for housing.

This legislation is to address this specific emergency now. This is not setting precedent for any future emergencies, nor is it setting a standard for treating future education terms impacted by COVID–19.

Should we have to extend these provisions again next year, we should use the same emergency designations we have used three times in the past. We know these provisions are not for new benefits. They are to maintain existing benefits and existing spending.

Additionally, this bill ensures student bodies at U.S. universities remain diverse and allows for the continued recruitment of foreign students. It also simplifies the verification process for tuition reimbursement for certain educational institutions to minimize unneeded paperwork for student veterans.

Student veterans should be able to focus on their studies, not on whether they are going to receive their earned VA benefits. And that is why I introduced this bill, with my House Veterans' Affairs Committee colleagues, Representative TRONE and Representative MIKE LEVIN, to ease the burden on student veterans during these persistently uncertain times.

Now, this legislation is endorsed by numerous VSOs, such as the Student Veterans of America, the American Legion, the VFW, American Council on Education, Tragedy Assistance for Survivors, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, and the National Association of Veterans' Program Administrators, and countless others.

Finally, the legislation includes an additional provision from Representatives LAMB and MANN. The text of this section of the bill would help the Department address diversity and equity within the workforce. It removes a 1997 law that limits the number of VA counselors who can advise employees on equal employment opportunity issues.

VA has roughly doubled in size since 1997, and VA requested for this limit to be removed to allow the Department to hire additional counselors to support the needs of a growing workforce and help ensure that VA is a welcoming place for all employees.

I wish to thank Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader HOYER for bringing this legislation to the floor; and I urge the rest of my colleagues to support this legislation to ensure student veterans are able to access the benefits they have earned and continue their studies during the spring semester.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5545, as amended, the REMOTE Act. I am pleased to support this bill, which is very similar to my bill, H.R. 5509, the Student Veteran COVID–19 Protection Act of 2021. This bill will help address urgent needs of student veterans who are impacted by COVID–19.

At the beginning of the pandemic, Congress worked to ensure that student veterans' GI bill housing allowance payments were not cut when in-person classes were moved online.

The current authorization for this protection expires on December 21, 2021. H.R. 5545, as amended, would extend it through June 1 of 2021. This would provide veterans and schools with the certainty that students will not see a reduction in their monthly housing checks this school year.

The bill also includes changes to ensure that GI bill students can attend foreign schools and give American schools time to comply with new consumer protection rules.

It includes a change to the VA's rounding-out policy to allow students to retain their full monthly housing allowance, even if they finish their program-required coursework early.

Finally, it also includes language sponsored by Congressman LAMB and Congressman MANN to remove the cap on the equal employment opportunity counselors at the VA. There is no place for discrimination at the VA. I am pleased that we can, once again, pass this important provision to help employees avail themselves of their right for a safe workplace.

The costs of this bill are fully paid for by extending current VA home loan funding fees for a few months into 2030. This is a bipartisan offset that has been used multiple times in previous Congresses.

This issue of whether to offset the estimated $220 million mandatory costs associated with this bill has been an issue of disagreement for many weeks, and I want to thank Chairman TAKANO for working with me and finding a mutually beneficial solution that is paid for and can quickly pass the Senate. This is win for the veterans, schools, and taxpayers alike.

□ 1030

In the vast majority of circumstances, I strongly believe that Congress should do our job and pay for this new spending. We have a responsibility to pay for our bills, just like every American does. However, that does not mean that I will not consider the use of emergency spending when it is appropriate and necessary in the future as new emergencies may arise.

Before I close, I would like to thank the dozens of higher education groups and veterans service organizations that have advocated for the passage of this needed extension and reform.

I want to especially thank the American Council on Education and the Student Veterans of America for their continued support for this fully paid for legislation. They understand that if these changes are not made soon, many schools will be forced to stop accepting students who are using the GI Bill. I agree with them that such an outcome is simply unacceptable.

While I wish we could have enacted these protections weeks ago, I am glad we are taking care of them today on a bipartisan basis that protects veterans and taxpayers alike.

I, again, want to thank Chairman TAKANO for working with me and others on this issue, as well as our colleagues, Senators TESTER and MORAN, for their support.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE), my good friend and the author of H.R. 5545, as amended. He is a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee and an active member on the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of our bill, the REMOTE Learning Act, to protect veterans' education benefits.

Last year, Congress prevented cuts to veterans' tuition payments as students transitioned to online learning. This helped folks stay in school during the pandemic, which remains one of the most challenging times to pursue higher education.

Unfortunately, these benefits are at risk once again. By law, the Department of Veterans Affairs is required to cut housing benefits for student veterans who are taking classes remotely. This doesn't make sense during a global pandemic.

While some colleges and professors have chosen to keep classes remote, many student veterans have opted to live on campus. We need to act now to ensure our veterans receive the necessary flexibility to achieve academic success.

The REMOTE Learning Act will extend remote learning waivers, ensure veterans receive full housing benefits, allow universities to continue recruiting foreign students so that student bodies can remain diverse, and minimize paperwork for tuition reimbursement.

Our veterans deserve a world-class education. They deserve to earn their degrees on time. Some of these brave servicemembers have waited their whole lives to get their degrees. The negative effects of the pandemic shouldn't hinder them from doing that. We have a responsibility to help.

I want to thank Chairman TAKANO and Chairman LEVIN for their leadership on this bill and for all the hard work they have done to protect our veterans. It is time to pass this bill and give the veterans the benefits they have earned.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I just want to let everyone know that I am very much in support of this legislation. I encourage my colleagues to support it as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the work and cooperation of the ranking member, and I appreciate that he stands squarely behind this legislation.

What is at stake at the very end of this year is the housing of our Nation's student veterans, numbering in the tens of thousands. We need swift passage of this bill and the companion bill in the Senate.

I urge all Members of the House to support this bill, and I urge our Senate colleagues to act on this expeditiously.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 5545, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5545, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to benefits provided under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs during COVID–19 pandemic, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NASA ENHANCED USE LEASING EXTENSION ACT OF 2021

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5746) to amend title 51, United States Code, to extend the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter into leases of non-excess property of the Administration, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5746

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 ''NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress find the following:

(1) NASA uses enhanced use leasing to enter into agreements with private sector entities, State and local governments, academic institutions, and other Federal agencies for lease of non-excess, underutilized NASA properties and facilities.

(2) NASA uses enhanced use leasing authority to support responsible management of its real property, including to improve the use of underutilized property for activities that are compatible with NASA's mission and to reduce facility operating and maintenance costs.

(3) In fiscal year 2019, under its enhanced use lease authority, NASA leased 65 real properties.

(4) In fiscal year 2019, NASA's use of enhanced use leasing resulted in the collection of $10,843,025.77 in net revenue.

(5) In fiscal year 2019, NASA used a portion of its enhanced use leasing revenues for repairs of facility control systems such as lighting and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning.

(6) NASA's use of enhanced use leasing authority can contribute to reducing the rate of increase of the Agency's overall deferred maintenance cost.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO LEASES OF NON-EXCESS PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.

Section 20145(g) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''December 31, 2021'' and inserting ''December 31, 2031''.

SEC. 4. 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 gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEYER. 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. 5746, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support passage of the bipartisan NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021, H.R. 5746.

I want to thank my colleagues, Ranking Member BRIAN BABIN of the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, Representative TROY CARTER, and Representative YOUNG KIM, for being original cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, this is a commonsense bill that would enable public- and private-sector entities the opportunity to benefit from NASA property that is not fully used, while helping NASA manage its vast facilities and maintenance challenges.

The act would extend NASA'S authority to enter into leases for underutilized, non-excess real property, including office space, testing and launch facilities, and hangars, to other Federal, State, and local government agencies, academic institutions, and private-sector entities.

NASA's existing enhanced use lease authority, or EUL, expires on the last day of this month, December 31, 2021.

While several short-term extensions have previously been enacted, this act provides a clean, 10-year extension that will create more certainty for NASA and the many EUL partners who benefit from the authority. According to the July 2021 NASA testimony to the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, that I chair and Dr. BABIN is the ranking member of, the agency has 70 ongoing leases at six NASA centers.

The authority also allows NASA to retain lease revenue and apply it toward maintenance, capital revitalization, and improvement of NASA's real property assets.

That is important because with the majority of NASA's facilities dating back to the Apollo era and over 80 percent beyond their design life, maintenance is an ongoing challenge. NASA currently manages a deferred maintenance backlog of $2.6 billion. The revenue NASA receives from enhanced use leases, $10.8 million in fiscal year 2019, can help avoid further increases to that backlog.

EUL authority also benefits the private entities, the Federal, State, and local government agencies, and the academic institutions that enter into lease agreements to use specialized facilities and properties, such as launch infrastructure, while also providing the valuable service to NASA of maintaining the properties.

In addition, co-locating other Federal, State, and local government agencies, private-sector entities, and other institutions on NASA properties creates a vibrancy and community at NASA centers that benefits NASA and its workforce, including through partnerships with those institutions.

Mr. Speaker, NASA's leadership and success in expanding our knowledge through groundbreaking scientific discoveries and extending human presence deeper into space inspires our youth, advances our technological capacity, and strengthens our economy.

Enabling such an inspiring mission requires unique infrastructure and extensive property and facilities. We need to ensure that NASA has the tools and flexibilities to continue its successes for decades to come. Those tools include the ability to manage property that may no longer be actively or fully used by NASA, at least at this time.

The bipartisan NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021 ensures the benefits of EUL authority will continue for the next decade, and in so doing, provides stability to NASA and its EUL partners.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill is good for NASA, good for the entities that benefit from EUL authority, and good for the taxpayer.

We cannot afford to let this important authority lapse and risk delays and disruption to the many new leases currently being processed by NASA.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' and support passage of H.R. 5746 so that the Senate can swiftly pass it and send it to the President's desk for signature and enactment.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support strong of H.R. 5746, the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021, legislation that I cosponsored, to extend NASA's enhanced use leasing authority, which expires on December 31.

NASA has used enhanced use leases for almost 20 years to enter into arrangements to lease idle or underutilized areas on NASA property to the private sector, to State and local governments, and to academic institutions and universities.

NASA can then use some of the money raised from the leases to offset spending for facilities maintenance, capital revitalization, and real property improvements. NASA expects to collect over $14 million in net revenue in 2022 from enhanced use leases and apply that money to its deferred maintenance backlog.

The last extension of the enhanced use lease authority was for 2 years. H.R. 5746 will extend it for 10 years, until December 31, 2031.

This 10-year authority will give NASA and its partners the flexibility and predictability to enter into longer term leases, which could reduce the burden on taxpayers and help the United States' commercial space industry continue to compete and out-innovate the world.

I proudly represent the Johnson Space Center of Houston, Texas. As a strong advocate for this vital NASA center, as well as for all of our NASA centers, I want to make sure that we are doing the utmost to empower the brilliant men and women supporting our space industry, scientific discovery, and human exploration.

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

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, NASA's Michoud Assembly Facility in New Orleans, Louisiana, is known as America's rocket factory.

For over 55 years, Michoud has manufactured large vehicles and components for NASA, from the Apollo program to the space shuttle to the Space Launch System, or the SLS.

Michoud is the main manufacturing and assembly site for SLS, which will take us to the furthest reaches of our solar system.

This site employs approximately 3,500 people but supports more than 6,000 jobs nationwide. This includes government civil service workers, contractors, and staff of other government agencies, as well as commercial firms, including firms from Louisiana that create a significant number of jobs and economic opportunities.

The National Center for Advanced Manufacturing, a partnership between NASA, the State of Louisiana, Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, and the University of New Orleans, also calls Michoud home. The total economic output of Michoud is over $830 million.

All this to say, Michoud is an indispensable part of the New Orleans' economy, New Orleans' community, and our Nation's space program.

Sites like Michoud would benefit greatly from the passage of H.R. 5746, which reauthorizes the enhanced use leases needed to keep up production.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill and ask that all Members support this bill. I urge a ''yea'' vote for this incredibly important piece of legislation to maintain and to continue the work that we have done at Michoud with NASA for our country.

□ 1045

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5746, the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act. This is a bipartisan bill I was proud to colead with Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee Chair BEYER, Ranking Member BABIN, and Representative TROY CARTER.

H.R. 5746 would allow NASA to continue leasing any underutilized, nonexcess property owned by the Federal Government to private-sector entities, State and local governments, academic institutions, and other agencies involved in the research, development, and deployment of space innovation.

We need an all-hands-on-deck approach to help the U.S. lead the global space race for innovation and the development of new technologies, and this legislation aims to do exactly that. I am proud to support H.R. 5746, those on the front lines of space innovation, and aerospace manufacturers in southern California that create the tools for the United States to continue reaching new heights.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5746.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time to speak on this bill, and I am prepared to close when necessary.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this legislation will allow NASA to better manage their infrastructure, maintain their facilities, and support the commercial space industry. The provision is fiscally responsible, as it helps NASA collect revenue from its underutilized properties.

Congress will continue to provide oversight of how NASA uses this authority in the coming years to ensure that taxpayer interests are protected and that the authority is not misused.

I would like to thank Representative FRANK LUCAS, the ranking member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, for his leadership on this important topic. He is a strong advocate for not only our Nation's space program but for our entire scientific enterprise, both public and private.

I would also like to thank Chairwoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, my colleague from Texas, and also my friend, Chairman DON BEYER, for their efforts to expedite this bill, as well as the majority and minority staff of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

I would also like to thank the NASA civil servant and contractor workforce. Despite the challenges posed by COVID–19, NASA employees and contractors have been able to accomplish phenomenal achievements. From once again launching American astronauts on American rockets from American soil, to landing a rover the size of an SUV on Mars, to flying the first helicopter on another planet, NASA has not missed a stride. These achievements are a credit to the perseverance and fortitude of the entire NASA family, and I look forward to witnessing many more amazing feats in the coming weeks and months. It is an exciting time.

Finally, I would also like to recognize the passing yesterday of Mark Geyer, the former Director of Johnson Space Center. Mark was a stalwart leader, a skilled engineer, and a thoughtful friend.

Representing the Johnson Space Center afforded me the opportunity to work with Mark over the years, and I can tell you that he had a profound impact on our Nation's space program.

I would also like to wish his wife, Jackie, his three children, and the entire Geyer family my heartfelt condolences and thank them for Mark's service to NASA, the American people, and the noble endeavor of space exploration.

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

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I concur with my friend Dr. BABIN that we are very fortunate to be led by EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, our chair, and FRANK LUCAS, our ranking member. It is a joy to work on this committee, and we actually work together in a good way. I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER), and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) for cosponsoring this and helping put this together, and our wonderful Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee staff, who actually took the time to put the title of this bill in iambic pentameter, the NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for this good bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5746, the "NASA Enhanced Use Lease Extension Act of 2021".

I want to thank Chairman BEYER of the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics for introducing this bipartisan bill, along with Subcommittee Rankin Member BABIN, Representative TROY CARTER, and Representative YOUNG KIM , as original cosponsors.

As Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, I've had the privilege over the years to visit many NASA Field Centers and witness the extensive infrastructure required to support our nation's inspiring space program.

Some of those properties are underutilized and many are aging. Therefore, they can fall into disrepair.

NASA facilities, properties, and infrastructure comprise over 5,000 buildings and structures, including those at its field centers, and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

The extension of enhanced use leasing authority in this bill helps NASA manage the agency's real property, including the preservation of underutilized or unique, historic properties.

As Chairman BEYER noted, enhanced use leasing, or "EUL", allows NASA to enter into agreements with state and local governments, academia, private sector entities, and other Federal government agencies to lease non-excess and underutilized properties at NASA.

EUL authority allows the agency to accept lease revenues, in turn helping NASA to reduce operating costs and make repairs and improvements to facility systems.

According to NASA, in Fiscal Year 2019, five NASA Centers used enhanced use leasing resulting in a total of over $10 million in net revenue for the agency.

Congress first granted NASA authority to demonstrate enhanced use leasing at two NASA Field Centers as part the Fiscal Year 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution.

The Fiscal Year 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act expanded the authority to agency-wide use.

Since then, the authority has been amended in 2008, and further amended in 2012 to allow NASA to accept in-kind considerations for leases for the purpose of developing renewable energy production facilities.

The most recent extension of EUL authority was in the Fiscal Year 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, where the authority was extended for 2 years, until December 31, 2021, the end of this year. The bill we are considering today provides a clean ten-year extension until December 31, 2031.

This longer term extension provides consistency and certainty to NASA and tenants, allowing NASA to continue existing EUL arrangements and make progress on developing new arrangements that are currently underway.

Enhanced use leasing is an important, well-used authority that benefits NASA and the many institutions that enter into EUL leases. We must act now to extend it.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote yes and pass H.R. 5746, the bipartisan "NASA Enhanced Use Lease Extension Act of 2021."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5746, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OCEAN SHIPPING REFORM ACT OF 2021

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4996) to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4996

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 ''Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

Section 40101 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (2) through (4) and inserting the following:

''(2) ensure an efficient and competitive transportation system for the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States that is, as far as possible, in harmony with fair and equitable international shipping practices;

''(3) encourage the development of a competitive and efficient liner fleet of vessels of the United States capable of meeting national security and commerce needs of the United States;

''(4) support the growth and development of United States exports through a competitive and efficient system for the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States and by placing a greater reliance on the marketplace; and

''(5) promote reciprocal trade in the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States.''.

SEC. 3. SERVICE CONTRACTS.

Section 40502 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (7) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (8) by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) any other essential terms or minimum contract requirements that the Federal Maritime Commission determines necessary or appropriate.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(g) SERVICE CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.—With respect to service contracts entered into under this section, a common carrier shall establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable regulations and practices relating to essential terms and minimum contract requirements the Commission determines are necessary or appropriate under subsection (c)(9).''.

SEC. 4. SHIPPING EXCHANGE REGISTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 405 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 40504. Shipping exchange registry

''(a) IN GENERAL.—No person may operate a shipping exchange involving ocean transportation in the foreign commerce of the United States unless the shipping exchange is registered as a national shipping exchange under the terms and conditions provided in this section and the regulations issued pursuant to this section.

''(b) REGISTRATION.—A person shall register a shipping exchange by filing with the Federal Maritime Commission an application for registration in such form as the Commission, by rule, may prescribe containing the rules of the exchange and such other information and documents as the Commission, by rule, may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest.

''(c) EXEMPTION.—The Commission may exempt, conditionally or unconditionally, a shipping exchange from registration and licensing under this section if the Commission finds that the shipping exchange is subject to comparable, comprehensive supervision and regulation by the appropriate governmental authorities in the home country of the shipping exchange.

''(d) REGULATIONS.—In issuing regulations pursuant to subsection (a), the Commission shall set standards necessary to carry out subtitle IV for registered national shipping exchanges, including the minimum requirements for service contracts established under section 40502, and issue licenses for registered national shipping exchanges.

''(e) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'shipping exchange' means a platform, digital, over-the-counter or otherwise, which connects shippers with common carriers (both vessel-operating and non-vessel-operating) for the purpose of entering into underlying agreements or contracts for the transport of cargo, by vessel or other modes of transportation.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The registration requirement under section 40504 of title 46, United States Code (as added by this section), shall take effect on the date on which the Federal Maritime Commission issues regulations required under subsection (d) of such section.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 405 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''40504. Shipping exchange registry.''.

SEC. 5. DATA COLLECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 411 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 41110. Data collection

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Common carriers covered under this chapter shall submit to the Federal Maritime Commission a calendar quarterly report that describes the total import and export tonnage and the total loaded and empty 20-foot equivalent units per vessel (making port in the United States, including any territory or possession of the United States) operated by such common carrier.

''(b) PROHIBITION ON DUPLICATION.—Data required to be reported under subsection (a) may not duplicate information—

''(1) submitted to the Corps of Engineers pursuant to section 11 of the Act entitled 'An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes', approved September 22, 1922 (33 U.S.C. 555), by an ocean common carrier acting as a vessel operator; or

''(2) submitted pursuant to section 481 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1481) to U.S. Customs and Border Protection by merchandise importers.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 411 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''41110. Data collection.''.

SEC. 6. NATIONAL SHIPPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) NATIONAL SHIPPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 42502(c)(3) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', including customs brokers or freight forwarders'' after ''ocean common carriers'' each place such term occurs.

(b) ANALYSIS.—The analysis for chapter 425 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 42501 the following:

''Sec.''.

SEC. 7. ANNUAL REPORT AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURES.

(a) REPORT ON FOREIGN LAWS AND PRACTICES.—Section 46106(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by striking ''under this part'' and inserting ''under chapter 403''; and

(B) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) an identification of any anticompetitive or nonreciprocal trade practices by ocean common carriers;

''(8) an analysis of any trade imbalance resulting from the business practices of ocean common carriers, including an analysis of the data collected under section 41110; and

''(9) an identification of any otherwise concerning practices by ocean common carriers, particularly such carriers that are—

''(A) State-owned or State-controlled enterprises; or

''(B) owned or controlled by, is a subsidiary of, or is otherwise related legally or financially (other than a minority relationship or investment) to a corporation based in a country—

''(i) identified as a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of (U.S.C. 1677(18))) as of the date of enactment of this paragraph;

''(ii) identified by the United States Trade Representative in the most recent report required by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) as a priority foreign country under subsection (a)(2) of that section; or

''(iii) subject to monitoring by the Trade Representative under section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2416).''.

(b) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 46106 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) PUBLIC DISCLOSURES.—The Federal Maritime Commission shall publish, and annually update, on the website of the Commission—

''(1) all findings by the Commission of false certifications by common carriers or marine terminal operators under section 41104(a)(15) of this title; and

''(2) all penalties imposed or assessed against common carriers or marine terminal operators, as applicable, under sections 41107, 41108, and 41109, listed by each common carrier or marine terminal operator.''.

(2) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading for section 46106 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''**and public disclosure**'' after ''**report**''.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 461 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item related to section 46106 and inserting the following:

''46106. Annual report and public disclosure.''.

SEC. 8. GENERAL PROHIBITIONS.

Section 41102 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding by adding at the end the following:

''(d) PROHIBITION ON RETALIATION.—A common carrier, marine terminal operator, or ocean transportation intermediary, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, directly or indirectly, may not retaliate against a shipper, a shipper's agent, or a motor carrier by refusing, or threatening to refuse, cargo space accommodations when available, or resort to other unfair or unjustly discriminatory methods because the shipper has patronized another carrier, has filed a complaint, or for any other reason.

''(e) CERTIFICATION.—A common carrier or marine terminal operator shall not charge any other person demurrage or detention charges under a tariff, marine terminal schedule, service contract, or any other contractual obligation unless accompanied by

an accurate certification that such charges comply with all rules and regulations concerning demurrage or detention issued by the Commission. The certification requirement only applies to the entity that establishes the charge, and a common carrier or marine terminal operator that collects a charge on behalf of another common carrier or marine terminal operator is not responsible for providing the certification, except that an invoice from a common carrier or marine terminal operator collecting a charge on behalf of another must include a certification from the party that established the charge.''.

SEC. 9. PROHIBITION ON UNREASONABLY DECLINING CARGO.

(a) UNREASONABLY DECLINING CARGO.—Section 41104 of title 46, United States Code, is amended in subsection (a)—

(1) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) engage in practices that unreasonably reduce shipper accessibility to equipment necessary for the loading or unloading of cargo;'';

(2) in paragraph (12) by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (13) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(14) fail to furnish or cause a contractor to fail to furnish containers or other facilities and instrumentalities needed to perform transportation services, including allocation of vessel space accommodations, in consideration of reasonably foreseeable import and export demands; or

''(15) unreasonably decline export cargo bookings if such cargo can be loaded safely and timely, as determined by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and carried on a vessel scheduled for the immediate destination of such cargo.''.

(b) RULEMAKING ON UNREASONABLY DECLINING CARGO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to define the term ''unreasonably decline'' for the purposes of subsection (a)(15) of section 41104 of title 46, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)).

(2) CONTENTS.—The rulemaking under paragraph (1) shall address the unreasonableness of ocean common carriers prioritizing the shipment of empty containers while excluding, limiting, or otherwise reducing the shipment of full, loaded containers when such containers are readily available to be shipped and the appurtenant vessel has the weight and space capacity available to carry such containers if loaded in a safe and timely manner.

SEC. 10. DETENTION AND DEMURRAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 41104 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) CERTIFICATION.—Failure of a common carrier to include a certification under section 41102(e) alongside any demurrage or detention charge shall eliminate any obligation of the charged party to pay the applicable charge.

''(e) DEMURRAGE AND DETENTION PRACTICES AND CHARGES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and not later than 30 days of the date of enactment of this subsection, a common carrier or marine terminal operator, shall—

''(1) act in a manner consistent with any rules or regulations concerning demurrage or detention issued by the Commission;

''(2) maintain all records supporting the assessment of any demurrage or detention charges for a period of 5 years and provide such records to the invoiced party or to the Commission on request; and

''(3) bear the burden of establishing the reasonableness of any demurrage or detention charges which are the subject of any complaint proceeding challenging a common carrier or marine terminal operator demurrage or detention charges as unjust and unreasonable.

''(f) PENALTIES FOR FALSE OR INACCURATE CERTIFIED DEMURRAGE OR DETENTION CHARGES.—In the event of a finding that the certification under section 41102(e) was inaccurate, or false after submission under section 41301, penalties under section 41107 shall be applied if the Commission determines, in a separate enforcement proceeding, such certification was inaccurate or false.''.

(b) RULEMAKING ON DETENTION AND DEMURRAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Maritime Commission shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to establish rules prohibiting common carriers and marine terminal operators from adopting and applying unjust and unreasonable demurrage and detention rules and practices.

(2) CONTENTS.—The rulemaking under paragraph (1) shall address the issues identified in the final rule published on May 18, 2020, titled ''Interpretive Rule on Demurrage and Detention Under the Shipping Act'' (85 Fed. Reg. 29638), including the following:

(A) Establishing clear and uniform definitions for demurrage, detention, cargo availability for retrieval and associated free time, and other terminology used in the rule. The definition for cargo availability for retrieval shall account for government inspections.

(B) Establishing that demurrage and detention rules are not independent revenue sources but incentivize efficiencies in the ocean transportation network, including the retrieval of cargo and return of equipment.

(C) Prohibiting the consumption of free time or collection of demurrage and detention charges when obstacles to the cargo retrieval or return of equipment are within the scope of responsibility of the carrier or their agent and beyond the control of the invoiced or contracting party.

(D) Prohibiting the commencement or continuation of free time unless cargo is available for retrieval and timely notice of cargo availability has been provided.

(E) Prohibiting the consumption of free time or collection of demurrage charges when marine terminal appointments are not available during the free time period.

(F) Prohibiting the consumption of free time or collection of detention charges on containers when the marine terminal required for return is not open or available.

(G) Requiring common carriers to provide timely notice of—

(i) cargo availability after vessel discharge;

(ii) container return locations; and

(iii) advance notice for container early return dates.

(H) Establishing minimum billing requirements, including timeliness and supporting information that shall be included in or with invoices for demurrage and detention charges that will allow the invoiced party to validate the charges.

(I) Requiring common carriers and marine terminal operators to establish reasonable dispute resolution policies and practices.

(J) Establishing the responsibilities of shippers, receivers, and draymen with respect to cargo retrieval and equipment return.

(K) Clarifying rules for the invoicing of parties other than the shipper for any demurrage, detention, or other similar per container charges, including determining whether such parties should be billed at all.

(c) RULEMAKING ON MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to incorporate subsections (d) through (f) of 41104 of title 46, United States Code, which shall include the following:

(1) The obligation to adopt reasonable rules and practices related to or connected with the furnishing and allocation of adequate and suitable equipment, vessel space accommodations, containers, and other instrumentalities necessary for the receiving, loading, carriage, unloading and delivery of cargo.

(2) The duty to perform the contract of carriage with reasonable dispatch.

(3) The requirement to carry United States export cargo if such cargo can be loaded safely and timely, as determined by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and carried on a vessel scheduled for such cargo's immediate destination.

(4) The requirement of ocean common carriers to establish contingency service plans to address and mitigate service disruptions and inefficiencies during periods of port congestion and other market disruptions.

SEC. 11. ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.—Section 41109 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''or, in addition to or in lieu of a civil penalty, order the refund of money'' after ''this part''; and

(B) by inserting ''or refund of money'' after ''conditions, a civil penalty'';

(2) in subsection (c) by inserting ''or refund of money'' after ''civil penalty'';

(3) in subsection (e) by inserting ''or order a refund of money'' after ''civil penalty''; and

(4) in subsection (f) by inserting ''or who is ordered to refund money'' after ''civil penalty is assessed''.

(b) ADDITIONAL PENALTIES.—Section 41108(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 41104(1), (2), or (7)'' and inserting ''subsections (d) or (e) of section 41102 or paragraph (1), (2), (7), (14), or (15) of section 41104(a)''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 41309 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''or refund of money'' after ''payment of reparation''; and

(B) by inserting ''or to whom the refund of money was ordered'' after ''award was made''; and

(2) in subsection (b) by inserting ''or refund of money'' after ''award of reparation''.

(d) AWARD OF REPARATIONS.—Section 41305(c) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''or (c)'' after ''41102(b)''; and

(2) by inserting '', or if the Commission determines that a violation of section 41102(e) was made willfully or knowingly'' after ''of this title''.

SEC. 12. INVESTIGATIONS.

Section 41302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or agreement'' and inserting '', agreement, fee, or charge''.

SEC. 13. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

Section 41307(b) to title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the heading by striking ''AND THIRD PARTIES''; and

(B) by striking the second sentence; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) THIRD PARTY INTERVENTION.—The court may allow a third party to intervene in a civil action brought under this section.''.

SEC. 14. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION.—The analysis for chapter 461 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the first item relating to chapter 461.

(b) ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.—Section 41109(c) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 41104(1) or (2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1) or (2) of section 41104(a)''.

(c) NATIONAL SHIPPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 42502(c)(3) of title 46, United States Code is amended by striking ''REPRESENTATION'' and all that follows through ''Members'' and inserting ''REPRESENTATION.—Members''.

SEC. 15. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 46108 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$29,086,888 for fiscal year 2020 and $29,639,538 for fiscal year 2021'' and inserting ''$32,603,492 for fiscal year 2022 and $35,863,842 for fiscal year 2023''.

SEC. 16. NAS STUDY ON SUPPLY CHAIN INDUSTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the National Academy shall conduct a study on the United States supply chain that examines data constraints that impede the flow of maritime cargo and add to supply chain inefficiencies and that identifies data sharing systems that can be employed to improve the functioning of the United States supply chain.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the identification of where bottlenecks or chokepoints are most prominent within the United States supply chain;

(2) the identification of what common shipping data is created with each hand-off of a container through the United States supply chain and how such data is stored and shared;

(3) the identification of critical data elements used by any entity covered by subsection (c), including the key elements used for various supply chain business processes;

(4) a review of the methodology used to store, access, and disseminate shipping data across the United States supply chain and evaluation of the inefficiencies in such methodology;

(5) an analysis of existing and potential impediments to the free flow of information among entities covered by subsection (c), including—

(A) identification of barriers that prevent carriers, terminals, and shippers from having access to commercial data; and

(B) any inconsistencies in—

(i) terminology used across data elements connected to the shipment, arrival, and unloading of a shipping container; and

(ii) the classification systems used across the United States supply chain, including inconsistencies in the names of entities covered by subsection (c), geographical names, and terminology;

(6) the identification of information to be included in an improved data sharing system designed to plan, execute, and monitor the optimal loading and unloading of maritime cargo; and

(7) the identification of existing software and data sharing platforms available to facilitate propagation of information to all agents involved in the loading and unloading of maritime cargo and evaluate the effectiveness of such software and platforms if implemented.

(c) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.—In conducting the study required under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall collect information from—

(1) vessel operating common carriers and non-vessel operating common carriers;

(2) marine terminal operators;

(3) commercial motor vehicle operators;

(4) railroad carriers;

(5) chassis providers;

(6) ocean transportation intermediaries;

(7) custom brokers;

(8) freight forwarders;

(9) shippers and cargo owners;

(10) the National Shipper Advisory Committee;

(11) relevant government agencies, such as the Federal Maritime Commission, the Surface Transportation Board, and the United States Customs and Border Protection;

(12) to the extent practicable, representatives of foreign countries and maritime jurisdictions outside of the United States; and

(13) any other entity involved in the transportation of ocean cargo and the unloading of cargo upon arrival at a port.

(d) FACILITATION OF DATA SHARING.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences may solicit information from any relevant agency relating to the United States supply chain.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after entering into an arrangement with the Secretary under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make available on a publicly accessible website, a report containing—

(1) the study required under subsection (a);

(2) the information collected under subsections (b) and (c), excluding any personally identifiable information or sensitive business information; and

(3) any recommendations for—

(A) common data standards to be used in the United States supply chain; and

(B) policies and protocols that would streamline information sharing across the United States supply chain.

SEC. 17. TEMPORARY EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.

(a) PUBLIC INPUT ON INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Maritime Commission shall issue a request for information seeking public comment regarding—

(A) whether congestion of the common carriage of goods has created an emergency situation of a magnitude such that there exists a substantial adverse effect on the competitiveness and reliability of the international ocean transportation supply system;

(B) whether an emergency order described in subsection (b) would alleviate such an emergency situation; and

(C) the appropriate scope of such an emergency order, if applicable.

(2) CONSULTATION.—During the public comment period under paragraph (1), the Commission may consult, as the Commission determines to be appropriate, with—

(A) other Federal departments and agencies; and

(B) persons with expertise relating to maritime and freight operations.

(b) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE EMERGENCY ORDER REQUIRING INFORMATION SHARING.—On making a unanimous determination described in subsection (c), the Commission may issue an emergency order requiring any common carrier or marine terminal operator to share directly with relevant shippers, rail carriers, or motor carriers information relating to cargo throughput and availability, in order to ensure the efficient transportation, loading, and unloading of cargo to or from—

(1) any inland destination or point of origin;

(2) any vessel; or

(3) any point on a wharf or terminal.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A determination referred to in subsection (b) is a unanimous determination by the Commission that congestion of common carriage of goods has created an emergency situation of a magnitude such that there exists a substantial adverse effect on the competitiveness and reliability of the international ocean transportation supply system.

(2) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In issuing an emergency order under subsection (b), the Commission shall ensure that such order includes parameters relating to temporal and geographic scope, taking into consideration the likely burdens on ocean carriers and marine terminal operators and the likely benefits on congestion relating to the purposes described in section 40101 of title 46, United States Code.

(d) PETITIONS FOR EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A common carrier or marine terminal operator subject to an emergency order issued under this section may submit to the Commission a petition for exception from 1 or more requirements of the emergency order, based on a showing of undue hardship or other condition rendering compliance with such a requirement impractical.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Not later than 21 days after the date on which a petition for exception under paragraph (1) is submitted, the Commission shall determine whether to approve or deny such petition by majority vote.

(3) INAPPLICABILITY PENDING REVIEW.—The requirements of an emergency order that is the subject of a petition for exception under this subsection shall not apply to a petitioner during the period for which the petition is pending.

(e) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) TERM.—An emergency order issued under this section shall remain in effect for a period of not longer than 60 days.

(2) RENEWAL.—The Commission may renew an emergency order issued under this section for an additional term by a unanimous determination by the Commission.

(f) SUNSET.—The authority provided by this section shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMON CARRIER.—The term ''common carrier'' has the meaning given such term in section 40102 of title 46, United States Code.

(2) MOTOR CARRIER.—The term ''motor carrier'' has the meaning given such term in section 13102 of title 49, United States Code.

(3) RAIL CARRIER.—The term ''rail carrier'' has the meaning given such term in section 10102 of title 49, United States Code.

(4) SHIPPER.—The term ''shipper'' has the meaning given such term in section 40102 of title 46, United States Code.

SEC. 18. 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 gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARAMENDI. 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. 4996, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the committee, Mr. DEFAZIO. Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON and I announced our intention to pursue this bipartisan legislation, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021, just this past June. In late August, we introduced H.R. 4996 and have since earned the support of more than 90 bipartisan cosponsors. On November 17, the Biden administration put out a public statement endorsing our bipartisan bill.

Now, less than 4 months since we first began to develop this legislation, I am thrilled—in fact, I am awed, and I am amazed but very happy—that the House is taking up our comprehensive reform.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute reflects relatively minor changes and a reorganization of H.R. 4996 as introduced. In other words, it is not important to the substance of the bill. I am thrilled with the compromise legislative text reached by the committee's majority and minority staff and the members.

This is what the voters sent us here to do, to identify problems, develop practical solutions, and then work together across the aisle to reach a compromise to achieve a result. That is exactly what the House, both Democrats and Republicans, are now doing in taking up this bipartisan Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021 on this date.

I want to thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO); the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL); the ranking member, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES); and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS) for working with me and my Republican counterpart, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) to get this result.

I will very, very briefly go through what the bill attempts to do. We are all aware that the pandemic highlighted the longstanding issues of the ocean shipping industry and also the staggering vulnerabilities in the integral supply chain that drives global commerce.

The Ocean Shipping Reform Act would be the first overhaul of Federal regulations for the international ocean shipping industry since 1998. For decades, the United States has run a significant trade imbalance, due in large part to export-driven, nonmarket economies like mainland China.

In 2001, the People's Republic of China was granted permanent normal trade relations with the United States, the so-called most favored nation status, following that country's admission to the World Trade Organization. There has since been considerable consolidation among the foreign-based ocean carriers, coinciding with the continued decline of the U.S.-flagged international fleet in favor of foreign flags of convenience.

A handful of foreign-flagged ocean carriers now dominate the global ocean shipping industry, three of which are from China, another from Korea, and a fifth from Europe, several of which are effectively controlled by these foreign governments. Foreign business access to the American market and our consumers is a privilege; it is not a right.

In 2001, the United States' trade imbalance with the People's Republic of China was approximately $83 billion in nominal dollars. In 2020, our trade imbalance with mainland China was $310 billion, having increased year over year most every year.

This legislation would ensure reciprocal trade to help reduce the United States' longstanding trade imbalance with export-driven countries like China.

California agricultural exporters and other businesses are willing to pay to ensure that their products reach markets in Asia, but they can't pay a fortune to do it. One example, Jelly Belly, the candy company in my district, last spring would pay $3,000 for a container full of candy to ship to the Western Pacific. Today it is $31,900. That is the problem.

The Ocean Shipping Reform Act does make critical reforms requested by major U.S. importers, like the National Retail Federation's member companies. There are many, many examples. I will let those go for now.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is impossible for any American to ignore the supply chain crunch, a supply chain crunch that seemingly impacts most every part of the American economy.

In that kind of an environment, I want to echo so much of what my friend from California said. I am indeed thrilled that the House is taking up this bill today. I am grateful for his leadership. I am grateful to be the lead Republican on this, and I am grateful that this bill has been endorsed by 360 national, State, and local groups. This is much-needed legislation.

How did we get here? With a massive influx of Federal dollars into the economy and with COVID–19 changing how Americans purchase goods, for more than a year, United States ports have faced unprecedented volumes of cargo. Some estimates say that American demand for consumer electronics has gone up 40 percent compared to prepandemic. This pressure on our ports has trickled down to every other part of the supply chain, leading to what Americans have seen: delays and product shortages.

Now, those constraints and the resulting extremely high shipping rates have made it more difficult not just for our country to receive imports but also for us to ship our manufactured goods and agricultural goods out to the rest of the world.

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We have seen unprecedented rejection of American container loads by the large ocean carriers. They are in contravention of their contractual obligations, just refusing to haul that cargo, preferring instead to take the empty containers and get them back to Asia for a quick turn. That has caused serious problems, not just conceptual dollars, real dollars, real cents. The American dairy industry has seen $1 billion worth of losses just in the first 6 months of this year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am a big fan of the free market, but the free market is many buyers and many sellers, and that is not in place today. Mr. GARAMENDI so rightfully talked about the consolidation we have seen in this industry. And indeed, 30 years ago the largest foreign-flagged ocean carriers controlled about 15 percent of this traffic. Today, they control about 75 percent. That is not quite the free market that we used to have.

And so, H.R. 4996, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021 helps to address these supply chain bottlenecks. It helps to promote American competitiveness. And it holds accountable these foreign-flagged ocean carriers, which I would note are increasingly dominated by Chinese state-backed firms.

Now, let me be honest and let me be clear, this bill is no silver bullet, but shame on us if we fail to act. This supply chain crunch has laid bare the deficiencies in the marketplace, and we have an opportunity today to address many of those deficiencies.

Probably the most common question, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues ask of me about this bill is why a Congressman from the plains of South Dakota would be so interested in maritime law. I would just remind them of the world's great hunger for American beef, American beans, American corn, and American dairy. Indeed, 60 percent of South Dakota's soybeans are exported abroad.

In that environment this is not just a coastal issue, but it is an issue that impacts lives from the farm gate to every Main Street.

And indeed, I have been hearing from South Dakota businesses like Strider Sports International in Rapid City to Valley Queen, a cheese processor in Milbank, and they are telling me about how these issues are having a real impact on dollars and cents.

Valley Queen has two million pounds of lactose. This is a product that has already been sold to Asian markets, and it is just sitting there in their warehouses waiting for an opening at

the ports. A recent container load of this lactose waited on the ports, Mr. Speaker, for 75 days. The lactose began to turn, and, of course, that meant a big deduction on the price that Valley Queen could get for that lactose. Just a destruction of American value.

This bill is about American competitiveness. Broadly speaking, the legislation provides the Federal Maritime Commission—that is the cop on the beat—the tools they need to make sure that this system runs more efficiently and runs more fairly and makes sure that the interests of the foreign-flagged ocean carriers are better aligned with the interests of American shippers.

So the bill does a number of things, but I will quickly hit on just five.

First off, under this bill the FMC can set minimum standards for ocean shipping that makes sure that U.S. shippers are protected from the actions of others which leave export cargoes stranded at U.S. ports.

Number two, it protects U.S. shippers from retaliation if they file a complaint with the FMC.

Number three, this bill prohibits the foreign-flagged ocean carriers from unreasonably denying American export cargo on their vessels.

Number four, it requires foreign ocean carriers to certify the accuracy of the detention and demurrage fees. These are fines they can hit shippers with; they have to certify that those fines are accurate.

And number five, it would authorize the National Academy of Sciences to study how best to improve transparency in the supply chain.

Now, I just don't know, Mr. Speaker, how any of my colleagues can allege any of these things are not reasonable. These are very basic guardrails. These are very basic rules of the road that people who are using American ports should be obligated to follow.

And so the choice for my colleagues is simple, a vote for H.R. 4996 is a vote to put U.S. shippers, manufacturing, farmers, truckers, retailers, and consumers first. That is where they should be.

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) who alerted me to this problem early last summer.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI, a friend and a person who I have worked with on a host of issues over the years, and Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON. This is a good example of what bipartisan cooperation is all about. Mr. Speaker, I commend Congressman GARAMENDI's leadership in this effort—a member of the subcommittee and the full committee—with Congressman DEFAZIO in working out the differences, which was important.

Having said that, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act, of which I am a cosponsor, is the first major update in Federal regulations for global ocean shipping since 1998. Think about how much the world has changed in 23 years in terms of trade.

This legislation, as I said, is a result of bipartisan efforts.

This legislation supports U.S. exporters who have been disproportionately impacted by unfair trade practices in our ports and harbors.

No ship arriving with imports should leave an American port empty when products are ready to go, and that is what is happening, sadly.

Enacting strong regulatory framework will help end these disruptions to deal with the issue of demurrage and backup on the supply chain that has created this bottleneck.

We can and must do more to ensure that all exporters in this country have a fair and level playing field. California agricultural producers, as well as other U.S. exporters should be able to ship their products without unnecessary delays. It is a national security issue.

The increased shipping container costs and delays exporters are facing only continue to impact our recovery from the COVID–19 pandemic.

Let me give you a local example. California is our Nation's largest agricultural producer and exporter with more than 400 commodities, over a third of the Nation's vegetables and two-thirds of the Nation's fruits and nuts. Forty-four percent of California's agriculture production is exported.

The San Pedro Bay Complex, which we otherwise call the Los Angeles and Long Beach Ports in southern California is the ninth busiest in the world and provides importation of 40 percent of the container industry in America. Think about that. This is where the bottleneck is most acute.

It is necessary that we utilize all resources to reduce port congestion and empower the Federal Maritime Commission to do what they can and should do. This is about short-term and long-term solutions to relieve the bottleneck in this supply chain. This is about an effort to, in fact, provide relief that benefits American workers, American consumers. It is about the economic recovery; it is about trade; and it is about jobs.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bipartisan piece of legislation. It is a part of the short-term and long-term solution. I recommend a ''yes'' vote on this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I would just note Mr. COSTA's unyielding advocacy of this project, this issue and thank him for that support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative JOHNSON for yielding, and I thank him for his passion to address the supply shipping crisis that we are facing in our Nation today.

I, too, rise today in strong support of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021. This is a bipartisan bill I was proud to cosponsor that would help address the container ship bottlenecks at the San Pedro Complex, which includes the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach in southern California near my district, California's 39th Congressional District.

While this bill is not a silver bullet to resolving all of our supply chain issues like major labor shortages and warehouses overcapacity, it does take meaningful steps to address uncompetitive practices by some ocean carriers.

H.R. 4996 provides the Federal Maritime Commission with more tools to address practices that discriminate against U.S. exporters, importers, truckers, and other players in our supply chain.

Bottlenecks at the San Pedro Complex continue to cause supply disruptions that are raising prices for workers, families, and small businesses and hurts the ability of our manufacturers and farmers to export goods overseas.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4996.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington State (Ms. SCHRIER).

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am so proud to represent Washington's Eighth Congressional District, which stretches from the suburbs of Seattle in the west across the Cascade Mountains into the rich farmland of central Washington. It is home to some of the Nation's largest agricultural producers and exporters whose hay, apples, pears, and cherries are in high demand all around the world.

For more than a year, these exporters have shared with me how pandemic conditions and the behavior of foreign-owned shipping carriers are hurting their industries, threatening export markets and relationships that they have developed over decades.

They often don't know when a ship will be in port, making it difficult to get their products to the carrier in time. They are forced to pay additional fees when their products—often perishable ones—have to wait at the port to be loaded on to a ship.

And shipping carriers are opting to return as many empty containers to China as possible for fast turnaround and their own bottom line, rather than accepting U.S. exports. It is better for them financially to return to China with empty containers to bring back TVs, iPads, and just about everything else we buy from Amazon versus bringing back Eighth District hay or agricultural goods. This rejection threatens to upend our Nation's agricultural industry and relationships built over decades for years to come.

I was proud to cosponsor the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021 together with Congressmen GARAMENDI and JOHNSON. I thank them for their support. This is a great bipartisan bill

that will make a real difference for exporters in my district, and I encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4996, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act.

I thank Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GARAMENDI, and others for joining me in raising the alarm back in March in a letter to the Federal Maritime Commission about the empty container ships leaving American ports.

This bill follows on that effort, offering necessary reforms to Federal regulations overseeing the ocean shipping industry in order to address problems like this that have been discussed.

Agricultural exports are critical to not only feeding the world but to the livelihood of the producers I represent in Nebraska.

We cannot do that if container ships leave American ports completely empty.

This bill prohibits foreign ocean carriers from refusing U.S. exports unreasonably and gives the FMC more tools to ensure these carriers are held accountable and held to a high standard.

Trade only works if exports reach their final destination in a reliable and affordable way.

This bill is great step toward facilitating exactly that.

It is a reasonable bill, and I urge a ''yes'' vote.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL).

Mr. CARBAJAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for the bipartisan Ocean Shipping Reform Act, a bipartisan agreement that Representatives GARAMENDI and JOHNSON have reached. I thank my colleagues for working with me and Congressman DEFAZIO on this legislation.

As chair of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, I have held hearings on the ongoing supply chain disruptions and met with countless stakeholders and constituents who are feeling the impacts of the disruptions, including those who suffered wrongdoing by ocean carriers. This legislation is a big step toward addressing this.

The increase in funding for the Federal Maritime Commission, FMC, in this 2-year authorization is indicative of this body's strong support for finding an effective solution to the pandemic supply chain crisis.

□ 1115

Now is the time to ensure that the Commission has the ability to enforce fairness in ocean carrier practices.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the bill contains a number of provisions aimed at addressing wrongfully issued detention and demurrage fees and complements President Biden's actions to address this issue. The bill also includes several reporting requirements on issues of maritime cargo flow at U.S. ports and anticompetitive business practices.

By addressing these challenges, Congress seeks to counter trade imbalances with foreign exporting countries, making reciprocal trade one of the FMC's missions.

I am proud of the committee's work on this important legislation, and I look forward to ensuring that this legislation, H.R. 4996, is signed into law.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CARBAJAL for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GIBBS), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation.

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives DUSTY JOHNSON and JOHN GARAMENDI for their work on this bill.

While I support this bill, I do have concerns about the process under which it has been brought to the floor, and whether, by itself, it will have much impact on the supply difficulties we are currently facing.

Neither a hearing nor a markup was held on this bill. Given its complexity, I believe a hearing and a markup would have given Members a better opportunity to fully understand and perhaps improve the bill.

The bill gives the Federal Maritime Commission, the FMC, enhanced authorities to prevent ocean carriers, who operate ships in the container trade, from engaging in anticompetitive activities in regards to shippers, and give shippers enhanced input into the FMC complaint process.

I have concerns about giving bureaucrats at the Federal Maritime Commission more authority to insert themselves into privately held contractual agreements. However, it appears to a great extent, the delays, port congestion, and higher shipping prices are due primarily to short-term contracts, unwillingness or inability to share data by all parties to operate efficiently, equipment shortages, lack of warehouse space, chassis truck and train capacity, and labor issues, rather than anticompetitive practices by ocean shippers.

If ocean carriers were the sole problem, we would not see container ships waiting for weeks to unload. Ag exports are at record highs for some commodities, and it is unfortunate that some of the ag shipments have not been able to make it on ships in a timely and efficient manner. However, it is not clear to me that the decision that led to these products from being stranded are due to practices that are anticompetitive under U.S. law.

This bill would prohibit carriers from unreasonably declining cargo that can be safely and timely loaded and is going to a port on the ship's itinerary. It will be curious to see how often this provision is used.

As I said, I am willing to support this bill to assure that detention and demurrage is used as an incentive to move cargo efficiently, not—as some have claimed—as an indiscriminate corporate profit center, and to provide shippers additional protections.

However, as has been said by the sponsor, this bill isn't perfect and there is still more work to be done. I expect it to address the supply chain more broadly and not assume that alleged anticompetitive behavior by ocean carriers is the sole cause of the current supply chain disruption.

The legislation needed must, number one, be comprehensive and look at long-term port truck chassis, train, intermodal connection, and warehouse capacity needs.

Two, assure the availability of transparent, enforceable contracts to assure goods can be shipped at the agreed time and cost;

And three, improve data sharing among the parties in the supply to assure that everyone knows where and when they must have equipment to move containers efficiently.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation and ask that we continue to work to address the whole supply chain crisis.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 10 minutes remaining. The gentleman from South Dakota has 7½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I want to take an opportunity to thank Chair DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES for the various hearings they have had in talking with Chairman Maffei, Commissioner Dye, and others on the FMC about these issues. I thank Mr. GARAMENDI and others for bringing up this legislation in a number of hearings we have had on the supply chain crunch. I think it has helped to fill out the record on these incredibly important issues and the role that this legislation can play in advancing this cause.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman JOHNSON for yielding and for his support on this important legislation today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021. Throughout the pandemic, I heard from Georgia farmers who were unable to access affordable shipping. Agriculture is the largest industry in my district and the largest industry in the State of Georgia. Our ports are a critical part of our Nation's infrastructure and it should be considered a great honor and privilege for any international company or entity to have access to them.

Foreign players gain access to the largest consumer market on earth through our ports, with a GDP of $20 trillion and 325 million people. Yet,

American farmers face high fees and barriers to getting their commodities into shipping containers.

After defying the odds of weather and many other issues that our farmers face, it is unconscionable that our perishable exports are left sitting in warehouses to rot.

This bill provides the first significant Federal update of the Federal Maritime Commission's powers since 1998 and will significantly improve our farmers' access to affordable shipping.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud cosponsor of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021, and I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, there are a few things that I know for sure. The first is that when you use American ports you should be subjected to some very basic rules of the road. Things like not being allowed to unreasonably discriminate against American cargo, that is one thing I know for sure.

Another thing I know for sure is that although this bill is not a silver bullet, and nobody is alleging that it is only the ocean carriers that are responsible for this supply chain crunch, this will help. This better aligns the interests of the ocean carriers with the interests of American manufacturers and American farmers and ranchers. That will go a long way toward helping to resolve the supply chain crunch.

Mr. Speaker, finally, one more thing that I know for sure, and that is when you have 360 national, State, and local groups, when you have 90 Members of Congress, when you have a bipartisan coalition that has come together to embrace this concept in what is all too often a partisan environment, then I think you know you have a good policy solution.

With that in mind, I once again thank the gentleman from California for his leadership, and I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill, and ask the Senate for their expeditious consideration of it.

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

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

Occasionally, we toss words back and forth across the aisle here, and I would like to toss a word back across the aisle to Mr. JOHNSON.

He said compliments my way. The actual compliments go his way. It is not often that we spend time, and we spend a good deal of time working together on these bills, and we ought to do more across the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a pleasure working with Mr. JOHNSON and his team, and I thank him. I thank him for stepping forward, as have other Members on your side and my side of the aisle, stepping forward and saying, Hey, there is a problem. It is a problem out there. There are problems of retention and demurrage charges that are, Well, how could that be.

An importer of plastic Christmas trees and wreaths and other ornaments from China could not get his containers off of the port. Yet, he was being charged $4 million, which pretty much puts him out of business. He is not the biggest company in the world, but he would like to be. And given the unfair situation that he was facing, he may never become a major company in the United States. So we need to set up rules of the road, words that Mr. JOHNSON laid out so clearly. Rules of the road; the guardrails. Within these rules, operations, free enterprise, market competition can take place, but right now, it is a wide-open system in which there is a gunfight on the street, and that is leading to companies not being able to get their goods on the ships to export.

And comments that you have already heard from Mr. COSTA, California is a big agricultural export, and so is South Dakota, and so is the Midwest, and so is the Southeast. All of America wants to export, but when you cannot get a container, you are not going to export and you are likely to be out of business, and you are going to incur a very, very significant charge.

So we set up a system in which these charges and the availability are regulated in a mechanism that will be conducted by the Federal Maritime Commission. We can go on and on here, and we probably ought to, but I won't take my full 10 minutes. I will say, as Mr. JOHNSON said earlier, this isn't the silver bullet, this isn't going to solve all the problems, but when you consider what has already occurred in legislation here—specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, that piece of legislation will provide $2.5 billion to the ports so that they can upgrade their facilities, so that they can, the next time around, be able to avoid the kind of congestion that is plaguing all of the commerce in this Nation.

We also look to the Build Back Better legislation, which has another $2.5 billion in it to deal with additional infrastructure that is necessary to connect the ports to the rest of the transportation system in this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, we need this bill. We, the American farmer, needs this bill. We, the American export industry—whether it is heavy, light—and the import community, all need this bill. So I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and in that process, we will, I believe, have a much better market system here in the United States, one that has guardrails, one that provides an equitable and balanced system for the importers and the exporters.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take an opportunity here to thank some very important people. The staff that put this together, on our side of the aisle, Matt Dwyer, the lead person on the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation; CheriAnn Thompson on that committee; Cheryl Dickson; and Iain Hart from my own staff.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) if he would like to thank his staff.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I would just echo the thoughts of Mr. GARAMENDI that there have been so many who have worked together, and really a broad national coalition, and he is exactly right to call attention to the people who do the work behind the scenes.

Mr. GARAMENDI. 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 California (Mr. GARAMENDI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4996, 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. GARAMENDI. 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.

□ 1130

ADJUSTABLE INTEREST RATE (LIBOR) ACT OF 2021

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4616) to deem certain references to LIBOR as referring to a replacement benchmark rate upon the occurrence of certain events affecting LIBOR, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4616

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 ''Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) LIBOR is used as a benchmark rate in more than $200 trillion of contracts worldwide;

(2) a significant number of existing contracts that reference LIBOR do not provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate when LIBOR is discontinued; and

(3) the cessation or non-representativeness of LIBOR could result in disruptive litigation related to existing contracts that do not provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to establish a clear and uniform process, on a nationwide basis, for replacing LIBOR in existing contracts the terms of which do not provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate, without affecting the ability of

parties to use any appropriate benchmark rate in new contracts;

(2) to preclude litigation related to existing contracts the terms of which do not provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate; and

(3) to allow existing contracts that reference LIBOR but provide for the use of a clearly defined fallback and practicable replacement rate, to operate according to their terms.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to disfavor the use of any benchmark rate on a prospective basis.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) ''Benchmark'' shall mean an index of interest rates or dividend rates that is used, in whole or in part, as the basis of or as a reference for calculating or determining any valuation, payment or other measurement.

(2) ''Benchmark Administrator'' means a person that publishes a Benchmark for use by third parties.

(3) ''Benchmark Replacement'' shall mean a Benchmark, or an interest rate or dividend rate (which may or may not be based in whole or in part on a prior setting of LIBOR), to replace LIBOR or any interest rate or dividend rate based on LIBOR, whether on a temporary, permanent, or indefinite basis, under or in respect of a LIBOR Contract.

(4) ''Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes'' shall mean any technical, administrative, or operational changes, alterations, or modifications that—

(A) the Board determines, in its discretion, would address one or more issues affecting the implementation, administration, and calculation of the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement in LIBOR contracts; or

(B) solely with respect to a LIBOR Contract that is not a Consumer Loan, in the reasonable judgment of a Calculating Person, are otherwise necessary or appropriate to permit the implementation, administration, and calculation of the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement under or in respect of a LIBOR Contract after giving due consideration to any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes under subparagraph (A).

(5) ''Board'' means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(6)(A) ''Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement'' shall mean a Benchmark Replacement identified by the Board that is based on SOFR.

(B) The Board shall adjust the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement for each category of LIBOR Contract that the Board may identify to—

(i) apply to each LIBOR tenor; and

(ii) incorporate the relevant Tenor Spread Adjustment.

(C) For Consumer Loans, the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement shall initially reflect the spread between the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement and LIBOR immediately before the LIBOR Replacement Date and shall incorporate the relevant Tenor Spread Adjustment over a one-year transition period.

(7) ''Calculating Person'' shall mean, with respect to any LIBOR Contract, any person (which may be the Determining Person) responsible for calculating or determining any valuation, payment, or other measurement based on a Benchmark.

(8) ''Consumer Loan'' shall mean a consumer credit transaction. For purposes of this paragraph, the terms ''consumer'' and ''credit'' have the meaning given those terms, respectively, under section 103 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1602).

(9) ''Determining Person'' shall mean, with respect to any LIBOR Contract, any person with the authority, right, or obligation, including on a temporary basis, (as identified by the provisions of the LIBOR Contract, or as identified by the governing law of the LIBOR Contract, as appropriate) to determine a Benchmark Replacement.

(10) ''Fallback Provisions'' shall mean terms in a LIBOR Contract for determining a Benchmark Replacement, including any terms relating to the date on which the Benchmark Replacement becomes effective.

(11) ''LIBOR'' shall mean the overnight and 1-, 3-, 6-, and 12-month tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR (formerly known as the London interbank offered rate) as administered by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (or any predecessor or successor thereof). LIBOR shall not include the 1-week or 2-month tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR.

(12) ''LIBOR Contract'' shall mean, without limitation, any contract, agreement, indenture, organizational documents, guarantee, mortgage, deed of trust, lease, Security (whether representing debt or equity, and including any interest in a corporation, a partnership, or a limited liability company), instrument, or other obligation or asset that, by its terms, continues in any way to use LIBOR as a Benchmark as of the applicable LIBOR Replacement Date.

(13) ''LIBOR Replacement Date'' shall mean the first London banking day after June 30, 2023, unless the Board determines that any LIBOR tenor will cease to be published or cease to be representative on a different date.

(14) ''Security'' shall have the meaning assigned to such term in section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77b(a)).

(15) ''SOFR'' shall mean the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator).

(16) ''Tenor Spread Adjustment'' shall mean—

(A) 0.00644 percent for overnight LIBOR;

(B) 0.11448 percent for 1-month LIBOR;

(C) 0.26161 percent for 3-month LIBOR;

(D) 0.42826 percent for 6-month LIBOR; and

(E) 0.71513 percent for 12-month LIBOR.

SEC. 4. LIBOR CONTRACTS.

(a) On the LIBOR Replacement Date, the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement shall, by operation of law, be the Benchmark Replacement for any LIBOR Contract that, after giving any effect to subsection (b)—

(1) contains no Fallback Provisions; or

(2) contains Fallback Provisions that identify neither—

(A) a specific Benchmark Replacement; nor

(B) a Determining Person.

(b) On the LIBOR Replacement Date, any references in the Fallback Provisions of a LIBOR Contract to—

(1) a Benchmark Replacement that is based in any way on any LIBOR value, except to account for the difference between LIBOR and the Benchmark Replacement, or

(2) a requirement that a person (other than a Benchmark Administrator) conduct a poll, survey, or inquiries for quotes or information concerning interbank lending or deposit rates,

shall be disregarded as if not included in the Fallback Provisions of such LIBOR Contract and shall be deemed null and void and without any force or effect.

(c) Subject to subsection (g)(2), a Determining Person shall have authority under this Act, but shall not be required, to select the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement as the Benchmark Replacement.

(d) Any selection by a Determining Person of the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement pursuant to subsection (c) shall be—

(1) irrevocable;

(2) made by the earlier of the LIBOR Replacement Date and the latest date for selecting a Benchmark Replacement according to the terms of such LIBOR Contract; and

(3) used in any determinations of the Benchmark under or in respect of such LIBOR Contract occurring on and after the LIBOR Replacement Date.

(e) If a Determining Person has authority to select the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement under subsection (c) but does not select a Benchmark Replacement by the date specified in subsection (d)(2), then, on the LIBOR Replacement Date, the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement shall, by operation of law, be the Benchmark Replacement for the LIBOR Contract.

(f) If the Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement becomes the Benchmark Replacement for a LIBOR Contract pursuant to subsection (a), (c), or (e) then all Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes shall become an integral part of such LIBOR Contract by operation of law. For the avoidance of doubt, a Calculating Person shall not be required to obtain consent from any other person prior to the adoption of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

(g) The provisions of this Act shall not alter or impair—

(1) any written agreement specifying that a LIBOR Contract shall not be subject to this Act;

(2) any LIBOR Contract that contains Fallback Provisions that identify a Benchmark Replacement that is not based in any way on any LIBOR value (including, but not limited to, the prime rate or the Effective Federal Funds Rate), except that such LIBOR Contract shall be subject to subsection (b);

(3) any LIBOR Contract subject to subsection (c) as to which a Determining Person does not elect to use a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement pursuant to subsection (c), except to the extent that such LIBOR Contract is subject to subsection (b) or (e);

(4) the application to a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement of any cap, floor, modifier, or spread adjustment to which LIBOR had been subject pursuant to the terms of a LIBOR Contract; or

(5) any provisions of Federal consumer financial law that require creditors to notify borrowers regarding a change-in-terms or that govern the reevaluation of rate increases on credit card accounts under open-end (not home-secured) consumer credit plans.

(h) Except as provided in section 5(c), the provisions of this Act shall not alter or impair the rights or obligations of any person, or the authorities of any agency, under Federal consumer financial law (as defined in section 1002(14) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5481(14)).

SEC. 5. CONTINUITY OF CONTRACT AND SAFE HARBOR.

(a) A Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement and the selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement as a Benchmark Replacement under or in respect of a LIBOR Contract, as well as any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, by operation of section 4 shall constitute—

(1) a commercially reasonable replacement for and a commercially substantial equivalent to LIBOR;

(2) a reasonable, comparable, or analogous rate, index, or term for LIBOR;

(3) a replacement that is based on a methodology or information that is similar or comparable to LIBOR;

(4) substantial performance by any person of any right or obligation relating to or based on LIBOR; and

(5) a replacement that has historical fluctuations that are substantially similar to those of LIBOR for purposes of the Truth in Lending Act and its implementing regulations.

(b) Neither of (1) the selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement as a Benchmark Replacement or (2) the determination, implementation, or performance of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, in each case by operation of section 4, shall (A) be deemed to impair or affect the right of any person to receive a payment, or to affect the amount or timing of such payment, under any LIBOR Contract or (B) have the effect of (i) discharging or excusing performance under any LIBOR Contract for any reason, claim, or defense (including, but not limited to, any force majeure or other provision in any LIBOR Contract), (ii) giving any person the right to unilaterally terminate or suspend performance under any LIBOR Contract, (iii) constituting a breach of any LIBOR Contract, or (iv) voiding or nullifying any LIBOR Contract.

(c) No person shall be subject to any claim or cause of action in law or equity or request for equitable relief, or have liability for damages, arising out of—

(1) the selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement,

(2) the implementation of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, or

(3) with respect to a LIBOR Contract that is not a Consumer Loan, the determination of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes,

in each case after giving effect to the provisions of section 4; provided, however, that in each case any person (including a Calculating Person) shall remain subject to the terms of a LIBOR Contract that are not affected by this Act and any existing legal, regulatory, or contractual obligations to correct servicing or other ministerial errors under or in respect of a LIBOR Contract.

(d) The selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement or the determination, implementation, or performance of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, in each case by operation of section 4, shall not be deemed to—

(1) be an amendment or modification of any LIBOR Contract for the purpose of the governing law of such LIBOR Contract; or

(2) prejudice, impair, or affect any person's rights, interests, or obligations under or in respect of any LIBOR Contract.

(e) Except as provided in either subsections (a), (b), or (c) of section 4, the provisions of this Act shall not be interpreted as creating any negative inference or negative presumption regarding the validity or enforceability of—

(1) any Benchmark Replacement (including any method for calculating, determining, or implementing an adjustment to the Benchmark Replacement to account for any historical differences between LIBOR and the Benchmark Replacement) that is not a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement; or

(2) any changes, alterations, or modifications to or in respect of a LIBOR Contract that are not Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

SEC. 6. PREEMPTION.

(a) This Act and the regulations hereunder shall supersede any and all laws, statutes, rules, regulations, or standards of any State, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States, insofar as they provide for the selection or use of a Benchmark Replacement or related conforming changes.

(b) No provision of State or local law that expressly limits the manner of calculating interest, including the compounding of interest, shall apply to the selection or use of a Board-Selected Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

SEC. 7. TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939.

Section 316 of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 77ppp) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' after ''of subsection (a),'' in subsection (b); and

(2) by inserting '', and except that the right of any holder of any indenture security to receive payment of the principal of and interest on such indenture security shall not be deemed to be impaired or affected by any change occurring by the application of section 4 of the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021 to any indenture security'' after ''subject to such lien'' in subsection (b).

SEC. 8. RULEMAKING.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall issue such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to enable it to administer and carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 9. REVISED CALCULATION RULE TO ADDRESS INSTANCES WHERE 1-MONTH USD LIBOR CEASES OR IS NON-REPRESENTATIVE.

Section 438(b)(2)(I) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087–1(b)(2)(I)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(viii) REVISED CALCULATION RULE TO ADDRESS INSTANCES WHERE 1-MONTH USD LIBOR CEASES OR IS NON-REPRESENTATIVE.—

''(I) SUBSTITUTE REFERENCE INDEX.—The provisions of this clause apply to loans for which the special allowance payment would otherwise be calculated pursuant to clause (vii).

''(II) CALCULATION BASED ON SOFR.—For loans described in subclause (III) or (IV), the special allowance payment described in this subclause shall be substituted for the payment provided under clause (vii). For each calendar quarter, the formula for computing the special allowance that would otherwise apply under clause (vii) shall be revised by substituting 'of the quotes of the 30-day Average Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) in effect for each of the days in such quarter as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator), adjusted daily by adding the Tenor Spread Adjustment, as that term is defined in the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021, for 1-month LIBOR contracts of 0.11448 percent' for 'of the 1-month London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for United States dollars in effect for each of the days in such quarter as compiled and released by the British Bankers Association'. The special allowance calculation for loans subject to clause (vii) shall otherwise remain in effect.

''(III) LOANS ELIGIBLE FOR SOFR-BASED CALCULATION.—Except as provided in subclause (IV), the special allowance payment calculated under subclause (II) shall apply to all loans for which the holder (or, if the holder acts as an eligible lender trustee for the beneficial owner of the loan, the beneficial owner of the loan) at any time after the effective date of this clause notifies the Secretary that the holder or beneficial owner affirmatively and permanently elects to waive all contractual, statutory, or other legal rights to a special allowance paid under clause (vii) or to the special allowance paid pursuant to any other formula that was previously in effect with respect to such loan, and accepts the rate described in subclause (II). Any such waiver shall apply to all loans then held, or to be held from time to time, by such holder or beneficial owner; provided that, due to the need to obtain the approval of one of the following, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary—

''(aa) one or more third parties with a legal or beneficial interest in loans eligible for the SOFR-based calculation, or

''(bb) a nationally recognized rating organization assigning a rating to a financing secured by loans otherwise eligible for the SOFR-based calculation,

the holder of the loan (or, if the holder acts as an eligible lender trustee for the beneficial owner of the loan, the beneficial owner of the loan) may elect to apply the rate described in subclause (II) to specified loan portfolios established for financing purposes by separate notices with different effective dates. The special allowance rate based on SOFR shall be effective with respect to a portfolio as of the first day of the calendar quarter following the applicable effective date of the waiver received by the Secretary from the holder or beneficial owner and shall permanently and irrevocably continue for all subsequent quarters.

''(IV) FALLBACK PROVISIONS.—

''(aa) In the event that a holder or beneficial owner has not elected to waive its rights to a special allowance payment under clause (vii) with respect to a portfolio with an effective date of the waiver prior to the first of—

''(AA) the date on which the ICE Benchmark Administration ('IBA') has permanently or indefinitely stopped providing the 1-month United States Dollar LIBOR ('1-month USD LIBOR') to the general public,

''(BB) the effective date of an official public statement by the IBA or its regulator that the 1-month USD LIBOR is no longer reliable or no longer representative, or

''(CC) the LIBOR Replacement Date, as that term is defined in section 3 of the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021,

the special allowance rate calculation as described in subclause (II) shall, by operation of law, apply to all loans in such portfolio.

''(bb) In such event—

''(AA) the last determined rate of special allowance based on 1-month USD LIBOR will continue to apply until the end of the then current calendar quarter; and

''(BB) the special allowance rate calculation as described in subclause (II) shall become effective as of the first day of the following calendar quarter and remain in effect for all subsequent calendar quarters.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this legislation.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today we show that the House of Representatives can deal with a really big problem before it becomes a crisis and before almost anybody even knows that there is a problem. We can deal with such a problem without drama, without deadlock, without partisanship. We can do it a year and a half before it all explodes, so as to give the Senate, the regulatory agencies,

and the private sector the time that they need to do this job long before the impending uncertainty disrupts our economy.

As co-chair of the CPA Caucus, I am here to certify that this is the most important genuinely boring bill that will come before this House this year.

Mr. Speaker, there are trillions of outstanding loans that have adjustable interest rates. The adjustment of these loans is tied to the London Interbank Offered Rates, known as LIBOR. LIBOR has been referred to as the most important interest rate in the world.

We are dealing here with adjustable rate mortgages, business loans and securities, and even some student loans. For many years LIBOR was the index. When LIBOR went up, the interest rate on these instruments would go up. When LIBOR went down, the interest would go down. For many years it worked well.

LIBOR is based on a survey of British bankers. A few years ago some British bankers lied and some went to jail. Our friends across the pond said they would stop publishing the LIBOR index. We asked them to keep doing it. They are going to stop on June 30, 2023.

Some $16 trillion of loans and business instruments will still be outstanding. Those instruments will specify that you calculate the interest rate based on LIBOR, and LIBOR will not exist.

These $16 trillion of loans and other business instruments do not specify what is supposed to happen if you go to calculate the interest rate based on LIBOR and there is no LIBOR. That is why they are called tough legacy LIBOR instruments.

We could do what all too often happens in Washington—we could ignore the problem. We could then leave it up to tens of thousands of class action lawsuits, hundreds of thousands of regular lawsuits, as borrower and lender try to figure out what interest rate would apply. That would be terrible for our economy and our court system.

We have got a better idea. The legislation before us today, H.R. 4616, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act, which will provide borrowers, investors, and all those in the financial space certainty as to what happens when LIBOR is no longer published.

Before I continue, I want to thank Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY, and their staff for working closely with me to get this bill on the floor today. I particularly want to thank Rob Robilliard of my staff who has poured his heart and soul into this bill for the entire year.

I am pleased to say that H.R. 4616 has received the support of 21 business organizations, I would say every business organization with a stake in this matter, including the American Bankers Association, the Independent Bankers, and the Chamber of Commerce.

I want to particularly thank Kristi Leo, President of the Structured Finance Association, for working with us on this bill. The legislation has also won the support of so many public interest groups, including the National Consumer Law Center and Americans for Financial Reform.

I particularly want to thank Andrew Pizor of the National Consumer Law Center for his assistance.

Not only has this legislation received support from these important organizations, but every word—and I mean every word—has been carefully reviewed by the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. Treasury Department, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Office of Controller of the Currency, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. We have revised it again and again based on their comments.

Each of these agencies has cleared on every word of the bill before us today. Once again, I want to thank the staff, particularly of the Federal Reserve, for their excellent work for helping us draft this legislation: Mackenzie Gross, Evan Winerman, and Mark Van Der Weide.

This text before us is a consensus product and all the agencies have signed off. We have worked with over 100 different organizations and groups, and to my knowledge none oppose the text that is before us today.

I want to thank the Alternative Reference Rate Committee, which was convened by the New York Fed which created the structured overnight finance rates, which are based on the treasury markets. Those markets are public, transparent, and not subject to manipulation. It is a broad market. Unlike the LIBOR rate, it is not subject to manipulation.

This bill provides that as to that $16 trillion of tough legacy LIBOR, pursuant to regulations published by the Fed, the various SOFR rates that are applicable will stand in for the LIBOR rate once the LIBOR rate is no longer published. It sounds simple, but let me tell you it has been a hell of a year as you try to get consensus on a bill affecting $16 trillion.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk a little bit about why this bill is necessary and why it is so important. Just 2 months ago, October 20, the Federal Reserve, the CFPB, the FDIC in conjunction with the State Bank and Credit Union Regulators issued a joint statement stating that failure to adequately prepare for LIBOR's discontinuance could undermine the financial stability and safety and soundness of the institutions they oversee.

The Financial Stability Oversight Council, which we created in response to the 2008 meltdown, said that a cessation of LIBOR has the potential to significantly disrupt our financial markets. The SEC similarly warned that LIBOR's discontinuance may pose a significant risk to our stock and bond markets.

Secretary Janet Yellen and Federal Reserve Board Chair Powell told us that we need legislation to deal with this matter at the Federal level, and it is bipartisan. Steve Mnuchin testified to the same thing when he was Secretary of the Treasury in the Trump administration.

Finally, I should point out that Federal Reserve Chair Powell has told us that failure to deal with this presents a big financial stability risk to our entire economy.

As to the scope of this bill, it deals only with tough legacy LIBOR. It does not deal with those instruments that expire while LIBOR is still published, nor does it deal with those instruments that are created in the future and do not reference LIBOR.

There was an earlier draft of this bill that set forth the obvious, and that is the substitution of SOFR for the LIBOR index does not constitute a sale or exchange for tax purposes. We took that out because we wanted to move the bill quickly and not cause a referral to the Ways and Means Committee. Mostly we took it out because it was absolutely unnecessary.

It is very clear under existing tax law, the change of one index to another index that is incredibly similar, in this case, designed to be as close as humanly possible does not constitute a sale or exchange, but especially where that change is through the operation of law and where the change is necessitated because the original index is no longer published. The tax outcome is obvious and does not need to be part of the statute.

The last change we made in this bill was to add the words ''for purposes of the governing law of such LIBOR contracts'' to section 5(d). We did that to make it clear that we weren't dealing with any tax issue and anybody could hold it up to a magnifying glass and try to find a tax word in it. By putting these words in it we satisfied the Committee on Ways and Means. There is no taxation in this statute.

This law does deal and preempts the field with regard to all non-tax law, that means contract, commercial, financial law at both the Federal, State, and local level.

Finally, this act does not prescribe what interest rates ought to be used in the future. That is up to the parties involved. Nothing in this bill is designed to encourage the use of SOFR or any other particular benchmark interest rate, nor does it encourage or authorize any Federal regulatory agency to push any bank or other institution to use any particular rate in the future. That is up to them.

This bill deals with $16 trillion of tough legacy LIBOR. It is a consensus product. It is the result of the work of regulators, industry, and the public interest community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge its adoption and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, December 7, 2021.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 4616, the ''Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021,'' the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 4616.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, December 7, 2021.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated December 7, 2021, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Ways and Means of any jurisdictional claims over the matters contained in H.R. 4616, the ''Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021.'' The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction.

The Committee on Financial Services further recognizes your interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Ways and Means should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

Pursuant to your request, I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 7, 2021.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: I write concerning H.R. 4616, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021. This bill was primarily referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and additionally to the Committee on Education and Labor. As a result of your having consulted with me concerning this bill generally, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill so the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee on Education and Labor takes this action with our mutual understanding that by forgoing formal consideration of H.R. 4616, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and we will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our Rule X jurisdiction. I also request that you support my request to name members of the Committee on Education and Labor to any conference committee to consider such provisions.

Finally, I would appreciate a response confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Committee Report filed by the Committee on Financial Services and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 4616.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. ''BOBBY'' SCOTT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 7, 2021.

Hon. BOBBY SCOTT,
Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to acknowledge your letter dated December 7, 2021, regarding the waiver by the Committee on Education and Labor of any jurisdictional claims over the matters contained in H.R. 4616, the ''Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021.'' The Committee on Financial Services confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction.

The Committee on Financial Services further recognizes your interest in appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Education and Labor should this bill or similar language be considered in a conference with the Senate.

Pursuant to your request, I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I appreciate the opportunity to be here today and to have this conversation.

This shouldn't be a surprise. We knew this day was coming since 2014. The Alternative Reference Rate Committee, the ARRC, has worked diligently to help ensure a successful transition from the aforementioned LIBOR rate system to a new system.

In fact, over the last several years, Republicans on the Financial Services Committee have raised this issue on numerous occasions with our prudential regulators, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury under even the last administration.

I, myself, have asked for a greater focus on this issue, but unfortunately, this request seemingly fell on some deaf ears. It was unfortunate that my colleagues on the other side seemed to sort of forge ahead without having a broader conversation. There was one hearing on this issue before we marked up this bill in July. We needed to do a better job in socializing this particular issue because now, Mr. Speaker, we have a problem.

We have Members of this Chamber who do not understand the issue and don't understand the process, and they look at this as being just rushed. They don't see the 2½, 3, 4, 5 years of having this discussion since the London Whale scandal happened where there was a manipulation of those international interest rates.

Here we are today, once again, because of a truncated process, and it appears to some of our Members that we are rushing through a bill that is going to expand the Federal Government, that could cost the Federal Government something, that is going to interfere with private contracts. We simply have not done the work to normalize and socialize this particular issue.

This has been described as a once-in-a-generation event, and we are talking about financial instruments with hundreds of trillions of dollars at stake, including effects that we can't even totally foresee.

Fast-forward more than 2½ years, here we are less than a month from the deadline, and we are just now voting on a bill to address these legacy contracts for the transition from LIBOR.

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This is Washington and, frankly, the process at its worst.

So how did we get here? Every day, thousands of financial contracts attach LIBOR as the interest rate. With LIBOR phasing out, the financial system needs legal certainty on what happens to those legacy contracts that have this rate already baked in.

This bill attempts to provide a solution. It offers an alternative rate to affected parties who cannot agree on a rate to replace LIBOR.

To be clear, the rate offered under this legislation is one option. It does not prevent these parties from agreeing to something better that suits those particular needs of that contract.

Again, this bill was passed out of committee in July. Now, 4 months later, the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and Labor were finally able to include their portions of this. That is 4 months of inaction that has caused some of that now, today, concern by many on this side of the aisle.

To make this situation more frustrating, we still don't know where the Senate stands. I don't, the chair doesn't, and certainly the industry doesn't know where the Senate is. Frankly, maybe the Senate doesn't know itself. But, hopefully, today will spur them into this conversation.

The bottom line is this process could have been much, much better. In fact, it should have been much, much better. It must be better when we are talking about preventing systemic risk to our financial system.

Our regulators who supervise the financial system have stated that this is a satisfactory fix, but I would wager a bitcoin that they aren't happy with how we arrived here today.

As a whole, I would like to thank the regulators for their hard work, and, in fact, I do believe that this bill would not be here today without their guidance. But this is not the process that Financial Services Committee Republicans would have pursued, and it is certainly not quite the bill that we would have drafted. But there are trillions of dollars at stake, and the safety and soundness of our financial system is at the stake, and here we are with an eleventh hour scramble again. Unfortunately, that seems to define how Washington, D.C., is being run today.

I will not stand in the way of this process, of allowing this process, and the progress for our regulators to be able to supervise this financial system. But I do encourage my Republican colleagues to trust our regulators and support this legislation despite having some doubts about the process of what we are seeing here today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I wish to respond to this gentleman's remarks about the process. First, this bill is a good bill. Vote for the bill. There is no doubt this bill is a good bill.

I don't need to talk about the process, but I will for just a second. As to whether we had sufficient hearings and enough hearings that match the interest of this House, we had a full hearing of my subcommittee on this, and it is not as if 400 Members of the House showed up and said: We are not a member of the subcommittee, but can we participate?

It is not as if the balcony is filled. It is not as if we deprived our colleagues of information they were anxious to obtain.

But it is not just one hearing of the subcommittee. I regarded at least a dozen of the hearings of the Financial Services Committee over the last 2 years as hearings on LIBOR. In my opening remarks, I quoted what Secretary Mnuchin said. He said that in response to my questions when he came before us at hearings. The gentleman knows that at least probably a dozen hearings that we have had at Financial Services where we had the Secretary of the Treasury, where we had the Chair of the Federal Reserve, where we had other experts, I asked a question about LIBOR. And if my colleagues had found this subject near as interesting as I do, they would have asked questions about LIBOR as well. So we had one hearing dedicated to LIBOR and a dozen and more hearings where those dedicated to LIBOR could have asked questions.

As to whether people in this House should think that we are interfering with the rights of businesses to transact business, I include in the RECORD a letter in support of this bill signed by 21 business groups basically, every business group that deals with any instrument tied to the LIBOR index.

DECEMBER 7, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND REPUBLICAN LEADER MCCARTHY: We, the undersigned organizations, support H.R. 4616, the ''Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act,'' to address ''tough legacy'' contracts that currently reference LIBOR. We respectfully request the House of Representatives expeditiously pass this legislation.

In June 2023, all tenors of US dollar LIBOR, one of the most important financial benchmarks that underpins nearly $200 trillion in financial contracts, will cease to be published. As a result, there are trillions of dollars of hard to modify financial contracts, securities, and loans that use LIBOR—known as ''tough legacy'' contracts—that are unable, before this end date, to either convert to a non-LIBOR rate or amend the contracts to add adequate fallback language to another rate. Without federal legislation to address these contracts, investors, consumers, and issuers of securities may face years of uncertainty, litigation, and a change in value. This would thereby create ambiguity that would lead to a reduction in liquidity and an increase in volatility.

H.R. 4616 provides a solution for these ''tough legacy'' contracts that have insufficient fallback language and cannot otherwise be amended among the parties. The legislation is narrowly crafted to allow parties to contracts that already have effective fallback provisions to opt-out of the legislation and to only apply to tough legacy contracts so that new or future business will not be affected. In addition, the legislation offers uniform, equitable treatment for all U.S. contracts that fall under the federal legislation. It creates a safe harbor from litigation for parties that are covered by the legislation and prevents otherwise inevitable litigation costs and gridlock. The need for uniform federal legislation has been expressed by consumer groups, investors, financial regulators, and industry participants.

We thank the House Committee on Financial Services for providing a bipartisan solution that offers fair, equitable and consistent treatment for all ''tough legacy'' contracts in support of the LIBOR transition by passing H.R. 4616 out of the committee by voice vote. We wholeheartedly support the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act and ask that you and all Members of the House of Representatives vote in favor of this critical legislation.

Sincerely,

Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA); Structured Finance Association (SFA); Bank Policy Institute; National Association of Corporate Treasurers; Education Finance Council; The Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA); The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA); The Real Estate Roundtable; The Financial Services Forum; Institute of International Bankers; Government Finance Officers Association. Mortgage Bankers Association; Commercial Real Estate Finance Council (CREFC); Consumer Bankers Association; Investment Company Institute; Institute for Portfolio Alternatives; Independent Community Bankers of America; U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Center for Capital Markets Competitiveness; Housing Policy Council; Student Loan Servicing Alliance; American Bankers Association; The American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI).

Mr. SHERMAN. Finally, as to the issue, I agree with the gentleman that I would like to have had this bill come up 2½ years before LIBOR ceased to be published. We are bringing this to this House 1½ years before LIBOR ceases to be published. Compared to everything else in Washington, that is record time. I speak today on a fiscal year that began October 1 where we hope to pass the appropriations bills in February. Dealing with a problem 1½ years before it happens may not be 2½ years in advance, but it is good compared to everything else I have seen.

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I will reserve my comments for our colloquy, but the gentleman certainly knows that communication has been slim at best between staff and Members.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), who is a leader on this issue.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member of the House Financial Services Committee for yielding and, of course, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship, and Capital Markets, Mr. SHERMAN, for his leadership. On this side of the aisle, there is absolutely no debate that Mr. SHERMAN has the most passion on this topic as a certified public accountant and that his questions about improving this bill are unlimited.

I rise today in support of this effort, flawed as it might be, and support the Adjustable Interest Rate Act of 2021.

As the chairman of the subcommittee said, for decades, the London interbank market has been the institutional fixed income rate used by hundreds of market participants to benefit American families because that LIBOR rate has been a very competitive rate and facilitated securities being issued that facilitated in more houses being built for more families in America, a liquid market for our families' credit card debt, and important student loan debt.

So this rate is critically important, and it is a part of, also, the U.S. dollar, Mr. Speaker, being at the forefront of the global securities market.

As the ranking member on our Housing, Community Development, and Insurance Subcommittee, it was the go-to rate for mortgage-backed securities and for use of the government secondary mortgage market for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. I think the chairman has outlined the importance of this.

This bill deals with all those contracts that depended on that LIBOR

rate that just stubbornly don't have an alternative right now. As we approach the end of the quote for this important interest rate, there are contracts—the chair says some $16 trillion of bonds outstanding—that need this replacement contractual rate.

This bill does not increase government. This bill does not increase regulatory power. This bill facilitates the private-sector bond market solving this tough, thorny issue for the stubborn minority of bond market transactions that we call these legacy issues.

Now, the gentleman from Michigan, the gentleman from California, and I have listened to and worked on this bill for years, and we thought the Federal Reserve and the regulators were going to solve this problem years ago. That is what they told us years ago.

But as those years have gone by, they found that they can't solve this problem in the regulatory agencies, and they have turned to Congress to legislate and craft a narrow fix to solve these tough contracts.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I am in favor of taking this action today. I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—this is a technical issue, and it is an eyes-glazed-over issue, but it affects all the families in our country. It affects the importance of the U.S. dollar in capital markets. When LIBOR concludes in June 2023, we don't want any gap, Mr. Speaker, in the ability to have those legacy contracts move forward.

I don't believe this is a bill that anyone should oppose. I think we all should support it. It has the support of the six regulatory agencies; it has the support of the financial industry; and it deals with reality.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from Michigan for yielding me the time. I thank him for his work. Yes, this process was flawed, first in the hands of the regulators, and, secondly, I think it could have been far better in the majority, particularly as it relates to getting the views of the Ways and Means Committee and the Education and Labor Committee.

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would simply say to my Republican colleagues who may be watching: You don't have to trust the 21 business groups who have signed the letter that I just included in the RECORD, and you don't have to trust me. Listen to the words you just heard from our colleague, Mr. HILL: This bill does not increase government or regulatory power. You ought to vote for the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman at this point to engage in a colloquy if he is so willing.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would be thrilled.

Mr. HUIZENGA. I know this is an issue that is both thrilling and exciting, but let me just state that the problem I am hearing from some of my colleagues is they don't necessarily understand the depth, breadth, and work that has gone into this for years prior to this. They know that it is showing up. They are questioning whether there was a hearing; they are questioning whether there was a proper markup; and sadly, they are questioning that because it seems to be following a pattern as of late. That is why there are questions.

Mr. HILL, others from the committee, and I are trying to alleviate that. A number of our colleagues have expressed they haven't had time to really dive into it and come to us with those types of questions. So we are trying to deal with that.

But as far as our colloquy here, we both described in our respective remarks that it is regulators who ultimately worked on that.

Mr. Chairman, is that correct?

Mr. SHERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUIZENGA. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHERMAN. This bill reflects an awful lot of work by the regulators, particularly the Fed.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Yes, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, OCC, FHA, CFPB, and, of course, the Fed. I appreciate the technical advice that each of them has lent and, ultimately, their comments. They actually reviewed every change that was made to this bill as sufficient to address the issue.

It is fair to say that it is a fix that these regulators have requested. Is that fair?

Mr. SHERMAN. Absolutely.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Let's turn to the Senate here.

It is my understanding, however, that there is no consensus in the Senate and that it is unlikely, frankly, that any action in the Senate will specifically, exactly reflect this bill.

Would that be a characterization that you have as well?

Mr. SHERMAN. I have long advocated for a unicameral legislature.

Mr. HUIZENGA. I think we can let that reflect as a yes.

The Senate will probably be acting. We know that they will be acting, as has been expressed by the players on the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. If I can comment on that further?

Mr. HUIZENGA. Please.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senate has addressed this issue, and they have discussed the bill. Most of the commentary has been positive. There was a recent hearing.

In particular, I believe that Mr. TOOMEY had a concern that somehow this bill would influence future instruments and that somehow regulators would be pushing banks, particularly smaller banks, to use SOFR in the instruments they draft in the future. That is why the report that accompanies this bill makes it excruciatingly clear that nothing in this bill authorizes, directs, encourages, or allows a regulator to point to this bill and say: Now, bank, you need to use SOFR in the instruments used in the future.

Nothing in this bill authorizes a regulator to push or give a preference to any other regulation. The report language was drafted with Senator TOOMEY in mind.

□ 1200

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time on that; that would be my understanding of that. And a concern that I had of not having ''coercion'' is the word that I would use, that private entities could be coerced into using a particular declared rate.

Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

I will simply comment again, for the record. This bill deals with tough legacy LIBOR instruments drafted in the past, and nothing in it—and you can look at every word of all 22 pages—nothing in it would allow anyone to say you have got to use SOFR, or you ought to use SOFR, or we give you a preference to use SOFR, or any other benchmark in any instrument you draft in the future. And just in case that wasn't excruciatingly clear, we put it in the report as well.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the right to close. I have no other speakers, so I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. And I will just make a few final points on this bill.

There are trillions of dollars that are caught up in this, and this is about the safety and soundness of our financial system. Whether it is mortgages, car loans, you name it, this is an international stage where this is being played out on.

And as I have said, we could do better than an eleventh-hour scramble; should have done better than an eleventh-hour scramble, but here we are.

Again, this is not the process that I would have chosen or my colleagues on the Republican side would have pursued. It is not the bill necessarily that we would have drafted. But I will not stand in the way of allowing our regulators to supervise the financial system within checks, within proper checks.

This is not giving them free rein. I do expect that there will be changes to occur from the Senate. I look forward to hearing and listening to the regulators on those changes.

I do encourage my Republican colleagues to listen to our regulators, but, more so, listen to your Republican colleagues who have been working on this issue. And I ask that they support this legislation.

And, no, we will not see an increase in government. No, we will not see an increase in the regulatory footprint. It clarifies how we are going to be dealing with and how these private companies are going to need to move forward with the legacy contracts that they have that no longer are within the parameters that are allowed because of this fraud that had happened within the LIBOR system.

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

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

As to the process, we have had a dozen hearings with the top financial officials in the U.S. Government over a period of 2 or 3 years at the full committee, in which it was appropriate and, in my case, I used this opportunity to bring up the LIBOR issue. They have testified again and again that we need Federal legislation.

Then the six regulatory agencies involved each have reviewed this down to the comma, and we have had discussions, down to the comma. They have helped us draft legislation.

My hope is that we not only pass this legislation today, but that my Republican colleagues help me pass this bill through the Senate in the current form. You want a form that reflects the regulators? Every comma reflects what the regulators would like to see.

It is important that this bill not be held up in the Senate by those who want to change existing law and say, well, not only should this act not allow a regulator to push a bank toward this or that index, but if any other law gives the regulators the power to do that, we should strip that authority from them. That is not the purpose of this bill.

If somebody wants a bill titled, regulators shouldn't be pushed to telling banks what to do on indexes, I will work with the gentleman, if he wants to, on a freedom to pick your own index bill. This is a bill to just deal with LIBOR.

So my hope is that we will have Republican House Members who urge the Senate to move quickly because, yes, it would have been better to deal with this issue 2½ years in advance. We have dealt with it 1½ years in advance; a full hearing, a full markup, a full opportunity for anyone to submit amendments at that full markup, and a dozen hearings, at which it was appropriate to address questions—at least I did—of the top officials in our country dealing with financial matters about the importance of LIBOR.

This bill is important because it deals with $16 trillion of instruments where we will not be able to calculate how much the borrower must pay the lender after June 30 of 2023 unless we pass this bill.

This is a consensus product. The consumer and public interest groups, the business groups, the regulators, and we are passing it and need to pass it expeditiously so that we deal with this issue long before it disrupts our financial markets.

Mr. Speaker, I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4616, 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. CLOUD. 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.

LIVESTOCK MANDATORY REPORTING EXTENSION

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5290) to extend authorization for livestock mandatory reporting.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5290

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

SECTION 1. LIVESTOCK MANDATORY REPORTING EXTENSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 260 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1636i) is amended by striking ''2020'' and inserting ''2022''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 942 of the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1635 note; Public Law 106–78) is amended by striking ''2020'' and inserting ''2022''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 5290. Our agriculture industry is the best, the greatest in the world. And at the centerpiece of it is our livestock industry. And that is why we are gathered here.

Livestock mandatory reporting is an important tool that provides the necessary transparency information to our livestock producers. This legislation extends livestock mandatory reporting until the end of September 2022, and it has bipartisan support with Democrats and Republicans working together on this very, very important bill.

In talking to our great livestock producers, I have heard time and again how important it is to extend this mandatory reporting program; and that if we let it lapse it will cause significant problems for our farmers and ranchers.

We are working together to make sure we get the job done the right way. All of our industry groups agree on this important bill, and that is the 1-year extension immediately of our livestock reporting.

Our Agriculture Committee held a hearing earlier this year that extensively covered the importance of livestock reporting, mandatory reporting. In that hearing, we also heard from a variety of very distinguished industry representatives that, first and foremost, we need to extend this program.

My committee's work on this issue—and while I am at it, I want to really give great thanks and gratitude to our agriculture staff. They have worked very diligently on this, and we are grateful for the hard work and dedication of the House Agriculture Committee staff.

So, as I said, my work on this issue is indicative of how important the livestock industry is to our fellow committee members, both Democrats and Republicans, and to our Nation and the vital importance, as the leading force, in our Nation's economy. That is where our great agriculture system is today.

I am aware of some ongoing discussions and pending legislation that seeks to reform the cattle industry, and we are going to deal with that. We are dealing with that over in the Senate Agriculture Committee and in our House committee.

However, we should not let negotiations of those reforms that we are working with stand in the way of extending this vital program for 1 year. In recent months, we have seen cattle markets begin to recover; prices for producers have moved up. This change in market dynamics is important to account for as we look to reach a consensus point on the framework of our reforms.

This 1-year extension will help to settle the concerns in the livestock markets and provide certainty to our livestock industry, while also giving our Agriculture members in both the House and the Senate more time to come up with a consensus of the proposed reforms to cattle markets.

We, in our House committee, are working with the Senate Agriculture Committee. I am personally working with Senator GRASSLEY on the Senate committee so that we can have legislation going forward that has the vital input of both the House and the Senate, and we are giving it the time and

the interest that is needed, more time to have a consensus on the reforms that other Members of Congress have ideas on.

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

□ 1215

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5290, to extend authority for the Department of Agriculture's Livestock Mandatory Reporting program.

Under the Livestock Mandatory Reporting program, or LMR, meatpackers across the country are required to report to the USDA the details of transactions involving the purchase of cattle, swine, and sheep, as well as transactions for the corresponding sales of certain beef, pork, and lamb products.

The USDA compiles and disseminates the information through hundreds of market reports each week, detailing price trends and supply and demand conditions. In turn, livestock industry participants, including farmers, ranchers, and feedlot operators, use the information to make informed marketing decisions.

The livestock markets have experienced significant price volatility leading up to and in the wake of the COVID–19 pandemic, cattle markets in particular. As I am sure many of you have heard from constituents at home, this uncertainty has led to cries from the countryside for significant market reforms and investigations into packer purchasing behavior.

As industry and Congress continue to grapple with the best approach to improving market transparency while avoiding unintended consequences, and as we await the results of ongoing investigations, it is imperative that farmers and ranchers maintain access to the market information already provided by LMR.

H.R. 5290 would do just that, providing much-needed certainty for the year ahead.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Livestock Mandatory Reporting program is really a necessary and significant tool for the agriculture industry, especially based on the disruptions that we experienced most recently in 2020.

I think American citizens are consciously aware of the difficulties and the potential difficulties with the food and agriculture supply chains and the difficulties that they experienced as they went to the grocery stores as they sought to feed their families, specifically during 2020 and in the wake of COVID–19. The Livestock Mandatory Reporting program is a tool that can help avoid that type of an issue.

This reauthorization, as the chairman said, is important. It gives us time to have a great debate and to look at how we increase transparency within the livestock industry.

I urge my colleagues to support this extension, this reauthorization, to give us time to make the necessary fixes and refinements in the future.

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

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I will just close right briefly with a big thank you to my great staff, which is headed by the distinguished, smart, and dedicated Anne Simmons. I don't know what I would do without her. Of course, Ashley Smith, Prescott Martin, Daniel Feingold, Lesly McNitt, Kelcy Schaunaman, and also my chief of staff, Catherine Kuerbitz. We are a team, and I want to thank our staff.

Also, I want to thank our ranking member. We work together in a bipartisan way. This is an example of how we Democrats and Republicans have got to continue to do. We are here today setting this fine example of strong bipartisanship.

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 Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5290.

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. 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.

CATTLE CONTRACT LIBRARY ACT OF 2021

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5609) to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, to establish a cattle contract library, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5609

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 ''Cattle Contract Library Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. CATTLE CONTRACT LIBRARY.

Chapter 2 of subtitle B of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1635d et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 224. CATTLE CONTRACT LIBRARY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and maintain a library or catalog of each type of contract offered by packers to producers for the purchase of all or part of the producers' production of fed cattle (including cattle that are purchased or committed for delivery), including any schedules of premiums or discounts associated with the contract.

''(b) INFORMATION COLLECTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To maintain the library or catalog established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall obtain information from each packer on each type of contract of the packer by requiring a filing or other form of information submission from each packer.

''(2) CONTRACTED CATTLE INFORMATION.—Information submitted to the Secretary by a packer under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to each contract of a packer—

''(A) the type of contract;

''(B) the duration of the contract;

''(C) all contract summary information;

''(D) provisions in the contract that may affect the price of cattle covered by the contract including—

''(i) base price;

''(ii) schedules of premiums or discounts; and

''(iii) transportation arrangements;

''(E) the total number of cattle covered by the contract solely committed to the packer each week within the 6-month and 12-month periods following the date of the contract, by reporting region;

''(F) in the case of a contract in which a specific number of cattle are not solely committed to the packer—

''(i) an indication that the contract is an open commitment; and

''(ii) any weekly, monthly, annual, or other limitations on the number of cattle that may be delivered to the packer under the contract; and

''(G) a description of the provisions in the contract that provide for expansion in the committed numbers of fed cattle to be delivered under the contract for the 6-month and 12-month periods following the date of the contract.

''(c) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—

''(1) LIBRARY CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall make publicly available in a user-friendly format a summary of the information collected for each type of contract under subsection (b), including notice (on a real-time basis, if practicable) of the types of contracts that are being offered by packers to, and are open to acceptance by, producers for the purchase of fed cattle.

''(2) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Beginning not later than 30 days after the date on which the library or catalog is established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall make publicly available weekly or monthly reports for producers and other interested persons, which shall include—

''(A) based on the information collected under subsection (b)(2)(E), the total number of fed cattle committed under contracts for delivery to packers within the 6-month and 12-month periods following the date of the report, organized by reporting region and type of contract;

''(B) based on the information collected under subsection (b)(2)(F), the number of contracts with an open commitment along with any weekly, monthly, annual or other limitations on the number of cattle that may be delivered under such contracts; and

''(C) based on the information collected under subsection (b)(2)(G), the total maximum number of fed cattle that may be delivered within the 6-month and 12-month periods following the date of the report, organized by reporting region and type of contract.

''(d) MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARY OR CATALOG.—Information in the library or catalog established under subsection (a) about types of contracts that are no longer offered or in use shall be labeled as inactive in the library or catalog.

''(e) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The publication of information under this section shall be subject to the confidentiality protections provided under section 251 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1636).

''(f) VIOLATIONS.—It shall be unlawful and a violation of this Act for any packer to willfully fail or refuse—

''(1) to provide to the Secretary accurate information required under this section; or

''(2) to comply with any other requirement of this section.

''(g) PRODUCER EDUCATION GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service and in coordination with the Director of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, shall make competitive grants to eligible entities for producer outreach and education efforts on best uses of cattle market information, including information made available through the livestock mandatory reporting program and the catalog or library established under subsection (a).

''(2) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting grant recipients under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that—

''(A) demonstrate an ability to work directly with cattle producers;

''(B) can quickly and accurately publish and disseminate information and analysis of relevant Department of Agriculture data in a manner that benefits producer decision making; and

''(C) collaborate with trade associations or other organizations with a demonstrated ability to provide educational programs on markets and risk management.

''(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means an entity listed in subsection (b)(7) of the Competitive, Special, and Facilities Research Grant Act (7 U.S.C. 3157(b)(7)).

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.''.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 221 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1635d) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) FORMULA MARKETING ARRANGEMENT.—The term 'formula marketing arrangement' means the advance commitment of cattle for slaughter—

''(A) by any means other than through a negotiated purchase, negotiated grid purchase, or a forward contract; and

''(B) using a method for calculating price under which the price is determined at a future date.'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (8) as paragraphs (6), (7), (8), and (10), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) NEGOTIATED GRID PURCHASE.—The term 'negotiated grid purchase' means a purchase of fed cattle by a packer from a producer under which—

''(A) the base price for the cattle is determined by seller-buyer interaction on a day;

''(B) the cattle are scheduled for delivery to the packer not more than 14 days after the date on which the agreement for purchase is made; and

''(C) the base price is subject to adjustment by premiums and discounts after delivery.''; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

''(9) TYPE OF CONTRACT.—The term 'type of contract' means the classification of contracts for the purchase of fed cattle based on the mechanism used to determine the base price for the fed cattle committed to a packer under the contract, including formula purchases, negotiated grid purchases, forward contracts, and other purchase agreements, as determined by the Secretary.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. 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 bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5609.

One of my goals, Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, is to ensure that our farmers and our ranchers are treated fairly. This bill, which creates a cattle contract library, will improve fairness through increasing transparency in the marketplaces.

Mr. Speaker, over the past few years, we have seen significant volatility in our cattle markets, and the Agriculture Committee has held hearings to discuss this volatility and the events that precipitated those price fluctuations.

As we look for ways to bring about parity to cattle markets, this bill is one good step in that right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, Mr. JOHNSON, for his work on this bill. This is a good reminder, another reminder, of the great bipartisan legislation that is possible when we Democrats and Republicans work together to address important issues. I thank the gentleman, Mr. JOHNSON, for putting this bill forward.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield the management of this bill to Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5609, the Cattle Contract Library Act of 2021.

As I am sure many of my colleagues have heard from their constituents back home, the differences between prices paid to producers for their live cattle, and those paid by consumers at the meat counter, have led to spirited debate about the transparency of the cattle markets in the wake of the COVID–19 pandemic.

A variety of hearings on the matter have amplified those concerns. These hearings and other related oversight have also made very clear the differing opinions on if and how they should be addressed legislatively.

There is a small, but vocal, faction in support of government mandates dictating thresholds of cattle to be purchased on the spot market. Frankly, such a proposal lacks broad industry support and, in my opinion, needs further review to ensure it would actually achieve its intended goals.

In fact, on two occasions now during this Congress, the House Agriculture Committee has heard from diverse groups of respected economists and industry stakeholders about the potential costs and unintended consequences of this sort of government intervention in the marketplace.

Giving these complex and compelling interests, I am thankful for Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON's leadership in pursuit of what I view as a pragmatic middle ground with a broad cross-section of industry support.

If true market transparency is the goal, it seems to make sense that a cattle contract library could serve as part of the solution. The library would serve as a clearinghouse of information regarding the various contract provisions being utilized in a variety of marketing arrangements. Hopefully, access to this information would provide producers and feeders more insight into market transactions and ultimately give them more leverage in negotiating better terms for the sale of their cattle.

It may not be a silver bullet to all that ails the industry, but I certainly think H.R. 5609 marks a commonsense step in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in support of this carefully crafted bill.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let's be honest. It has been a pretty difficult few years to be a cattle producer. People in that business understand the cyclical nature of prices, so that is not so much their beef, if you will.

But in that environment, it is much more difficult to have black swan event after black swan event hit these hardworking men and women. From

the Holcomb fire to COVID–19 disruptions, it has been an incredibly volatile marketplace. They are trying to make a living and they are trying to pay their bills in that kind of environment with less price transparency than they have ever had.

Now, it used to be relatively easy. Of course, I think we all know that price discovery is a critically important part of any fully functional marketplace. It used to be easy. You just went down to the sale barn, you sat in the seats, and you were able to see exactly what Mr. MANN was selling his cattle for and exactly what Mrs. HARTZLER was buying them for.

But as we have seen a migration of sales away from the sale barn and to alternative marketing agreements, that has left our producers less prepared to understand what is going on in the marketplace.

That is why I was so grateful to see a broad cross-section of stakeholders come together in Phoenix a few months ago. They said: Gosh darn it, we are tired of having the livestock industry fight amongst each other. Let's settle on what we can agree on, things that we can actually get done in the 117th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, they came out of that meeting with a clear clarion call for what Congress can do to help. There were three majors items, but the cattle library, along with the bill we just passed, the Livestock Mandatory Reporting program, were the heart of one of the three recommendations.

What this bill does is takes the information, basic nonconfidential information, from those alternative marketing agreements and makes it available, and it makes sure that there is a mechanism for that information to be put into resources that can actually be used by the independent cattle producers and the small feeders that are so critically important to this marketplace.

This has been widely bipartisan, and this is embraced by a fantastic cross-section, from the U.S. cattlemen to NCBA to Farm Bureau to National Farmers Union to the Livestock Marketing Association, good people who have come together and understand that while this does not solve the problem, it is a critically important step in moving us in the right direction.

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

□ 1230

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER).

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5609, a bill that I am a cosponsor of, the Cattle Contract Library Act.

This legislation includes a vital piece of my Optimizing the Cattle Market Act that establishes a USDA-maintained library of cattle contracts, including information on the type of contract, length of the contract, pricing information, and delivery information. The increased market transparency that this bill provides is long overdue.

American cattle producers continue to face challenges as a result of market disruptions and the unprecedented effects of the COVID–19 pandemic. It is essential that cattle producers are equipped with the necessary resources and knowledge to increase their leverage during price negotiations for cattle.

The Cattle Contract Library Act can provide a much-needed tool in helping cattle producers make informed decisions and survive volatility across today's industry.

I fully support this bipartisan legislation, and I thank Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON for his hard work and leadership on this. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the real leadership that Mrs. HARTZLER has shown on these issues for years and thank her for that.

One of the great things about Congress is most of us were just normal people before we got here, leaders in our industry, and the next speaker is certainly that. He is somebody who understands the finance of ag operations and the operation of these farms and ranches. He is one of the strongest freshman voices in Congress.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN).

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for all of his work in getting this legislation put together and bringing it to the floor this morning. It is not a silver bullet, but it potentially can help our cattle markets.

I grew up on a family farm and preconditioning feed yard. I spent thousands of hours riding pens and doctoring sick cattle in the Big First District of Kansas, which is the largest beef-producing district in the country. The Big First is home to cow-calf operations, feed yards, and packing plants of all sizes.

In my district and across the country, cattle producers face challenging market dynamics, including historically wide gaps between wholesale beef prices and fed cattle prices, packing capacity and regulation, and more.

I have talked to hundreds of cattle producers in Kansas, ranging from small cow-calf operations to some of the country's largest feed yards. Overwhelmingly, I have heard that we need to increase price discovery in the cash market, make sure that producers benefit when they provide a superior product, refuse to let the government in the free market, and acknowledge regional differences in the industry.

The Cattle Contract Library Act is a simple step toward addressing some of today's concerns with more fairness, transparency, and healthy competition in the cattle market. I am committed to working with the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), my colleagues in the House, and others across Kansas and the country in addressing any concerns with the program and the cattle market before reauthorization of the program at this time next year.

The Cattle Contract Library Act will help ensure that all market participants are both paying and receiving a fair price for their goods. It sends a clear message to ranchers, farmers, and livestock producers across the country that their voices are being heard in Washington. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER), a Member who has firsthand experience with the true operation of America's farms and ranches.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5609, the Cattle Contract Library Act of 2021.

My fellow farmers, farm families, and members of the House Agriculture Committee know the importance of bringing transparency to the cattle market. Currently, cattlemen are unaware of contract terms being offered by producers, which leads to a decline in leverage for smaller producers during price negotiations.

This bill will require packers to report terms of alternative marketing agreements between packers and producers to the USDA, equipping ranchers with additional market data needed to make informed business decisions.

The USDA library will provide producers with key details on cattle contracts, including the type and duration. Market transparency is a critical component of price discovery in cattle marketing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for putting forth this important legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from South Dakota for yielding me time to speak today.

Iowa's farmers, ranchers, and producers know the value of a hard day's work. For years, they have endured challenges beyond their control. Even though I am a doctor, I know of no work more demanding than birthing calves in the middle of winter and helping them to survive.

Natural disasters such as fires, drought, and derechos have created significant market disruptions.

I was proud to be a cosponsor of Congressman JOHNSON's Cattle Contract Library Act to give cattlemen access

to the most accurate data to make the best decisions possible for their families and their business in the face of these conditions and provide more transparency in the markets.

For months, I have been calling for increased transparency in our cattle markets to help both producers and consumers. I was proud to introduce the bipartisan Meat Packing Special Investigator Act to take on anticompetitive practices and give producers a fair shake and strictly enforce the Packers and Stockyards Act.

I was also proud to help introduce the Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act, which aims to return fairness to the cattle marketplace dominated by four major meatpackers.

It is crucial for Iowa's producers that there is fairness and transparency in our cattle industry. I thank Congressmen JOHNSON and CUELLAR for their incredible work on this issue. I urge all of my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this important legislation, H.R. 5609.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know that I can say it any better than the Members of Congress here who have so much firsthand experience with working ranches and farms. This is a beautiful bipartisan solution.

If you believe in the marketplace, then you understand the importance of price discovery, and you cannot have price discovery if you don't have transparency. This just provides additional leverage and additional tools to the hardworking, independent cow-calf operators and small feeders who have seen their position, their leverage, in the marketplace erode in recent years.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to enthusiastically support this promarket legislation. I look forward to the Senate expeditiously taking up this issue as well.

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

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

First of all, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for his dedication, hard work, and talent in putting forward this bill.

I believe that our ranchers, farmers, and those in the agriculture industry are looking at a great day for agriculture today to get these four important bills over to the Senate, where we will be working together on them.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank Mr. JOHNSON, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COURTNEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5609.

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. 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.

NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION AND REMEDIATION ACT

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4489) to amend the Act of June 20, 1958, to require that certain amounts collected by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service be invested into interest bearing obligations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4489

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act''.

SEC. 2. INVESTMENT OF CERTAIN FUNDS INTO INTEREST BEARING OBLIGATIONS.

Section 7 of the Act of June 20, 1958 (16 U.S.C. 579c), is amended—

(1) by striking ''of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation'' and inserting ''of any assessment, improvement, protection, restoration, or rehabilitation''; and

(2) by striking ''*Provided*, That'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting: ''*Provided*, That any monies covered into the Treasury under this section, including all monies that were previously collected by the United States in a forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or settlement, shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in interest bearing obligations of the United States to the extent the amounts are not, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, required to meet current withdrawals: *Provided further*, That any interest earned on the amounts, including any interest earned by investment, is hereby appropriated and made available until expended to cover the costs to the United States specified in this section: *Provided further*, That, for fiscal year 2021 and thereafter, the Secretary shall include in the budget materials submitted to Congress in support of the President's annual budget request (submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code) for each fiscal year the proposed use of such amounts with respect to the Forest Service*: Provided further*, That any portion of the monies received or earned under this section in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt may be used to cover the other work specified in this section.''.

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 gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. 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 bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of H.R. 4489.

This bill is an excellent example, again, of the strong bipartisan work that can be accomplished through the Agriculture Committee. First, I want to applaud and thank the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for working together to get this legislation to the floor for consideration today by the full House.

Mr. Speaker, we know that there are significant needs for investment in restoration and recovery work on our great national forests. Our bill this morning allows the Forest Service to keep interest on settlement funds and apply these additional resources to restoration work on Forest Service land that has been damaged by mining activities and wildfires. All of us know of the devastation that these wildfires have caused to our forests.

This is one of several major responses that we here in Congress are responding to, to keep our forestry strong and to provide this much-needed financial help to keep interest on settlement funds and apply those additional resources to the restoration work and the Forest Service lands that were damaged by these terrible fires.

It will also allow for more restoration work to be done in some of the areas where it is most needed, particularly the West Coast in California. It will allow this restoration work, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support this commonsense, bipartisan legislation.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), the lead Republican on H.R. 4489.

□ 1245

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I thank our chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Mr. SCOTT, and I have appreciated working with Ms. SCHRIER from Washington and helping her lead this bill and letting me help do so. I am glad to be able to support this bill here today.

Of course, this bill is just common sense. It will allow the Forest Service to use the interests they gather on settlement accounts to continue the important restoration work we have in our forests, especially after so many horrific fires.

Currently, the U.S. Forest Service must transfer the interest they collect to the General Treasury accounts. Now, this feels a little bit like if my kids are out gathering aluminum cans and plastic bottles and I keep the money when we take it down to be recycled.

The Federal Government should be allowing the money generated by these settlement accounts to build up and go for the much-needed work instead of skimming that money off the top.

Now, other agencies like the Department of the Interior are allowed to retain the interest that accrues on their accounts and allows them to spend that additional money on needed restoration in their projects.

The 2021 fire season, as we know—which is getting to be every year—was devastating for the West and left millions of acres that will need to be restored, including one in my district known as the Dixie fire, which was right at a million acres. A million acres, one fire.

Without this legislation amending the Forest Service's ability to retain this interest, the value of the settlement accounts diminishes over time.

There already isn't enough money to replant and restore to get our forests growing again after devastating fires, so why are we skimming this interest off the top and thinking we are doing something by putting it back in the Treasury? Why wouldn't we want the focus to be on restoring and replanting our forests after so many devastating fires year after year.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. SCHRIER for stepping forward and sponsoring this bill, and I look forward to hearing her comments on this. Somehow, I got ahead of her in order here. I also look forward to working with Ms. SCHRIER.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank Mr. LAMALFA for his kind words and for cosponsoring this bill with me.

My bill, the National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act will help the Forest Service fund the cleanup of damaged public lands.

This bipartisan legislation, which passed unanimously out of the Committee on Agriculture would allow the Forest Service to collect and keep interest earned on settlement funds, much like other Federal agencies do, in order to supplement their already strained restoration efforts.

The Forest Service is responsible for overseeing the remediation and restoration of lands damaged by mining activities and human-caused wildfires. And when the negligent actions of companies or individuals result in damages to Forest Service property, officials enter a settlement agreement with the responsible parties to hold them accountable. The Forest Service then uses the settlement funds to restore the affected lands.

At the moment, the Forest Service does not have the authority to retain interest on those settlement funds like other Federal agencies, like the Department of the Interior and the EPA do. The National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act would simply allow the Forest Service to retain interest on settlement funds and apply those additional resources to restoration work that is abundantly needed. Without this additional funding, the value of settlement funds diminishes over time, and the Forest Service can face long-term budget shortfalls for environmental cleanup. If this bill had been in effect between fiscal years 2015 and 2019, the Forest Service would have received more than $7.5 million to supplement their environmental restoration work.

So as we confront another potentially devastating wildfire season, it is so important to ensure that the Forest Service can use accrued interest to protect and remediate our forests.

The Forest Service provides many important environmental services in Washington State, including mitigating wildfires and improving forest health. This is especially critical in places like Chelan County in my district where 82 percent of the land is owned by the Forest Service.

According to the National Interagency Fire Center, there were over 50,000 human-caused wildfires last year burning nearly six million acres nationwide. And over half of the wildfires on Forest Service lands are started by humans.

My bill will ensure that when we hold bad actors accountable for negligent behavior, the Forest Service can fully use the fines and the interest to rehabilitate the land.

I was so proud to introduce this bill with my colleagues Representatives LAMALFA, ROSENDALE, and NEGUSE. I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense bill to protect our Federal public lands.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE), another leader in this effort.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota for yielding to me. I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who helped bring this bill to the floor today.

I am proud to rise in support of this bipartisan bill with Congresswoman SCHRIER, H.R. 4489, the National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act, which would allow the Forest Service to use accumulated interest on settlement agreements to restore our national forestlands.

Montana is blessed with an abundance of public lands with well over 20 million acres available to all for recreation, hunting, fishing, camping, and more. It is part of who we are as Montanans and an important aspect of our Montana way of life.

These public lands are a patchwork of land managed by the State as well as the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service. If these Federal lands are damaged, an agency will reach a settlement agreement with the responsible party to support restoration and cleanup efforts.

And while the Department of the Interior, which houses the National Park Service, and the BLM has the authority to retain interest from these settlement funds, the Forest Service does not.

This commonsense bill would rectify that by allowing the Forest Service to use the interests on settlement funds to restore damaged public lands, which improves forest health and supports conservation. It merely will mirror the policy that is already utilized by these other agencies.

When the Forest Service enters into a settlement agreement, the funds are deposited into the Treasury account that is used to remediate the damaged land. However, these accounts do not allow the Forest Service to take advantage of the interest generated in them, leading to the value of funds available for forest restoration to diminish over time creating the potential for years-long delays and budget shortfalls from remediation efforts.

The National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act would ensure the Forest Service has adequate funding for restoration work by unlocking this additional funding without additional expenses to taxpayers.

I, again, urge my colleagues to support Congresswoman SCHRIER and my bill and I thank all those involved in this commonsense, bipartisan legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I think it has been said very well. Mr. ROSENDALE just reminded us that this only mirrors the authority that other agencies have to be able to gather up the interest from those interest-bearing accounts.

Ms. SCHRIER did a good job of reminding us that had this been in place in recent years, it would have been $7 million more that could have been invested in forest management and in forest health. And I just want to echo all of those findings.

This is absolutely a commonsense, bipartisan bill, and I am looking forward to its passage.

But I can't let the passage of this bill, which would be a big success, go by without calling attention to how much more needs to be done with regard to forest health.

I remain disappointed, as so many do, of the fact that this Congress, this administration has not prioritized highly enough forest management.

Mr. Speaker, here is what I know from the Black Hills of South Dakota: A managed forest is a healthy forest. And I want to say that one more time because there will be no truer statement spoken on the House floor on this day: A managed forest is a healthy forest.

Today, millions of acres in this country are at risk of severe wildfire with potentially catastrophic impacts to our communities. Six of the worst fire seasons on record have occurred just over a period in the last few years.

Our agencies, Federal partners, communities, and our States need more tools to proactively manage and mitigate this threat. Again, a managed forest is a healthy forest.

And so, yes, by all means, let's celebrate this bill. It is an important technical fix that will improve in a narrow way the funding needs of the Forest Service. But let us keep in mind, to an even greater extent, in the days that follow that the resiliency of our forests remains a critically important national priority, and one that deserves greater attention from this body.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, I encourage the Members to vote ''aye,'' and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Again, I thank Mr. JOHNSON for the time he has put into this bill. The people of this country are very grateful, and we hope they realize how we here in Congress are really responding to the challenges facing our forestry, particularly with these wildfires.

A while back I recognized some of my staff, but we have had an addition that I would like to recognize because he really worked feverishly on this bill all the way up until this morning, I understand, and that is Mr. Paul Babbitt. I would ask Paul to stand. Mr. Speaker, I thank him for his work.

So much has already been said about this, but I am so proud of the efforts of our full House committee because once we really began to get into the ravages of these wildfires out West about a year back, we made a commitment that we were going to make sure that we did everything we can to save and prosper our great forestry industry, and we have done it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this great bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4489, 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. 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.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5608) to support research and state management efforts on chronic wasting disease.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5608

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 ''Chronic Wasting Disease Research and Management Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Chronic wasting disease, the fatal neurological disease found in cervids, is a fundamental threat to the health and vibrancy of deer, elk, and moose populations, and the increased occurrence of chronic wasting disease in regionally diverse locations necessitates an escalation in research, surveillance, monitoring, and management activities focused on containing and managing chronic wasting disease.

(2) A focus on research into the transmission of, resistance to, diagnosis of, and epidemiology of chronic wasting disease is needed to inform future policies to combat the disease and ensure the health of cervid populations.

(3) Because States and Tribes have diverse policies for addressing chronic wasting disease, the Federal Government, in consultation with the Chronic Wasting Disease Task Force established by section 104 of America's Conservation Enhancement Act (Public Law 116–188), should coordinate financial and technical support to States and Tribes, State and Tribal departments of agriculture, State and Tribal wildlife agencies, institutions of higher education, and research centers conducting scientific research on chronic wasting disease.

(4) Pursuant to State and Federal law, the States retain primacy and policymaking authority with regard to wildlife management.

(5) Under current policies, chronic wasting disease remains a systemic threat to cervids.

(6) Scientific advances that lead to the ability to stop transmission of chronic wasting disease are needed to ensure the long-term viability of cervids.

SEC. 3. CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) RESEARCH PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall offer to enter into cooperative agreements or other legal instruments, as authorized under 10413 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8312), with eligible entities to conduct research on the transmission of, resistance to, and diagnosis of chronic wasting disease.

(2) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION.—In entering into cooperative agreements or other legal instruments pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that shall conduct research relating to—

(A)(i) methods and products to effectively detect infectious chronic wasting disease prions in live cervids, cervid excreta, the environment, and inorganic surfaces, and to decontaminate such infectious prions; or

(ii) testing methods that significantly improve sensitivity and accelerate timelines for test results on non-live cervids;

(B) the long-term suppression or eradication of chronic wasting disease; or

(C) determination markers for genetic resistance to chronic wasting disease and strategies for using genetic resistance to combat the spread of the disease;

(D) sustainable cervid harvest management practices to reduce chronic wasting disease occurrence and to prevent or limit spatial spread of chronic wasting disease; or

(E) factors contributing to local emergence of chronic wasting disease, increased prevalence of chronic wasting disease, and distribution of chronic wasting disease, including mechanisms of disease transmission and effective barriers to transmission.

(3) SIZE OF AWARDS.—To the maximum extent practicable, individual cooperative agreements or other legal instruments entered into under paragraph (1) shall be not less than two percent and not more than 10 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this section.

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS BY ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Of the amount of a cooperative agreement or other legal instrument entered into with an eligible entity under paragraph (1), the eligible entity may use not more than 10 percent of such amounts for administrative costs incurred by the eligible entity in carrying out the research described in such paragraph.

(b) SUPPORT FOR STATE EFFORTS TO MANAGE AND CONTROL CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall offer to enter into cooperative agreements or other legal instruments, as authorized under section 10413 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8312), with State or Tribal wildlife agencies and departments of agriculture to provide direct financial assistance to support the efforts of such State or Tribal wildlife agencies and departments of agriculture to develop and implement management strategies to address chronic wasting disease within their respective jurisdiction.

(2) APPLICATION.—A State or Tribal wildlife agency or department of agriculture seeking direct financial assistance under this subsection shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time and manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(3) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—In allocating funds made available to carry out this subsection for a fiscal year among State and Tribal wildlife agencies or departments of agriculture that submit an application for direct financial assistance under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to States and Indian tribes that have—

(A) within their respective jurisdictions, the highest incidence of chronic wasting disease;

(B) shown the greatest financial commitment to managing, monitoring, surveying, and researching chronic wasting disease;

(C) comprehensive policies and programs focused on chronic wasting disease management that have integrated the programs and policies of all involved agencies related to chronic wasting disease management;

(D) the greatest risk of an initial occurrence of chronic wasting disease originating from surrounding areas; or

(E) the greatest need for response to new outbreaks of chronic wasting disease occurring in—

(i) areas in which chronic wasting disease is already found; or

(ii) areas with first infections, with the intent of containing chronic wasting disease in any new area of infection.

(4) RAPID RESPONSE.—If a State or Indian tribe detects chronic wasting disease in a cervid population within its jurisdiction that was not previously infected, the Secretary may, notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), immediately issue funds made available under subsection (e), in an amount to be determined by the Secretary, to support State and Tribal efforts to immediately control the spread of chronic wasting disease within that population.

(5) PUBLIC EDUCATION ON CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and Tribal departments of agriculture and wildlife agencies, organizations representing the farmed cervid industry, and organizations representing deer hunters, shall develop and maintain materials based on the latest scientific knowledge to be used to educate the public on chronic wasting disease and techniques to help prevent the spread of the disease.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE.—The term ''chronic wasting disease'' means the animal disease afflicting deer, elk, and moose populations that—

(A) is a transmissible disease of the nervous system resulting in distinctive lesions in the brain; and

(B) belongs to the group of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, which includes scrapie, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and Cruetzfeldt-Jakob disease.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means—

(A) a State or Tribal department of agriculture;

(B) a State or Tribal wildlife agency;

(C) a Tribal research facility;

(D) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1001)); and

(E) a research center conducting or qualified to conduct scientific research on chronic wasting disease.

(d) REVIEW OF HERD CERTIFICATION PROGRAM STANDARDS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register soliciting public feedback on potential updates and improvements to the chronic wasting disease herd certification program standards with special consideration given to—

(1) minimizing or eliminating the interaction of captive and wild deer;

(2) reviewing and updating indemnity practices, including the use of live testing, to ensure the timely and targeted removal of chronic wasting disease positive deer from the landscape; and

(3) increasing participation in the herd certification program.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $70,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through fiscal year 2028, to remain available until expended.

(2) ALLOCATION AMONG PROGRAMS.—To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall allocate the funds made available under paragraph (1) evenly between the research program under subsection (a) and the management program under subsection (b).

(3) SET-ASIDE FOR WILDLIFE AGENCIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that, of the funds made available and allocated to carry out subsection (b), not less than 75 percent of such funds are made available to State or Tribal wildlife agencies.

(f) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the funds made available under subsection (e) for a fiscal year to carry out this section, the Secretary may use not more than 10 percent of such funds for administrative costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this section.

(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as interfering with, or otherwise affecting, the authority of the Federal Government or States to manage wildlife and livestock on land within their respective jurisdictions, including managing, surveying, and monitoring the incidence of chronic wasting disease.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

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)''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. 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 Georgia?

There was no objection.

□ 1300

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5608. Chronic wasting disease is a devastating illness and has had significant impacts on deer and other cervid populations around our great Nation. And improving management of chronic wasting disease is vital to containing the disease and preventing further spread of the disease.

Currently, there is no cure for the disease, and passage of this bill will also provide important research funding so that scientists can better understand the disease and their transmission.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me a real special honor to recognize and say a word about the great sponsor of this bill—two great sponsors, I might add—Mr. RON KIND, and Ranking Member G.T. THOMPSON, for their longtime dedication on this important issue. Both of these gentlemen have been working on this bill feverishly for quite some time.

Mr. Speaker, it is also special because of Mr. RON KIND, one of our stalwart leaders and tremendous contributors to the Congress and this Nation, and most certainly to his great State of Wisconsin. But we all have heard the news that our good friend, Mr. KIND, this will be his last year here with us, and he has dedicated so much of his time to this specific bill. He is a good man and a good friend, and he is also a good friend of my own brother-in-law, Hank Aaron. And he, in Wisconsin, who represents Eau Claire, played a very big role in getting that statue up there for my brother-in-law, Hank Aaron. He sent me a message when the Braves won the World Series. He said: DAVID, Hank is up in heaven smiling now.

I say to my friend: We are going to miss you. Great work here.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the body will forgive me a digression before we talk about chronic wasting disease, which is, as the chairman says, critically important. I do also want to talk about Mr. KIND.

So many Americans believe that every Member of Congress is a kind of villain with scales and fangs and horns, and that they are all just despicable people, or at the very least somebody who belongs to the opposite tribe is a despicable person. I just don't know anybody in Congress who believes that is true of RON KIND.

I will recount a story about a dinner where I had my two oldest boys with me. One of them was seated next to Mr. KIND. My son stole Mr. KIND's dessert, and rather than erupt in anger or an accusatory finger wag, he handled it with great grace and friendship. My boys remind me still of that evening spent with Mr. KIND.

Mr. Speaker, as he seeks, certainly, a less stressful and perhaps a better and more rewarding future, let us remark on the type of impact that a decent person can still have in these Halls, and this bill before us today is ample evidence of that.

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

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), who is the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, as the original sponsor of H.R. 5608, the Chronic Wasting Disease Research and Management Act, I rise in strong support of this legislation, which did pass unanimously out of the Agriculture Committee. I do thank and commend my good friend and colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for being one of the original sponsors of this legislation with me; of course, my dear friend, the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Mr. SCOTT, for his support and leadership.

Throughout the years, I have been involved in a lot of debates and discussions on the House floor. I don't think I have ever been brought to blushing, and I thank the chairman for his kind introductory remarks and, of course, I thank my dear friend from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) for those remarks.

Mr. Speaker, but to the task at hand, this legislation does authorize $70 million for research and management of

CWD, or chronic wasting disease, through USDA grants. Chronic wasting disease is a contagious neurological disease affecting cervid animals—deer, elk, moose—and it is 100 percent fatal. And it is caused by misfolded proteins, or prions, as they are known, that ravages the animal's brain.

The legislation also authorizes USDA and State and Tribal agencies to develop educational materials to inform the public on CWD and directs USDA to review its certification program within 18 months.

CWD has been reported in over 25 States and is spreading. It not only is devastating to these animals and their herds but also to the outdoor recreation economy; namely, hunting, that depends on these animals.

Fortunately, the CDC has not found any jump from these animals to humans, and that is one of the reasons why we need further research to ensure that that does not happen. CWD presents one of the greatest threats to deer and other wild cervids in the United States and it has no known cure.

We have been battling this disease in Wisconsin for many years out of concern for the wildlife population and the adverse economic impact that it has, which is substantial. Hunters in Wisconsin have about $2.5 billion yearly economic impact, supports directly or indirectly over 35,000 jobs, and generates billions in salaries and wages.

Last year, 131 out-of-State hunters came into the State of Wisconsin just to participate in the 9-day deer gun hunt season, which always takes place during the week of Thanksgiving. They spent about $3.4 million. Nationwide, according to the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, hunting in America is big business, generating more than $67 billion in economic output and over 1 million jobs.

Now, we can stand here and throw more facts and figures about the economic toll the CWD is having, but as a kid who grew up loving to hunt in Wisconsin with my dad and my brothers—deer hunting, turkey hunting, duck hunting on the Mississippi, now we do most of our deer and turkey hunting on the family farm, a little bit north of La Crosse. It is much more than just economics and jobs and the amount being spent by hunters and the amount of revenue that we raise through the Robinson-Patman Act, which is collected and then reinvested in vital conservation programs throughout the country. It is part of our DNA, our heritage, our culture.

One of the most alluring aspects of the 9-day deer gun hunt season isn't the actual hunt itself, it is deer camp. It is being able to spend some time with your family, brothers, families, cousin, play some poker, razz each other for the weekend. And then that next morning, opening morning, you have over 800,000 hunters flooding the fields and forests of Wisconsin. Sometimes it feels like the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, the number of shots going off. I perhaps overstate that, but it is a real communal activity that brings people together and still one of the bonding elements, I think, that transcends the politics and the tribal nature of politics today. So it is important in that regard as well.

We have tried some self-help measures in Wisconsin to try to battle the spread of CWD, from free, clear firing zones, increase prohibition on baiting and feeding deer, to an earn a buck program, where you have to shoot a doe first before you can shoot a buck. All these are wildly unpopular with hunters because they are meant to try to reduce the deer herds and prevent the congregation and the spread of the disease from animal to animal.

That is why, again, I think this research is important. And there has been some good research taking place on prion disease generally in CWD, places like UW-Wisconsin and Washington and other areas. This legislation will enable that type of open-source research and collaboration to take place with increased vigor and focus, which again is long overdue before it spreads even further into more States adversely affecting the wildlife herds and the economy of those States.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is necessary to expand the basic and applied research that we see taking place that can be further enhanced, and also to better detect the spread of this disease, find out better management and containment strategies, and ultimately lead to a cure of the disease.

I do thank the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, Jeff Crane, and his team over there, for his support and help with this legislation. They have been terrific to work with, as a former chair of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus here in Congress.

I thank Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, the National Wildlife Federation, the Boone & Crockett National Deer Association, North American Deer Farmers Association, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Mule Deer Foundation, Wildlife Management Institute, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers—many people, many groups, many members that have a vested interest in making sure we do this research right.

Mr. Speaker, I think the legislation is self-evident of the need. I encourage my colleagues to support it. And I conclude by thanking Olivia Kirchberg on my office staff who has been instrumental in helping us get the bipartisan, unanimous support for this legislation that it has enjoyed, and we look forward to working with the Senate for its passage there.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he would consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER), one of this body's leading voices in policing, in mining, in infrastructure.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, Congressman KIND talked about the deer camps and the stories. I remember the very first time at 16 years old when my father brought me up to the hunting shack with my uncles. It is a special time for those of us who recreate and deer hunt. I am proud to cosponsor this legislation with him, and I thank him and others for their work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation I proudly cosponsored, the Chronic Wasting Disease Research and Management Act. CWD threatens Minnesota's legendary whitetail deer herd and, therefore, our hunting way of life up North.

Whitetail season is an annual tradition for hundreds of thousands of Minnesotans. Every year, we meet at our respective deer camps, reconnecting with family and old friends. We retell stories from previous years, and maybe embellishing a little bit, as we pass on the traditions and culture to our children.

However, deer harvests were down 8 percent throughout Minnesota this last year due to a myriad of issues. And if deer harvests keep trending downwards, it means fewer stories to share at camp around the fire, fewer deer for new hunters and kids to see and experience. Therefore, our hunting traditions trending down directly correlated with those harvest numbers. And in Minnesota, this trend will only be exasperated by further spread of CWD.

In my district we have CWD hotspots cropping up seemingly every other week. Whether it be in Brainerd, the Bemidji area, or in other corners of the State, these troublesome reports are evidence of CWD creeping across our hunting lands. And that is why this legislation is so important right now. This CWD Research and Management Act authorizes needed funding for State agencies doing crucial on-the-ground work, like our DNR.

Funding from this bill will help drive the research and testing needed to wrap our arms around the problem by letting the experts get in the field and the laboratory. It will also empower our State fish and game industries to partner with grassroots organizations that can reach and educate hunters across the State.

The Minnesota Deer Hunters Association has a statewide reach with a finger on the pulse of their membership. Helping the DNR help them is a true partnership that is necessary to combat the spread of CWD.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge passage of this legislation in both the House and the Senate, and I look forward to it becoming law.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thought Mr. KIND, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. SCOTT said it all very well. This is important because chronic

wasting disease can wreak such havoc upon our herds.

I want to start by thanking Chairman SCOTT for facilitating the timely consideration of this bill, and not just this bill, sir, but also livestock mandatory reporting, the cattle contract library, and Ms. SCHRIER's forestry bill.

These came together, sir, and I want to thank you for that. I want to recognize Mr. KIND, as well as Mr. THOMPSON, for the work that they put into this important bipartisan solution.

I also want to express my appreciation for the coalition that Mr. KIND mentioned, such a broad coalition of stakeholders from the farmed and wild deer stakeholder groups and the sportsmen community at large. They provided a tremendous amount of insight so we could get this legislation right, and they were relentless in working with all of us to find common ground to craft this legislation and make sure that it was able to pass out of committee unanimously, and, hopefully, we can get a similar vote off the House floor.

As it has been said, but as it bears repeating, chronic wasting disease is a contagious, neurological disease that affects deer and elk and moose. It is always fatal. Unfortunately, it is not a highly localized disease particular to a particular State or region of the country. CWD has been detected in 27 States. Given the lack of any known cure, I fear that that number of States will only continue to grow.

H.R. 5608 authorizes up $70 million of much-needed appropriations each year with the funding split evenly between CWD research and management efforts, all of this with the hope of one day eradicating this disease altogether.

The funding would support high-priority research to improve CWD detection methods and to continue invaluable research on genetic resistance. It would support the use of the latest and most effective on-the-ground management tools and strategies at the State and Tribal levels.

The bill would also help improve public awareness of the disease by requiring the development and dispersal of educational materials which would be based, obviously, on the latest available science.

Mr. Speaker, I know combatting this devastating disease would be a slow and challenging process, but I think we should all acknowledge that passage of this bill would be a critically important step in that journey and can help us protect those vulnerable deer populations.

I appreciate my colleagues' attention to this matter, and I urge the entire House in casting a resounding ''yes'' vote on the bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a very proud day and a proud moment for us here in the House of Representatives. This bill is going to help our agriculture industry, our deer, and a lot of our other animals.

This chronic wasting disease has been so devastating. RON KIND has been working on this for several years. He has not just jumped on this, he has dedicated a lot of his time to this, and it is a great monument to him as he leaves his service here in the Congress. Job well done, my friend. Job well done.

Mr. Speaker, we have no more speakers. As we are concluding our four bills today, I am so proud of the great work that our House Agriculture Committee has done. We have them all moving over to the Senate, and so our work, again, begins anew as it goes over.

We have good friends over there working. As I mentioned before, we are working with my colleague, Ms. STABENOW from Michigan, who is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee; and as I mentioned before, my friend, Senator GRASSLEY. We are all going to come together and improve these four bills even more so.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. JOHNSON. I want to thank KIM SCHRIER. I want to thank our entire committee. This has been a great day, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5608.

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

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

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

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR PREVENTION ACT

MR. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1155) ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1155

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 ''Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China has, since 2017, arbitrarily detained as many as 1.8 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in a system of extrajudicial mass internment camps, in addition to arbitrarily detaining many in formal prisons and detention centers, and has subjected detainees to forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, and other severe human rights abuses.

(2) Forced labor exists within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's system of mass internment camps, and throughout the region, and is confirmed by the testimony of former camp detainees, satellite imagery, official media reports, publicly available documents, official statements, and official leaked documents from the Government of the People's Republic of China as part of a targeted campaign of repression of Muslim ethnic minorities.

(3) In addition to reports from researchers and civil society groups documenting evidence that many factories and other suppliers in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are exploiting forced labor, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security on July 22, 2020, added eleven entities to the entity list after determining the entities had been ''implicated in human rights violations and abuses in the implementation of China's campaign of repression, mass arbitrary detention, forced labor and high-technology surveillance against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region''.

(4) Audits and efforts to vet products and supply chains in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are unreliable due to the extent forced labor has been integrated into the regional economy, the mixing of involuntary labor with voluntary labor, the inability of witnesses to speak freely about working conditions given government surveillance and coercion, and the incentive of government officials to conceal government-sponsored forced labor.

(5) The Department of State's June 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report found that ''Authorities offer subsidies incentivizing Chinese companies to open factories in close proximity to the internment camps, and to receive transferred detainees at satellite manufacturing sites in other provinces. Local governments receive additional funds for each inmate forced to work in these sites at a fraction of minimum wage or without any compensation.''.

(6) U.S. Customs and Border Protection has issued 11 ''Withhold Release Orders'' on products suspected to be produced with prison or forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Products subject to the ''Withhold Release Orders'' include all cotton, cotton products, tomatoes, and tomato products as well as certain garments, hair products, apparel, computer parts, and other products.

(7) In its 2019 Annual Report, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC) found that products reportedly produced with forced labor by current and former mass internment camp detainees included textiles, electronics, food products, shoes, tea, and handicrafts.

(8) Reports in 2020 indicated that, in recent years, People's Republic of China Government authorities had organized a labor training and transfer system on a mass scale. Under this system, hundreds of thousands of rural residents of the Tibet Autonomous Region participated in ''military-style'' training, ideological education, and vocational training before being transferred to job postings in the Tibetan Autonomous Region or elsewhere in China. The similarity of the Tibet Autonomous Region system to that in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region raised fears that coercive practices or rights abuses may be taking place in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

(9) Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) states that it is illegal to import into the United States ''goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part'' by forced labor. Such merchandise is subject to exclusion or seizure and may lead to criminal investigation of the importer.

(10) The policies of the Government of the People's Republic of China are in contravention of international human rights instruments signed by that government, including—

(A) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the People's Republic of China has signed but not yet ratified;

(B) the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, ratified by the People's Republic of China in 2001; and

(C) the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), to which the People's Republic of China has been a state party since February 2010.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to prohibit the import of all goods, wares, articles, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, by forced labor from the People's Republic of China and particularly any such goods, wares, articles, or merchandise produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China;

(2) to encourage the international community to reduce the import of any goods made with forced labor from the People's Republic of China, particularly those goods mined, manufactured, or produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(3) to coordinate with Mexico and Canada to effectively implement Article 23.6 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement to prohibit the importation of goods produced in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor, which includes goods produced in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor in the People's Republic of China;

(4) to actively work to prevent, publicly denounce, and end human trafficking as a horrific assault on human dignity and to restore the lives of those affected by human trafficking, a modern form of slavery;

(5) to regard the prevention of atrocities as in its national interest, including efforts to prevent torture, enforced disappearances, severe deprivation of liberty, including mass internment, arbitrary detention, and widespread and systematic use of forced labor, and persecution targeting any identifiable ethnic or religious group; and

(6) to address gross violations of human rights in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region through bilateral diplomatic channels and multilateral institutions where both the United States and the People's Republic of China are members and with all the authorities available to the United States Government, including visa and financial sanctions, export restrictions, and import controls.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF GOODS MADE IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government for purposes of the ''poverty alleviation'' program or the ''pairing-assistance'' program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, shall be deemed to be goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) and shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition described in subsection (a) shall not apply if the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

(1) determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that any specific goods, wares, articles, or merchandise described in subsection (a) were not produced wholly or in part by convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under penal sanctions; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees and makes available to the public a report that contains such determination.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, established under section 741 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4681), shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains an enforcement strategy to effectively address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China or products made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups through forced labor in any other part of the People's Republic of China. The enforcement strategy shall describe the specific enforcement plans of the United States Government regarding—

(1) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States directly from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups in any other part of the People's Republic of China;

(2) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States from the People's Republic of China and are mined, produced, or manufactured in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the ''poverty alleviation'' program or the ''pairing-assistance'' program; and

(3) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States from third countries and are mined, produced, or manufactured in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the ''poverty alleviation'' program or the ''pairing-assistance'' program.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the actions taken by the United States Government to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307), including a description of all Withhold Release Orders issued, goods detained, and fines issued.

(2) A list of products made wholly or in part by forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups in any other part of the People's Republic of China, and a list of businesses that sold products in the United States made wholly or in part by forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or made by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tibetans, or members of other persecuted groups in any other part of the People's Republic of China.

(3) A list of facilities and entities, including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, that source material from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government or the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps for purposes of the ''poverty alleviation'' program or the ''pairing-assistance'' program, a plan for identifying additional such facilities and entities, and facility- and entity-specific enforcement plans, including issuing specific Withhold Release Orders to support enforcement of section 4, with regard to each listed facility or entity.

(4) A list of high-priority sectors for enforcement, which shall include cotton, tomatoes, polysilicon, and a sector-specific enforcement plan for each high-priority sector.

(5) A description of the additional resources necessary for U.S. Customs and Border Protection to effectively implement the enforcement strategy.

(6) A plan to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to discuss the enforcement strategy for products made in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(d) UPDATES.—The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force shall provide briefings to the appropriate congressional committees on a quarterly basis and, as applicable, on any updates to the strategy required by subsection (a) or any additional actions taken to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, including actions described in this Act.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION RELATING TO CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY OR GENOCIDE IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall—

(1) determine if the practice of forced labor or other crimes against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China can be considered systematic and widespread and therefore constitutes crimes against humanity or constitutes genocide as defined in subsection (a) of section 1091 of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to the public a report that contains such determination.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)—

(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex, if necessary; and

(2) may be included in the report required by section 7.

SEC. 7. DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a United States strategy to promote initiatives to enhance international awareness of and to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a plan to enhance bilateral and multilateral coordination, including sustained engagement with the governments of United States partners and allies, to end forced labor of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(2) public affairs, public diplomacy, and counter-messaging efforts to promote awareness of the human rights situation, including forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(3) opportunities to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to raise awareness about forced labor made products from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and to provide assistance to Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups, including those formerly detained in mass internment camps in the region.

(c) ADDITIONAL MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall also include—

(1) to the extent practicable, a list of—

(A) entities in the People's Republic of China or affiliates of such entities that directly or indirectly use forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(B) Foreign persons that acted as agents of the entities or affiliates of entities described in subparagraph (A) to import goods into the United States; and

(2) a description of actions taken by the United States Government to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region under existing authorities, including—

(A) the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386; 22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.);

(B) the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note); and

(C) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(e) UPDATES.—The Secretary of State shall include any updates to the strategy required by subsection (a) in the annual Trafficking in Persons report required by section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)).

(f) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have effect the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

SEC. 8. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies each foreign person, including any official of the Government of the People's Republic of China, that the President determines—

(A) knowingly engages in, is responsible for, or facilitates the forced labor of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China; and

(B) knowingly engages in, contributes to, assists, or provides financial, material or technological support for efforts to contravene United States law regarding the importation of forced labor goods from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(2) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1).

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property—

(A) are in the United States;

(B) come within the United States; or

(C) come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(e) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(f) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under subsection (c)(2) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(A) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or

(B) to carry out or assist law enforcement activity in the United States.

(g) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days before the termination takes effect that—

(1) information exists that the person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) the person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(3) the person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future; or

(4) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(h) SUNSET.—This section, and any sanctions imposed under this section, shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) DEFINITIONS OF ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.—In this section, the terms ''admission'', ''admitted'', and ''alien'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

SEC. 9. DISCLOSURES TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of the United States to protect American investors, through stronger disclosure requirements, alerting them to the presence of Chinese and other companies complicit in gross violations of human rights in United States capital markets, including American and foreign companies listed on United States exchanges that enable the mass internment and population surveillance of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Muslim minorities and source products made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous

Region of China. Such involvements represent clear, material risks to the share values and corporate reputations of certain of these companies and hence to prospective American investors, particularly given that the United States Government has employed sanctions and export restrictions to target individuals and entities contributing to human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China.

(b) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(s) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each issuer required to file an annual or quarterly report under subsection (a) shall disclose in that report the information required by paragraph (2) if, during the period covered by the report, the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer—

''(A) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or the affiliate of an entity engaged in creating or providing technology or other assistance to create mass population surveillance systems in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, including any entity included on the Department of Commerce's 'Entity List' in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

''(B) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or an affiliate of an entity building and running detention facilities for Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

''(C) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or an affiliate of an entity described in section 7(c)(1) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, including—

''(i) any entity engaged in the 'pairing-assistance' program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; or

''(ii) any entity for which the Department of Homeland Security has issued a 'Withhold Release Order' under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307); or

''(D) knowingly conducted any transaction or had dealings with—

''(i) any person the property and interests in property of which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the detention or abuse of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, or other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

''(ii) any person the property and interests in property of which are sanctioned pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note); or

''(iii) any person or entity responsible for, or complicit in, committing atrocities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

''(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If an issuer described under paragraph (1) or an affiliate of the issuer has engaged in any activity described in paragraph (1), the information required by this paragraph is a detailed description of each such activity, including—

''(i) the nature and extent of the activity;

''(ii) the gross revenues and net profits, if any, attributable to the activity; and

''(iii) whether the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be) intends to continue the activity.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to disclose information under this paragraph shall not include information on activities of the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer activities relating to—

''(i) the import of manufactured goods, including electronics, food products, textiles, shoes, and teas, that originated in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; or

''(ii) manufactured goods containing materials that originated or are sourced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

''(3) NOTICE OF DISCLOSURES.—If an issuer reports under paragraph (1) that the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer has knowingly engaged in any activity described in that paragraph, the issuer shall separately file with the Commission, concurrently with the annual or quarterly report under subsection (a), a notice that the disclosure of that activity has been included in that annual or quarterly report that identifies the issuer and contains the information required by paragraph (2).

''(4) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Upon receiving a notice under paragraph (3) that an annual or quarterly report includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the Commission shall promptly—

''(A) transmit the report to—

''(i) the President;

''(ii) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

''(iii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

''(B) make the information provided in the disclosure and the notice available to the public by posting the information on the Internet website of the Commission.

''(5) INVESTIGATIONS.—Upon receiving a report under paragraph (4) that includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the President shall—

''(A) make a determination with respect to whether any investigation is needed into the possible imposition of sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) or section 8 of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act or whether criminal investigations are warranted under statutes intended to hold accountable individuals or entities involved in the importation of goods produced by forced labor, including under section 545, 1589, or 1761 of title 18, United States Code; and

''(B) not later than 180 days after initiating any such investigation, make a determination with respect to whether a sanction should be imposed or criminal investigations initiated with respect to the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be).

''(6) ATROCITIES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'atrocities' has the meaning given the term in section 6(2) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).''.

(c) SUNSET.—Section 13(s) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as added by subsection (b), is repealed on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall take effect with respect to reports required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(2) ATROCITIES.—The term ''atrocities'' has the meaning given the term in section 6(2) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(3) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.—The term ''crimes against humanity'' includes, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack—

(A) murder;

(B) deportation or forcible transfer of population;

(C) torture;

(D) extermination;

(E) enslavement;

(F) rape, sexual slavery, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable severity;

(G) persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law; and

(H) enforced disappearance of persons.

(4) FORCED LABOR.—The term ''forced labor'' has the meaning given the term in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' means a person that is not a United States person.

(6) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or entity.

(7) MASS POPULATION SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.—The term ''mass population surveillance system'' means installation and integration of facial recognition cameras, biometric data collection, cell phone surveillance, and artificial intelligence technology with the ''Sharp Eyes'' and ''Integrated Joint Operations Platform'' or other technologies that are used by Chinese security forces for surveillance and big-data predictive policing.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 11. 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 gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1155.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act introduced by my good friend, colleague, and chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. MCGOVERN.

Let me also thank Speaker PELOSI for bringing this crucial measure to the floor, and her unwavering dedication to human rights issues in China over the course of her public life.

This necessary and bold measure reinforces this body's commitment to our values by responding to the PRC's human rights violations and imposing concrete costs on the PRC for the use of Uyghur forced labor.

Since 2017, the People's Republic of China has systematically carried out mass detention, torture, political indoctrination, restrictions on religious attractions, and inhumane atrocities against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang.

We have seen the People's Republic of China expand its extensive program of repression and transform it into a system of state-sponsored forced labor. Under the guise of vocational training or poverty alleviation, authorities in Xinjiang have forced thousands of adults and children to work against their will and under threat of punishment to produce goods and raw materials that are then woven into international supply chains and into our homes.

According to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, it has been conservatively estimated that more than 80,000 Uyghurs were transferred out of Xinjiang to work in factories across China between the years of 2017 and 2019, with some of them being sent directly from detention centers. Some analysts estimate that over 100,000 ex-detainees in Xinjiang are working in conditions of forced labor today.

I have seen firsthand the benefits of the American companies engaging in China. Most American companies pay above-market wages and have better corporate social responsibility practices than their domestic counterparts. It would be inconsistent with core and crucial American values for this body not to take a stand against forced labor, and to stand up for the persecuted Uyghurs.

Many brave companies have already spoken out and made ethical choices detrimental to their bottom line, and this bill ensures that corporate actors that have lived their values are not at a competitive disadvantage in the American marketplace.

This bill, which has passed the House before, prohibits the import of goods and merchandise from Xinjiang unless the importer can prove the products did not come from forced labor, imposes sanctions on officials facilitating the use of forced labor against Chinese ethnic minorities, adds important financial disclosures for public companies that do business in the region, and calls for a diplomatic strategy to address forced labor in Xinjiang.

This is a straightforward bill. It signals that forced labor has no place on this planet. It signals that products made using forced labor in Xinjiang have no place in the American marketplace. In 2021, for any country to utilize forced labor systematically and to oppress and exploit a population is simply unconscionable.

With the passage of this bipartisan measure, the House would hold accountable those responsible for perpetrating these heinous crimes that have irrevocably threatened the lives of over 1.8 million Uyghurs and Muslim minorities in Xinjiang and ensure Americans and American companies are not complicit in the Chinese Communist Party's human rights atrocities.

This legislation is critical to showing that we are putting human rights at the center of our foreign policy and economic policy. Mr. Speaker, I support and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to start by thanking Chairman MEEKS and Chairman MCGOVERN for bringing this important human rights legislation to this floor. It is high time.

I want to start this debate with the simple truth that we cannot afford to forget. Truly, free trade cannot involve slave labor.

Today, the Chinese Communist Party is using the forced labor of the Uyghurs and other minorities to help bankroll its genocide against these very same groups.

□ 1330

The repression taking place right now in Xinjiang is breathtaking in its scope and its brutality. It involves the detention of more than 1 million people in concentration camps. It also involves surveillance and intensive brainwashing on a massive scale. It involves breaking up families and taking children from their parents. And it involves forced sterilization and forced abortions.

This should be a terrifying warning not only to China's neighbors and to the American people but also to the world. The Chinese Communist Party is fundamentally focused on expanding its power and its authoritarian style of government. It views things that it does not control, like religion, cultural identity, and the yearning of all people for freedom, as threats that must be destroyed. Because we have drawn the CCP into many of our most critical supply chains, it has the ability to hold our national security hostage while it uses U.S. consumers to subsidize its atrocities.

As many as one in five cotton garments globally are potentially tainted with Uyghur slave labor. Last year alone, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized a 13-ton shipment of human hair that originated in Xinjiang's forced labor system. It is brazen, and it is sickening.

We must refuse to be complicit in the CCP's genocide against the Uyghurs, and for that reason, I support the measure before us today.

I wish we could have taken this up earlier. After sending a letter to the Speaker, we are finally at the day where we are now. Last Congress, this legislation went straight to the floor. Two weeks ago, 10 members of the Foreign Affairs Committee joined me in a letter urging the Speaker to move this bill. I am grateful that our message was received. But we could send this legislation to the President's desk today by taking up the Senate version. Instead, we are setting this bill up for further legislative gridlock by passing a conflicting version, although I do applaud Chairman MCGOVERN's efforts in this issue.

Mr. Speaker, going forward, I hope the majority in both Chambers will move this to final passage regardless of pressure from the administration to not advance the American values we all share.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman MEEKS for yielding me the time and for his incredible leadership on this issue. I also want to thank Ranking Minority Member MCCAUL for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, many products used every day by people all over our country, including clothing, food, and shoes, are made using forced labor, the forced labor of Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities held by the Chinese Government across a network of internment camps.

It has been illegal to import forced labor products into the United States for more than 90 years, but it is exceedingly difficult to spot them since Chinese producers often mix together products that are the result of both involuntary and voluntary labor. Moreover, the lack of Chinese Government transparency and the police state atmosphere in Xinjiang make auditing of product sourcing unreliable if not impossible, according to the administration's ''Xinjiang Supply Chain Business Advisory.''

Mr. Speaker, the imperative to act is clear. This is not a partisan issue. It is a human rights issue. It is a moral issue.

There is already strong, diverse, bipartisan, and bicameral support for

this legislation on both sides of the Capitol. That includes my colleagues on the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Representative CHRIS SMITH and Senator MARCO RUBIO, the author of the Senate bill.

I, too, want to especially thank Speaker NANCY PELOSI for her longtime advocacy for human rights in China and for her leadership in getting this bill to the House floor today. I want to thank Chairman RICHARD NEAL, Chairman GREGORY MEEKS, and Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS for their support in their committees.

The House of Representatives passed this bill in September 2020 by a vote of 406–3, but, sadly, the Senate did nothing. It never took it up. The Senate now passed a version of this bill in July. It is time for us to get this done.

Two years ago, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, of which I serve as the co-chair, held a hearing and an expert roundtable and issued a groundbreaking staff report. This legislation would not be possible without the hardworking staff of that Commission.

Our findings of systematic and widespread forced labor in Xinjiang are based on testimony from camp detainees, satellite imagery of factories being built at internment camps, and public and leaked Chinese Government documents.

Forced labor was one of the justifications cited by the State Department, first by Secretary Pompeo and then reiterated by Secretary Blinken, in determining that the Chinese Government was committing genocide against Uyghurs and members of other Muslim ethnic minority groups.

Forced labor was listed by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in its November 2021 report finding that the Chinese Government had committed crimes against humanity in Xinjiang.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act prohibits imports from Xinjiang to the U.S. by creating a rebuttable presumption that all goods produced in the region are made with forced labor unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies by clear and convincing evidence that goods were not produced with forced labor.

Mr. Speaker, in 2 months, the Chinese Government will host the Winter Olympics in the middle of a genocide. This is unconscionable. We asked the International Olympic Committee to postpone and move the games. They refused. Instead, the IOC made ANTA, a Chinese company implicated in slave labor, its official sportswear uniform supplier.

I am pleased that the Biden administration has decided not to send American diplomats to the Olympics, but Congress needs to do its part by passing this bill before the Olympics start. We must take a clear moral position to stand with those who are suffering from forced labor and not with the Chinese Government, the IOC, and the big corporations who profit off the exploitation of slave labor. Shame on them. No more business as usual.

We must pass and put into law the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. I urge all of my colleagues to support this. If the United States of America stands for anything, we need to stand out loud and four-square for human rights.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights. He also is the co-chair of the China Commission and has been a champion for human rights in China for three decades.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding. I thank Mr. MCCAUL for his extraordinary leadership on China, including his Commission that has made many, many recommendations. I want to thank Chairman MEEKS for his leadership as well and, of course, Chairman MCGOVERN, with whom I have worked on this bill, for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I chaired a Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission hearing in May titled ''China, Genocide and the Olympics,'' which helped further underscore why H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which I have cosponsored with JIM MCGOVERN, is so important and so necessary.

At that hearing, we heard testimony from Rayhan Asat, whose brother, Ekpar, a Muslim Uyghur, at last report is still incarcerated in a concentration camp in Xinjiang. Ekpar is a tech entrepreneur, media founder, and philanthropist who won recognition both inside of China and outside. Indeed, our State Department thought so highly of him that he was part of the International Visitors Leadership Program.

But upon his return, because he was a Muslim Uyghur, the Chinese authorities arrested him and disappeared him into a concentration camp where he has remained for 5½ years.

What happens, Mr. Speaker, to those swallowed up in these horrific concentration camps?

That is something we heard about in another Lantos Commission hearing this past July where Gulzira, a survivor, told us what goes on each and every day. In addition to her horrific, firsthand description of unspeakable physical abuse, organized forced prostitution, rape, and every gross violation of human rights imaginable, she also gave a firsthand account of a forced labor factory in which she made gloves for export for 1½ years. Gulzira is one of the lucky ones because she was released when Radio Free Asia broadcast her plight to the world.

Mr. Speaker, there are millions of stories like hers waiting to be told, truly nightmarish accounts of President Xi Jinping's genocide. And make no mistake about it, this is Xi Jinping's genocide. He is personally responsible for having ordered it.

The rape and sexual abuse of women being held in so-called internment camps, forced abortion, and involuntary sterilization to prevent the birth of Uyghur children are in direct violation of Article II(d) of the U.N. Genocide Convention, which states in part that genocide includes imposing measures intended to prevent births within a group.

Forced labor on a massive scale that allows Chinese companies to profit—and profit big time—from modern-day slavery is also absolutely pervasive in Xinjiang. Documents obtained by The New York Times and the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists exposed just how cruel these plans are, originating, again, with Xi Jinping himself who early next year will be hosting the Olympic Games, which is outrageous.

The leaked documents show how Xi directed the crackdowns, saying that the Communist Party must put the ''organs of dictatorship'' to work and show ''absolutely no mercy'' in dealing with Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim minorities.

In one speech, President Xi said: ''The weapons of the people's democratic dictatorship must be wielded without any hesitation or wavering.''

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned by a report from Josh Rogin in The Washington Post just last week stating how the Biden administration and Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman sought to undermine the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which passed the Senate last July and the House last Congress 406–3. According to Josh Rogin: ''Biden administration officials have been quietly telling lawmakers to slow down. . . . Sherman made it clear that the administration prefers a more targeted and deliberative approach to determining which goods are the products of forced labor.''

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD Josh Rogin's column from The Washington Post, ''Opinion: Congress needs to act on Xi Jinping's genocide now.''

[From the Global Opinions, Dec. 2, 2021]

OPINION: CONGRESS NEEDS TO ACT ON XI JINPING'S GENOCIDE NOW

(By Josh Rogin, Columnist)

This week, a private U.K.-based investigative panel released what it says are classified Chinese government documents that appear to show how Chinese President Xi Jinping personally laid the groundwork for systematic forced assimilation of ethnic minorities in Xinjiang. It's the most damning proof to date of the ongoing Uyghur genocide. So why can't Congress pass a simple bill to stop the products connected to that genocide from ending up in U.S. homes and businesses?

Yet the documents, which likely come from the same tranche of leaked Chinese Communist Party communications revealed by the New York Times over two years ago, add to the already abundant evidence that the Chinese government's mass internment, mass forced labor, forced population control, family destruction and cultural erasure of the Uyghurs fit the United Nation's definition of genocide as ''a crime committed with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, in whole or in part.''

Yet, the Democrat-led Congress can't seem to get the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which passed the Senate unanimously in July, to President Biden's desk. Pointing to procedural issues and promises of future action, Democratic leadership in both the House and Senate can't seem to agree on a strategy to pass the bill through both chambers, despite publicly claiming they support it.

On Wednesday, Sen. Marco Rubio (R–Fla.), the co-sponsor of the, Senate's version of the bill, pushed to add it as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act, a must-pass piece of legislation.

Senate Democrats objected under a procedural rule that bars amendments that affect appropriations. Rubio called that a dodge. ''This is about the fact that they don't want this bill to pass over at the House,'' Rubio said on the Senate floor, referring directly to Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D–Calif.).

Rubio also said U.S. corporations that profit from forced labor in China, such as Apple and Nike, have been lobbying against the bill, which is true. On Thursday, Pelosi denied Rubia's accusations of stalling and promised her chamber would pass the House's version of the legislation, introduced by Rep. Jim McGovern (D–Mass.), which the House passed last year 406 to 3. In an interview, McGovern told me his bill will be voted on and likely passed again in the House next week. But if and when that happens, that won't be the end. The two chambers will still have passed two different versions of the bill, with no firm plan for how to reconcile them.

Meanwhile, Biden administration officials have been quietly telling lawmakers to slow down. Administration sources confirmed that in an October call between Deputy Secretary of State Wendy R. Sherman and Sen. Jeff Merkley (D–Ore.), the other co-sponsor, Sherman made it clear that the administration prefers a more targeted and deliberative approach to determining which goods are the products of forced labor. She also told Merkley that getting allied buy-in was critical and more effective than unilateral action.

''To be clear, the Department of State is not opposing this amendment,'' a State Department spokesman told me. ''We share the Congress' concerns about forced labor in Xinjiang.'' In other words, while the administration supports the legislation in public, they are asking Democrats to essentially water it down in private. Sherman's specific criticism relates to a part of the bill that would require a presumption that all products coming from Xinjiang are tainted by forced labor unless the importer can prove otherwise. This happens to be the exact provision corporations are also objecting to. Maybe it's a coincidence.

''It isn't partisan or in any way controversial for the U.S. to be unequivocally, resoundingly opposed to genocide and slave labor,'' Merkley told me. ''The Senate passed this legislation in July, and it's time to get it over the finish line.''

There is a legitimate concern that supply chains for everything from solar panels to sneakers could be affected by the bill. But our dependency on products from an area where genocide is occurring is the root of the problem. Passing the bill now would send industry a clear signal to speed up what they are already doing, which is to stop doing business in areas riddled with forced labor. Also, forced labor products from China put U.S. manufacturers at a severe disadvantage. ''We must shine a light on the inhumane practice of forced labor, hold the perpetrators accountable and stop this exploitation,'' Pelosi said while passing the bill last year. ''And we must send a clear message to Beijing: These abuses must end now.''

Another year has gone and the bill still lingers. Pelosi has been a champion for human rights in China for decades, but the fight is not over and the ball is in her court. Overall, it's up to both parties and both chambers to act to stop a genocide now. There's no good reason to delay.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. We have no access, Mr. Speaker, to the concentration camps in Xinjiang. We have no idea the supply chains. It is closed. It is a dictatorship. There are no onsite inspections. Again, we are talking genocide against these Muslims who are being wiped off the face of the Earth.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act prohibits imports from Xinjiang to the United States by creating a rebuttable presumption. That is the core of this bill, that all goods produced in the region are made with forced labor unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies by clear and convincing evidence that goods were not produced with forced labor. So the rebuttable presumption is the key to this legislation.

It is very workable. As my good friend and colleague noted, cotton, solar panels, and so many other things are produced there. We need to know. We need to stop them from coming here.

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

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Again, if these companies can prove that it is not made by forced labor, not made as part of this genocide, then it would be welcomed here. But we know that is unlikely to happen.

My hope is that we will unite—Republican and Democrat, Democrat and Republican—around this bill and get it to the President as soon as humanly possible.

Delay is denial. People are being slaughtered each and every day in Xinjiang, and we can do something, maybe not a whole lot, but something to mitigate and stop this.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of New York (Mr. SUOZZI), who is on the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and everyone who has worked so hard on this, including Chairman MCGOVERN.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you as chair of the Congressional Uyghur Caucus and as a member of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China to support passage of the bipartisan Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

We need to wake up from our torpor. It has been reported for years, but I don't think most Americans realize exactly what is going on in China.

It was almost 50 years ago that Nixon went to China, and we have always believed that the more the Chinese Government and the people were exposed to the United States and the West, our way of life, our democracy, and our economic system, the more they would become like us, the more they would adopt concepts of freedom of expression, free markets, and minority rights.

Well, that simply hasn't happened. Everyone in this body has seen reliable reports and clear documentation of crimes against humanity: forced labor, forced sterilization, mass surveillance, government-run detention camps, mass detention, sexual violence, and torture against the Uyghur people.

□ 1345

The Chinese Communist Party is even forcing people to eat pork during Ramadan, even though it violates people's religion.

It is hard to imagine that in today's world, that forced labor camps are happening, and we know about it. And today, we are standing up to do something about it.

The Chinese Communist Party must be held accountable. We have rules in place now that say you can't use forced labor. But this bill is a major step forward in mandating that everything that comes out of Xinjiang in China will be presumed to be using forced labor and, therefore, ineligible to be sold into the U.S. supply chain. This is going to have a tremendous impact.

An overwhelming amount of cotton in the world comes from China, for example. Mr. Speaker, 84 percent of that cotton that comes from China comes from the Xinjiang region. Some people are going to say, Oh, my gosh, if we don't do business with Xinjiang, then the cost of products are going to go up. Well, that is too damn bad. This should shock everyone's conscience.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, we have to do everything we can to stand up for our values. The world is watching us, and it starts with the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act becoming law. Let's do this, and let's do it together.

We recognize here in our country that we went through a period of slavery. That is why it is so offensive to us now to see slavery actually happening in the world as we speak, where both administrations, the prior administration and this administration, have both said this is genocide. Standing up together in a bipartisan way is so important.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Republican lead, Mr. MCCAUL, for yielding. And Chairman MEEKS, you are a force in the House gymnasium. You are a force on the House floor, and I appreciate you, brother.

The Chinese Communist Party does anything it can to get ahead of the United States, Mr. Speaker. It steals

our intellectual property and uses Uyghur slave labor to manufacture products. It is threatening the freedom of folks from Taiwan to Hong Kong. Our government needs to stand up to them.

Today, we are acknowledging some of the Chinese Communist Party's horrible, horrible behaviors. It is not enough. Additional action is needed, Mr. Speaker.

The Chinese Communist Party knows there are no consequences for its behavior. That needs to change. It starts with the Biden administration. They need to do more than just finger-wagging to effectively counter China. This administration needs to make it clear to the Chinese Communist Party that bad behavior will be met with action, not empty words.

President Biden also needs to set aside his climate agenda when addressing the Chinese Communist Party. His administration tried to kill the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act because the Uyghurs mine the polysilicon for our solar panels. It is gross that this administration wants to let Uyghur slavery slide to advance its climate agenda.

I am glad we have these bills on the floor today. It is a start, but more work needs to be done. I hope in the Foreign Affairs Committee, both parties can work together and hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I proudly yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy.

Congress passed a law almost a century ago prohibiting the importation of goods made with forced labor. But, you know, it was really never enforced.

That changed in 2016, potentially, when we passed legislation to eliminate the consumptive demand loophole that allowed people a way around. Well, it is time that we finish the job.

Nothing is more chilling than what the Chinese are doing to the Uyghur people. I have chaired meetings of our Trade Subcommittee that were really appalling. It is Orwellian in terms of what they are doing to detain Uyghurs in internment, re-education, slave labor camps; that international concern the Chinese think will just remain on the sideline.

Now, there are many American companies that are attempting to deal with this, but we need to do more. We need to strengthen their resolve, and we need to be able to get the attention of the Chinese Government.

A stronger regime is absolutely necessary. Crimes against humanity require a response. We must not just vote our support for the Uyghur people and other minorities across China. We need to make sure that we are clear about who gets the benefit of the doubt.

More than a million Uyghurs have been enslaved; half of them forced to harvest cotton, one of the Xinjiang region's largest exports. When American consumers buy a shirt, they shouldn't have questions about whether or not that was made with forced labor.

I strongly support this legislation to ensure that American dollars aren't inadvertently contributing to forced labor. That is the language that the Chinese understand; denying them access to our markets and making sure that people are responsible for their supply chain.

This legislation, I think, is a great start. I am pleased that there is bipartisan support for it. I hope we enact it, and then we work together to make sure that it is enforced.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, China is a global thief. We all know it. They steal American intellectual property. They steal American jobs using currency manipulation, illegal subsidies, and product dumping to kill American competition. And worst of all, they produce products with slave labor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. H.R. 1155's central provision establishes a rebuttable presumption that all goods made in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are produced with forced labor.

Since 2017, China has arbitrarily detained and persecuted over 1 million Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in extrajudicial, mass re-education camps in Xinjiang. We know that China is seeking to profit from the oppression by subsidizing companies to build factories near these mass internment sites.

H.R. 1155 leverages the power of our enormous market to send China a message that it cannot use its policies of repression to subsidize its exports. We must work with our allies to ensure that all global markets are closed to the products of Chinese theft and repression.

A core and essential provision of this bill is a rebuttable presumption that leads to an import prohibition. In 2016, the Ways and Means Committee led the way on a bipartisan basis in eliminating the consumptive demand loophole from the outright ban on products made with forced labor in Section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

A few years later, we have worked with our USMCA partners to extend the U.S. ban on products produced with forced labor throughout North America. We are now leading the world in combating forced labor in Xinjiang.

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

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. For that reason, we wish that our Democratic colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee had worked with us to update the bill from the version that passed 14 months ago to ensure that it establishes the most effective mechanism for blocking imports from Xinjiang, while providing much-needed clarity to facilitate trade by good actors.

Just as importantly, we know that China has anticipated this ban by expanding this practice beyond Xinjiang. We need to work closely with our colleagues in the Senate to ensure that the version of the bill that becomes law can better assist importers to identify and proactively eradicate goods produced with forced labor from their supply chains, whether they arise in Xinjiang or in other locations.

This bill is just the beginning, but it sends a strong signal to China that it cannot launder its policies of persecution and repression in a global market.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I proudly yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the great State of Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MEEKS, Speaker PELOSI, and Chairman MCGOVERN for bringing this important legislation to the floor and shining a light on the atrocities taking place in Xinjiang.

I represent the largest Uyghur diaspora in the U.S. and this legislation is critically important to the Uyghur community.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this legislation that will prohibit the importation of goods from Xinjiang unless it can be proven by clear and convincing evidence that they were not made with forced labor.

Despite international condemnation, the Chinese Government's brutal campaign of repressive surveillance, mass detention, forced labor, and even genocide, is rapidly expanding, and we must take steps to ensure that U.S. companies and consumers are not complicit in the abuses.

This legislation will hold the PRC accountable for these heinous acts and will make it clear that the U.S. will not turn a blind eye to the plight of the Uyghurs. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I know there is another bill by Senator RUBIO. I hope this bill, when it passes, can be worked out in the Senate, and I hope the administration will not slow-roll this important measure, as has been reported.

Out of this region we have batteries and solar panels. When Secretary John Kerry testified, he admitted that Xinjiang's solar panel production presents a problem for U.S. climate strategy, and I agree with him.

In recent years, the world has stood by as the Chinese Communist Party has detained more than 1 million ethnic minorities in concentration camps where they are tortured, brainwashed, and put into forced labor. This is all a

part of a deliberate program by the CCP to wipe out their ethnic identity, their religion, and their culture, anything that might compete with the Communist Party for their loyalties and affection.

We have a moral duty to speak out against these horrifying crimes; but we have an even greater duty to avoid funding this genocide by paying for slave labor in Xinjiang.

Many American companies have built their businesses on values that include respect for basic human rights. The United States must continue to lead the world in setting corporate responsibility standards. There can no longer be business as usual with China. China is watching and the world is watching.

I support this bill, Mr. Speaker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I am happy that this bipartisan effort dealing with the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act is an opportunity for this body to send a resounding message to the world that we are engaged in a strategic competition with China around the world. And our stance on this issue, I believe, will define why our system is better.

But I must reply to some comments.

One, the comment that President Biden is holding us up. Well, I am the chair of this committee, he has never told me to hold up anything. In fact, he wants to move forward.

In fact, it is President Biden who has sanctioned officials responsible for genocide and issued supply chain advisories in Xinjiang.

The fact of the matter is, I think our bill is far superior. You go to the Senate side, the Senate says, this should take 300 days to stop. Our bill says 120 days.

For me, this is a personal situation. So I would wish that some of my colleagues who, rightfully, want to make sure that we send a strong message to the world that we are not going to stand for genocide. We are not going to stand for slave labor.

But it is best if they would join us about injustice in America. It is best if we fought together to make sure that when President Trump talked about a Muslim ban in the United States of America—that wasn't Joe Biden—we can't do it in America. That is the best way to lead.

□ 1400

When we talk about moving, I want to condemn it everywhere. Dr. King said: Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

We should lead by example collectively. We should lead by going forward with voting rights. We should lead by talking about reparations for those who were enslaved in America. We should lead by talking about the genocide that took place to Native Americans. We should lead by talking about the injustice in housing. We should lead by talking about civil rights.

So we have got to come together and stop it everywhere, and that is what this bill does. It sends a strong message. I want to be that example.

This just happens to be personal, so I had to say it. I don't like to put politics in these things, but I do like to tell the truth.

Mr. Speaker, we have got to work together. I want to thank especially Mr. MCCAUL. I have got to say this, too, in closing. I have got to say this in closing, because Mr. MCCAUL is my friend, and we work very closely together. I know his spirit and his heart, and he stands up. I look forward on this committee to continue to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I salute the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee for his leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor. It is historic.

I want to join him in saluting Mr. MCCAUL, who has been a champion for human rights. We have worked together for years on these subjects. I thank them both for their leadership.

As has been recognized earlier, Mr. Speaker, this week marks a momentous milestone in human history. Seventy-three years ago tomorrow, the international community convened in Paris to approve the United Nations Genocide Convention.

In doing so, the world forged an historic commitment to always condemn and combat the crime of genocide, which they had defined 2 years prior as: ''a denial of the right of existence,'' which ''shocks the conscience of mankind'' and is ''a matter of international concern.''

Today, in some ways, we are falling short on that promise.

In its latest Human Rights Report, our own State Department has definitively declared that the barbaric oppression of the Uyghurs by the Government of China amounts to genocide. We salute the administration for that recognition.

New research by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum sheds light on these crimes, with a survivor describing Beijing's intentions as: ''to make us slowly disappear, so slowly that no one would notice.''

Indeed, the erasure of the Uyghurs is precisely the definition of genocide from three-quarters of a century ago.

That is why, with the strong bipartisan package of legislation we will pass today, the House takes yet another bold, bipartisan step to counter these crimes against humanity.

We are honoring the challenge to our conscience, and I thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL. Congress and the country are grateful to the relentless leaders of the legislation before us.

At the helm of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, as well as the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, Chairman JIM MCGOVERN has long served as a voice for the voiceless, not only in China, but around the world.

With his Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, we are taking decisive action against the exploitation of the Uyghur people. We are stepping up to the plate.

I salute, again, Congressman MICHAEL MCCAUL for a resounding resolution condemning the genocide of the Uyghurs in China.

Thank you to Congresswoman JENNIFER WEXTON for her resolution demanding that Beijing immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai.

I also thank Chairman GREGORY MEEKS, Chairman RICHARD NEAL, and Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS for their longstanding leadership in the House's fight against forced labor.

Together, this legislation, which we will pass today, makes unequivocally clear the House's firm commitment to human rights in China and does so in a bipartisan way.

That has always been the case over time. CHRIS SMITH and I have been working on these issues for decades together, with others such as Frank Wolf, who was here before him, and with many others on both sides of the aisle.

Right now, Beijing is orchestrating a brutal and accelerating campaign of repression against the Uyghur people and other Muslim minorities.

In Xinjiang and across China, millions are enduring outrageous human rights abuses, from mass surveillance and discriminatory policing to mass torture, including solitary confinement and forced sterilization, to intimidation of journalists and activists who have dared to expose the truth. And the Chinese Government's exploitation of forced labor reaches across the oceans to our shores and across the world.

They always say that the most horrible form of torture to a prisoner, or somebody in one of these camps, is to say to them: Nobody knows you are even here; nobody even cares about you. We want those people, the Uyghurs and others oppressed in China, to know that we do care about them, we know many of them by name, and we will never forget our responsibility to act upon the actions that the Chinese Government is engaged in.

That is why the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act employs America's great economic might to combat this brutality and hold the perpetrators accountable by blocking certain imports produced with forced labor, leveling sanctions against the perpetrators, and imposing disclosure requirements on companies engaged in Xinjiang.

With this strong, bipartisan legislation, we are better able to fight forced labor, we shine a bright light on this pattern of abuse, and we send Beijing a clear message that this genocide must end now.

As we focus on this genocide against the Uyghurs, we must also remember Beijing's decades-long assault on human rights.

Those of us who have long been in this fight for human rights in China have seen a regime of terror and repression that has only intensified: from Tibet to Taiwan; to assaults on basic freedoms in Hong Kong and beyond; to jailing of journalists and detaining of dissidents; and more.

In Congress, for decades, we have taken strong bipartisan actions fighting for human rights in China.

That is why, in 1991, Democrats and Republicans stood up together for free speech during a visit to Tiananmen Square just 2 years after the government's infamous crackdown.

That is why, in 1993, in a bipartisan way, we convinced the world that China's dismal record on human rights disqualified the nation from hosting the 2000 Olympic Games.

That is why, in 2000, I took to this floor to urge my colleagues to block China from the World Trade Organization, arguing that we should not put deals ahead of ideals. China has not honored the agreement.

That is why, in 2015, working together, we had a Congressional delegation to Tibet to see the aspirations in the eyes of the schoolchildren who have endured China's and Beijing's intimidation.

That is why, in 2019, working together, we sounded the alarms as the Chinese Government locked up pro-democracy demonstrators in Hong Kong.

Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate, have come together to enact strong policies standing up for human rights in China, including: the Tibet Policy and Support Act, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, and the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act; all enacted into law, signed into law.

For decades, many of us have fought against what they call normal trade relations with China, because, as the world's strongest economy, America has a moral duty to tie our trade relations with human rights.

When China joined the WTO 20 years ago this week, the world gave Beijing a blank check to prosper from its abuses while simply hoping it would change its behavior.

Many of us knew then, as we still know today, that this approach was fated for failure. Today's legislation will help right this wrong.

We must respond with more than legislation. We must show leadership.

As House Speaker, I applaud and support President Biden's strong leadership in announcing there will be no official U.S. presence at the 2022 Winter Olympics.

Allowing a country with an abysmal human rights record to host the games makes a mockery of the Olympic Charter, which states that the games should seek to foster ''respect for universal and fundamental ethical principles.''

Make no mistake: our athletes can and should be celebrated. But this year, we should celebrate them from home. They can be there; we should be home.

As noted, when I called for the diplomatic boycott last May, the world must not reward more than three decades of abusive and repressive actions by the Chinese Government by giving our official imprimatur to China.

I thank Mr. MCCAUL for his leadership, particularly in calling out the Olympic Committee for making this choice.

Mr. Speaker, today we have an opportunity to forge further progress in the fight for human rights in China, a fight that many of us have been extraordinarily proud to help lead over our careers in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, if we do not speak out for human rights in China because of commercial or economic ties, we lose all moral authority to speak out against human rights violations anywhere in the world.

We must never fail to live up to our sacred duty to safeguard the dignity and worth of every person and build a better future for generations to come.

Proudly, this legislation, all of it—Mr. MCCAUL's, Mr. MCGOVERN's, and Ms. WEXTON's leadership, the leadership of the chairman, Mr. MEEKS, and ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL, of the committee—has earned overwhelming bipartisan support when we passed it in the House last year. I hope we will do so again this year.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a strong vote for the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and the other legislation that is before us this afternoon and do so asking for a very strong bipartisan vote so that we know that we will have the numbers to send a message to the Chinese Government that this is bipartisan, bicameral, on both sides of the Capitol, and a view shared by the President of the United States. I ask for an ''aye'' vote all around.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I just have these last remarks.

I also want to thank Mr. SMITH. As indicated by the Speaker, from the time that I have been in Congress, his focus has been on human rights around the world. As the Speaker indicated, and as I indicated with Mr. MCCAUL and you will see coming up with these other bills, we have worked collectively, leaving politics out of it, focused on leading the world. That is what I look forward to, locking arms, sending that message around the world that we are not going to allow slave labor to flourish and to exist on this planet.

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

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, ending forced labor—and holding China accountable for these gross abuses of human rights—must be a global effort. America should lead the world in halting China's brutality, and all democracies around the world should join us.

As I've said many times, this is a completely bipartisan issue, as demonstrated by the overwhelming bipartisan vote in the House on a similar bill in September 2020. The United States has no tolerance for China's human rights abuses, in Xinjiang or anywhere.

There are real challenges to further tighten the dragnet around China and force it to eliminate atrocities, while supporting legitimate trade. All of us agree: we want to create opportunities for our producers to comply with the law while removing forced labor from our global supply chains.

And just as important, we must urge our trading partners to work with us. Inexplicably, this entirely bipartisan issue has been pushed to the back burner, with Democrats delaying consideration for 14 months. And Ways & Means did not mark this bill up or update the trade provisions in any way. This is difficult to understand, because a core provision of this bill, which is the rebuttable presumption that importation of goods made in Xinjiang must be blocked because they are made with forced labor, is clearly in our Committee's jurisdiction.

This issue is not only bipartisan. It's bicameral. Both the House and the Senate have strong bills that send a clear and unequivocal message: the United States has zero tolerance for these abuses.

While I'm disappointed that this was delayed, taking strong action today is an important step.

Republicans support strong and effective legislation that addresses China's atrocities while supporting legitimate trade, and I look forward to working with the Senate to perfect our approach and enact this bill into law promptly.

It is vital that we stop the scourge of modern-day slavery in China.

□ 1415

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1155, 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. MEEKS. 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.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE FAILED TO ADHERE TO ITS OWN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENTS

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 837) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the International Olympic Committee failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 837

Whereas, on November 2, 2021, 3-time Olympian Peng Shuai went missing after she said in a since-deleted post on Chinese social media site Weibo that she had been sexually assaulted and forced into a sexual relationship with Zhang Gaoli, who was the senior Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (PRC) from 2013 to 2018;

Whereas PRC authorities have imposed a media and internet blackout of discussions of Peng's case, and the words ''tennis'' and the surname ''Peng'' have been censored online within China;

Whereas, on November 14, 2021, after Peng had not been seen or heard from for 12 days, Women's Tennis Association (WTA) CEO Steve Simon requested a ''full and transparent'' investigation into Peng's allegations;

Whereas the hashtag ''#WhereIsPengShuai'' trended across social media worldwide, with the exception of the PRC where it is censored;

Whereas, on November 17, 2021, the WTA received a statement purporting to be from Peng, recanting her abuse claim and saying ''everything is fine'';

Whereas in response, WTA CEO Steve Simon said the response ''released today by Chinese state media concerning Peng Shuai only raises my concerns as to her safety and whereabouts'';

Whereas in response, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said in a statement that it was ''encouraged by assurance that she is safe'';

Whereas, on November 19 and 20, 2021, photos and videos of Peng appearing in her home, in a restaurant, and at a youth tennis event in Beijing emerged on Twitter accounts affiliated with government-run media, and at the same time, Peng has not spoken directly with the media or the WTA;

Whereas, on November 19, 2021, White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki said the White House is ''deeply concerned'' over Peng's disappearance and seeks ''independent and verifiable proof'' of her location and condition;

Whereas, on November 19, 2021, Liz Throssell, the spokesperson of the United Nations Human Rights office, told reporters ''. . .it would be important to have proof of her whereabouts and wellbeing, and we would urge that there be an investigation with full transparency into her allegations of sexual assault'';

Whereas, on November 21, 2021, the IOC said in a statement that its President, Thomas Bach, had a 30-minute video call with 3-time Olympian Peng Shuai, joined by a Chinese sports official and an IOC official;

Whereas the statement said that, during the call, Peng appeared to be ''doing fine'' and ''relaxed'', and said she ''would like to have her privacy respected'';

Whereas the IOC did not explain how the video call with Peng had been organized, given the difficulties other concerned parties have had reaching her;

Whereas, on November 30, 2021, IOC official Dick Pound in an interview with CNN defended the Chinese Government's handling of the situation and said the ''unanimous conclusion'' by IOC officials on the call is that Peng Shuai is ''fine'';

Whereas the annual report of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China for 2020 finds that gender-based violence in China remains a serious issue, and highly publicized cases of sexual assault continue to surface;

Whereas, on December 1, 2021, the WTA suspended all WTA tournaments in China and Hong Kong;

Whereas WTA chairman Steve Simon stated, ''In good conscience, I don't see how I can ask our athletes to compete there when Peng Shuai is not allowed to communicate freely and has seemingly been pressured to contradict her allegation of sexual assault. Given the current state of affairs, I am also greatly concerned about the risks that all of our players and staff could face if we were to hold events in China in 2022.'';

Whereas the PRC has repeatedly detained ''#MeToo'' activists in China and censored online and public discussion around sexual assault and harassment; and

Whereas athletes from the around the world are headed to Beijing for the Olympic games starting in February 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the case of Peng Shuai is directly related to broader international concerns around the freedom of speech and safety of athletes participating in the 2022 Olympics in Beijing;

(2) the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) role in legitimizing the People's Republic of China's (PRC) claims about Peng's safety raise questions about the organization's ability and willingness to protect the rights of athletes participating in the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic games in Beijing;

(3) the PRC would help reduce concerns about athlete safety at the Beijing Olympics by assuring Peng's freedom and safety and investigating her allegations in a fair and transparent manner;

(4) the PRC should immediately take steps to—

(A) provide independent and verifiable proof of Peng's whereabouts and that she is safe;

(B) allow Peng to engage directly with the WTA and the United Nations to independently verify her safety and explain her absence from public life since making her allegation;

(C) open an independent and transparent investigation into Peng's allegations against former senior Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli;

(D) publicly commit to hold sexual violence abusers accountable;

(E) cease all censorship of reporting and discussions of Peng's case; and

(F) allow Peng to leave China if she so desires, and prevent any retaliation against family members remaining there;

(5) by acquiescing to the Chinese Communist Party's narrative, the IOC failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments and protect the safety and free speech of Olympic athletes;

(6) the IOC's conduct has undermined the efforts by the United States Government, human rights organizations, the Women's Tennis Association, and other international bodies and individuals to secure Peng's safety; and

(7) in an effort to regain lost public confidence, the IOC should publicly call on the Government of the PRC to undertake the actions called for in paragraph (4).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 837.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H. Res. 837, as amended, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Beijing should immediately guarantee the safety and the freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai, introduced by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

Last month, former Wimbledon women's doubles champion and three-time Olympian Peng Shuai accused former Vice Premier of the State Council Zhang Gaoli of committing sexual assault and forcing her into a sexual relationship.

After these groundbreaking allegations were made, the first sexual assault allegation to implicate a high-ranking Chinese official, Peng seemingly vanished into thin air, and China's great firewall went into overdrive, deleting the original post, censoring any mention of Peng's name or discussion of her allegations online.

We know that here in America, sexual assault and gender-based violence are serious problems, and it took a movement of brave women and their allies to start changing the conversation around our workplaces and our homes and in our schools and communities.

Due to the action of journalists, the tennis community, activists, and social media users across the globe who started to ask about Peng's whereabouts, there has been tremendous attention given to her case. However, I, like many of my colleagues, remain deeply concerned about Peng's whereabouts and well-being. It is vital that we get assurances that Peng is safe and her ability to speak out is not constrained.

This important, bipartisan resolution calls for independent and verifiable proof that she is safe and free to make decisions and take actions of her own free will.

The accusations of sexual abuse by a former senior official are very serious, and this resolution calls for the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately conduct a formal, transparent, and independent investigation.

At a time when we are preparing to send hundreds of American athletes to compete in Beijing's Winter Olympics, this resolution calls on the International Olympic Committee to do more to ensure athlete safety and hold the PRC Government accountable for its actions against Peng.

This is timely and is also an urgent resolution. I support it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ), a member of the Committee on Armed Services and ranking member of the

Science, Space, and Technology Committee's Subcommittee on Research and Technology and also the Republican coauthor of this bill.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague, Mr. MEEKS, eloquently mentioned, it is worth repeating again that Peng Shuai on November 2 posted on her social media account a detailed allegation of sexual abuse against a former Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China, a very senior official.

In her post, she said: ''I couldn't describe how disgusted I was and how many times I asked myself, am I still a human? I feel like a walking corpse.''

It shouldn't surprise anybody that the CCP, the Chinese Communist Party, immediately censored her post and any mention of these allegations and basically wiped it off the face of the Earth. She has since been absent and unresponsive to friends except for a clearly fabricated statement and video in a clearly coerced session, shamefully with International Olympic Committee officials.

This would be like if a U.S. tennis star made an accusation, a credible one, of sexual abuse against a Vice President of the United States, and then she disappeared. That is what essentially has happened.

On November 21, the IOC said in a statement that its president, Thomas Bach, had a 30-minute video call but yet wouldn't release the video afterward. The IOC's participation in this charade is a disgrace.

After the call, IOC official Dick Pound said it is the IOC's unanimous conclusion by IOC officials that Peng is fine.

This is the definition of perpetuating CCP propaganda. It is exactly the opposite of what we should expect in the world.

The Women's Tennis Association has demanded accountability, demanded that her whereabouts be disclosed, that she be able to talk to colleagues and friends, and that her sexual assault allegation be taken seriously and fully investigated.

Importantly, unlike the National Basketball Association, the Olympics, and so many others, the WTA has said they are going to forgo any future tournaments in China, which is a significant, significant portion of their revenue. In short, they are putting their money where their mouth is. They are walking the walk, not just talking the talk.

This is exactly why we cannot send our athletes to the Beijing Olympics. We cannot guarantee their safety. We cannot turn a blind eye to the ongoing genocide. We cannot allow American companies that want to preach social justice here in the United States because it helps their balance sheet to then ignore basic human rights when it comes to China to also pad their balance sheet.

I would ask any of my colleagues, when it comes to the Winter Olympics, did they agree with the IOC stepping into politics when it comes to apartheid? The IOC not only banned the Olympics from happening in South Africa under apartheid, but they banned the South African Olympic Committee from participating in the Olympics for 30 years.

Yet when it comes to China, when it comes to the abuses of the Chinese Communist Party, we have a whole heck of a lot of silence. If we won't take a stand now, what will we take a stand for?

I support the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), and the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON) in this important effort.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON), the sponsor of this bill along with the cosponsor, Mr. WALTZ.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MEEKS for bringing this bill to the floor and to Speaker PELOSI for her steadfast commitment to holding the PRC accountable for its human rights abuses. Thank you also to my colead on the resolution, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ). It has been a pleasure to work with him in such a bipartisan way.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my resolution calling on the People's Republic of China to immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of Peng Shuai and condemning the International Olympic Committee for its shameful handling of the situation and failure to uphold its own human rights standards.

Over 1 month has passed since tennis superstar and three-time Olympian Peng Shuai was censored and disappeared after alleging her rape by a senior member of China's Communist Party.

Within minutes of posting the allegations on Chinese social media site Weibo, the post disappeared, and shortly thereafter all mentions of Peng on social media did, too.

Since then, Peng has not been seen or heard from in public and has only been seen in videos released by the Chinese state media, raising serious questions about her safety and freedom and leaving the world to ask: Where is Peng Shuai?

Her case has drawn support from all over the world, including from tennis stars Naomi Osaka, Serena Williams, and Novak Djokovic. The hashtag ''Where is Peng Shuai'' has trended globally on Twitter.

Women's Tennis Association CEO Steve Simon called for a full and transparent investigation into Peng's allegations and eventually suspended all WTA tournaments in China, citing concerns about the risks players could face at the hands of the PRC.

The WTA's actions and Peng's bravery in coming forward stand in stark contrast to the IOC, which is undermining efforts to secure Peng's safety by working hand-in-hand with Beijing to cover up her allegations and disappearance.

Instead of prioritizing the safety of an Olympian who may be in danger, the IOC is once again putting its bottom line over athletes' safety and allowing itself to be used as a tool by the world's worst human rights abuser.

In a matter of weeks, our athletes will be in Beijing for the opening ceremonies of the 2022 Winter Games, and the IOC's complicity in this coverup raises serious questions about the organization's ability or even their willingness to protect our athletes.

Today, we are calling on the PRC to provide independent and verifiable proof of Peng's whereabouts and that she is safe and to allow Peng to communicate directly with the WTA and the United Nations.

The IOC must call on the PRC to undertake these actions immediately, stop legitimizing Beijing's coverup, and uphold its own human rights commitments to protect the safety and speech of Olympic athletes. The world is watching.

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

Mr. Speaker, when international institutions become unaccountable to the democratic world and are co-opted by dictators, they undermine American interests and values. That has become even clearer over the last few years.

When the COVID–19 outbreak began in Wuhan, the World Health Organization's complicity and the CCP's coverup helped turn what could have been a local outbreak into a global pandemic. We are still feeling the effects of the WHO repeating the CCP's lies without scrutiny, with them covering for Xi Jinping and with them legitimizing sham investigations into the origination of the virus.

The International Olympic Committee has a similar track record toward the CCP's human rights abuses. No human rights conditions were ever imposed by the IOC as a condition for China to host the 2008 Summer Olympics, and the CCP used it as propaganda to whitewash their brutal oppression. They allowed Beijing to host the 2022 Winter Olympics, once again turning a blind eye to the gross human rights violations and genocide currently being committed.

Over the last several weeks, we have seen the IOC change from passively validating the CCP's abuses to actively enabling them. The most troubling example is the ongoing abuse of Chinese Olympian Peng Shuai. She was disappeared by the CCP after coming forward with serious sexual abuse allegations against a senior party member.

After the world began speaking up for Peng, the CCP propaganda machine published false statements in her name. Rather than standing up for her, the IOC immediately issued public statements to validate this obvious disinformation and propaganda.

Even more shocking, IOC president, Thomas Bach, participated in and publicized a staged conversation with Peng

that was supervised by a senior CCP member.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Peng is neither free nor safe. Since the 2008 games, the Chinese Communist Party has become more repressive at home, more aggressive abroad, and has begun a genocide against China's most vulnerable minorities.

When Olympians from all over the world travel to Beijing in February, they are trusting the IOC to keep them safe, but the IOC's recent actions have shown that they are not worthy of this trust. I commend this resolution for holding them accountable.

In closing, I want to offer a heartfelt thanks to the Women's Tennis Association and its chairman, Steve Simon. Mr. Simon and the WTA have fought for Peng bravely in an inspiring display of moral clarity and support for our democratic values. Unfortunately, this is all too rare among those with financial ties to the CCP.

Mr. Speaker, I support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1430

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

H. Res. 837, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Beijing should immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai is a timely and urgent resolution.

Peng's whereabouts and safety in China have been in question now for several weeks, and in just over 8 weeks, the Beijing Olympic Games are set to begin. There will be athletes from all over the world in attendance. This body owes it not to just to Peng, but to all the athletes participating in the Olympic Games to demonstrate that we do not take their safety and freedom for granted.

The PRC must understand that its diplomatic and economic heft will not allow it to get away scot-free when it silences and erases individuals.

While this resolution is about a single athlete, it is really about the innate dignity and freedom of every sexual assault survivor, human rights activist, environmental advocate, artist, journalist, and entrepreneur that has ever been beaten and broken by the Chinese Communist Party. We owe them our voice and our support.

Let me, again, thank Congresswoman WEXTON and Congressman WALTZ for their work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will join us in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 837, 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. CLYDE. 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.

CONDEMNING THE ONGOING GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY BEING COMMITTED BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 317) condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 317

Whereas, on December 9, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the Genocide Convention) signifying a commitment in response to the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity committed in the first half of the twentieth century;

Whereas the Genocide Convention entered into force on January 12, 1951, and declares that all state parties ''confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish'';

Whereas the Genocide Convention defines genocide as ''any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group'';

Whereas the United States ratified the Genocide Convention with the understanding that the commission of genocide requires ''the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a [protected] group as such'';

Whereas the People's Republic of China (PRC) is a state party to the Genocide Convention;

Whereas, since 2017, the PRC Government, under the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), has detained and sought to indoctrinate more than one million Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups;

Whereas recent data indicate a significant drop in birth rates among Uyghurs due to enforced sterilization, enforced abortion, and more onerous birth quotas for Uyghurs compared to Han;

Whereas there are credible reports of PRC Government campaigns to promote marriages between Uyghurs and Han and to reduce birth rates among Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims;

Whereas many Uyghurs reportedly have been assigned to factory employment under conditions that indicate forced labor, and some former detainees have reported food deprivation, beatings, suppression of religious practices, family separation, and sexual abuse;

Whereas this is indicative of a systematic effort to eradicate the ethnic and cultural identity and religious beliefs, and prevent the births of, Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, and members of religious minority groups;

Whereas the birth rate in the Xinjiang region fell by 24 percent in 2019 compared to a 4.2 percent decline nationwide;

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, the Department of State determined the PRC Government, under the direction and control of the CCP, has committed crimes against humanity and genocide against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Former Secretary of State Michael Pompeo have both stated that what has taken place in Xinjiang is genocide and constitutes crimes against humanity;

Whereas Article VIII of the Genocide Convention provides, ''Any Contracting Party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide'';

Whereas the International Court of Justice has stated that it is the obligation of all state parties to the Genocide Convention to ''employ all means reasonably available to them, so as to prevent genocide so far as possible''; and

Whereas the United States is a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) finds that the ongoing abuses against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups constitute genocide as defined in the Genocide Convention and crimes against humanity as understood under customary international law;

(2) attributes these atrocity crimes against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups to the People's Republic of China, under the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party;

(3) condemns this genocide and these crimes against humanity in the strongest terms; and

(4) calls upon the President to direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to—

(A) refer the People's Republic of China's genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups to the competent organs of the United Nations for investigation;

(B) seize the United Nations Security Council of the circumstances of this genocide and crimes against humanity and lead efforts to invoke multilateral sanctions in response to these ongoing atrocities; and

(C) take all possible actions to bring this genocide and these crimes against humanity to an end and hold the perpetrators of these atrocities accountable under international law.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 317, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 317, as amended, condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China. And I was proud to introduce this resolution alongside my good friend, Ranking Member MCCAUL, and working collectively with him.

Mr. Speaker, I have said previously, and I will say this again, as an African American who has faced the brunt end of injustice for no reason other than the color of my skin and watched my parents suffer, I am very sensitive to the deep wounds of intolerance and oppression that many minority populations endure across the globe.

Again, as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., famously said: ''Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere'' and ''I refuse to be silent,'' another statement of Dr. King because silence can be complicity.

Dr. King called us all to be champions of human rights, not just here in the United States, but wherever human rights are under threat.

And we have seen grave human rights abuses in China. In Xinjiang, the Uyghur people and other ethnic and religious minority groups are subjected to systematic human rights violations that amounts to a genocide and crimes against humanity as defined by the Geneva Convention.

The crimes taking place against Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities in Xinjiang are horrific in their scope and severity. And we know of these atrocities because many survivors began speaking out at great risk to their personal safety and that of their families. They provided firsthand accounts confirming China's targeted campaign of repression. Meanwhile, journalists, scholars, and activists who have tried to uncover what is happening have been targeted and expelled.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has heard harrowing accounts from survivors of mass internment, forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, suppression of religious practices, family separation, sexual abuse, and other inhumane practices.

During a hearing on May 6 of this year, survivor Tursunay Ziyawudun ended her testimony by imploring the members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Congress to act. And we are here today to do just that.

This resolution unequivocally declares that a genocide is taking place in the Uyghur region. I agree with that declaration and so do many others around the world.

This resolution is a clarion call, not just to every nation in the world, but to every person on this planet that the United States Congress will not remain silent, no matter how powerful the perpetrator.

We must continue to call out the government of the People's Republic of China for these atrocities and others all over the world and have them take all possible actions to bring this genocide and these crimes against humanity to an end.

I say to the world, we are starting with China. We are going all over the world. Human rights are on the front burner in the United States House of Representatives and clearly on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

This is an important resolution. I close by saying I support and am glad to work with the ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL.

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

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

Let me thank the chairman for bringing this measure with me here today. I also want to thank him for his passion on this issue. We talk about human rights, whether it was the African Americans who were enslaved in this Nation to the Native-American Indians who were mistreated by this Nation to the victims of the Holocaust where the Geneva Convention came out with the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide and defined what genocide is after the atrocities of the concentration camps that were perpetrated by the Nazis—a war that my father fought in and bombed Nazi Germany, and I am proud for his service and the entire Greatest Generation.

And it is clear, the language, it says: ''targeting members of an ethnic or religious minority group for death or serious bodily and mental harm or taking steps designed to destroy such a group constitutes genocide.'' That is precisely what the Chinese Communist Party has been doing.

Since 2017, they have interned more than one million Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in an effort to wipe out their culture, to wipe out their ability to carry down to other generations by sterilizing them.

During their unjustified detainment, Uyghurs and ethnic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz and members of religious minority groups are forced to work in horrific conditions, they are deprived of food, and they are beaten. Their religious practices are suppressed. There are reports of families being separated and of sexual abuse, of forced sterilization, forced abortions, and even reports of killing to wipe them, quite simply, off the face of the Earth.

It is horrific to imagine that this is happening in this day and time, in this time that we speak, in this age. Mr. Speaker, it is clearly a genocide under the Geneva Convention.

These crimes are the moral test of our time and our generation. The world and certainly the Chinese Communist Party is watching. And that is why it is vital that we speak in a united voice with the current and prior administrations by calling these ongoing atrocities what they are, and that is genocide.

Genocide is not to be taken lightly. It is a term we reserve for history's most serious crimes against humanity. It is essential we get our response right, not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans, as freedom-loving Americans who stand up for human rights and against genocide. Because we have faced this test before, and we have not always passed.

Our response to the Uyghur genocide should be an example of our character in this Congress, rather than a stain on our history.

This humanitarian crisis is about more than just U.S. foreign policy toward the People's Republic of China. It is about the legitimacy of the post-World War system designed to stop these atrocities whenever and wherever they are being committed.

And it is about how we stop the CCP from contaminating consumer supply chains with slave labor. It is about how we stop using cotton sourced by the Uyghur homeland and picked by those without a voice. It is about stopping shipments of hair. It is about how we convince our private sector to act morally, consistent with our American values.

So let me just say, I, again, thank the chairman. This is probably one of the most important bills to come out of the committee this year. I am proud to have introduced it, and I am so proud to have the chairman's support. I thank him for cosponsoring this resolution and all of our colleagues on the committee who support our efforts to condemn these atrocities.

I urge the entire House of Representatives on this vote, because China is watching and the Uyghur Muslims are watching, to join us as we speak in a united voice and condemn this genocide by supporting this measure.

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

□ 1445

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

Mr. MCCAUL: Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), ranking member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 317, legislation which condemns China's genocide against the Uyghurs.

As ranking member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation, I strongly support this legislation and I commend both the chairman of the committee, Mr. MEEKS, and the ranking member, Mr. MCCAUL, for their leadership on this particular issue.

They have been stressing this. They have been pushing this. They have been speaking out on this for quite some time now, and I am very pleased to see this come before the floor today. It is far beyond the time that action needs to be taken on this.

Mr. Speaker, the consistent undermining of human rights, perhaps the Chinese Communist Party's most fundamental challenge to the free world. China's totalitarian government, they have no use for human rights. Their bloody history demonstrates that. Relative to political freedom in China, one sees abuses from Tiananmen Square to Hong Kong. Freedom of speech? The great firewall shuts that down. Freedom of religion? The CCP, the Chinese Communist Party, persecutes Christians; they persecute the Falun Gong; they persecute Tibetan Buddhists; and they even want to dictate who the next Dalai Lama will be.

And the Chinese Communist Party has taken this campaign to a whole new level in Xinjiang where the Uyghurs are subject to forced labor, to torture, to sexual abuse, to religious persecution, and to onerous restrictions in every facet of their lives.

Over a million people, the vast majority of them Uyghurs, are in concentration camps today currently. While we are here, they are in concentration camps in China. The hallmark of genocide is the intent to destroy, to eliminate an entire people, and that intent is clear here. The Chinese Communist Party is snatching Uyghur children from their parents, imposing severe birth quotas on Uyghurs. They are conducting forced abortions. They are sterilizing a sizable percentage of the population against their will, and up to 80 percent in some areas of Xinjiang forced sterilization is occurring right now.

As a result of all this, the birth rate in Xinjiang fell by 24 percent—one out of four—in 2019 alone. This is genocide, and it is high time that the world got serious with the PRC, the People's Republic of China, about what they are doing to the Uyghurs. They have been doing it to a whole range of groups for a long time, but it is particularly brutal when it comes to the Uyghurs, and American businesses have to make sure that they are not profiting by this essentially slave labor, whatever businesses those are.

So there are things that we can do here in the United States but, ultimately, it is up to the PRC and it is up to the world to shine a light on this because this is happening right now. A million people or so are in these gulags right now.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank our leadership, and this is bipartisan leadership. It is Republicans and Democrats actually working together on this, and it is good to see that happen.

So again, I thank Mr. MEEKS and Mr. MCCAUL for doing this.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me say in closing, I again thank Chairman MEEKS, my friend, who has been in strong support of this legislation. We pride our committee in doing what is right by the country. We try to take the politics out of it as much as we can. And as Eliot Engel often said, it stops at the water's edge, and this is no exception.

Mr. Speaker, this is a historic day. Congress is rarely in vote or declared genocide on another people, but it is very appropriate today to do so. And the international community is watching, and China is watching this right now. They are watching this on C–SPAN, and the world knows that the United States stands for higher moral values, and we stand for human rights.

And that is why this bill was introduced, and the lives of over a million people depend on it. Think about that. A million people in internment camps, concentration camps, being exterminated, depend on this legislation. We pass a lot of things in this Congress but it is very rare you can pass something like this that condemns this kind of moral atrocity and call it to the world so the entire world can see it for themselves what is, in fact, happening. And when Congress speaks, the world does listen. And when we speak as Americans in this Chamber, not as partisan politicians, they listen. And I know they are listening today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I, too, thank Mr. MCCAUL for his leadership. It is my pleasure to work with him on this bill to get this to the floor and to pass it on this floor, the people's House, in a bipartisan way, sending a strong message together. That is what this does. So I thank him for his friendship, and I thank him for standing up, as he does, and working together in a bipartisan way.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 317, condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against the Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China is critical to demonstrating to those suffering in Xinjiang that they haven't been forsaken. And to the government of Beijing, we will speak out when it tramples the universal rights that every human being deserves.

It gives me hope that we are not the first parliamentary body that has deemed the PRC's action in Xinjiang a genocide. The parliaments of the U.K., of Canada, of Lithuania, among others, have already taken the right stand. We must support them. We must work with them and multilateral groups. We must encourage other nations and other people to speak out. But I am proud we are speaking out here today in the United States Congress, in the people's House. We will not be silent.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all my colleagues will join me in supporting this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to shed light on the horrific genocide that Communist China is committing against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities.

Right now, over one million Uyghurs are enslaved by the People's Republic of China in the Xinjiang region, where they are subjected to horrific human rights atrocities like forced sterilization and abortions, slave labor, and even execution.

Communist China is actively attempting to wipe out an entire people group, and the United States must not allow it.

A few months ago, I—and other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee—heard directly from Ms. Tursunay Ziyawudun, a survivor of a CCP's concentration camp. She told us harrowing stories of the horrific atrocities she suffered through.

It was absolutely heartbreaking. I cannot imagine my wife or daughters being subjected to an environment like that.

Today's resolution sends the message directly from the United States to the Chinese government, that they must immediately end their ongoing crimes.

I applaud Republican Leader MCCAUL and Chairman MEEKS for their work to address this heartbreaking atrocity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 317, 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. CLYDE. 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.

ACCELERATING ACCESS TO CRITICAL THERAPIES FOR ALS ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3537) to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3537

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 ''Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act''.

SEC. 2. GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON THERAPIES FOR ALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall award grants to participating entities for purposes of scientific research utilizing data from expanded access to investigational drugs for individuals who are not otherwise eligible for clinical trials for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. In the case of a participating entity seeking such a grant, an expanded access request must be submitted, and allowed to proceed by the Secretary, under section 561 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb) and part 312 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations), before the application for such grant is submitted.

(b) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A participating entity seeking a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary shall specify.

(2) USE OF DATA.—An application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a description of how data generated through an expanded access request under section 561 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb) with respect to the investigational drug involved will be used to support research or development related to the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

(3) NONINTERFERENCE WITH CLINICAL TRIALS.—An application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a description of how the proposed expanded access program will be designed so as not to interfere with patient enrollment in ongoing clinical trials for investigational therapies for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

(c) SELECTION.—Consistent with sections 406 and 492 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284a, 289a), the Secretary shall, in determining whether to award a grant under this section, confirm that—

(1) such grant will be used to support a scientific research objective relating to the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (as described in subsection (a));

(2) such grant shall not have the effect of diminishing eligibility for, or impeding enrollment of, ongoing clinical trials for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis by determining that individuals who receive expanded access to investigational drugs through such a grant are not eligible for enrollment in—

(A) ongoing clinical trials that are registered on ClinicalTrials.gov (or successor website), with respect to a drug for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; or

(B) clinical trials for the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis for which an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) has been granted by the Food and Drug Administration and which are expected to begin enrollment within one year; and

(3) the resulting project funded by such grant will allow for equitable access to investigational drugs by minority and underserved populations.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—A participating entity shall use funds received through the grant—

(1) to pay the manufacturer or sponsor for the direct costs of the investigational drug, as authorized under section 312.8(d) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure amyotrophic lateral sclerosis that is the subject of an expanded access request described in subsection (a), if such costs are justified as part of peer review of the grant;

(2) for the entity's direct costs incurred in providing such drug consistent with the research mission of the grant; or

(3) for the direct and indirect costs of the entity in conducting research with respect to such drug.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''participating entity'' means a participating clinical trial site or sites sponsored by a small business concern (as defined in section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a))) that is the sponsor of a drug that is the subject of an investigational new drug application under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

(2) The term ''participating clinical trial'' means a phase 3 clinical trial conducted pursuant to an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) or section 351(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(a)) to investigate a drug intended to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

(3) The term ''participating clinical trial site'' means a health care facility, or network of facilities, at which patients participating in a participating clinical trial receive an investigational drug through such trial.

(f) SUNSET.—The Secretary may not award grants under this section on or after September 30, 2026.

SEC. 3. HHS PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR RARE NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall establish and implement a Public-Private Partnership for Neurodegenerative Diseases between the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, and one or more eligible entities (to be known and referred to in this section as the ''Partnership'') through cooperative agreements, contracts, or other appropriate mechanisms with such eligible entities, for the purpose of advancing the understanding of neurodegenerative diseases and fostering the development of treatments for amytrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases. The Partnership shall—

(1) establish partnerships and consortia with other public and private entities and individuals with expertise in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases for the purposes described in this subsection;

(2) focus on advancing regulatory science and scientific research that will support and accelerate the development and review of drugs for patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases; and

(3) foster the development of effective drugs that improve the lives of people that suffer from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases.

(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term ''eligible entity'' means an entity that—

(1) is—

(A) an institution of higher education (as such term is defined in section 1001 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) or a consortium of such institutions; or

(B) an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under subsection (a) of such section;

(2) has experienced personnel with clinical and other technical expertise in the field of biomedical sciences and demonstrated connection to the patient population;

(3) demonstrates to the Secretary's satisfaction that the entity is capable of identifying and establishing collaborations between public and private entities and individuals with expertise in neurodegenerative diseases, including patients, in order to facilitate—

(A) development and critical evaluation of tools, methods, and processes—

(i) to characterize neurodegenerative diseases and their natural history;

(ii) to identify molecular targets for neurodegenerative diseases; and

(iii) to increase efficiency, predictability, and productivity of clinical development of therapies, including advancement of rational therapeutic development and establishment of clinical trial networks; and

(B) securing funding for the Partnership from Federal and non-Federal governmental sources, foundations, and private individuals; and

(4) provides an assurance that the entity will not accept funding for a Partnership project from any organization that manufactures or distributes products regulated by the Food and Drug Administration unless the entity provides assurances in its agreement with the Secretary that the results of the project will not be influenced by any source of funding.

(c) GIFTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Partnership may solicit and accept gifts, grants, and other donations, establish accounts, and invest and expend funds in support of basic research and research associated with phase 3 clinical trials conducted with respect to investigational drugs that are the subjects of expanded access requests under section 561 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb).

(2) USE.—In addition to any amounts appropriated for purposes of carrying out this section, the Partnership may use, without further appropriation, any funds derived from a gift, grant, or other donation accepted pursuant to paragraph (1).

SEC. 4. ALS AND OTHER RARE NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASE ACTION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall publish on the website of the Food and Drug Administration an action plan describing actions the Food and Drug Administration intends to take during the 5-year period following publication of the plan with respect to program enhancements, policy development, regulatory science initiatives, and other appropriate initiatives to—

(1) foster the development of safe and effective drugs that improve or extend, or both, the lives of people living with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases; and

(2) facilitate access to investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases.

(b) CONTENTS.—The initial action plan published under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify appropriate representation from within the Food and Drug Administration to be responsible for implementation of such action plan;

(2) include elements to facilitate—

(A) interactions and collaboration between the Food and Drug Administration, including the review centers thereof, and stakeholders including patients, sponsors, and the external biomedical research community;

(B) consideration of cross-cutting clinical and regulatory policy issues, including consistency of regulatory advice and decisionmaking;

(C) identification of key regulatory science and policy issues critical to advancing development of safe and effective drugs; and

(D) enhancement of collaboration and engagement of the relevant centers and offices of the Food and Drug Administration with other operating divisions within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Partnership, and the broader neurodegenerative disease community; and

(3) be subject to revision, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SEC. 5. FDA RARE NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASE GRANT PROGRAM.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall award grants and contracts to public and private entities to cover the costs of research on, and development of interventions intended to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other rare neurodegenerative diseases in adults and children, including costs incurred with respect to the development and critical evaluation of tools, methods, and processes—

(1) to characterize such neurodegenerative diseases and their natural history;

(2) to identify molecular targets for such neurodegenerative diseases; and

(3) to increase efficiency and productivity of clinical development of therapies, including through—

(A) the use of master protocols and adaptive and add-on clinical trial designs; and

(B) efforts to establish new or leverage existing clinical trial networks.

SEC. 6. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report containing—

(1) with respect to grants awarded under the program established under section 2—

(A) an analysis of what is known about the impact of such grants on research or development related to the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; and

(B) data concerning such grants, including—

(i) the number of grants awarded;

(ii) the participating entities to whom grants were awarded;

(iii) the value of each such grant;

(iv) a description of the research each such grant was used to further;

(v) the number of patients who received expanded access to an investigational drug to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure amyotrophic lateral sclerosis under each grant;

(vi) whether the investigational drug that was the subject of such a grant was approved by the Food and Drug Administration; and

(vii) the average number of days between when a grant application is submitted and when a grant is awarded; and

(2) with respect to grants awarded under the program established under section 5—

(A) an analysis of what is known about the impact of such grants on research or development related to the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, or cure of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;

(B) an analysis of what is known about how such grants increased efficiency and productivity of the clinical development of therapies, including through the use of clinical trials that operated with common master protocols, or had adaptive or add-on clinical trial designs; and

(C) data concerning such grants, including—

(i) the number of grants awarded;

(ii) the participating entities to whom grants were awarded;

(iii) the value of each such grant;

(iv) a description of the research each such grant was used to further; and

(v) whether the investigational drug that was the subject of such a grant received approval by the Food and Drug Administration.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For purposes of carrying out this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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. 3537.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, in July, the Committee on Energy and Commerce held a hearing to learn about the challenges associated with finding treatments for neurodegenerative diseases, including ALS.

We heard from the lead scientist from the National Institutes of Health and the Food and Drug Administration, and researchers at top universities, who discussed the difficulties scientists have had in understanding the complexities of the disease and developing biomarkers, a critical tool for drug development.

FDA told us about the guidance they had provided to the industry on ensuring clinical trials were inclusive, and the agency's willingness to consider novel clinical research methods. However, we also heard from patients who said that FDA's guidance was not doing enough to get results on the ground.

Given the length of time it often takes to diagnose ALS, many patients have found themselves locked out of clinical trials, despite the guidance urging developers to allow more flexible enrollment.

As a result, patients and their families are left to fight this devastating disease with very limited medical interventions. According to the patient advocates, FDA's guidance was not being implemented by developers and was not being followed by the agency itself. So H.R. 3537, the Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act, takes real steps to improve processes and activities at FDA to ensure patients can access clinical trials.

This legislation will help us get closer to effective cures and treatments for ALS. It requires FDA to develop and carry out an action plan to show how the agency will address ALS and other neurodegenerative diseases over the next 5 years.

The bill also creates a new grant program at FDA to cover research costs to characterize rare neurodegenerative diseases, identify molecular targets for the diseases, and increase efficiency and productivity of clinical trials.

Additionally, the bill creates a new grant program at the Department of Health and Human Services that will help pay for investigational drugs to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, treat, or cure ALS in expanded access programs. Expanded access is an important pathway for patients to receive experimental treatments, which should only be used when clinical trials and other effective treatments are not available.

Mr. Speaker, in committee, we ensured there would be a path forward for patients who are not able to participate in clinical research, but also clarified the intent and parameters of the program to maintain the scientific integrity of our research agencies.

The legislation now requires the Government Accountability Office to measure the program ahead of a 5-year sunset to ensure that these novel grant programs are benefiting patients and researchers. The grants included in this bill are charting new territory for NIH, and it is important we measure their level of success before we explore efforts to expand this program beyond ALS.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would not be here on the floor today were it not for the steadfast determination of patients and their families. At our hearing on this legislation in July, Brian Wallach and his wife, Sandra Abrevaya, cofounders of ''I Am ALS,'' spoke so eloquently of their own personal fight against ALS, and charged us with the task of passing this bill.

□ 1500

Hundreds of patient advocates across the country have made their voices heard to Members as well. To Brian, Sandra, and all the patients and their families, I reiterate what I said during our full committee markup: We heard you and now we are acting. We are grateful for your collaboration and willingness to work with us to improve this bill.

I also want to acknowledge the work of Representative MIKE QUIGLEY, the sponsor of this legislation, who has been tireless in his efforts to see this legislation across the finish line. I appreciate his willingness to work with us to get this bill to the committee so that it was ready for action here on the floor. I also want to thank our chairwoman of the Health Subcommittee, Ms. ESHOO, for all that she has done to move this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the ACT for ALS, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3537, the Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act.

I am a proud cosponsor of this bill and want to thank Representatives FORTENBERRY and QUIGLEY for their tireless efforts to move this bill forward. We would not be here today without your hard work and the tremendous advocacy efforts of the ALS community, who have so passionately made the need for this legislation known to Congress.

ALS is a devastating neurodegenerative disease that affects nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord. Many people lose the ability to speak,

eat, move, and even breathe. Over 5,000 people are diagnosed with this disease each year, and the average life expectancy is only 2 to 5 years after diagnosis.

Recent years have brought a wealth of new scientific understanding regarding this disease. There are currently five drugs available to treat ALS, and while this is a remarkable achievement, we have more work ahead of us.

H.R. 3537 establishes a grant program through HHS to support research and access to investigational therapies to treat ALS for those patients who cannot access clinical trials. It also directs HHS to establish a public-private partnership for neurodegenerative diseases, which will advance the development and regulatory approval of drugs to help treat ALS and other rare neurodegenerative diseases.

This bill will ring hope to those with ALS and their loved ones by promoting access to potentially breakthrough treatments and help us to one day find a cure for this vicious disease.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), the sponsor of the bill and the champion in the fight against ALS.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, everything is impossible; until it isn't. Nothing has a cure; until it does. Today, people diagnosed with ALS are expected to live between 2 to 5 years. During that time, they progressively lose their ability to use their limbs, to speak, to swallow, and ultimately to breathe. Being diagnosed with ALS is a death sentence; for now.

After my friend Brian Wallach was diagnosed with ALS an odds-defying 4 years ago, he made ending the disease the fight of his life. Not today, ALS, he frequently says, not today.

Mr. Speaker, ALS is not incurable; it is just that we have not fully committed to finding a cure yet. Not like Brian has, not like Brian's wife Sandra has, or the organization they founded, I AM ALS has.

ACT for ALS will give people living with ALS access to promising treatments and improve the research infrastructure we need to one day find the cure. Cruelly, up to 90 percent of people living with ALS are ineligible for clinical trials.

For people with such an aggressive disease to have neither an effective FDA-approached treatment nor access to promising drugs is a tragedy. ACT for ALS will correct this.

I would like to thank the 331 colleagues who have cosponsored this bill, Chairman PALLONE, Subcommittee Chairwoman ESHOO, and their staffs, for standing with the ALS community. I also want to extend a special thank you to Congressman FORTENBERRY, the colead on this bill, who has pursued our shared goal with relentless dedication. I thank my staff, Allison Jarus and David Steury, who have gone above and beyond in pursuit of this legislation.

This indeed is not a congressional achievement, it is an achievement of a community of advocates all around the country who are fighting for their lives, the lives of their loved ones, and the lives of everyone affected by ALS.

In addition to Brian and I AM ALS, I want to thank the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the ALS Association for their dedication. ALS may rob people of their physical ability to speak, but make no mistake, this community has made themselves heard. It is their will that has brought this vote to us today; it is their will, and with that will there is a way.

Where there is consensus, there can be progress. Where there is funding, a cure will follow. Today belongs to the tireless advocates, to the families of people with ALS, and to every American living with the disease.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share my support for expanding access for individuals to investigative drugs because I am concerned that we are not moving swiftly enough in order to prevent diagnosis, mitigate, treat, or cure ALS.

This is very personal to me, it is very personal to the committee. It hits extremely close to home for so many of us who have lost friends, and have seen good friends and neighbors struggle with their families with this difficult disease.

I had the opportunity to speak about this earlier today in the Energy and Commerce Committee hearing on biomedical innovation. We are not moving fast enough and we have more work to do.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud this Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act for working to create and further develop public-private partnerships and to prevent policies from being enacted that impede private sector investments and advancements.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewomen from California (Ms. ESHOO), the chairwoman of the Health Subcommittee.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the strongest support of this legislation, Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS. It is called the ACT for ALS.

As chairwoman of the Health Subcommittee, I am so proud to have advanced this legislation which enjoys 331 bipartisan cosponsors, more than any other bill pending in the House. This legislation establishes grant programs to advance treatments for neurodegenerative diseases like ALS, allowing more patients to receive critical medicines through compassionate care programs.

Jamie Berry, one of my constituents, wrote a poignant letter to me, and said the following: ''With ALS, a piece of you dies every day. We are simply asking for a fighting chance to live the lives we were meant to live.'' As we gather here to pass this bill, Jamie is a patient in the neuro ICU unit at Stanford University Hospital.

Jamie, if you are listening, stay tuned, because your wish is going to come true today. To you, Jamie, and all your fellow ALS patients, I am proud that the United States House of Representatives will vote for this legislation to support your fighting chance against this deadly disease.

This is a transformational bill to make sure that people with ALS are given treatment options, and something they all deserve—it is spelled H-O-P-E, hope.

I salute Representatives QUIGLEY and FORTENBERRY, for the phenomenal job they have done on this legislation, both in introducing it and building it up to be the most cosponsored legislation in the House.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support the bill, ACT for ALS.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the distinguished Republican whip.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to first associate myself with the remarks made by Ms. ESHOO of California, as well as Mr. PALLONE, and stand up in strong support of this bill. I also thank the lead authors, Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. QUIGLEY, and all of us who have worked on this and other issues to help patients with ALS.

This goes back to other legislation that we have worked on, including the 21st Century Cures Act, where Congress came together, Republicans and Democrats, through the Energy and Commerce Committee, to help put a sharper focus on finding cures for diseases like ALS, diseases like Alzheimer's, and so many other debilitating diseases where you have got people that just want hope; as Ms. ESHOO said, where you have people who want the ability to live their lives to the fullest.

I know I have worked on so many of these ALS-related issues with a hero back home in my district, Steve Gleason. Steve Gleason was, for awhile, more famous as a player for the New Orleans Saints, somebody who gave us a light in the darkness of Hurricane Katrina, but then Steve was diagnosed with ALS. He turned his notoriety into a call for action for other people with ALS to be able to live their lives to the fullest.

Steve has been an inspiration to so many. He has a speech device that allows him to communicate; and he stays incredibly active. Steve brought this bill up over a year ago. So this is one more thing that we can do to help people with ALS; so that they can bring new therapies so that people living with ALS do have more ability to treat this disease.

This means lifesaving drugs will now be available for individuals who are not otherwise able to get into ALS clinical trials.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of heroes, inspirational battlers like Steve Gleason, and so many of us have other heroes in our districts, I rise in strong support of this great piece of legislation that brings Republicans and Democrats together to take action for those people who are counting on us.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the chair of the Health Subcommittee for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember my friend Artie. Artie and I were friends from the time we were in third grade in Chicago, and we stayed in touch all the many, many years. I was pretty devastated when he told me that he had ALS.

A couple of years ago Artie made the decision, because ALS is a really cruel disease, to take his own life, to set the date so that he would just make the decision himself and not suffer so horribly to the bitter end, because at that time he saw no hope.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of my constituent, Brian Wallach and his wife, Sandra, who saw that there was hope in the future. They would fight in order to get legislation that would make access to what is promising therapies right now, therapies that weren't available or even on the horizon to Artie.

I am so proud to join with colleagues across the aisle to say that we can provide that hope, that opportunity to people who are facing what has been a death sentence, and that we can see a future that is bright for now the ALS victims.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank I AM ALS, the organization, and many of the organizations that have been fighting for this. The advocates have done a great job to bring this to our attention and bring this day about and get over 300 cosponsors to this legislation. I am proud to be among them.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned, there are over 300 cosponsors, and we all know that is not an easy task to do at all. It takes a lot of work, a lot of leg work, a lot of effort. The two hardest working people that we have seen this session are Mr. QUIGLEY from Illinois, and my good friend JEFF FORTENBERRY from Nebraska, who put such effort into this.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

□ 1515

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, BRETT GUTHRIE, for his kind and generous words. It is very meaningful.

Mr. Speaker, one of the first books that I recall reading as a child was about the life of the famous New York Yankees first baseman named Lou Gehrig. He was nicknamed The Iron Horse due to his athletic ability and endurance. He could hit. He could run. He could field. He was an amazing athlete. And then, everything just changed. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis stole that man's abilities, causing him to lose control of basic functions.

This merciless, cruel, and aggressive neurodegenerative condition mocked Lou Gehrig's famous durability. The disease became known as Lou Gehrig's disease, and today we call it ALS.

Mr. Speaker, there was no cure then, and there is no cure now.

Before he died in 1941, at a ceremony at home plate in Yankee Stadium, Lou Gehrig had this to say. He said: ''For the past 2 weeks, you have been reading about a bad break. Yet today, I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the Earth.''

That story, Mr. Speaker, Lou Gehrig's story, stayed with me as a child. I don't know why, but it did, and I remember it so well.

Now, fast-forward decades later. While serving here as a Member of Congress, this same cruel disease has swept upon my own family.

I want to do this, Mr. Speaker, if you will indulge me. Pictured here is my wife, Celeste, with her little brother and godson, Joe Gregory. In his mid-thirties, Joe began to notice that his hand was shaking. He started a battery of tests, but somehow, he just knew it was probably going to be the worst of the worst. He was diagnosed with ALS, but he faced his plight with both dignity and courage. He volunteered to be a part of an experimental trial. He said: Well, if it doesn't work for me, maybe it will help someone else.

He died when he was 37 years old, and he left behind Melanie, his wife, and four little children. On his tombstone are the words from the prophet Isaiah: ''Here I am; send me.''

Mr. Speaker, as Joe began to die, we as a family quickly learned about this profound trauma that affects so many families all across America. It happens over and over out of view. Most of us never see it.

I soon became acquainted with this amazingly strong and determined ALS community. It was so uplifting to me to meet people filled with so much hope. You have heard that word over and over today, Mr. Speaker, and it is appropriate. So many people filled with so much hope amidst their own suffering but who rightfully sought a different approach and a better way.

Out of this experience was born the ACT for ALS.

Mr. Speaker, for over 50 years now and over 50 clinical trials, ALS patients have submitted themselves to tests, trials, therapies, and placebos in accordance with the rules of the current healthcare policy framework. But progress has been uneven, even debatable, with serious impediments to promising new treatments. Many have sacrificed their lives to science as they weakened and died.

But today, here we are, Mr. Speaker, with over 330 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle, and we are standing for a new way.

ACT for ALS represents a monumental shift in the way in which we approach ALS and other neurodegenerative diseases. At the core of this bill, it does two things. It transforms the paradigm of disease research and regulation, and it creates a new pathway for promising treatments. It drives the hope. With this groundbreaking law, we can break through faster for those who have suffered so much.

I want to publicly say thank you to Representative QUIGLEY for his tireless leadership in driving this hope, and my very close friends, Representatives ANNA ESHOO and CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, for their leadership in shepherding this bill as well. It is truly bipartisan. It was not easy, but here we are on the precipice of doing something good for so many people.

Mr. Speaker, I may be just a little bit like Lou Gehrig. I, too, am a lucky man, and for this reason: I have met so many beautiful people who have shared their sufferings, their vulnerability, and their gratitude toward this effort today. People of good heart, courageous, and who are fighters have created a family of solidarity to help us creatively rethink how to attack this disease through sound science, through technology, and through improved public policy.

Mr. Speaker, one last note: There are so many heroes who deserve special recognition, but you have heard one singled out today, and I want to single him out as well. This fight's Iron Horse is my friend and founder of the organization I AM ALS, Brian Wallach. As Brian said in congressional testimony in July with his wife, Sandra, there: ''This is our argument for our lives.''

Yes, it is, Brian.

So, Mr. Speaker, I should say publicly: Thank you, Brian; thank you, Joe; and thank you to the ALS community. We could not be here without you today.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I didn't mention a family as well.

Mr. Speaker, when you first come to Washington, you start getting to know people who come to advocate for diseases and treatments like this. I met the Ensor family. A lady named Kay Ensor came here with her 11- or 12-year-old daughter at the time, Shelby. Shelby came to my office and said:

> I can't get a hug from my father anymore, and I don't want any other little girl to feel this way. It may be too late for us, but I don't want it to be too late for somebody in the future.

I got to know them, and I visited them in Lebanon Junction, Kentucky.

Their son, Tanner, was probably 8 or 9 at the time. They rigged up a wheelchair so he could go hunting with his father. But then it got to the point where they couldn't do that at all. Then, unfortunately, I was able to attend Mr. Ensor's funeral.

I don't have personal experiences in my family, but just seeing the effort that a family has to go through and the love that they do it in was an example for me to get involved in this issue, and the suffering that the patient goes through but also the extremely difficult circumstances for a family but how they were so loving in everything they did.

I want to close with this: I know that Brian and his wife, Sandra, were there at the hearing and touched every one of us. I want to yield back in honor of the Ensor family from Lebanon Junction, Kentucky, Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, after listening to the personal stories on both sides of the aisle, I don't think anyone would question why this bill is important in order to provide hope to so many, as the speakers said, in order to try to find a cure and in order to try to find more treatments and clinical trials. All these are basically put into this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge unanimous support for this bill on both sides, 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 Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3537, 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. WEBER of Texas. 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.

STILLBIRTH HEALTH IMPROVEMENT AND EDUCATION FOR AUTUMN ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5487) to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5487

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 ''Stillbirth Health Improvement and Education for Autumn Act of 2021'' or the ''SHINE for Autumn Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. STILLBIRTH RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION IMPROVEMENTS.

Title III of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 317L–1 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–13a) the following:

''SEC. 317L–2. STILLBIRTH RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION IMPROVEMENTS.

''(a) STILLBIRTH SURVEILLANCE AND RISK FACTOR STUDIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to States for purposes of—

''(A) conducting surveillance and collecting data with respect to stillbirths;

''(B) building State and local public health capacity to assess stillbirth data; and

''(C) collecting and reporting data on stillbirth risk factors, including any quantifiable outcomes with respect to such risk factors.

''(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

''(b) GUIDELINES AND EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS MATERIALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) issue guidelines to State departments of health and State and local vital statistics units on—

''(i) collecting data on stillbirth from health care providers, and with the consent of the family involved, including any such data with respect to the clinical history, postmortem examination, and placental pathology;

''(ii) sharing such data with Federal agencies determined appropriate by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

''(iii) improving processes and training related to stillbirth data collection and reporting to ensure standardization and completeness of data; and

''(B) develop, and make publicly available, educational awareness materials on stillbirths.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may consult with—

''(A) national health care professional associations;

''(B) national associations representing State and local public health officials;

''(C) organizations that assist families with burial support and bereavement services;

''(D) nurses and nurse practitioners;

''(E) obstetricians and gynecologists;

''(F) pediatricians;

''(G) maternal-fetal medicine specialists;

''(H) midwives;

''(I) mental health professionals;

''(J) statisticians;

''(K) individuals who have experienced a stillbirth; and

''(L) advocacy organizations representing such individuals.

''(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

''(c) VITAL STATISTICS UNIT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'vital statistics unit' means the entity that is responsible for maintaining vital records for a State, or a political subdivision of such State, including official records of live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces, and annulments.''.

SEC. 3. PERINATAL PATHOLOGY FELLOWSHIPS.

The Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 1122 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300c–12) the following:

''SEC. 1123. IMPROVING PERINATAL PATHOLOGY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and implement, or incorporate into an existing training program, a Perinatal Pathology Fellowship Program or a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship on Factors Associated with Stillbirth Program to—

''(1) provide training in perinatal autopsy pathology;

''(2) conduct research on, and improve data collection through fetal autopsies with respect to, stillbirth; and

''(3) address challenges in stillbirth education, research, and data collection.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''.

SEC. 4. REPORTS.

(a) EDUCATIONAL GUIDELINES REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall publish on a public website of the Department of Health and Human Services a report with educational guidelines on stillbirth and stillbirth risk factors.

(2) CONTENTS.—Such report shall include, to the extent practicable and appropriate, the guidelines issued and educational awareness materials developed under section 317L–2 of the Public Health Service Act, as added by section 2 of this Act.

(b) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Congress a comprehensive report on the progress and effectiveness of the Perinatal Pathology Fellowship Program established under section 1123 of the Public Health Service Act, as added by section 3 of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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. 5487.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, stillbirth is one of the most devastating losses that affects more than 24,000 families each year. Stillbirth touches families of all races, religions, and socioeconomic status.

For many parents, stillbirth is a loss that hits unexpectedly. In fact, up to half of all stillbirths occur in pregnancies that had seemed problem-free. However, miscarriages and stillbirths are not systematically recorded, even in developed countries, suggesting that the numbers could be even higher.

While there has been some progress in reducing stillbirths, causes and risk factors have not been explored extensively.

H.R. 5487, the SHINE for Autumn Act of 2021, is an important first step in promoting positive change around this issue. The legislation is in honor of Autumn Joy, who was born stillborn on July 8, 2011. For the last decade, her mother, Debbie Haine, has transformed her loss into action.

The legislation seeks to bolster research on stillbirths and stillbirth risk factors to lower our Nation's stillbirth rate. H.R. 5487 would provide resources to State and Federal health departments, improve data collection around stillbirths, and increase education and awareness.

Since a stillbirth is such a private, devastating life event, the data collected is only intended for the purpose

of informing public health research and improving health outcomes. The resources provided in the legislation to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, and State health departments to improve data collection and increase education and awareness is simply the beginning of a longer term solution toward the prevention and reduction of incidences of stillbirth nationwide.

I want to thank Representatives HERRERA BEUTLER, ROYBAL-ALLARD, MULLIN, and CASTOR for their work on this important legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5487, the SHINE for Autumn Act of 2021, led by Representatives HERRERA BEUTLER, ROYBAL-ALLARD, MULLIN, and CASTOR.

Each year, about 24,000 babies are stillborn in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Despite medical innovations, stillbirth rates remain relatively unchanged and affect women of different ages and backgrounds.

No family should have to go through such an unthinkable tragedy, and this is, unfortunately, far too common.

H.R. 5487 aims to prevent stillbirth through enhanced research, surveillance, and reporting. Specifically, the bill directs the Department of Health and Human Services to better support States in collecting more complete stillbirth data. It also establishes a National Institutes of Health fellowship program focused on stillbirth research and pathology.

This legislation will help provide much-needed outreach and education on stillbirths, giving healthcare providers additional tools to improve health outcomes for mothers and babies who deserve a fighting chance at life.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who is a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and chair of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, here in the United States, we continue to grapple with a maternal and infant health crisis. There are approximately 24,000 stillbirths in the United States each year, and we rank 25th among 49 high-income countries in stillbirth rates.

There are longstanding and persistent racial and ethnic disparities, with Black women experiencing stillbirths at two times the rate of White women.

□ 1530

So we need real change that will help lead to measurable improvements in health. That is why I was pleased to introduce the Stillbirth Health Improvement and Education for Autumn, or SHINE for Autumn Act, with my colleagues, Representatives HERRERA BEUTLER, ROYBAL-ALLARD, and MULLIN.

Through the bill, we intend to improve the research and data collection on stillbirths. We want to authorize grants for surveillance and data collection. We are going to develop guidelines and educational materials and create a fellowship at NIH to dive deeper into the research.

The bill is named in honor of Autumn Joy, who was stillborn on July 8, 2011. Her mother, Debbie, turned this tragedy into advocacy. She spearheaded the effort to increase stillbirth awareness and education and lower stillbirth rates. And I am proud to help lead the legislation in Autumn's memory.

I want to thank Debbie for her perseverance on behalf of families across America. This heartbreaking loss can happen in any family, and there is so much we still do not know. So this new law, this bill, SHINE for Autumn Act, will help avoid a lot of the tragedy that Debbie, unfortunately, found with the death of her daughter, Autumn.

So I ask my colleagues to support the SHINE for Autumn Act.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the prime Democratic sponsor of the bill and the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5487, the Stillbirth Health Improvement and Education for Autumn Act, or the SHINE Act.

For far too long, stillbirth has existed in the shadows of our maternity care system. Yet, each year, in the United States, about 24,000 babies are stillborn. This is more than 10 times as many deaths that occur from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, yet SIDS is much more recognized and researched than stillbirth.

Due to our failure to invest in stillbirth research, the United States lags behind 181 nations who are more rapidly reducing their stillbirth rates than us. And similar to most adverse maternal and infant outcomes, our minority communities are disproportionately impacted by this heartbreak.

Also, families who experience a stillbirth tragedy are not well-supported by our healthcare system or their communities. This leaves families feeling isolated and unprepared to deal with their tragic loss.

As co-chair of the Congressional Maternity Care Caucus, I am proud to have worked with my co-chair and author of the bill, Congresswoman JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER, and my colleagues, Congresswoman KATHY CASTOR and Congressman MARKWAYNE MULLIN, to introduce the SHINE for Autumn Act this fall.

And I thank Debbie Haine for sharing her family's story of losing Autumn, and for her decade-long crusade to shine a Federal spotlight on this heartbreaking maternal health concern.

The SHINE Act will establish a Perinatal Pathology Fellowship program at the NIH to increase research on stillbirth. It will provide critical resources to Federal and State health departments to improve surveillance and data collection. And it will increase awareness and understanding of this perinatal tragedy by supporting the development of educational materials and guidelines for State and local health departments.

The SHINE Act also directs the Surgeon General to produce a report on stillbirth risk factors and requires the Secretary of HHS to report on the progress and effectiveness of the NIH training programs.

Today, this House has the opportunity to bring stillbirth out of the shadows and to invest in the education and research that will save babies lives.

I am proud to vote ''yes'' on the SHINE for Autumn Act, and I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

This is an important bill. I can't imagine what Autumn's mother has gone through; what so many families have gone through with the stillbirth of their child. I encourage all my colleagues to vote for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this critical 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 Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5487, 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. WEBER of Texas. 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.

EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5561) to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5561

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 ''Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF PROGRAM FOR EARLY DETECTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT REGARDING DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING NEWBORNS, INFANTS, AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Section 399M(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g–1(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$17,818,000 for fiscal year 2018, $18,173,800 for fiscal year 2019, $18,628,145 for fiscal year 2020, $19,056,592 for fiscal year 2021, and $19,522,758 for fiscal year 2022'' and inserting ''$17,818,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''$10,800,000 for fiscal year 2018, $11,026,800 for fiscal year 2019, $11,302,470 for fiscal year 2020, $11,562,427 for fiscal year 2021, and $11,851,488 for fiscal year 2022'' and inserting ''$16,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''fiscal years 2011 through 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2022 through 2026''.

SEC. 3. GAO STUDY ON STATE EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study reviewing State early hearing detection and intervention (in this section referred to as ''EHDI'') programs. Such study shall—

(1) analyze how information collected through such programs informs what is known about EHDI activities to ensure that newborns, infants, and young children have access to timely hearing screenings and early interventions, including information on any disparities in such access;

(2) analyze what is known about how parents use State EHDI websites to seek health and programmatic guidance related to their child's hearing loss diagnosis; and

(3) identify efforts and any promising practices of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, and State EHDI programs—

(A) to address disparities in outreach for, or access to, timely hearing screenings and early interventions; and

(B) to ensure that EHDI follow-up services are communicated and made available to medically underserved populations, including racial and ethnic minorities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall—

(1) complete the study under subsection (a) and submit a report on the results of the study to—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate; and

(2) make such report publicly available.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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. 5561.

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

There was no objection.

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

Over the last 20 years, we have been very successful in addressing one of the most common birth defects affecting America's children, congenital hearing loss. Children with this condition are born with hearing loss and are at risk for delays in speech, language, social, and emotional development. Fortunately, early detection and intervention is highly effective in preventing these adverse effects.

Since the year 2000, Congress has passed and subsequently reauthorized Early Hearing Detection and Intervention programs, also known as EHDI programs; and these programs support State and territory programs and systems of care to identify and support children who are deaf or hard of hearing. As a result of these EHDI programs, early hearing loss screening, diagnosis, and treatment services have greatly increased over the last 20 years.

Consider that before 1993, only 1 in 10 newborns were screened for hearing loss. Recent data indicates that today, 97 percent of all infants are screened within the first month of their lives; 77 percent of infants receive audiological evaluations and diagnosis by 3 months of age; and 70 percent of infants were enrolled in early intervention services before 6 months of age. These are remarkable achievements that help ensure all children with hearing loss have the same opportunities as children who can hear.

So today, we are considering a bill that will help us build on these achievements. H.R. 5561, the Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act of 2021, would extend funding for the EHDI programs for 5 years through fiscal year 2026. This legislation will ensure that these services continue to be available for children that are deaf or hard of hearing.

I want to commend our Health Subcommittee Ranking Member GUTHRIE for his leadership on this bill. I urge all my colleagues to support it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 5561, the Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act, which is also co-led by my Energy and Commerce Committee colleague, Representative MATSUI.

Hearing loss in children continues to be all too prevalent in the United States. According to recent Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data, almost 15 percent of children ages six to 19 experience either low or high-frequency hearing loss in one or both ears.

The Early Hearing Detection and Intervention program, administered through CDC and the Health Resources and Services Agency, has helped providers to quickly identify babies and young children who are born deaf or hard of hearing, which has led to improved health outcomes and brought hope to so many families.

H.R. 5561 reauthorizes Federal support for these important statewide programs that promote early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of deaf and hearing impaired newborns, infants, and young children through 2026.

My bill will redouble our efforts to truly open the world of communication to children experiencing hearing loss. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill on a bipartisan basis, 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 Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5561, 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. WEBER of Texas. 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.

IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5551) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5551

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 ''Improving the Health of Children Act''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON BIRTH DEFECTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES.

Section 317C of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–4) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a)(4) and inserting the following:

''(4) SPECIFIC PROGRAMS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Center, shall continue to carry out programs related to—

''(A) early identification of developmental delay and disability;

''(B) birth defects;

''(C) folic acid;

''(D) cerebral palsy;

''(E) intellectual disabilities;

''(F) child development;

''(G) newborn screening;

''(H) autism;

''(I) fragile X syndrome;

''(J) fetal alcohol spectrum disorders and other conditions related to prenatal substance use;

''(K) pediatric genetic disorders;

''(L) neuromuscular diseases;

''(M) congenital heart defects;

''(N) attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder;

''(O) stillbirth;

''(P) Tourette Syndrome; or

''(Q) any other relevant disease, disability, disorder, or condition, as determined the Secretary.'';

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Not later than February 1'' and all that follows through ''2 fiscal years—'' and inserting the following: ''The Secretary shall submit biennially to the Committee

on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, a report that—''; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007'' and inserting ''$186,010,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026''.

SEC. 3. EFFECTS OF FOLIC ACID IN PREVENTION OF BIRTH DEFECTS.

Section 317J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–11) is amended by striking subsection (e) (relating to authorization of appropriations).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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. 5551.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 5551, the Improving the Health of Children Act, which reauthorizes the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities. This center was established by Congress in 2000 to improve the health of millions of our Nation's most vulnerable citizens, our infants and children, people with disabilities, and people with blood disorders. It is the only center at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention whose mission focuses on these populations.

Birth defects, Mr. Speaker, affect 1 in 33 babies and are a leading cause of infant death in the United States. Children with birth defects who survive often experience lifelong physical and mental disabilities. In addition, over 500,000 children are diagnosed with a developmental disability each year.

Blood disorders such as sickle cell disease, anemia, and hemophilia, affect millions of people each year in the United States, cutting across the boundaries of age, race, sex, and socioeconomic status.

So H.R. 5551, sponsored by Representatives CARTER and TRAHAN, reauthorizes the work of this center for 5 years and helps maintain the programmatic focus of the center.

It has been 15 years since the last authorization, and the importance of the center's work continues to grow. Whether it be supporting partnerships to continue research on autism or coordinating a rapid response to Zika, the center plays a critical role in preventing birth defects and helping people with disabilities and blood disorders live healthy and productive lives.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill so that we can ensure vital surveillance and research continue to focus on the well-being of people with birth defects, disabilities, and blood disorders.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5551, the Improving the Health of Children Act, led by my Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues, Representatives CARTER and TRAHAN.

Birth defects, unfortunately, are very common in the United States. According to recent Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data, 1 in every 33 babies are born with a birth defect each year, and birth defects are the leading cause of death for all babies.

H.R. 5551 reauthorizes through 2026 the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, which has been critical to improving the lives of children with birth defects and their families.

This would reestablish critical programming related to birth defects, intellectual disabilities, and child development in order to bolster the center's research efforts and improve more lives.

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

□ 1545

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAN), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Democratic sponsor of this bill.

Mrs. TRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5551, the Improving the Lives of Children Act. I sponsored this bipartisan legislation alongside Representatives BUDDY CARTER, G. K. BUTTERFIELD, and HENRY CUELLAR, because the work being done at the CDC's National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities is tremendously important to many millions of families across our Nation.

Approximately 1 in 6 children in the United States are affected by some form of developmental disability. They include a diverse range of conditions, including ADHD, autism spectrum disorder, fragile X syndrome, and Tourette syndrome, just to name a few.

Some of these conditions have the ability to seriously impact children's lives by limiting motor ability, cognitive development, verbal communication, and behavioral development, and they often last throughout a person's lifetime

For some developmental disabilities, we know the causes and the risk factors, but for so many others, we don't. That is why the research and advancements at the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities continue to be so crucial.

Since its creation in 2000, the center's dedicated staff have created a roadmap to a world where babies are born healthy, children are empowered to reach their full potential, and families are able to thrive. But there is still so much work to be done.

That is why my legislation reauthorizes the center for the first time in 15 years and provides it with the funding and resources necessary to support more than a dozen essential programs.

This bipartisan bill is key to identifying developmental disabilities early and bolstering doctors' capacity to intervene, both of which experts agree are critical in improving children's ability to learn new skills and reducing the financial burden on families.

Mr. Speaker, when children and adults with disabilities receive the care and services they need, their quality of life improves dramatically.

The goal of the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities is to ensure that every person with a disability has access to the support they need from a young age, and our legislation helps achieve it.

That is why it is supported by so many individuals and families across America who want nothing more than for Congress to advance policies that give people living with disabilities the dignity, respect, and opportunities they need to succeed.

I look forward to casting my vote in favor of this legislation, and I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in doing the same.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member for bringing this important legislation to the floor. The Improving the Health for Children Act is up for vote today. It is an extremely important bill.

As we all know, the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities does phenomenal work to protect, prevent, and research birth defects and intellectual disabilities for a wide range of conditions.

They also provide much needed educational resources to parents and caregivers about the conditions a child may have, and they work to raise awareness about conditions that may be hard to identify.

Unfortunately, the center has been operating under an expired authorization since 2007. We must not forgo our commitment to these children.

This legislation reaffirms congressional support of the center, expands their scope to study more conditions, and provides an increase, per authorization, so that they can continue to carry out the great work they do.

I want to thank the bipartisan supporters of this legislation for the help in authoring this bill, Representatives TRAHAN, CUELLAR, BUTTERFIELD, and HUDSON, and I urge a ''yes'' vote on passage of this important legislation today.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support on a bipartisan basis, 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 Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5551, 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. WEBER of Texas. 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.

CARDIOVASCULAR ADVANCES IN RESEARCH AND OPPORTUNITIES LEGACY ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1193) to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, shall establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1193

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 ''Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act''.

SEC. 2. GRANTS FOR VALVULAR HEART DISEASE RESEARCH.

Subpart 2 of part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285b et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 424C (42 U.S.C. 285b–7c) the following:

''SEC. 424D. GRANTS FOR VALVULAR HEART DISEASE RESEARCH.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, shall support or conduct research regarding valvular heart disease.

''(b) SUPPORT GUIDELINES.—The distribution of funding authorized under subsection (a) may be used to pursue the following outcomes:

''(1) Using precision medicine and advanced technological imaging to generate data on individuals with valvular heart disease.

''(2) Identifying and developing a cohort of individuals with valvular heart disease and available data.

''(3) Corroborating data generated through clinical trials to develop a prediction model to distinguish individuals at high risk for sudden cardiac arrest or sudden cardiac death from valvular heart disease.

''(4) For other outcomes needed to acquire necessary data on valvular heart disease.

''(c) MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE WORKSHOP.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Institute shall convene a workshop composed of subject matter experts and stakeholders to identify research needs and opportunities to develop prescriptive guidelines for treatment of individuals with mitral valve prolapse.

''(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''.

SEC. 3. PROGRAMS OF CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 312 the following section:

''SEC. 312A. PREVENTION OF SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH AS A RESULT OF VALVULAR HEART DISEASE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, may carry out projects to increase education, awareness, or diagnosis of valvular heart disease and to reduce the incidence of sudden cardiac death caused by valvular heart disease. Such projects may be carried out by the Secretary directly or through awards of grants or contracts to public or nonprofit private entities. The Secretary may directly (or through such awards) provide technical assistance with respect to the planning, development, and operation of such projects.

''(b) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—Upon availability of applicable data, projects carried out under subsection (a) may include—

''(1) continuing the activities at the Division for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention, including those related to valvular heart disease;

''(2) broadening the awareness of the public concerning the risk factors for, the symptoms of, and the public health consequences of valvular heart disease; and

''(3) enhancing surveillance of out-of-hospital cardiac arrests to improve patient outcomes.

''(c) GRANT PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary may, in awarding grants or entering into contracts pursuant to subsection (a), give priority to entities seeking to carry out projects that target populations most impacted by valvular heart disease.

''(d) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that activities under this section are coordinated, as appropriate, with other agencies of the Public Health Service that carry out activities regarding valvular heart disease.

''(e) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall—

''(1) collect and analyze the findings of research conducted with respect to valvular heart disease; and

''(2) taking into account such findings, publish on the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention best practices for physicians and other health care providers who provide care to individuals with valvular heart disease.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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. 1193.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, valvular heart disease is a rising health threat to many otherwise healthy people. Each year, more than 25,000 Americans lose their lives to valvular heart disease, and they are predominantly young women. Unfortunately, the disease's reach is only increasing with more than 5 million diagnoses each year.

Despite this rising incidence, there is so much that we do not know about valvular heart disease. Specifically, we do not have a good understanding about what makes the disease life-threatening.

Today, we are taking an important step to address this gap by considering H.R. 1193, the CAROL Act. I commend Representative BARR for introducing this legacy bill in honor of his late wife, Carol, who died unexpectedly in June of 2020 from an underlying valvular heart disease condition. This bill will help other families avoid the same tragedy his family has faced.

The CAROL Act will expand research on valvular heart disease and its treatment by authorizing a grant program administered by the National Institutes of Health in collaboration with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. It will also require the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to carry out projects to increase education, awareness, and diagnosis of valvular heart disease and to reduce cardiac deaths caused by valvular heart disease.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1193, the Cardiovascular Advances and Opportunities Legacy Act, or the CAROL Act, introduced by my good friend and fellow Kentuckian, Representative ANDY BARR.

Mr. Speaker, Congress is like a family, and we certainly laugh together and we certainly argue with each other, but there are times we cry with each other. I will never forget the phone call that I received from ROBERT ADERHOLT telling me that Carol Barr, who was a wonderful woman, wonderful wife, and wonderful mother, had passed away.

Our friend and colleague, Representative ANDY BARR, has introduced this bill to honor his wife, who passed away from mitral valve prolapse.

Heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death for most demographic groups in the United States. Over 600,000 Americans die from heart disease each year. This is equal to one person every 36 seconds.

We know that taking early action is critical to surviving a heart condition. People need to know the warning signs and symptoms. Understanding the gaps in education and information sharing will help the healthcare system better detect these warning signs.

This bill authorizes grants administered by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to support research on valvular heart disease and convenes subject matter experts to identify research opportunities to develop more

informed treatment guidelines for patients with valvular heart disease.

It also instructs the CDC to increase public awareness about the symptoms associated with valvular heart disease and effective strategies for preventing sudden cardiac arrest.

This bill will provide timely investments to adequately inform others about valvular heart disease and ultimately save lives.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, every 36 seconds, one person dies from heart disease. It is a life; it is a wife; it is a mother; it is Carol Barr. That is who we are here today to honor. We should use the horrible tragedy that the Barrs have gone through to prevent other families from going through the same thing.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the CAROL Act, which I am proud to co-lead with my friend, Representative ANDY BARR, which will fund critical breakthroughs in our understanding of valvular heart disease.

Millions of Americans live with some form of valvular heart disease, and most of them go their entire lives without a serious issue or incident. But over 25,000 people die in this country from this condition every single year.

Last year, ANDY's wife, Carol, tragically passed away from a heart valve condition called mitral valve prolapse.

The CAROL Act will honor Carol's life by creating a new grant program administered by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to fund valvular heart disease research.

Our hope is that this research will improve our knowledge of this poorly understood condition and one day produce a cure that will prevent other families from having to endure the same tragedy that befell the Barr family. I cannot think of a more beautiful tribute to Carol's life than that.

ANDY, I commend you and your family for your incredible strength and for turning your grief into action. It was my honor to join you on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE, Chairwoman ESHOO, Ranking Member RODGERS, and Ranking Member GUTHRIE for bringing this critical bill to the floor. I urge all members to support it today.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I almost always enjoy when the Republican leader comes to Kentucky, whether it is going to see Corvettes or the Abraham Lincoln birthplace. Unfortunately, we got to spend time together honoring Carol when we attended her funeral in Lexington.

I know he was a dear friend of Carol's. He is not just our Republican leader, but he was a dear friend of hers as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Republican leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend for yielding, and I want to thank him for his friendship and his work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. I want to thank Congressman BARR for his leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor in a strong bipartisan way. I am proud to support the CAROL Act in honor of ANDY's lovely wife, the late Carol Barr.

Like everyone who knew her, we know the moment and where we were when we heard of her passing. It was sudden. It was unexpected. It was something no one ever thought could happen.

If you ever met her, you were her friend. She was a kind and graceful person with a heart for service. As I speak today, I remember her laugh.

Throughout her own career and working with ANDY, Carol devoted her time and energy to giving back to the community. She had a service heart. It was all about the Sixth District.

I met her years ago. I met her when she first knew ANDY, before either daughter was born. I was able to watch them grow and watch the look in their mom's eyes.

I remember one time when we were there, she was holding Eleanor. Eleanor was showing me her parade wave.

Carol led a highly respected career in sales at Pfizer. She served as executive director for the Henry Clay Center for Statesmanship; and she volunteered at the Junior League of Lexington and the University of Kentucky's College of Communication and Information National Advisory Board.

□ 1600

Her faith, her patriotism, and her generosity toward her neighbors were manifest. For those who attended the time to honor her life, speaker after speaker after speaker could tell you the moment in time that Carol walked into their life. The interesting part when they told it, their life got better, but Carol never walked out of their life. That was the interesting part.

Oh, how she loved ANDY and her two beautiful girls, Eleanor and Mary Clay.

This disease strikes you at a time you don't even know. You just come back from doing something most all of us do—the family photos, even getting ready for a campaign. You look at her face, and you look at the children's faces.

And you know ANDY. Carol did all the work. Carol prepared everybody. ANDY is a great legislator, but Carol made everything happen.

I love when I meet people early on. I always ask, how did you first meet? I asked ANDY and Carol. ANDY would tell you the story. He saw her, and he could tell you the moment it happened. He had a plan. His plan, he had it all mapped out. He was going to ask for her business card. He just didn't realize she didn't have one.

The problem with ANDY is, he didn't have a backup plan. But the great thing about it is, God had already taken care of this. God already had a plan for ANDY and Carol. Eight weeks later, he brought them back together again. This time, ANDY didn't let her get away. They were married for more than 13 years.

I cannot tell you the loss we feel. ANDY feels it every day. The community feels it every day. There is not a day that goes by that we don't pray for him and the girls. There are times when I would pick up, just call and check on him. I remember doing it recently. He said it was a good weekend. He took the girls, just the girls and him, and went to the place that the Barr family would always go to. It was in the woods. It was a time of reflection.

There are others in this body that have had to deal with this type of loss, a loss in their own family. We all know the different ways to suffer. We are all familiar with the five different stages of grief—the denial, the anger, the bargaining, the depression, and the acceptance.

ANDY didn't have time for any of them. ANDY channeled his grief into what I believe is the sixth stage, the lawmaker, and he did something important, working to honor Carol today but save lives for everybody else in the future.

We are going to do work today that most people when they talk about Congress wish we did every day. There is not going to be partisanship. I think if you met Carol, it didn't matter what side of the aisle you were on. It would be harder to attack ANDY. We are going to save lives for the future, and that is exactly what this bill does, Madam Speaker. It saves lives.

More than 25,000 Americans die from valvular heart disease every year. Many, like Carol, show no outward signs. You don't have a warning. You kiss your spouse good-bye, and you are going to go down the street. The next thing, something goes wrong.

Too often, the diagnosis comes down to luck. Carol got an indication, but we had COVID. We said to wait to have a procedure.

We must do better. Our doctors and families deserve to have better information so they can make the right decisions about treatment. The CAROL Act will help get them the information by providing $20 million in research grants to study valvular heart problems.

ANDY, your work to pass this bill in honor of Carol has truly been an inspiration to all of us. Of all the moments that I had an opportunity to spend with them, I always reflect on this one. Like many of you, collectively, we will do a trip to Israel, legislatively, foreign policy. There was this moment in the trip—and you know the trip. It is filled with meetings after meetings after meetings. You are in a different time zone, and it gets tiring. You are up early until late at night.

Carol would always be smiling. We were visiting this one facility with the Sermon on the Mount where Jesus had spoken. I remember standing next to her, reading the story in the Bible. I remember her smile. More importantly, I remember her love for all.

I know she is with us today. I know she is proud of ANDY. She is proud of Eleanor and Mary Clay. Her work and life on this Earth was not long, but her impact was great.

Today, what we are doing is right. Today, what we are doing is going to make tomorrow better.

ANDY, your dedication, which is so ably represented in this important bill, is a fitting tribute to Carol. She had a heart for service. Anyone who knew her will tell you that. Today, we are going to honor her memory, and we are going to salute you. We are going to salute that Carol made a difference yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

She will not be forgotten, be it through the caring, the sweetness, the kindness of her daughters; but, more importantly, the love and respect of her husband, who, in a very tragic situation, could go a lot of different paths. But I know he wondered what Carol would want to be done, and that is exactly what he did. He put himself in a position to make the world better and to make fewer families to have that same call.

I respect everybody I serve with. People go through a lot of challenges. There are very few people in my life who I have ever witnessed the dignity and the respect and the honor that ANDY has given to Carol for her life and her memory.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the bipartisan CAROL Act and my good friend, Representative ANDY BARR, and so many others in this Nation who either have valvular heart disease or have lost loved ones to this disease.

The CAROL Act is necessary now more than ever, as each year 25,000 Americans lose their lives to this often hidden yet very deadly deficiency of the human heart.

This legislation would help prevent those deaths by authorizing grant programs at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute that will not only bolster research on heart valve disease but also will help identify those with this disease so that they can treat this disease before it is too late.

On behalf of the very fruitful life lived by Carol Barr, on behalf of the future fulfilled lives of Mary Clay and Eleanor Barr, I not only support the CAROL Act, but I, and I urge my colleagues to, stand in solidarity with ANDY BARR to give him our vote and the full strength to fulfill Carol's legacy and to continue carrying the torch so that those with this disease can continue living their lives to the fullest.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the Republican whip.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart but in strong support of this legislation, the CAROL Act.

Clearly, if you look at the policy, we are here today to expand research on valvular heart disease to help save more lives, but we are also here to pay tribute to Carol Barr and talk about a special person that we were blessed to know.

Carol was one of those people who would light up a room. I was blessed to be in many of those rooms with ANDY and Carol and their two beautiful daughters. Then, we got the news. It was news that you don't wish upon anybody, but to watch how Andy has carried on a legacy since then, obviously caring for Carol's legacy, caring for those two beautiful young daughters, but then turning it into something bigger with the CAROL Act.

This legislation is going to help some of those 25,000 Americans who lose their lives every year to valvular heart disease, many of them young women like Carol.

Hopefully, we can prevent others from having to go through what ANDY went through and what all of us went through because, while we battle on the day-to-day issues, we care about each other. We are family in many ways. We spend a lot of time here together. We get to know each other personally.

I got to know ANDY. I was in charge of recruiting in 2012, and he was the first recruit that I called. We hit it off from day one and just developed an incredible friendship. With friendships like that, you get to know the families of the people that we serve with. Every time you were in a room with ANDY and Carol and their family, it was just a special, special time.

I know so many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who are expressing those same passions. At least we get to channel this into something positive that can help other people.

ANDY, your strength in her death serves as a constant tribute to Carol's life. Carol used to have a saying. She would say, ''Just get it done.'' Today, we are going to get something special done in honor of an incredibly special person.

I am sure they have C–SPAN in Heaven, and I know Carol is watching right now, as she is so proud of the strength you have exhibited. But today, she knows that her name is also going to be attached to something that is going to save lives for years to come.

God bless ANDY, his beautiful daughters, and Carol.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time, as we hear from the Republican Members.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), my good friend.

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of an issue that is obviously very personal to me, my legislation, the Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act, or the CAROL Act.

I am just overwhelmed and so grateful to my friends and colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I thank them for their kindness, their kind words about Carol, and their advocacy for this very important legislation.

I do ask for the indulgence of the House and my colleagues to speak about a topic that is very personal. I have become, unfortunately, very passionate about it.

My life and my girls' lives were changed forever when we lost Carol, who was my best friend, and that was a sudden cardiac event on June 16, 2020. She was only 39 years old. This was just a few weeks before her 40th birthday.

The end of her life didn't define her life. When people hear about the CAROL Act, I want them to know not just about the legislation. I want them to know about Carol, the woman who inspires it, because so much of her life really continues to make a positive impact on all of us.

First of all, Carol was obviously a beautiful person, but her beauty on the outside was not as much as it was on the inside, as beautiful as she was as a person.

□ 1615

She was an amazing friend and daughter and wife. She was so supportive. Everybody who serves in this body knows it takes so much support from a spouse, and I witnessed that every day both in this job and out of this job and in the 12 years that we were married.

She was a supporter. She was a selfless giver. And she was a giver not just to me and my girls, she was a selfless person with everyone, with her friends, with her family. She was always going out of her way to do for others and put others ahead of herself.

Professionally she was incredibly accomplished. She worked in the pharmaceutical industry. She was a planner, a list maker, a detailed organizer, which was great for me because I wasn't any of those things. She complemented me. She kept me going. She kept me on time and organized. I was not a list maker, and she was. She was a go-getter.

As my friend, Whip SCALISE, said, she had this great saying, and she said it to me the weekend before she passed away: ''Just get it done.''

But of course, her greatest legacy was her motherhood. She was defined by her motherhood of our girls, Eleanor and Mary Clay. She was the best mother in the world. Now, she only had 9 and 7 years, but she packed it in, and she left a great mark on those kids, and they are her greatest legacy. I am so proud of our girls. And my youngest, Mary Clay, always says: ''Daddy, when

you give those speeches, why don't you talk about me? And, Mary Clay, I am talking about you, and I am talking about your sister, Eleanor, right now because you are your mother. You shine through, and your mother will continue to shine through you all.

So what is Carol's story?

At a young age, in seventh grade, she was diagnosed with an underlying condition called mitral valve prolapse or floppy valve syndrome. This is a typically benign condition that results in sudden cardiac death in only 0.2 percent of the cases.

The odds were decidedly in her favor, and she knew that, and she talked about that, and her physicians talked about that. They said it was no big deal. She said it was no big deal. I said it was no big deal because everybody thought it was no big deal. We just had to monitor it, and we did.

And Carol sadly was one of those unlucky people in that 0.2 percent category. She did have a near fainting episode, and she got a Holter monitor, and in early 2020 she sought help from a cardiologist, and in the medical notes the cardiologist said, yes, we need to further investigate this. Not urgent, but we need to investigate this. We need to get an echo stress test after the virus resolves.

And there was no incident. There was no chest discomfort after that. There was nothing between March and, sadly, June 16 when I came home that night.

So what factors placed Carol in the 0.2 percent versus the 99.8 percent category?

That is what we don't know. That is what we need to know for other families.

So in my discussions with top cardiologists, medical experts, researchers, and advocates following Carol's passing, I learned the extent to which the medical community seriously lacks answers to this critical question.

And sadly, over 25,000 Americans die each year from heart valve disease primarily due to underdiagnosis and undertreatment of the condition.

So inspired by the extraordinary life of my wife and also many experts, the cardiologists who contributed to this work with the help of experts at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, we introduced the CAROL Act to better equip our medical community with the resources needed to develop predictive models, inform communities, and save the lives of other loved ones.

So specifically, the CAROL Act authorizes a grant program administered by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to support research on MVP.

This legislation marshals the full power of 21st century medical innovation and encourages the utilization of technological imaging and precision medicine to generate data on individuals with valvular heart disease.

It is through this research that we can help identify Americans at high risk of sudden cardiac death from valvular heart disease and develop prediction models for high-risk patients, enabling interventions and treatment plans to keep these patients healthy throughout their lives.

Additionally, the CAROL Act will instruct the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to increase public awareness regarding symptoms of valvular heart disease and effective strategies for preventing sudden cardiac death.

Madam Speaker, I am honored and so grateful that this bill, the CAROL Act, has earned the bipartisan support of over 180 Members of this body and all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have been critical to bringing this legislation to this point. The speakers here today, I am so humbled and grateful to them. To my good friend, Congressman GUTHRIE, who was a dear friend of my wife, to Minority Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY and Whip SCALISE, both of whom knew and counted Carol as one of their friends, my good friends, KATHLEEN RICE and JIMMY PANETTA on the other side, who have been just awesome to work with on this. Chairman PALLONE, I really appreciate your leadership and Leader HOYER, as well; my good friends BRAD WENSTRUP and BILL HUIZENGA, who have been really helpful to me in this difficult time. And I am also grateful for my friend and fellow Kentuckian, Senate Republican Leader MITCH MCCONNELL, who is leading the companion bill in the Senate, and Arizona Senator KYRSTEN SINEMA, who I served with in my class here; sadly, Kyrsten lost a sister to a similar condition, and they are leading the companion legislation in the Senate.

And, finally, I acknowledge and thank the over 20 medical groups who supported our bill, including the American Heart Association, the American College of Cardiologists, and WomenHeart, and the scores of doctors that we consulted who really were instrumental in helping us, and I will just say a few: Dr. Mary Sheppard, Dr. Alan Daugherty, and Dr. Nezar Falluji in the district that I represent at the University of Kentucky; also Dr. Gary Gibbons and his team at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; Dr. Francesca Delling at the University of California, San Francisco; and Dr. Bonow at Northwestern. They were all instrumental in crafting this legislation.

Madam Speaker, in conclusion, Carol Barr's greatest legacy will always be our two daughters, and she wouldn't have wanted this. She doesn't want this as her legacy. She wanted to raise our kids. But I will tell you this, even though the doctors said that her heart gave out, you know, because of her life and her legacy and this bill, she is going to be remembered as having the most powerful heart of all, of anyone we have ever met. I hope my colleagues in the House will help me move one step closer to enshrining that legacy in a way that will help others avert this tragedy that has so profoundly affected my family.

And, honey, we are getting it done.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois). The gentleman from Kentucky has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), another dear friend of my colleague from Kentucky and his wife, Carol.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I don't know how you follow ANDY BARR and that story.

Madam Speaker, ANDY talked a lot about Carol, as he should, but we also want to talk about him and how he responded.

This is an opportunity to turn a tragedy into hope. And there are a lot of people that would be too bitter, too angry, too frustrated, too betrayed to take that opportunity and refocus it and turn it into help for others. Madam Speaker, ANDY is doing that, and he is showing his daughters what his wife would do.

So to those of us who knew her, he is absolutely right, I can still hear in my mind's ear this, ''just get it done.'' It would be a desperate tone sometimes, ''just get it done.''

But the words that I think of as I was sitting here, and I have sort of thrown aside all the prepared remarks, and I want to speak from the heart. I just started writing down a few words.

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Passionate, patriot, fierce—not mean, but fierce—and focused. She was a leader of teams, but a leader of her family, too.

And, Madam Speaker, that is ANDY. He has been forced into some roles that he was not expecting he was going to have to take care of. And this is what he does best. He throws himself in. He dives in, and he works hard to help others. And that, too, is a legacy, a legacy for Carol and for the girls.

And for Eleanor and Mary Clay, may they know that their mom loved them. She loved them. And their dad loves them. And Carol is not with us today, but she is not gone because we won't forget her. And we will make sure her legacy continues.

Madam Speaker, we love ANDY, and we are here for him. I am so grateful we can help so many others around the country.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP), a good friend of ANDY's, and I know he has taken ANDY under his wing over the last year. It is hard to believe it has been over a year.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today in support of

my good friend, my dear friend, Congressman ANDY BARR and his legislation named, of course, in memory of his late wife, Carol.

ANDY knows Monica and I loved being with Carol and ANDY whenever we could. Whenever we could get together it was great, especially when we traveled together.

Let me talk about the bill for a second. The Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act, or CAROL Act, will help to advance research on valvular heart disease.

Specifically, this bill authorizes grants that allow us to identify and develop a cohort of individuals with valvular disease.

We will then be able to gather data and help doctors determine which individuals are at high risk of sudden cardiac death.

And finally, the bill will convene subject matter experts to strategize on what research is needed to develop guidelines for treatment of patients with mitral valve prolapse.

As a doctor, I know this legislation will undoubtedly help to save many lives.

The bill's 180 cosponsors, who span the political spectrum, are a testament to how important this body believes this bill to be.

Today, we take another step towards getting this bill across the finish line. It will be a fitting tribute to a beautiful life when we see it signed into law.

Madam Speaker, I know Carol is beaming with pride as she looks down on ANDY today. And ANDY and Carol's girls, Eleanor and Mary Clay, are even more proud of both their mom and their dad than they already are on this particular day.

So may God bless ANDY and Carol Barr. Carol reached out and touched the face of God, but the positive effects of her life and ANDY's work will never perish. Their legacies are that they bring good things to life. So I am glad to see all of my colleagues here to support this bill, and I urge its passage.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, first, to my colleague and friend, ANDY BARR, what a beautiful tribute to Carol. And I join my colleagues, everyone here today, in strong support of the CAROL Act. We love you. We love Carol. Our hearts go out to you.

I am sitting here, and I am thinking what a beautiful tribute. And to Eleanor and Mary Clay, I just saw their Christmas card, and I was thinking they are beautiful, and they are loved, and they shine brightly just like their mom did. I know that this has been such a difficult time, and to see ANDY step forward, bring this legislation—the CAROL Act that is going to help thousands of others across the country—to highlight important research that needs to be done so that others will not have to go through something similar because ANDY has led in such a strong way. We are grateful to know ANDY, and we want him to know that he is not alone.

I will always remember the times that I was with Carol. She was one of those people who seemed to do it all and do it all so well. And my memory of her is one of just lighting up the room. She shined so brightly. And ANDY continues to shine. And their girls are shining today.

We join today in strong support of this legislation. It is going to help us get answers so that others will not be impacted the same way. And let's get this done, as Carol said.

□ 1630

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, again, this is a great legacy for a great woman and her children. Every time I see them, we all tear up but we know that they are carrying on her legacy. I know that her husband is here today moving forward with her legacy.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the passage of the bill, and I thank the gentleman for yielding to the gentlewoman from Washington.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, let me just say again what a tribute that ANDY BARR has made to his wife.

Madam Speaker, this is such an important bill in terms of trying to deal with this disease. Again, I urge bipartisan support, 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 Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1193, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. LORNA BREEN HEALTH CARE PROVIDER PROTECTION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1667) to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1667

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 ''Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act''.

SEC. 2. DISSEMINATION OF BEST PRACTICES.

Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall identify and disseminate evidence-based or evidence-informed best practices for preventing suicide and improving mental health and resiliency among health care professionals, and for training health care professionals in appropriate strategies to promote their mental health. Such best practices shall include recommendations related to preventing suicide and improving mental health and resiliency among health care professionals.

SEC. 3. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS INITIATIVE ENCOURAGING USE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES BY HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including medical professional associations, shall establish a national evidence-based or evidence-informed education and awareness initiative—

(1) to encourage health care professionals to seek support and care for their mental health or substance use concerns, to help such professionals identify risk factors associated with suicide and mental health conditions, and to help such professionals learn how best to respond to such risks, with the goal of preventing suicide, mental health conditions, and substance use disorders; and

(2) to address stigma associated with seeking mental health and substance use disorder services.

(b) REPORTING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives an update on the activities and outcomes of the initiative under subsection (a), including a description of quantitative and qualitative metrics used to evaluate such activities and outcomes.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024.

SEC. 4. PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH AMONG THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE.

Subpart I of part E of title VII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.. 294n et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 764. PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH AMONG THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE.

''(a) PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants or contracts to health care entities, including entities that provide health care services, such as hospitals, community health centers, and rural health clinics, or to medical professional associations, to establish or enhance evidence-based or evidence-informed programs dedicated to improving mental health and resiliency for health care professionals.

''(2) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity receiving a grant or contract under this subsection shall use funds received through the grant or contract to implement a new program or enhance an existing program to promote mental health among health care professionals, which may include—

''(A) improving awareness among health care professionals about risk factors for, and signs of, suicide and mental health or substance use

disorders, in accordance with evidence-based or evidence-informed practices;

''(B) establishing new, or enhancing existing, evidence-based or evidence-informed programs for preventing suicide and improving mental health and resiliency among health care professionals;

''(C) establishing new, or enhancing existing, peer-support programs among health care professionals; or

''(D) providing mental health care, follow-up services and care, or referral for such services and care, as appropriate.

''(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants and contracts under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities in health professional shortage areas or rural areas.

''(b) TRAINING GRANTS.—The Secretary may establish a program to award grants to health professions schools, academic health centers, State or local governments, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, or other appropriate public or private nonprofit entities (or consortia of entities, including entities promoting multidisciplinary approaches) to support the training of health care students, residents, or health care professionals in evidence-based or evidence-informed strategies to address mental and substance use disorders and improve mental health and resiliency among health care professionals.

''(c) GRANT TERMS.—A grant or contract awarded under subsection (a) or (b) shall be for a period of 3 years.

''(d) APPLICATION SUBMISSION.—An entity seeking a grant or contract under subsection (a) or (b) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

''(e) REPORTING.—An entity awarded a grant or contract under subsection (a) or (b) shall periodically submit to the Secretary a report evaluating the activities supported by the grant or contract.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section and section 5 of the Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, there are authorized to be appropriated $35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024.''.

SEC. 5. REVIEW WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH AND RESILIENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, shall—

(1) conduct a review on improving health care professional mental health and the outcomes of programs authorized under this Act; and

(2) submit a report to the Congress on the results of such review.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—The review under subsection (a) shall take into account—

(1) the prevalence and severity of mental health conditions among health professionals, and factors that contribute to those mental health conditions;

(2) barriers to seeking and accessing mental health care for health care professionals, which may include consideration of stigma and licensing concerns, and actions taken by State licensing boards, schools for health professionals, health care professional training associations, hospital associations, or other organizations, as appropriate, to address such barriers;

(3) the impact of the COVID–19 public health emergency on the mental health of health care professionals and lessons learned for future public health emergencies;

(4) factors that promote mental health and resiliency among health care professionals, including programs or strategies to strengthen mental health and resiliency among health care professionals; and

(5) the efficacy of health professional training programs that promote resiliency and improve mental health.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The review under subsection (a), as appropriate, shall identify best practices related to, and make recommendations to address—

(1) improving mental health and resiliency among health care professionals;

(2) removing barriers to mental health care for health care professionals; and

(3) strategies to promote resiliency among health care professionals in health care settings.

SEC. 6. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Congress a report on the extent to which Federal substance use disorder and mental health grant programs address the prevalence and severity of mental health conditions and substance use disorders among health professionals. Such report shall—

(1) include an analysis of available evidence and data related to such conditions and programs; and

(2) assess whether there are duplicative goals and objectives among such grant programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. 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 H.R. 1667.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, the COVID–19 pandemic has placed an extraordinary amount of stress on physicians and other health professionals. According to a recent survey by the Physician Foundation, nationwide, half of physicians report feeling anxious due to COVID–19-related concerns, and nearly 60 percent report experiencing burnout. That is a significant increase from just two years ago.

Yet, many are not getting the help they need. Only 13 percent of providers have sought treatment to address pandemic-related mental health concerns. Nearly half of emergency physicians report not feeling comfortable seeking mental health treatment for fear of professional or personal repercussions, even though 87 percent say they have been experiencing increased stress.

Now, earlier this year, Congress took action in the American Rescue Plan to address these concerns. We invested in training for healthcare professionals on strategies to reduce burnout and stigma associated with seeking mental healthcare; and we provided support to the employers of frontline providers so they can better care for the mental health needs of their workforce.

These were important investments for a workforce stretched to the limit, but there is still more to be done. And that is why Congress must pass H.R. 1667, the Dr. Lorna Breen Healthcare Provider Protection Act.

This legislation is named in honor of Dr. Lorna Breen, a sister, friend, daughter, and emergency department physician, who tragically died by suicide after the physical and mental toll of the pandemic became too unbearable. Dr. Breen was fearful of seeking assistance for her debilitating mental burden, which left her despondent and physically unable to move from her office chair.

Earlier this year, her family testified before the Committee on Energy and Commerce about how the workload and stress of her position during the beginning of the pandemic broke an otherwise indomitable spirit of a compassionate woman with a strong love of her job and her coworkers and her patients.

The Dr. Lorna Breen Healthcare Provider Protection Act will make significant strides in improving access to mental and behavioral health services. First, the bill authorizes grants for training health profession students, residents, or healthcare professionals in evidence-informed strategies to reduce and prevent suicide, burnout, mental health conditions, and substance use disorders.

It will also identify and disseminate evidence-informed best practices for reducing and preventing suicide and burnout among healthcare professionals. The legislation also establishes a national evidence-based education and awareness campaign targeting healthcare professionals to encourage them to seek support and treatment for mental and behavioral health concerns. And finally, it calls for a comprehensive study to be conducted on healthcare professional mental and behavioral health and burnout.

This bill received unanimous support in the Committee on Energy and Commerce and is part of a series of bipartisan bills the committee has worked on to bolster and support our healthcare workforce.

I thank the sponsors of this bill, most importantly, Representative WILD, who was the lead sponsor, and my colleagues on the committee for their steadfast work in honoring Dr. Breen, her family, and the countless healthcare providers who will now have additional support and resources available to them. It is my hope that this bill will lead to more healthcare providers seeking help when they need it without fear of repercussions or stigma.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) will control the time for the minority.

There was no objection.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. UPTON for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1667, the Dr. Lorna Breen Healthcare Provider Act. This bill strikes close to home for me. I know a gentleman who served in our Armed Forces as an enlisted hospital corpsman and advocated for this bill.

He responded after the 2011 earthquake in Haiti, working in an intensive care unit and caring for local residents, even as an estimated 200,000 lives were lost. He and many of his fellow corpsmen were teenagers at the time.

Upon returning home, he thought, as this bill calls it, that he was simply burned out. Many of those he served with would abruptly leave the service or transition to administrative duties.

After suffering from flashbacks during emergency and medical situations, though, this gentleman would quietly leave the service as well, recognizing that he could no longer render the care that he had been trained to give. It would take nearly a decade for him to begin accessing mental health resources that he needed.

Madam Speaker, I tell this story, with his permission, of course, to make two points.

First, that widespread provider burnout can lead to staffing shortages.

Second, that many times we use the phrase ''burnout'' to hide deeper wounds. Burnout implies a short-term change, one that seemingly heals with a break or a vacation. But as our hospitals have overflowed in places with COVID patients, burnout can be something more serious.

That is why this bill is important. It establishes a communication campaign to educate and encourage providers to seek care. It will decrease costs by establishing grant programs for providers who use that care, and it will produce cutting-edge science on the problem of burnout among physicians.

Madam Speaker, let me close by saying that all healthcare providers should know that accessing the resources this act will provide is a good thing. It means they are still human enough to appreciate the tragedies they experience.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD), the lead sponsor of the bill.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Dr. Lorna Breen Healthcare Provider Protection Act, which will finally provide resources and support to our healthcare heroes who face burnout and mental health crisis as a result of their experiences with COVID–19.

America owes an incredible debt of gratitude to these professionals who work to keep us safe and healthy. Doctors die by suicide at twice the rate of the general population. The trauma of their experience during COVID—and before—while treating patients is something we must address head on.

Dr. Lorna Breen was the emergency room director at New York Presbyterian Hospital and was a hero who embodied the spirit of service in our time of national crisis. She died by suicide in April 2020 at the peak of the COVID crisis in New York after contracting COVID herself, quarantining, and then returning to work.

Her father said, ''She was truly in the trenches of the frontline. She tried to do her job and it killed her. Make sure she is praised as a hero. She was a casualty of this pandemic as much as anyone else who died.''

I am honored in her memory to lead this bill to prevent burnout among the health professionals answering the call of duty. I thank my seven co-leads, RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHI, DAVID MCKINLEY, JUDY CHU, FRED UPTON, HALEY STEVENS, MORGAN GRIFFITH, and JOHN KATKO, and to note that the strong bipartisan support that this bill enjoys is confirmation that Congress can still come together to tackle big problems.

I thank Jennifer and Corey Feist, Dr. Breen's sister and brother-in-law, who have championed this bill from the beginning to ensure that Lorna's legacy is codified here in the halls of Congress. But most of all, I thank every last doctor, nurse, EMT, custodial staffer, food service worker, and especially our emergency room doctors who put themselves into harm's way to keep the rest of us safe. Our work to secure for you the support you need is far from over.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Speaker, first of all, I thank the leadership on our committee. I thank Mr. PALLONE, Ms. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and obviously, Chair ANNA ESHOO, and our staffs for moving this legislation forward.

Madam Speaker, this is a very important bill. All of our healthcare workers, particularly in this COVID pandemic, are really heroes. They are, without exception. All of us know many of these workers because they are our neighbors and friends. And each of us have heard those cries of woe as they have done their job every day, every day, day after day for 24/7.

I can't imagine how they do it; watching so many folks suffer as they try to help them from their hospital beds. Passing on the sad words that they passed away to family members, maybe not even in person because of this terrible pandemic. And thinking of the hundreds of thousands of Americans that have died because of this awful disease, let alone so many more across the globe.

Well, one of those healthcare workers who was well-publicized at the time was Lorna Breen, a physician from Charlottesville, working on the front lines of the pandemic in New York, moving up there to try and help the need. And, yes, as it was mentioned, took her own life.

This was a national story. It gripped the Nation. I can remember watching the news show that week as this tragic story was portrayed. It outlined the severe stress that this pandemic has put on our healthcare workers and the need for the resources that they need to help them cope. The demands that our healthcare heroes are facing, they have not changed. They haven't changed yet. For months, for a year-and-a-half, they have been asked to care for communities in my district in Southwest Michigan and across the country 24/7 as the pandemic continues. This bill helps us have their backs.

Madam Speaker, I talk to major hospitals in my district every week. And the common refrain that we have been hearing throughout the State of Michigan is that our hospitals are still strained to the breaking point. Staff shortages are severe. I saw a story a few hours ago but I think the State of Maine is now taking up their National Guard. We have asked for national help from President Biden as well in Michigan. There have been too many examples of healthcare workers that are suffering from this enormous pressure as they fight the worst public health crisis in a century.

This legislation is going to help promote mental and behavioral health for those healthcare professionals, improving their overall well-being and maybe even saving their own lives. This bill helps promote mental and behavioral health among those working on the front lines of the pandemic. It supports training for health professionals to prevent suicide and burnout, and it increases awareness about suicide and mental health concerns among their peers.

I am glad that we are considering this important bill and that we will vote on it yet tonight. I look forward to having it being signed into law.

Again, I thank the bipartisan cooperation on both sides of the aisle. Hopefully, we can get our Senate colleagues—and I know that they are with us on this—to work together to get this bill to the President as soon as we can. We can't wait another day.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1645

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Dr. Lorna Breen Act.

The past 2 years have stretched our Nation to the brink. No one has shouldered this burden more than our healthcare workers. The doctors, nurses, and all healthcare workers who have worked day in and day out through surge after surge have put their lives on hold to care for us and our loved ones as the pandemic spread around the country.

In many instances, they have done this while understaffed, without sufficient PPE, and knowing that they are putting their own lives at risk before a vaccine was available to them. This can have a profound impact on a provider's mental health. Today, we are

taking an important step to ensure that they get the help they need.

The Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act establishes grants for training healthcare workers and strategies to reduce and prevent suicide burnout, mental health conditions, and substance use disorders. It also establishes a national awareness campaign to encourage healthcare professionals to seek support and treatment for mental health issues.

As one of the two psychologists in Congress, I know how much mental healthcare matters and how much stigma can prevent someone from getting the help they need. By passing this bill today, we can say to healthcare workers: You are not alone.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am ready to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI).

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Dr. Lorna Breen Act.

My wife, Priya, is a physician. Like her colleagues, she has worked tirelessly during the pandemic. During the pandemic, people have referred to these healthcare workers as heroes, but as you know, our heroes are human. They struggle with the trauma of losing colleagues and patients, and they expose themselves to the daily risks of COVID. They suffer from burnout, depression, and suicide.

In fact, before the pandemic, one physician every day committed suicide. That rate has gone up significantly during the pandemic.

I am reminded of the situation of Dr. Scott Jolley in Utah. He would sometimes work until 3 a.m. as the only physician on duty at his hospital in Utah. By November 2020, he was diagnosed with PTSD, and by February 2021, he had committed suicide.

These tragic losses and stories from medical professionals are unending. Today, in honor of one of these heroes, Dr. Lorna Breen, the Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act was created and will expand access to mental and behavioral health resources to help our heroes, to help them cope with the stresses and anxieties that they face every single day.

Unfortunately, some of those stresses and anxieties will continue after this pandemic. That is why this act is so important. I look forward to passing this necessary piece of legislation today.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, for too long, healthcare providers struggling with mental illness have suffered in silence, intimidated by stigma and afraid of being penalized for seeking treatment.

Even before the pandemic, 42 percent of the physicians reported experiencing burnout, and 40 percent reported a reluctance to seek treatment for a medical health condition. This is far too many people suffering in silence.

How can we expect our doctors to take care of us when they feel they can't take care of themselves?

The Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, named for a doctor who lost her life to suicide after fighting on the front lines of the pandemic, will help reduce and prevent suicide, burnout, and mental health conditions of healthcare professionals. It does so by supporting training to prevent suicide and burnout; creating a national awareness campaign encouraging healthcare professionals to seek support for mental health concerns; and establishing a comprehensive study on healthcare professional mental health and burnout, including the impact of the pandemic.

Our healthcare professionals have been serving on the front lines, taking care of us amid an unprecedented global pandemic. It is time we take care of them.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS).

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to voice support for my friend Representative SUSAN WILD's bipartisan Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, a bill that establishes training programs for healthcare workers to prevent suicide and burnout.

As I am here in Congress today, I think of my constituents back home in Michigan who are in the midst of another COVID–19 spike, who are in our hospitals telling us they are full, who cannot provide care in the way they have been trained and taught and in the way they would like to. These spikes leave us exhausted. They leave our healthcare workers all the more stressed.

People are being pushed to the limit. Since the start of this pandemic, Michigan's healthcare workforce has become fragile. We have lost workers due to the stress of this pandemic, yet this bipartisan legislation that brings us together here today will provide support to the workforce.

Michigan healthcare workers deserve this. They are working and are continuing to work on the front lines of this pandemic. It is time to change how our healthcare industry approaches mental health. We must step up to provide a more reliable culture and supportive infrastructure for healthcare professionals to count on for years to come.

It took a pandemic for us to get this Dr. Lorna Breen bill, and we will not forget our healthcare workers. We will continue to stand up for them.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, this is a great bill. We need to vote for it without delay, and I thank my chairman. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I urge support for this bill, which is bipartisan, 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 Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1667, 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. WEBER of Texas. 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.

ORAL HEALTH LITERACY AND AWARENESS ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4555) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a public education campaign across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase oral health literacy and awareness.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4555

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 ''Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. ORAL HEALTH LITERACY AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.

The Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 340G–1 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 256g–1) the following:

''SEC. 340G–2. ORAL HEALTH LITERACY AND AWARENESS.

''(a) CAMPAIGN.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, shall establish a public education campaign (referred to in this subsection as the 'campaign') across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration (including the health center program, oral health workforce programs, maternal and child health programs, the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, and rural health programs) to increase oral health literacy and awareness.

''(b) STRATEGIES.—In carrying out the campaign, the Secretary shall identify oral health literacy and awareness strategies that are evidence-based and focused on oral health care education, including education on prevention of oral disease such as early childhood and other caries, periodontal disease, and oral cancer.

''(c) FOCUS.—The Secretary shall design the campaign to communicate directly with

specific populations, including children, pregnant women, parents, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and ethnic and racial minority populations, including Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.

''(d) OUTCOMES.—In carrying out the campaign, the Secretary shall include a process for measuring outcomes and effectiveness.

''(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report on the outcomes and effectiveness of the campaign.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $750,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4555.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, oral health is an important component of general health and well-being, but it is a big problem for many Americans. Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease in both children and adults in the United States. More than one in four adults have untreated cavities, and nearly half of American adults show signs of gum disease.

Regular preventative dental care can catch these oral health problems early when they are easiest to treat. Unfortunately, less than half of Americans use the oral healthcare system. One of the best ways to promote oral healthcare is to increase oral health literacy.

H.R. 4555, the Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act, will accomplish this by expanding oral health literacy programs. H.R. 4555 will authorize a public education campaign to increase oral health literacy and awareness across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration.

This bill will also help us learn about the effectiveness of targeted oral health literacy campaigns, and it will inform future efforts to improve oral health literacy for all Americans.

I want to thank Representatives CÁRDENAS and BILIRAKIS, members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, for their bipartisan work on this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this important bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 4555, the Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act of 2021, sponsored by my Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues, Representatives BILIRAKIS and CÁRDENAS.

We all know that oral health plays such an important role in an individual's overall health and well-being. A lack of proper oral hygiene has been proven to increase the risk of chronic health conditions.

However, good oral hygiene and dental checkups, in addition to increased education, can help patients avoid most oral health ailments. It is so important for kids to develop healthy habits at a young age.

This bill directs the Health Resources and Services Administration to develop a public education campaign to increase oral health literacy and awareness. By increasing such, the bill will promote good oral health habits and will help to prevent the development of avoidable, complex medical conditions in the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill. I remind them this bill, as I recall, passed unanimously in the committee and should not be a problem. I thank my chairman and ranking member for getting this bill to the House floor quickly.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee who is the lead sponsor of the bill.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for this opportunity for us to pass these amazing bills.

Madam Speaker, I want to take note: The seven bills that we are discussing on the floor over the last hour and a half, which we will soon vote with the entire body of this House, all of those bills passed out of the Energy and Commerce Committee unanimously. That means every Republican and Democrat voted ''yes.'' There were no ''no'' votes.

I feel it is important for us to mention that because when you look at the press, they think that all we are doing here is arguing, fussing, and fighting with each other, but we do work together.

To all of my Republican colleagues on the committee and Democratic colleagues on the committee, thank you so much for doing our job.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill with Congressman BILIRAKIS, the Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act of 2021.

Oral health is whole body health. It is often neglected by parents who, unfortunately, lack resources and knowledge.

Oral health accounts for some of the deepest health disparities in all low-income families across America. For many, the cost of dental neglect can be detrimental, especially for children. Arthritis, autoimmune disease, cardiovascular disease, inflammatory skin disorders, gut issues, and more can all be caused or worsened by untreated tooth decay and oral disease.

According to the CDC, children who have poor oral health often miss more school and receive lower grades than children who don't. Even more alarming, Latino kids, like those in my district, experience two times more tooth decay and cavities than their White peers.

□ 1700

We can and must do better for our children and our country. Most of these issues can be prevented with access to the right information and resources. Our legislation will help low-income families and communities of color learn about the benefits of regular dental care and empower them to make better decisions on their overall oral health.

Madam Speaker, this is a picture of a child's mouth. Too many children across America are going through this pain, through this detrimental situation, because their parents don't understand that they can do better for their children with better practices and information. That is what this bill is about.

Once parents have access to information on the importance of healthy habits, they can prevent this kind of result. These tips help families and children maintain long-term oral hygiene at home. Through simple education and awareness campaigns, we will ensure families are better equipped to take control of their family's health.

We can't cut corners here, Madam Speaker. Let's start ensuring oral health is part of the conversation in every home every day as often as possible. It is the only way we will make sure that children across America do not suffer like this child has suffered.

I also want to say, once again, thank you to Chairman PALLONE, House subcommittee Chairwoman ANNA ESHOO, and all of my colleagues, Republican and Democrat, on the committee for passing this bill.

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, I would again urge my colleagues to support this bill passed unanimously in the greatest committee on the face of the Earth.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I urge bipartisan support for this bill.

As Mr. CÁRDENAS said, there is nothing, really, more important than oral health. We know there are so many times when poor dental care has led to much more severe problems of all sorts, so this is really an important bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge its support, 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 Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4555.

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. WEBER of Texas. 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.

EXTENSION OF COVERAGE OF CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5119) to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to extend the coverage of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments to Tribal Governments, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5119

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF COVERAGE OF CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

Section 601(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801(d)(3)) is amended by inserting ''(or, in the case of costs incurred by a Tribal government, during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 31, 2022)'' after ''December 31, 2021''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. 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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5119, a bill to extend the availability of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments allocated to Tribal Governments under the CARES Act of 2020 for 1 additional year.

This bipartisan bill was introduced by Mr. O'HALLERAN of Arizona and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska with companion legislation sponsored by Mr. SULLIVAN and Ms. MURKOWSKI in the Senate.

The historic CARES Act was signed into law on March 27, 2020, and included critical aid for States, territories, Tribes, and large localities to combat the coronavirus pandemic. However, the Treasury Department did not have a preexisting allocation process for disbursing the $8 billion set aside for Tribes.

According to a GAO review, it took extra time to set up these processes. Treasury also established some allocation methodologies without consulting with Tribes first, which led to legal challenges and even further delays of emergency relief.

Taken together, these delays have resulted in a compressed timeframe for Tribal Governments to put their CARES Act funds to work, which is unacceptable in light of the disproportionate impact the pandemic has had on the Tribal community.

According to a report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID–19 infections were 3.5 times higher for American Indians and Alaska Natives compared to White Americans during the first 7 months of the pandemic. Other reports revealed that 1 in 475 Native Americans in the U.S. died from COVID–19 compared to 1 in 825 White Americans.

The ravages of the pandemic have been compounded for our Tribal neighbors due to longstanding health disparities and social inequities. The deaths of Tribal elders from COVID–19 caused an incalculable and irreplaceable loss of cultural knowledge and language.

Tribes must be given a fair opportunity to put Federal aid dollars to work tackling these serious issues. H.R. 5119 is a commonsense step to ensure that Tribes have parity with recipients who have not faced similar delays in gaining access to CARES Act funding.

Finally, I want to assure my colleagues that CBO has confirmed that this bill does not increase Federal spending.

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

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

Madam Speaker, last year, Congress set aside $8 billion in the CARES Act for Tribal Governments to spend on pandemic-related expenses. However, much of this $8 billion was held up in litigation and distributed to Tribes only 4 short months ago, more than a year after the funds were originally appropriated.

This money is supposed to be used by December 31, 2021, about 3 weeks from today. But it is irresponsible to expect Tribal Governments to spend all this money within a few months of receiving it.

This bill would extend the deadline an additional year, giving Tribes more time to responsibly allocate these funds and best serve their people.

I thank my colleagues, Representative YOUNG of Alaska and Representative COLE of Oklahoma, for their efforts in working on this matter.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), who is the dean of the House.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. It is badly needed.

First, I want to thank Chairwoman CAROLYN MALONEY and Ranking Member JAMES COMER for their quick work. I have been trying for a long time to try to get this bill passed. I have asked everybody to put it in the CR and into the National Defense Authorization Act, but we didn't get it there. But the gentleman has brought it to the floor, so I thank both Representatives for doing that. Of course, I thank Speaker PELOSI, Chairwoman DELAURO, and Leader MCCARTHY.

This is badly needed, as was mentioned by the previous speakers. We are now 23 days away, and a tremendous amount of money is on the table.

It wasn't their fault. A lot of litigation was occurring so the money couldn't be spent. Consequently, if they don't spend it, they lose it, and they can't take care of the health problems caused by COVID. So this is a good piece of bipartisan legislation.

But we are not done because we do have to continue this as it goes to the Senate. I am urging my leaders to ask the Senate to really get this bill done. It is needed, it is right, and it is justified. Let's take care of those first Americans in this legislation because of COVID. It can be done.

Again, I thank both Members for the work they have done and the body of the House for voting ''yes'' on the legislation.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the dean of the House, the outstanding leader from the great State of Alaska, for his insightful comments and for fighting so hard for the residents of Alaska, the Alaska Native residents, and the American Indians. This bill will take care of the Tribes in many of our States across the country.

I also want to thank my colleague, Mr. O'HALLERAN, who could not be with us. He has a conflict with another committee meeting.

I want to thank the Democratic leadership here in the House, Speaker PELOSI and the Democratic team, for bringing this to the floor and also Mr. COMER, Mr. LATURNER, and others for being part of this bipartisan effort. This is truly a bipartisan effort.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and if the gentleman from Kansas is ready, then I am prepared to close.

Mr. LATURNER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. LATURNER for yielding.

It has been said before, but it bears repeating: 24 days. That is how long Tribal Governments have to utilize their CARES Act funding before the December 31 deadline.

I talked to a number of Tribes that, rather than rushed to spend this money in recent months, tried to be thoughtful and deliberate about how to make these critically important investments. As a result, a number of them have millions of dollars left unspent.

In that kind of environment, it is proper and prudent for us to extend the deadline, and we should do so. That is why I wholeheartedly support this bill.

But I wouldn't feel right if I didn't point out that there is a better way, and it is, indeed, right before us, Madam Speaker. The solution is S. 3011, the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Fiscal Recovery, Infrastructure, and Disaster Relief Flexibility Act.

Now, the House companion to that Senate bill has been led by Democratic Representative CAROLYN BOURDEAUX and myself. It has overwhelming support—125 bipartisan cosponsors.

Our bill would do the exact same thing as the one before us tonight. Well, that is not quite right. I think our bill is superior in a few ways.

First off, it doesn't just provide flexibility to Tribal Governments as this bill would rightfully do. It also provides that kind of flexibility to States and localities that also desperately need it.

That is not the only way in which the Bourdeaux-Johnson bill is superior, and the dean of the House alluded to it earlier when he was talking. Our bill has already passed the Senate. This bill has not. In fact, the bill that I am talking about passed the Senate unanimously, and it has been sitting on the Speaker's desk since October 20.

Yes, it is true we find ourselves with only 24 days for Tribal Governments to act, but it didn't have to be that way, and it doesn't have to be that way.

My question for the Speaker would be: If our bill was good enough for 100 Senators, why is it not good enough for the House?

□ 1715

And this legislative approach just means that we are going to go a few more days until tribes have the certainty they need.

So Madam Speaker, I would close with this. If we brought S. 3011 up tonight and passed it, it could be law before midnight and tribes would not have the uncertainty that they continue to face.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, the gentleman raised some important points, and it is under consideration. But this bill is before us right now, and it is an important bill.

Madam Speaker, if the gentleman from Kansas has no further speakers, then I am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, because I believe this is sensible legislation and good for tribal governments, I will vote in support of this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this needed and bipartisan legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this important bill, and also the dean of the House, Mr. YOUNG, for his passionate support, who expressed so clearly the need of this important bill.

I thank Mr. COMER. It was good to work together in a bipartisan way.

And I want to also thank the Democratic leadership for bringing this bill to the floor.

I urge passage of H.R. 5119, as amended, 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 York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5119, 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. WEBER of Texas. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 4996;
H.R. 4616;
H.R. 5290;
H.R. 5609;
H.R. 4489;
H.R. 5608;
H.R. 1155;
H. Res. 837;
H. Res. 317;
H.R. 3537;
H.R. 5487;
H.R. 5561;
H.R. 5551;
H.R. 1667;
H.R. 4555;
H.R. 5119;
H.R. 2355;
H.R. 2364;
H.R. 3743;
H.R. 3894;
H.R. 897;
H.R. 2074;
H.R. 3531;
H.R. 4706;
H.R. 5677;
H.R. 5679;
H.R. 5695;
H.R. 5705;
H.R. 5961; and
H.R. 5982.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

OCEAN SHIPPING REFORM ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4996) to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, 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 California (Mr. GARAMENDI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 364, nays 60, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 406]

YEAS—364

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
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
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Fulcher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
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
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
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
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
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
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
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—60

Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Baird
Biggs
Boebert
Brooks
Burchett
Burgess
Carl
Cline
Clyde
Comer
Crenshaw
Davidson
Donalds
Estes
Fitzgerald
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gimenez
Good (VA)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Jackson
Jordan
Lamborn
Loudermilk
Luria
Mace
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McHenry
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Perry
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Schweikert
Sessions
Steube
Timmons
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Young

NOT VOTING—9

Curtis
Deutch
Doyle, Michael F.
Guthrie
Huffman
Kaptur
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 1754

Messrs. WEBSTER of Florida, GIMENEZ, HOLLINGSWORTH, and ARRINGTON changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mrs. WALORSKI, Messrs. WENSTRUP, VELA, GUEST, and ROSE changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

ADJUSTABLE INTEREST RATE (LIBOR) ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). 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. 4616) to deem certain references to LIBOR as referring to a replacement benchmark rate upon the occurrence of certain events affecting LIBOR, 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 California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 9, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 407]

YEAS—415

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
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
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
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
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
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
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 (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
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
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin

Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—9

Biggs
Buck
Gohmert
Gosar
Hollingsworth
Massie
Roy
Schweikert
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—9

Curtis
Deutch
Doyle, Michael F.
Lofgren
Matsui
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin
Smith (NE)

□ 1805

Mr. WEBER of Texas changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

LIVESTOCK MANDATORY REPORTING EXTENSION

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. 5290) to extend authorization for livestock mandatory reporting, 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 Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 9, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 408]

YEAS—418

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
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
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
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
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
Gallagher
Gallego
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
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
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (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
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—9

Biggs
Boebert
Gaetz
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Massie
McClintock
Perry
Roy

NOT VOTING—6

Deutch
Doyle, Michael F.
Garamendi
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 1813

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

CATTLE CONTRACT LIBRARY ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 5609) to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, to establish a cattle contract library, 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 gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 13, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 409]

YEAS—411

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
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
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
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
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
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
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
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (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 (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
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
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—13

Bacon
Biggs
Gaetz
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Hern
Hice (GA)
Massie
McClintock
Norman
Perry
Roy

NOT VOTING—9

Arrington
Cicilline
Deutch
Doyle, Michael F.
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Slotkin
Takano

□ 1823

Messrs. WEBER of Texas and MEUSER changed their 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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

NATIONAL FOREST RESTORATION AND REMEDIATION 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. 4489) to amend the Act of June 20, 1958, to require that certain amounts collected by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service be invested into interest bearing obligations, 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 Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 42, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 410]

YEAS—385

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
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
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
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
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
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)
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
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
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
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
Rosendale
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—42

Arrington
Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Davidson
Donalds
Duncan
Fallon
Ferguson
Foxx
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hill
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Jordan
Keller
Long
McCarthy
Miller (IL)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Perry
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Westerman

NOT VOTING—6

Cicilline
Doyle, Michael F.
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin
Takano

□ 1835

Mmes. GREENE of Georgia, BOEBERT, Messrs. DUNCAN, GAETZ, LONG, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Ms. TENNEY changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT 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. 5608) to support research and state management efforts on chronic wasting disease, 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 Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 393, nays 33, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 411]

YEAS—393

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
Buchanan
Budd
Burchett
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
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
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, 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
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
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
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—33

Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burgess
Clyde
Crenshaw
Davidson
Donalds
Fallon
Ferguson
Foxx
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Lesko
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Roy
Steube
Taylor
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—7

Bucshon
Cline
Doyle, Michael F.
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rosendale
Slotkin

□ 1842

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR PREVENTION 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. 1155) ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, 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. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 428, nays 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 412]

YEAS—428

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (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
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
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)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
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
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (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
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Massie

NOT VOTING—5

Doyle, Michael F.
Jacobs (NY)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 1850

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE FAILED TO ADHERE TO ITS OWN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENTS

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 agree to the resolution (H. Res. 837) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the International Olympic Committee failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 428, nays 0, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 413]

YEAS—428

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (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
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
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)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
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
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 1857

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: ''Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Beijing should immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

CONDEMNING THE ONGOING GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY BEING COMMITTED BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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 agree to the resolution (H. Res. 317) condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 427, nays 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 414]

YEAS—427

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (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
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
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)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Massie

NOT VOTING—5

Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 1905

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

ACCELERATING ACCESS TO CRITICAL THERAPIES FOR ALS 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. 3537) to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes, 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. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 3, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 415]

YEAS—423

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (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
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
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
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 (LA)
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
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 (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
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—3

Massie
Norman
Roy

NOT VOTING—7

Cheney
Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin
Smith (NE)

□ 1913

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

STILLBIRTH HEALTH IMPROVEMENT AND EDUCATION FOR AUTUMN ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5487) to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 18, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 416]

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
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
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
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
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
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
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
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
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
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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—18

Biggs
Boebert
Gaetz
Gohmert
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Taylor

NOT VOTING—7

Doyle, Michael F.
Issa
Kinzinger
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Price (NC)
Slotkin

□ 1922

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

Baird (Bucshon)
Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)

Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5561) to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 17, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 417]

YEAS—410

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
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
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
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
García (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
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
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
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, 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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—17

Biggs
Boebert
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Taylor

NOT VOTING—6

Arrington
Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 1929

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN 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. 5551) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 20, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 418]

YEAS—405

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
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro

DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
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
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
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (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, 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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—20

Biggs
Boebert
Casten
Escobar
Gaetz
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Hice (GA)
Massie
McClintock
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Taylor
Waters

NOT VOTING—8

Carter (GA)
Cheney
Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Malinowski
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 1937

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. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted yea on Rollcall No. 418.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

DR. LORNA BREEN HEALTH CARE PROVIDER PROTECTION 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. 1667) to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals, 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 36, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 419]

YEAS—392

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
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
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
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
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
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

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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
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
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—36

Arrington
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Cawthorn
Cloud
Clyde
Donalds
Fallon
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Taylor
Tiffany
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—5

Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 1945

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

ORAL HEALTH LITERACY AND AWARENESS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4555) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a public education campaign across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase oral health literacy and awareness, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 369, nays 58, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 420]

YEAS—369

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
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 (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (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
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (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
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
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
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—58

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
Donalds
Fallon
Ferguson
Foxx
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Lesko
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Steel
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Crow
Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 1954

Ms. HERRELL changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Joyce (PA) (Keller)
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)

Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

EXTENSION OF COVERAGE OF CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

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. 5119) to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to extend the coverage of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments to Tribal Governments, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 41, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 421]

YEAS—386

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
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
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (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
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 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
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
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
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—41

Allen
Arrington
Banks
Biggs
Boebert
Burchett
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crenshaw
Donalds
Fallon
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
Massie
McClain
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Pfluger
Rice (SC)
Rosendale
Roy
Steube
Tenney
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 2002

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

OPIOID PRESCRIPTION VERIFICATION ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2355) to facilitate responsible, informed dispensing of controlled substances and other prescribed medications, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 15, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 422]

YEAS—410

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 (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)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette

DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (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
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—15

Biggs
Boebert
Cawthorn
Fallon
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Massie
McClintock
Norman
Perry
Roy
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—8

Brown (MD)
Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Lofgren
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 2010

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
Davids (KS) (Jeffries)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

SYNTHETIC OPIOID DANGER AWARENESS 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. 2364) to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to provide for a public education campaign to raise public awareness of synthetic opioids, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 14, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 423]

YEAS—411

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
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
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
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
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose

Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—14

Biggs
Boebert
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Hice (GA)
Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Norman
Roy
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—8

Doyle, Michael F.
Guthrie
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Lofgren
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 2017

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

SUPPORTING THE FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND THE REAGAN-UDALL FOUNDATION FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION 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. 3743) to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health, 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 52, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 424]

YEAS—374

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)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
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
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
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
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
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
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
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 (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)
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
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
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
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—52

Babin
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Cammack
Casten
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
DeLauro
Donalds
Escobar
Estes
Fallon
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Hartzler
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Jackson
Jordan
Mace
Massie
McClain
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Rice (SC)
Rosendale
Roy
Sessions
Steube
Taylor
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin
Vargas

□ 2024

Ms. MACE changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)

Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

COLLECTING AND ANALYZING RESOURCES INTEGRAL AND NECESSARY FOR GUIDANCE FOR SOCIAL DETERMINANTS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3894) to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue and disseminate guidance to States to clarify strategies to address social determinants of health under the Medicaid program and the Children's Health Insurance Program, 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 378, nays 48, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 425]

YEAS—378

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
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
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
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
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
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
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
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
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—48

Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
Estes
Fallon
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Harris
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Lamborn
Mann
Massie
Miller (IL)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Steube
Taylor
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Doyle, Michael F.
Jordan
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Slotkin

□ 2031

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

AGUA CALIENTE LAND EXCHANGE FEE TO TRUST CONFIRMATION 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. 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, 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, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 30, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 426]

YEAS—395

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
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
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
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
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
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
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
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 (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
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
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
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—30

Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Fallon
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Greene (GA)
Harshbarger
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
Luetkemeyer
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Steube
Tenney
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—8

Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Slotkin
Young

□ 2038

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

INDIAN BUFFALO MANAGEMENT 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. 2074) to assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and for the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian lands, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 52, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 427]

YEAS—373

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
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
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
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
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
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
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
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
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
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
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—52

Allen
Arrington
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crenshaw
Davidson
Estes
Fallon
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
Mann
Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Pfluger
Rice (SC)
Rosendale
Roy
Steube
Taylor
Tenney
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—8

Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
McEachin
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Slotkin

□ 2046

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian land.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

WOMEN WHO WORKED ON THE HOME FRONT WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL 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. 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, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 425, nays 1, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 428]

YEAS—425

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (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
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
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)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Massie

NOT VOTING—7

Doyle, Michael F.
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Slotkin

□ 2053

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)

Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

BLACKWELL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4706) to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 8, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 429]

YEAS—417

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (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
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
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 (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
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
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
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—8

Clyde
Fulcher
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Miller (IL)
Norman
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—8

Doyle, Michael F.
Grijalva
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Slotkin

□ 2100

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Waltz (Franklin, C. Scott)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 2, TITLE 50, AND TITLE 52, UNITED STATES CODE

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. 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, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 430]

YEAS—414

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
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)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds

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

NAYS—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—18

Barr
Brady
Cawthorn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gonzalez, Vicente
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hudson
Jordan
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Lamb
Larsen (WA)
McCaul
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Slotkin

□ 2106

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 7, TITLE 20, AND TITLE 43, UNITED STATES CODE

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. 5679) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code, 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 2, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 431]

YEAS—418

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
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (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
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush

Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
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
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—2

Griffith
Norman

NOT VOTING—13

Brady
Doyle, Michael F.
Gaetz
Grijalva
Hudson
Jordan
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Slotkin
Vela

□ 2115

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS WHICH WERE FORMERLY CLASSIFIED TO CHAPTERS 14 AND 19 OF TITLE 25, UNITED STATES CODE

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. 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, 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 5, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 432]

YEAS—415

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
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
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)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
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 (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—5

Casten
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Griffith
Waters

NOT VOTING—13

Brady
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Grijalva
Hudson
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Slotkin

□ 2122

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO PROVISIONS RECLASSIFIED TO TITLE 34, UNITED STATES CODE

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. 5705) to make technical amendments to update statutory references to provisions reclassified to title 34, United States Code, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 5, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 433]

YEAS—415

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
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
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)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—5

Casten
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Griffith
Waters

NOT VOTING—13

Brady
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Grijalva
Hudson
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Slotkin
Williams (TX)

□ 2130

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 430 and "yea" on rollcall No. 434.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MAKING REVISIONS IN TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE AND MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO IMPROVE THE UNITED STATES CODE

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. 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, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 3, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 434]

YEAS—413

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
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart

Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
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)
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
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 (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
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 (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—3

Griffith
Higgins (LA)
Rosendale

NOT VOTING—17

Brady
Doyle, Michael F.
Ellzey
Escobar
Gohmert
Grijalva
Hudson
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
McCaul
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Slotkin
Williams (TX)

□ 2137

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

MAKING REVISIONS IN TITLE 51, UNITED STATES CODE AND MAKING TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO IMPROVE THE UNITED STATES CODE

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. 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, 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.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 7, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 435]

YEAS—411

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
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
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
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—7

Casten
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Griffith
Higgins (LA)
Rosendale
Waters

NOT VOTING—15

Brady
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Good (VA)
Grijalva
Hern
Hudson
Kinzinger
Larsen (WA)
Murphy (FL)
Posey
Rice (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Slotkin
Williams (TX)

□ 2145

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

Bacon (Fitzpatrick)
Baird (Bucshon)
Bass (Brownley)
Cleaver (Butterfield)
Crist (Soto)
Cuellar (Veasey)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
Demings (Soto)
Dunn (Wilson (SC))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gallego (Torres (CA))
Gomez (Beyer)
Green (TX) (Butterfield)
Guthrie (Barr)
Hagedorn (Carl)
Hice (GA) (Greene (GA))
Kahele (Jeffries)
Kim (CA) (McCaul)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lesko (Miller (WV))
Meeks (Jeffries)
McHenry (Bucshon)
Moore (UT) (Carl)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Rush (Quigley)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Beyer)
Swalwell (Brownley)
Underwood (Casten)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

□ 2150

PROVIDING FOR THE USE OF THE CATAFALQUE SITUATED IN THE EXHIBITION HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER IN CONNECTION WITH MEMORIAL SERVICES TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE HONORABLE ROBERT JOSEPH DOLE, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the rotunda of the Capitol for the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOWMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 22

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol is authorized and directed to transfer the catafalque which is situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center to the rotunda of the Capitol so that such catafalque may be used in connection with services to be conducted there for the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE LYING IN STATE OF THE REMAINS OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT JOSEPH DOLE, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 23) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 23

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in recognition of the long and distinguished service rendered to the Nation by Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas, his remains be permitted to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on Thursday, December 9, 2021, and the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall take all necessary steps for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF SENATOR ROBERT J. DOLE

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

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise with my colleague from the Sunflower State to remember the life and legacy of a great American icon—a son of Kansas, World War II hero, and public servant, Senator Robert J. Dole.

Most of us in this Chamber have memories of Senator Dole or have been inspired by his public service. His life is one that epitomizes the American spirit and is a guide for public servants and leaders regardless of party.

Bob was born in rural America, a star athlete and on track to be a doctor when our Nation was thrust into war. He chose his country over himself, like so many young men did in the Greatest Generation, and it forever changed him. Upon his return, his body had been greatly damaged by the effects of war, but his resolve and love of country were only made stronger.

Our Nation is better because of the contributions of Senator Bob Dole.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the life and legacy of Senator Bob Dole.

CONGRATULATING RESERVOIR HIGH SCHOOL IN FULTON, MARYLAND

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

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring congratulations to the division 3A women's volleyball State champions, Reservoir High School of Fulton, Maryland, a school I am proud to say is located in Maryland's Third District.

This outstanding team finished the season with a remarkable 18–1 record. They won the triple crown of championships: the Howard County Championship, the 3A East Region Championship, and the 3A State Championship.

The Gators were led by head coach Carole Ferrante and assistant coaches Holly Hynson, Julie Poston, and Meghan Kelley.

Again, congratulations to these outstanding athletes: Gabby, Lexi, Haley, Samiha, Azariah, Chaeli, Madison, Destiny, Kelsey, Anjola, Elsie, Maddie, Jessica, Madison, and Mayah.

We are proud of their accomplishments. Well done.

BIDENFLATION WORSENS

(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. Mr. Speaker, the fake news concealing of Bidenflation only reinforces manipulation of facts. Real people see with their eyes Biden policies are disastrous, destroying jobs.

Anti-energy stopping of pipelines and pausing leases for oil and gas have intentionally raised pump prices 61 percent. This leads to higher costs in food

prices and transportation costs for all products, and home heating is up 54 percent.

With inflation at a 40-year high after the most expensive Thanksgiving, now we face the most expensive Hanukkah and Christmas.

The Democrat elite think they are smarter than everyone and think Democrat voters and Democrat media are ignorant to believe that this $4.5 trillion costs zero dollars.

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.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to welcome Hunter Taylor Wilson, Jr., born today at 2 a.m., son of Dr. Julianne Jett Wilson and my No. 4 son, Hunter Taylor Wilson, Sr., of West Columbia, South Carolina.

REMEMBERING SENATOR ROBERT J. DOLE

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to recognize a great American, a man whose accomplishments during the 20th and 21st centuries are legend already.

Senator Robert Dole was a war hero who fought against Nazi forces in the horrific battles on the Italian front and was gravely wounded. Following the 20th century's Allied victory against tyranny, he went on to serve as one of America's finest statesmen. He was strong, faithful, honest, and indefatigable.

My friendship with Senator Dole was forged during the 17-year quest to secure a fitting World War II memorial here in our Nation's Capitol that honors the 16 million Americans who put it all on the line when the world needed them most.

Our Nation needs leaders like Bob Dole today. He understood that extreme partisanship could not bring about the common good. Instead, we must work together to deliver the promises of the American Dream.

He left us with this wise advice: ''America needs unity to rediscover its greatness.''

Godspeed, Senator Dole. You will be greatly missed and remembered always.

MARY ANN CHAVEY'S RETIREMENT FROM PENN STATE UNIVERSITY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and recognize Mary Ann Chavey for her retirement from Penn State University, my alma mater.

Mary Ann was hired by Penn State in April 1976 and has served the university with distinction for 45 years. She joined the Office of Government and Community Relations, OGCR, in 1996 and has served as executive assistant through two vice president transitions.

Penn State OGCR is the office elected officials contact to interact with the university's world-class scientific researchers and talented students as well as its senior leaders. Mary Ann always handled her duties with grace and professionalism. Her institutional memory and understanding of the university have been critical to serving Penn State's external stakeholders at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal governmental levels.

Mary Ann has been the glue that held OGCR together over the years. She has been a model and mentor to numerous staff and student interns. Her knowledge and expertise helped strengthen the OGCR team to advance the mission, vision, and goals of Penn State University.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Mary Ann Chavey for her extraordinary service to Penn State University and a congratulations on her retirement.

UPHOLDING THE LAWS OF THE LAND

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, in this holiday season, a time of joy, there are still families who are mourning the tragedy of loss of their beautiful, precious students in Oakland County, Michigan. What a suffering time.

In this place where our voices speak volumes, two Members decided to show their holiday spirit by exhibiting their families with any manner of weapons, AK–47s and otherwise, automatic weapons.

How they thought that this was the volume that should be heard from this place, I do not know. But I really condemn this kind of attitude and this kind of volume that generates into violence.

We have a responsibility as we take an oath in this place to not only uphold the laws of the land but to be role models for the American people. Guns in the holiday season in the midst of precious souls who died—enough is enough.

Pass real gun safety laws and pass the John Lewis Voting Rights Act. Elections count. Enough is enough. Let us act like those who have taken an oath to serve this Nation.

□ 2200

SYNTHETIC OPIOID OVERDOSE DEATHS CONTINUE TO SKYROCKET

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today saddened as deaths involving synthetic opioids continue to skyrocket.

In my district, in Pasco County, Florida, 193 people have died from fentanyl overdose since January. I have also received hundreds of heartbreaking stories from constituents whose families have been devastated by addiction.

One constituent, MaryAnne said: ''I lost my son in June of 2021 to a fentanyl overdose. The system failed me in every single way. With open borders, enough fentanyl came pouring into our country's southern border to kill 70 percent of our population. Sadly, my son is one of those statistics.'' Parents like MaryAnne are the faces of the fentanyl crisis.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedies these families have experienced are the reason why we must fight back. We must secure our borders, Mr. Speaker. We must place fentanyl-related substances into schedule I, and we must hold China accountable.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, December 9, 2021, at noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2021, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DAVID ADAMS, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 13 AND OCT. 16, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
David Adams	10/13	10/16	United Kingdom		1,578		8,411.07				9,989.07
Valerie Roberts	10/13	10/16	United Kingdom		1,578		8,411.07				9,989.07
Chandler Iley	10/13	10/16	United Kingdom		1,578		8,411.07				9,989.07
Committee total											29,967.21

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Nov. 18, 2021.

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. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, 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. 4996, the Ocean Shipping Reform 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, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 4489, the National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 4489

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–2026	2022–2031
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	10

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 5545, the REMOTE Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5545

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–2026	2022–2031
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	227	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	−236	231	−1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–2889. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Austin A. Miller, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2890. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the National Health Service Corps Report to Congress for the Year 2020, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 254i; July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title III, Sec. 336A (as amended by Public Law 107-251, Sec. 307(b)); (116 Stat. 1649); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2891. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Progress Report to Congress on the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program and National Cord Blood Inventory Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 274k(a)(6); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title III, Sec. 379 (as amended by Public Law 109-129, Sec. 3(a)); (119 Stat. 2554); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2892. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the FY 2020 Report on the Preventive Medicine and Public Health Training Grant Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 295c(d); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title VII, Sec. 768(d) (as amended by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 10501(m)); (124 Stat. 1002); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2893. A letter from the Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, Bonneville Power Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting the 2021 Annual Report of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to the Third Powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam Act, 16 U.S.C. 835j; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–2894. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting thirty-four (34) notifications of a nomination and action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–2895. A letter from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2021 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–2896. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2021, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–2897. A letter from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's Performance and Accountability Report for FY 2021, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–2898. A letter from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress covering the period of April 1, 2021, through September 30, 2021; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–2899. A letter from the Chairman of the Board and Chairman, Audit Committee, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's report to the President addressing the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–2900. A letter from the Acting Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the Audit of Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020; to the Committee on House Administration.

EC–2901. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the Department's sixteenth annual report to Congress on crime victims' rights, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3771 note; Public Law 108-405, Sec. 104(a); (118 Stat. 2265); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2902. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the 2021 Delayed-Notice Search Warrant Report, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3103a(d)(2); Public Law 90-351, Sec. 1401(a) (added by Public Law 109-177, Sec. 114(c)); (120 Stat. 211); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2903. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0373; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01352-R; Amendment 39-21668; AD 2021-16-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 21, 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–2904. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major interim final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Omnibus COVID-19 Health Care Staff Vaccination [CMS-3415-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AU75) received December 2, 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 Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC–2905. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; End-Stage Renal Disease Prospective Payment System, Payment for Renal Dialysis Services Furnished to Individuals With Acute Kidney Injury, End-Stage Renal Disease Quality Incentive Program, and End-Stage Renal Disease Treatment Choices Model [CMS-1749-F] (RIN: 0938-AU39) received December 2, 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 Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC–2906. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major interim final rule — Medicare Program; Opioid Treatment Programs: CY 2022 Methadone Payment Exception [CMS-1751-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AU95) received December 2, 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 Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC–2907. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; CY 2022 Payment Policies Under the Physician Fee Schedule and Other Changes to Part B Payment Policies; Medicare Shared Savings Program Requirements; Provider Enrollment Regulation Updates; and Provider and Supplier Prepayment and Post-Payment Medical Review Requirements [CMS-1751-F] (RIN: 0938-AU42) received December 2, 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 Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC–2908. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; CY 2022 Home Health Prospective Payment System Rate Update; Home Health Value-Based Purchasing Model Requirements and Model Expansion; Home Health and Other Quality Reporting Program Requirements; Home Infusion Therapy Services Requirements; Survey and Enforcement Requirements for Hospice Programs; Medicare Provider Enrollment Requirements; and COVID-19 Reporting Requirements for Long-Term Care Facilities [CMS-1747-F and CMS-5531-F] (RINs: 0938-AU32 and 0938-AU37) received December 2, 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 Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3537. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–207). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5561. A bill to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, and for other purposes; with and amendment (Rept. 117–208). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5551. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, and for other purposes; with and amendment (Rept. 117–209). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5487. A bill to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–210). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4555. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a public education campaign across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase oral health literacy and awareness (Rept. 117–211). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1193. A bill to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, shall establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept . 117–212). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1667. A bill to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; with an amendment (Rept. 117–213). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3320. A bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance for increasing workforce diversity in the professions of physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, audiology, and speech-language pathology, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–214). 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 Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 6172. A bill to direct the United States Postal Service to designate a single, unique ZIP Code for Kinnelon, New Jersey; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 6173. A bill to prohibit the President from revoking Presidential permits relating to cross-border energy facilities; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 6174. A bill to address out-of-pocket inequities related to military service uniforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 6175. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 135 West Wisconsin Street in Russell, Kansas, as the ''Robert J Dole Memorial Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PALAZZO:

H.R. 6176. A bill to provide for the development and issuance of a plan to increase oil and gas production on Federal land in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 6177. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit contributions and donations by foreign nationals in connection with ballot initiatives and referenda; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma (for herself, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 6178. 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; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 6179. A bill to prohibit the use of funds for the 2022 and 2026 World Cup until the date on which Policy 604-1 of the United States Soccer Federation is reinstated; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 6180. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to encourage elimination of lionfish from United States waters by allowing individuals to exchange lionfish for tags authorizing fishing for certain species in addition to the number of such species otherwise authorized to be taken by such individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. COLE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 6181. A bill to reaffirm that certain land has been taken into trust for the benefit of the Samish Indian Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 6182. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to allow a religious exemption for certain individuals from photo identification requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 6183. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a credit against tax, or refund of tax, for certain Federal insurance taxes for employees who are members of religious faiths which oppose participation in such insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALBERG, and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 6184. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JONES, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 6185. A bill to provide a civil remedy for an individual whose rights have been violated by a person acting under Federal authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MACE (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. POSEY, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 6186. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit the Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases from conducting or supporting research that causes significant pain or distress to a dog, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BOST, Ms. CHENEY, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky):

H.R. 6187. A bill to maintain the National Coal Council in the Department of Energy to provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Energy on matters related to coal and the coal industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6188. A bill to authorize additional district judgeships for the district of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6189. A bill to establish an Office of Emerging Markets within the Small Business Administration that will strengthen the development of small business concerns in emerging markets, including those owned by women, minorities, veterans, and those located in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6190. A bill to authorize transitional sheltering assistance for individuals who live in areas with unhealthy air quality caused by wildfires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6191. A bill to provide for interim appropriations for the District of Columbia courts and related agencies with respect to any fiscal year for which appropriations are not otherwise provided for such courts and agencies; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. KATKO, and Ms. NEWMAN):

H.R. 6192. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify certain automatic fire sprinkler system retrofits as 15-year property for purposes of depreciation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6193. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Navy to establish a pilot program to offer plant-based protein options at forward operating bases for consumption by members of the Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6194. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to include training on consequences of committing a crime in preseparation counseling of the Transition Assistance Program of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6195. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on anomalous health incidents affecting members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6196. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to reduce the fluctuations of supply and demand for certain covered items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 6197. A bill to require a feasibility study regarding establishment within the Department of Defense of a designated central program office, headed by a senior Department official, responsible for overseeing all academic engagement programs focusing on creating cyber talent across the Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6198. A bill to increase support for Afghan special immigrant visa and refugee applicants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H.R. 6199. A bill to revise the boundary of the Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 6200. A bill to reauthorize the Freedom's Way National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 6201. A bill to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free black persons who served in the American Revolution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H. Res. 843. A resolution affirming the historical connection of the Jewish people to the ancient and sacred city of Jerusalem and condemning efforts at the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to deny Judaism's millennia-old historical, religious, and cultural ties to Jerusalem; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H. Res. 844. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the crime of lying to Congress must be prosecuted equitably; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CHU, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JONES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. TONKO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. COOPER):

H. Res. 845. A resolution removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Ethics.

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 Ms. SHERRILL:
H.R. 6172.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, clause 16 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WALBERG:
H.R. 6173.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 states that Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several States, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 6174.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MANN:
H.R. 6175.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The U.S. House of Representatives allows for the renaming of federally owned postal facilities.

By Mr. PALAZZO:
H.R. 6176.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BANKS:
H.R. 6177.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma:
H.R. 6178.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 12, 14, 15, and 16

By Mr. GAETZ:
H.R. 6179.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution

By Mr. GAETZ:
H.R. 6180.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1. Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GALLEGO:
H.R. 6181.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GIBBS:
H.R. 6182.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. GIBBS:
H.R. 6183.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. GRIFFITH:
H.R. 6184.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:
H.R. 6185.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8

By Ms. MACE:
H.R. 6186.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—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. MCKINLEY:
H.R. 6187.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8—Powers of Congress. 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. NEGUSE:
H.R. 6188.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:
H.R. 6189.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:
H.R. 6190.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 6191.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:
H.R. 6192.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:
H.R. 6193.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Ms. SLOTKIN:
H.R. 6194.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Ms. SLOTKIN:
H.R. 6195.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:
H.R. 6196.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:
H.R. 6197.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:
H.R. 6198.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:
H.R. 6199.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mrs. TRAHAN:
H.R. 6200.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution: ''The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:
H.R. 6201.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
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. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 82: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 255: Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 310: Mr. FULCHER and Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 333: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 431: Mr. VALADAO and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 432: Mr. MULLIN and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 448: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 475: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. MANN, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 556: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 712: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 729: Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 748: Mr. SIRES, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 825: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 841: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 849: Mr. GOMEZ and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 876: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 959: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 971: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1022: Mr. CROW and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 1155: Mr. MEEKS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 1193: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. CROW, and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 1235: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 1282: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 1285: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 1297: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1304: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1348: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 1434: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 1441: Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 1454: Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 1516: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 1665: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 1745: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 1783: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 1813: Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1927: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 1946: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 1990: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 2007: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 2037: Mr. LAHOOD and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 2111: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 2161: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 2244: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2249: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 2264: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2332: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 2374: Ms. MENG and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 2385: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 2396: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2455: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 2457: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 2565: Ms. Barragán.
H.R. 2573: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 2588: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 2637: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 2715: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2724: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 2748: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2773: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2810: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2834: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 2897: Mr. CASTEN and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2903: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2974: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 2985: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 3012: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 3134: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 3140: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 3165: Ms. MENG and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 3172: Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. CROW, and Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 3251: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3259: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 3348: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 3482: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
H.R. 3488: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 3525: Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 3541: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 3548: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 3574: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 3577: Mr. WALBERG, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 3586: Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 3779: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 3816: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3848: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3857: Mr. VARGAS and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3913: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 3946: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 3975: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 3988: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 4031: Mr. CLOUD.
H.R. 4050: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 4066: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 4085: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4114: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 4126: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 4131: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 4287: Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 4310: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 4328: Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 4341: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 4375: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4387: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 4395: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 4414: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4421: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4443: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4585: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 4621: Ms. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 4622: Ms. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 4693: Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4728: Mr. NADLER and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 4735: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 4743: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 4744: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 4750: Mr. SOTO and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 4766: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 4794: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 4803: Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4819: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4839: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 4865: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 4878: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 5119: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 5224: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5232: Mr. ADERHOLT and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 5309: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 5344: Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 5352: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 5367: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5368: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5369: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 5370: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 5382: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 5388: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 5441: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
H.R. 5445: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 5468: Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 5473: Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 5483: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 5487: Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 5497: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 5526: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 5541: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 5543: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 5554: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5555: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5562: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 5577: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 5581: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 5585: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 5629: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 5660: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5665: Ms. WILD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 5727: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 5735: Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 5740: Mrs. FISCHBACH and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 5772: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5809: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 5819: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 5834: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 5854: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.
H.R. 5884: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 5915: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 5919: Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 5922: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 5949: Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 5963: Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 5966: Mr. KELLER.
H.R. 5967: Mr. JACKSON.
H.R. 5974: Ms. CHU and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 5981: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 5992: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 6005: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 6016: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. PALAZZO, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 6028: Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 6037: Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 6056: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 6059: Mrs. RADEWAGEN and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 6069: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 6089: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ,
Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BARR, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. FALLON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 6100: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 6109: Mr. PANETTA and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 6110: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 6117: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KEATING, Ms. WILD, Mr. COOPER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CRIST, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. PANETTA, and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 6120: Mr. BRADY.
H.R. 6121: Mr. RYAN and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 6133: Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 6140: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 6145: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 6152: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. CASE, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 6161: Ms. FOXX, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 6168: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.J. Res. 53: Ms. OMAR and Mr. EVANS.
H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. MACE, and Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H. Con. Res. 32: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 47: Mr. WELCH, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H. Res. 64: Ms. TITUS.
H. Res. 119: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H. Res. 240: Ms. DEAN.
H. Res. 290: Mr. FOSTER.
H. Res. 366: Mr. FEENSTRA.
H. Res. 376: Mr. SIRES.
H. Res. 404: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Ms. CRAIG.
H. Res. 681: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H. Res. 744: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Ms. WILD.
H. Res. 767: Mr. POCAN.
H. Res. 798: Mr. TORRES of New York.
H. Res. 837: Mr. MEEKS.

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 2021 No. 212

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Come to us now, gracious God, as we seek Your presence. Shine Your light into the hearts of our lawmakers, empowering them to work for Your honor and glory. Lord, give them the wisdom to strive for integrity in every area of their lives, staying true to You regardless of the consequences. Remind them that because of You they are never alone. Let their lives be examples of people who are passionate about loving You.

We pray in Your faithful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, December 8, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LUJÁN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SENATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, at the beginning of December, I said the Senate had a lot of hard work to do in order to address several critical priorities before the end of the year.

When the month began, America knew we had to avoid a government shutdown; we had to approve our annual Defense bill; we had to preserve the full faith and credit of the United States; take action on Build Back Better before Christmas, as well as deal with voting rights.

It is now December 8, and the Senate is making very good progress on all of these priorities. It was a big, big agenda, and we are clearly not through with it, but we are making good progress. There is clearly light at the end of the tunnel on the debt ceiling and the Defense bill based on the agreement Leader MCCONNELL and I came to and the House's action last night. Let me go over those details.

Last night, the House of Representatives sent us two important pieces of legislation. One of them is a compromise version of our annual Defense bill, which I expect will earn bipartisan support in this Chamber in the coming days.

I want to thank my colleagues, especially Senator REED, Ranking Member INHOFE, and all my colleagues, who worked to shape this legislation to help us make sure we pass a bipartisan Defense bill this year, as we have done for decades.

The second bill they sent us will enable the Chamber to swiftly address the debt limit, sparing our country from the calamity—and a calamity it would have been—of a first-ever default on our national debt. This fast-tracked process was included in a bill that will also provide critical protections for Medicare funding, preventing slashes in that very important funding to so many seniors, and waive the pay-go rule to avoid harmful cuts.

Last night, I took the first procedural step to advance this legislation, setting up a cloture vote to take place as soon as Thursday. Once our proposal is approved by the Senate, we will be able to address the debt limit in this Chamber with a simple majority vote, which is exactly what Democrats have been seeking for months and what I have been asking for at this podium time after time, after time.

I want to thank the Republican leader for his help in working with us to find a responsible path that avoids partisan brinksmanship.

Democrats have always said that the Senate should be able to raise the debt limit without resorting to a convoluted, lengthy, and risky reconciliation process, and under our plan, we won't have to do that.

Democrats have also said repeatedly that the responsible thing to do is to raise the debt ceiling. Both Democrats and Republicans voted for the spending increase. We have said repeatedly that

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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we are ready to shoulder this burden even if our Republican colleagues are not going to be able to. It now looks like we will be able to do that—to have 50 Democrats vote responsibly and do what is good for the Nation, avoiding catastrophe by raising the debt ceiling to pay the debts we have already incurred, just like any household must do.

This agreement we have secured is the responsible path forward. No gamesmanship on the debt limit means no default on our sovereign debt and the calamity—the calamity—that it would cause.

Again, I thank my Republican colleagues and Leader MCCONNELL. We have had fruitful, honest, and good discussions over the last several weeks to come up with this proposal.

We are not over the finish line yet, but I want to thank all of my colleagues for working in good faith to move forward on this responsibility that must be addressed in the coming days. Soon, we will be able to cross another major item off our December to-do list. And we have more to roll up our sleeves and get working on. They are so important.

BUILD BACK BETTER ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, Build Back Better: So, in the first few days of December, we have successfully avoided a government shutdown. We have cleared the path, hopefully, for addressing the debt limit; and, as I mentioned, I am optimistic that the NDAA will soon be settled.

None of these are easy accomplishments, but we are clearing the path for Democrats to turn to our biggest domestic priority of the year: passing President Biden's Build Back Better Act before Christmas.

Later today, four Senate committees will release the final texts of their portions of Build Back Better, along with CBO scores for each, as required by the reconciliation process. Those four committees are Commerce, Small Business, Banking and Housing, and Veterans' Affairs.

In the meantime, I continue to hold daily conversations with my Democratic colleagues, with the White House, with the Speaker, and House colleagues. We continue to make good progress, and we are still on track to vote on a final product before Christmas. The sooner we can pass Build Back Better, the better off American families will be as we start the new year.

This bill has always been about a simple goal: cutting costs for working and middle-class families.

People are complaining about higher costs. They are right to do that. This bill actually lowers costs in many different areas and will help families who are trying to make ends meet and stretch those dollars. Let me give you some examples.

Families are still struggling to pull themselves out of a once-in-a-century economic crisis brought about by COVID. They want to pay less for things like healthcare, prescription drugs, childcare—some of the biggest costs average middle-income and working families have. They want us to find ways to make that happen, and that is exactly what Build Back Better does.

America, if you want lower costs, tell your Senators to vote for Build Back Better.

If we invest in American families, then we make it easier for them to work, to be productive, to flourish in society, and that makes our country stronger and lowers costs in the long term.

One of the great problems, we are told, is a shortage of workers. One of the greatest reasons for the shortage of workers is the lack of good childcare. People can't go to work if they have to look after their kids. And in this post-COVID era, a lot of the patterns that used to happen don't happen anymore.

Making childcare affordable will help bring people back to work, get our economy humming along again, and deal with some of the bottlenecks in certain areas, from certain industries, which is creating inflation.

Helping families afford childcare, of course, saves parents money, but it goes a long way to alleviating our labor shortage. If parents don't have to worry about how they will keep their kids safe during the day, they will have greater flexibility to reenter the workforce and increase the country's output. That lowers inflation.

In the long term, everyone wins—kids, parents, employers, and the entire economy. This single investment alone is enough reason to keep pushing Build Back Better, but there are so many.

One of the greatest costs we face is prescription drug costs. That is what families complain about above all. This bill goes a long way to making prescription drugs cost less.

Another great cost people are complaining about is the rising cost of housing. This bill puts more money into housing—into both rehabilitating housing that has deteriorated and putting them back into the marketplace in a real way and into creating new housing. It will reduce the dramatic increase in housing costs.

So you want to talk about inflation, you want to talk about people having to pay more, this bill is an antidote in so many areas. I have mentioned childcare, healthcare, and housing, just to name a few, but there are many others as well.

So we are going to keep working in getting this bill done. It is so important to working families and to America. To working families: less expenses, easier to make that dollar stretch when we sit down Friday night after dinner and say, ''How are we going to pay the bills this week?'' To America: relieving bottlenecks and making sure that our economy hums along at a rapid rate, where people are getting good wages, but the bottlenecks caused often by COVID are reduced.

VACCINES

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, one more issue—the upcoming vaccine CRA.

On another matter, reports this morning indicate that getting vaccinated and boosted offer significant protection against the Omicron variant.

As we learn more about Omicron, it is an important moment for national leaders to double- and triple-down on encouraging all eligible Americans to get vaccinated and boosted as soon as possible.

But as soon as today, our Republican friends are going to come to the floor to push an anti-science, anti-vaccine proposal to overturn the President's vaccines requirements for businesses with more than 100 employees.

My friends, America, we are in the middle of a public health crisis. Everyone sees the damage it causes to themselves, their friends, their families, and their communities, and the way to solve this is to be driven by science.

We have had hundreds of years of scientific advancement. It has helped us live longer and live healthier. My dad just lived until 98. That didn't happen in a vacuum, and it certainly wouldn't have happened when there were scientific advances and people said, ''Let's not listen to them,'' for political, ideological, or whatever reasons. We cannot go back to the days when people were driven by wild theories.

Some of the anti-vaxxers here in this Chamber remind me of what happened 400 years ago, when people were clinging to the fact that the Sun revolved around the Earth—they just didn't believe science—or 300 years ago or 500 years ago, when they were sure the Earth was flat. It is just like that.

The science is here. And what does the science show? The more people who get vaccinated, the greater chance we have to eliminate and, certainly, greatly reduce the virulence and ''widespreadness'' of this disease.

People are resisting. Is it political? Is it fueled by lies on the internet? Is it just because people fear vaccines? We never had this outcry when we had to give our kids—my kids—mumps, measles vaccines before they went to school. We never had this outcry as people lined up to get flu shots.

All of a sudden, something has happened here. It is wrong, and it is bad for the country, and it is not based on any scientific evidence whatsoever.

I know that wild stories on the internet, lies, sometimes get in people's heads, but we can't listen to people's lies. We are a fact-based society. We always have been.

The biggest thing standing between us and the end of the pandemic is Americans who have refused to get vaccinated. Too many Americans believe a wide range of conspiracy theories

about vaccines, and even those who seem to encourage those crazy theories often get vaccinated themselves and don't tell anybody. We have had so many of these hard-right leaders admitting: ''Oh, yes, I did get vaccinated,'' even though they are telling people they shouldn't have to take one. ''Oh, yes, I will get vaccinated, but you shouldn't have to.''

If the only damage were to the person, him or herself, who didn't get vaccinated, maybe some people would say that is OK. But it is not just to them because, when there is a large pool of people unvaccinated, even if it is not the majority, that allows the COVID virus to spread, to mutate, to create new variants, and create new stronger variants. It is a pool of people. If you greatly reduce that pool, you greatly reduce the chance of a new variant, particularly a virulent one, from afflicting us in the months ahead. It is crazy.

The internet has had a role in spreading this, and so has the far right. The same people in the far right who want to tear down government and hurt working people in so many other ways are here doing the same thing—the same thing—even though, as I said, a good number of them get vaccinated themselves—hypocrisy.

There should be one message, and one message only, coming from this Chamber to the American people: Get vaccinated. Get boosted. Stay safe yourself. Keep your families, your communities, and our country safe.

The worst thing we can do is tie our own hands behind our backs and let these new variants spread and grow—new ones after Omicron and so many others. But that is what Republican-pushed ''anti-vaccines'' would do.

I will strongly vote against this amendment. I have strong feelings about what is good for this country and about fighting anti-science and theories that seem to, as I said, come from the same place that the flat Earth theory came from, that the theory that the Sun revolves around the Earth came from. Anti-science, nonscience, fictional belief come from there. We ought not give it a stamp of approval in this Chamber.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, for Washington Democrats, 2021 will have one major theme: ramming through inflationary spending on a partisan basis that hurts American families and actually helps China. That is how this all-Democratic Government began the year, jamming through a wasteful excuse for a stimulus bill that drove up prices and made supply chain problems even worse. Not a single Republican supported it, and Democrats now want to end the year with another massive spree that would make it even worse.

The whole country understands that Democrats own this mess. They have seized one-party control of the economy. So you better believe that they will have one-party accountability for the resulting nightmare.

The President and his allies are badly upside down in overall approval ratings, upside down on the generic ballot, upside down on the economy. And the more the men and women of this country learn about the reckless taxing-and-spending spree that Democrats are planning next, the less they want it or anything close to it.

Democrats have wanted to transform the country alone. They want to print and borrow trillion after trillion on their own. They want to create even more inflation on their own. So, as the Republicans have made clear for months, they will have to own a debt ceiling increase as well. This week, the House and Senate have reached a bipartisan agreement to make that happen. As the Democratic leader said yesterday, the Democrats are ''willing to carry the burden.'' And so they will.

We have reached an agreement on a one-time, one-shot statutory process that will enable Democrats to raise the debt limit at a fixed dollar amount, which they will specify. Much like the vote on an arms sales resolution that occurred yesterday and the Congressional Review Act vote that will occur today, this will be a standard expedited process, at a simple majority threshold, established by law. Democrats will get one shot at this. They won't be able to add any other amendments. And every single Senate Democrat will have to put their name to the gigantic dollar amount of debt they are prepared to pile on the American people.

VACCINES

Mr. MCCONNELL. Now, Mr. President, on another matter, for the past 2 years, as the country has battled COVID–19, I have been a strong and consistent advocate of following the science and taking precautions. That has included strong support for the safe and effective vaccines that have helped millions of Americans substantially lower their risk of death or serious illness. I took advantage of these modern medical miracles as soon as I could. I have received a booster. I have encouraged Kentuckians and all Americans to take full advantage as well. I have recorded public service announcements.

I am a survivor of childhood polio. I have watched vaccines obliterate polio in our entire country in my lifetime. Trust me, there is no bigger proponent of vaccination than I am. But here is the thing: The United States of America is a free country. The Federal Government, elites in Washington, cannot micromanage citizens' personal choices without a legitimate basis in law and the Constitution. And that goes double for Presidents going far beyond the bounds of their office and their authority.

President Biden's absurd private-sector vaccine mandate is blatant overreach. It is illegal. The administration has already lost in Federal court and had it blocked.

Washington Democrats have lashed themselves to a mast that is very simple: Unvaccinated people should be fired. That is what they want. They don't trust individuals, families, doctors, employers, and customers to sort things out for themselves. They want every worker at a medium-sized business and up to either get the shot or get fired by President Biden. And buried in the illegal mandate is a call to explore whether it should expand to all businesses.

This is not how things work in our country, period. Workers are not happy. Medium-sized businesses are not happy, especially not in the middle of this worker shortage. And, frankly, nobody who understands our system of government is happy.

I have heard from so many Kentuckians who are affected by the administration's suite of several unwise vaccine mandates. Here is one quote:

> My wife . . . was notified that if she doesn't get fully vaccinated by January 4 then she would be terminated and lose her job without severance or unemployment. . . . She has been [there] for 17 years and has nothing but exemplary reviews.

Here is another:

> I will lose my job at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant. I very much enjoyed my work there and had every intention of retiring from the plant. However, due to Joe Biden's forced vaccine mandate, I will be terminated. . . . Please let a man who wants to work, go to work.

Here is another:

> My firm [of] 103 employees will [either] lose about 25 to the mandate, or lay off 4 to get to 99. Which one should we do?

Remember, personally, I would encourage each of these Kentuckians to get the vaccine, but for the purposes of this conversation, that really isn't the point. You better believe I am going to stand up and fight for their freedom.

I want to thank the junior Senator from Indiana for spearheading this resolution to overturn the Biden administration's illegal mandate. I am a proud cosponsor. I will proudly vote for it and urge every Senator to do the same.

NOMINATION OF RACHAEL S. ROLLINS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on one final matter, the national murder rate just recorded its biggest jump in more than a century. In some cities, homicides have set alltime records. From Albuquerque to Milwaukee, Memphis to Des Moines, city officials reported more murders last year than in any prior year. In my hometown of Louisville, homicides this year have now broken last year's alltime record.

All last year, liberal politicians and activists made absurd and false claims about law enforcement. Here are some of them: ''We need to completely dismantle'' local police. Here is another one: ''Policing in our country is inherently and intentionally racist.''

A leftwing messaging campaign has spent a year and a half trying to chill law enforcement and policing. A network of liberal district attorneys around the country is matching their rhetoric with incredibly soft-on-crime practices behind the scenes, and the predictable result of all this has been a collapse—a collapse—in public safety.

For example, last month a man killed six people and injured dozens more at a Christmas market in Wisconsin—listen to this—just weeks after he was released on bail for another set of violent charges. This criminal had already been arrested and locked up in neighboring Milwaukee County, but he was let out by a liberal DA who remarked several years ago:

> Is there going to be an individual I divert, or I put into treatment program, who's going to go out and kill somebody? You bet. Guaranteed. It's guaranteed to happen. It does not invalidate the overall approach.

Stunning. There are now a whole bunch of grieving families in this Wisconsin city who have strong feelings about that ''approach.''

Here is a headline from New York City just this week:

> Man busted for assault set free, allegedly beats two random [New York City] women—then cut loose again.

Smash-and-grabs, flash mob thefts, and carjackings are increasingly facts of life in multiple major cities, but against this backdrop, Democrats just want to keep getting weaker on crime and softer on public safety.

We expect a vote today on the nomination of Rachael Rollins to be U.S. attorney for Massachusetts. Ms. Rollins has spent years in her current job as a DA pushing the idea that the State should wipe entire categories of crimes off the list of things worth prosecuting. She would rather her office not go after trespassers, shoplifters, or even those found possessing drugs with intent to distribute. This soft-on-crime advocacy should have earned the nominee a pink slip. Instead, President Biden is giving her a promotion.

I would urge all Senators to vote no. Law-abiding Americans don't want prosecutors who refuse to prosecute. They don't want city jails equipped with revolving doors. And they need leaders who will defend the rule of law.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today, as I have done too many times before and as my colleague Senator MURPHY did just last week, to reiterate what people across my home State and the entire country have been calling for for years now, calling for us to take action here in the Senate to end the crisis of gun violence that we are seeing in our schools, in our neighborhoods, and across our country.

Last week, we mourned the deaths of four high school students following the tragic shooting at Oxford High School in Michigan. My heart goes out to those four students' families and friends, and my heart goes out to every student at Oxford High who is now carrying the trauma of that experience.

My heart breaks for every student in this country who grows up thinking something like this will eventually happen to them at their school, and my heart hurts for every parent who worries every time they send their kid off to school because—let's face it—school shootings are a very real threat in this country.

As a parent and a grandparent and a former preschool teacher, I know school is supposed to be a place where our children feel safe, where they can go to learn and grow and see friends, where they can be kids, but after weeks like last week, that feeling disappears, following school shootings like the one we saw in Michigan or threats to schools like we saw last week in my home State of Washington.

Just last week, my hometown high school, Bothell High School, was shut down over concerns about a threat of violence. Ferndale High School was in lockdown Wednesday because of a threat of a gun on campus. That same Wednesday, the day after the shooting in Michigan, threats were made targeting three schools in Mukilteo School District, forcing local law enforcement to mobilize resources and personnel—all of that in just 1 week.

While, luckily, none of those threats we saw in my home State escalated any further thanks in large part to the quick work of local officials, in the same week, Seattle saw six shootings in just over 24 hours. From January through October of this year, Seattle has already seen more than 500 shooting incidents. It is already the most shootings the city has seen in the last decade.

I am not the only one who thinks this cannot continue. I know because for years I have heard from students and teachers and parents from my State who want major Federal action to finally end the gun violence epidemic in this country. People want an end to these school shootings, an end to shootings at our churches and places of worship, an end to the shootings at our malls and stores, and an end to the gun violence that doesn't always make the news but happens on our streets and in our neighborhoods.

As Senator MURPHY said last week, we are the only high-income nation in the world where this happens. But it happens because we let it happen because, despite how many times my Democratic colleagues and I have come to the floor with commonsense, popular legislation to help prevent gun violence, our Republican colleagues block us from even debating those bills, let alone voting on them. Think about that. They won't even allow a debate on this legislation that could save lives.

So I ask them: How many times are we going to go through this cycle? What will you tell parents in this country when they ask you what you did to stop the next school shooting? How many times will you refuse to even debate commonsense steps to keep our communities safe?

It is past time Republicans either get on board with taking action to stop these shootings or at least get out of the way. Like so many parents or grandparents, I want to stop worrying if our kids are safe in school. And like so many Americans, I am done with my Republican colleagues blocking commonsense gun laws at every turn.

At this point, you are either in favor of taking action to help put an end to these shootings or you are against them.

Washington can and should continue to build on its gun safety laws. The administration can and should continue to invest in community violence intervention programs. But here is the deal: We can't address the full scope of the gun violence epidemic in this country without taking major Federal action. Universal background checks, an assault weapons ban, and a patchwork of gun safety laws are simply not adequate. We need Federal laws in place in order to protect our families.

The fact that one party has listened to the voices of parents across the country and taken to the floor once again to call for an end to gun violence while the other listens to the gun lobby and stays silent in the face of repeated tragedy speaks volumes. Simply put, our kids and grandkids deserve to be safe from gun violence in their schools and on our streets.

I refuse to let Republican obstruction continue to get in the way of commonsense measures that will save lives. All options need to be on the table. It is time we restore the Senate to make sure this institution can actually serve the interests of the vast majority of the American public.

So I promise all parents, all the grandparents, everyone in Washington State that, despite the obstruction and silence from my Republican colleagues, I will not stay quiet, and I will keep pushing for change. And I hope the American people will do the same.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, Americans are currently dealing with the worst inflation in more than 30 years—high grocery prices, high rent prices, high gas prices, high car prices, increases in the price of household goods, and the list goes on. Inflation is so bad that it has outstripped wage growth,

resulting in a de facto pay cut for many Americans.

One of the price hikes hitting Americans hard is the increase in the price of gas. Gas prices have risen 40 percent since President Biden took office—40 percent. That takes a tremendous toll on family budgets. And, of course, high gas prices and other energy costs contribute to price increases on a whole host of other goods. Manufacturers facing higher transportation costs thanks to high gas prices, for example, are likely to pass on at least some of those increased costs to consumers in the form of price hikes.

In my home State of South Dakota, families are facing an increase in home heating costs as high as 50 to 100 percent, depending on how severe of a winter we face.

Nationwide, concerns over high heating costs this winter have been tempered by mild weather so far, but predictions of huge energy bills could return with a period of sustained harsh weather. And that would be another financial blow for families whose budgets are already severely stretched by our current inflation crisis.

It is easy for, say, a wealthy Democrat politician to dismiss the consequences of inflation, but for families living paycheck to paycheck, an increase in the grocery bill or heating costs or the cost of a tank of gas could mean tough decisions, like choosing between adequately heating the house or filling the car to get to a job.

So what has President Biden been doing to help alleviate rising energy prices and inflation? Well, the answer is not much. First, he pleaded with the OPEC cartel to increase oil production and increase global supply, which is the single most influential factor when it comes to gas prices. OPEC was unmoved.

Then the President recently announced the release of 50 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Oil Reserve, a move that Congress had, in part, already mandated.

Unfortunately, this is nothing more than a short-term relief measure, if that, as it will do little to give our energy sector the certainty it is seeking to bring production and American energy jobs back online.

While Democrats helped create the inflation crisis that we are experiencing by flooding the economy with unnecessary government money earlier this year, the President is not solely to blame for high energy prices, which have also been driven up by COVID-related issues. However, the President is certainly to blame for the hostile attitude his administration has displayed toward conventional energy production. And he is certainly to blame for the reckless tax-and-spending spree he is pushing, which would further drive up energy prices for American families.

The President made clear that his attitude toward conventional energy production on day 1 of his administration, when he canceled the Keystone XL Pipeline, an environmentally responsible pipeline project that was already underway and that would have delivered more than 10,000 construction jobs and helped decrease energy costs by increasing regional energy supply, all while being offset with a $1.7 billion investment in renewable energy.

The President also almost immediately banned new oil and gas leases on Federal lands, sending a clear signal to oil and gas producers that his administration would be reluctant to work with them to increase American energy production.

Then, of course, there was the release of the first outlines of the President's reckless tax-and-spending plan, which displayed a clear hostility to conventional energy.

Given this record, it is no surprise that many energy producers have been less than enthusiastic about coming fully back online as we emerge from the pandemic. The market signals to increase production are being muted by this administration's burdensome policies and clear intent of sidelining American energy development.

Then there is the current version of the reckless tax-and-spending spree, which Democrats are pushing to pass in the very near future. This legislation will not only likely worsen our current inflation situation, it will also make our energy less reliable and more expensive.

If Democrats succeed in passing their legislation, American families will have to brace themselves for even higher energy bills. One major driver of those higher energy bills will be the bill's new fee—or tax—on methane, which is targeted at crippling the natural gas sector that spurred America's recent energy renaissance and has actually been the largest driver of coal displacement.

The American Gas Association says the proposed fee could add as much as 34 percent to natural gas bills. And that is on top of any increases Americans may already be facing.

As I mentioned earlier, home heating bills are already projected to rise as much as 50 to 100 percent in my State this winter—and that is without the reckless tax-and-spending spree piling on.

And if progressive Democrats have their way, Democrats' tax-and-spending spree could also penalize our oil and gas sector by ending longstanding tax provisions like the percentage depletion deduction, which underpins an overwhelming number of independent producers representing roughly 90 percent of wells drilled in the United States.

Simply put, this administration wants to make it more expensive and more difficult to develop our abundant energy resources in favor of their preferred energy technologies and electric vehicles, with predictable consequences for Americans' pocketbooks.

And just a word about those electric vehicles. The President's Transportation Secretary recently suggested that families feeling the pinch of high gas prices could solve their problem by buying an electric vehicle, which would allow them to ''never have to worry about gas prices again.''

Well, I have news for the President's Transportation Secretary. A lot of Americans can't afford to replace their car with an electric vehicle, not to mention that electric cars and trucks are still not a practical option for many Americans for other reasons. Secretary Buttigieg's statement shows just how far out of touch Democrats have become with ordinary Americans.

I know Democrats are deeply invested in their Green New Deal fantasies of an instant, mostly electric energy regime. But the reality is that American consumers will need to use liquid fuels and electricity and heat for natural gas well into the future. And punishing or discouraging responsible energy development in oil and natural gas will do nothing—nothing—but drive up energy prices for consumers and force our Nation to rely more on oil and gas imports from unstable areas of the world.

We should be encouraging American energy development of every kind—from oil and natural gas to wind, solar, and biofuels—not artificially picking winners and losers and discouraging essential energy production.

And with American consumers struggling with long-term inflation, the last thing we need to be doing right now is passing legislation that will drive up energy prices. Unfortunately, if Democrats have their way and succeed in passing their tax-and-spending legislation, Americans will soon be able to add even higher energy bills to the list of challenges that they are currently facing.

So much for building back better for the American people.

ENERGY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, while I am on the topic of energy, I would like to briefly comment on yesterday's announcements from the EPA and USDA concerning biofuels. To put it simply, the administration can't have it both ways on the renewable fuel standard, something agriculture stakeholders in South Dakota know all too well.

Yesterday, the EPA announced a proposal to take the unprecedented step of clawing back previously set biofuel blending targets; 2020 volumes would be reduced by 2½ billion gallons, and 2021 would see a reduction.

Now, the EPA is trying to sell this by simultaneously proposing an increase in the 2022 blending volumes, which on its own would be favorable, but it is far from enough to make up for the lost gallons.

And keep in mind that the EPA's proposal pulls back blending obligations from a final rule, giving stakeholders little confidence that this promised 2022 increase won't meet the

same fate. Again, not every component of yesterday's announcement is bad on its own.

Signaling an end to the out-of-control small refinery exemption program is long overdue, and it is consistent with the renewable fuel standard and a Tenth Circuit Court ruling. It is also good to see the Department of Agriculture moving forward with assistance funds for biofuel producers, but this was funding signed into law last December. It is almost as if it was withheld from our producers for months so that USDA could help the EPA sell our ag stakeholders a bill of goods.

I urge the administration to make good on its commitments to our farmers and to finally leverage American biofuels for the energy and environmental solutions they can provide.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

REMEMBERING ROBERT J. DOLE

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, much is grown on Kansas' plains. Crops and pastures stretch as far as the eye can see. Grain elevators replace city skyscrapers, and the whisper of the wind substitutes the screech of sirens and traffic.

What truly makes the prairie special, however, is the people, the people of the plains. Kindness and resilience define Kansans. Churches that seem entirely too big for the tiny towns they tower over are filled on Sundays; and neighbors are checking on each other, sharing food, sharing laughs, maybe sharing a cup of coffee and even a few beers.

And perhaps this is why Senator Bob Dole reminded me every time I saw him: Roger, always remember where you are from.

In every speech I ever heard him give, he always said: Always remember where you are from.

I thought a lot about that this week. What was Senator Dole saying? Why was that so important?

And I think, reflecting, he always wanted to make sure that he remembered his Kansas values and that the people of Russell, KS, shaped his life, to pay honor to them and respect.

This week, Kansans lost a great friend and neighbor. Senator Bob Dole, a personification of the gentle toughness cultivated in the rural Midwest; an advocate for the disabled, the hungry, our veterans and our American way of life; a genuine once-in-a-generation, from the ''greatest generation,'' American hero has been called home.

It was to these same plains that a young Robert Dole returned from war, critically wounded from injuries sustained in 1945 on a battlefield in Italy. The people of Russell had chipped in money—$1,800 to be exact—into a cigar box on the counter of Dawson's Drug Store, where a young Bob Dole once worked as a soda jerk. These funds were used to help offset the costs of his recovery, and it was a grueling recovery. During his 3-year hospital stay, he spent time in a body cast. He fought horrible infections that shot his temperature to over 109 degrees, which forced the doctors to pack him in ice. He literally underwent dozens of surgeries on his shoulder, his arm, and even to remove a kidney. Bob Dole was once a strapping, muscular three-sport varsity athlete at Russell High School, as well as a UK Jayhawk athlete. Dole was now paralyzed and his weight had dropped to 122 pounds.

All the while, during his recovery there in the hospitals, he listened to one of his new favorite songs, a source of inspiration, ''You'll Never Walk Alone.'' I quote from that Rodgers and Hammerstein classic:

> Walk on with hope in your heart and you'll never walk alone.
>
> Walk on with hope in your heart and you'll never walk alone.

Americans know of Bob Dole's record of public service, whether it was passing the Reagan agenda through the Senate, saving Social Security from bankruptcy, fighting hunger in the United States and abroad, the Americans with Disabilities Act, his work for veterans that includes the construction of the World War II Memorial, and so, so much more.

Americans know of his time at the helm at the Republican National Committee, the U.S. Senate, and the party's Presidential ticket. They may even be aware of when, in 2014, he regained the strength to travel and visited all 105 Kansas counties to simply say ''thank you''—thank you—for the life they had given him.

People may also know that most Saturdays of the past decade, Senator Dole quietly sat on the south side of the World War II Memorial to greet and thank veterans as the Honor Flights came to Washington, DC. It was only fitting that Kansans gathered there this morning to pay homage and respect and remember our hero. All of this, he did with humility, with charm and wit—that famous wit that made him so likable, so effective, and so Kansan.

As we in the Capitol honor Senator Dole, I remember the days that followed his famous salute of President George H.W. Bush's casket in the Capitol Rotunda—a moment that inspired and captivated the world—when he, with the help of his caretaker and fellow veteran Nate, stood up from his wheelchair and showed his reverence for his once rival and friend. He, of course, didn't understand what the big deal was. He just wanted to honor a fellow veteran and public servant. It was just a reflex for him to show that respect, and his humility in its wake was his classic style.

I remember the morning earlier this spring when Senator Dole called me to tell me that he had stage IV lung cancer. He wanted to make sure that my wife Laina and I knew before the press did. But all the while, what I remember from that conversation was how upbeat he was, how positive he was, worried about me and not himself.

But he, again, beat the odds and spent more quality time with all of us. And every time I saw him, even up to just a couple of weeks ago, he was always cracking jokes, imparting wisdom, and spending time with all of his friends.

I am so grateful for the blessing of each moment spent with him before and after that call. I can't express what I would give for another one of those moments, as I know is true for his wife, our friend, Senator Elizabeth; and his most steadfast supporter and advocate, his daughter Robin.

The same goes for his devoted staff, who are like family to the Doles. Whenever you visited the Doles, that staff were all family members. I want to mention Pia, Marion, Mo, Ruth Ann, and so many more. We mourn your loss and you are in our prayers.

There are so many scores of friends from all ages and so many walks of life. So many people reached out to me this week to say: We are thinking of you, we are praying for you, give the Dole family our condolences.

Now, as his incredible work here is done—and I am going to miss my friend—the boots that my fellow Kansas Senator and I have to fill are very large, but, fortunately, he left me with some good advice to fill those boots.

It was in 2017, shortly after I had been elected and I was facing my first tough vote, and Senator Dole and myself were able to have a late morning brunch. I had my notes prepared. I was going to discuss this issue in great depth and I was prepared for every one of Senator Dole's questions.

But as I started the conversation, he said: Well, what is going on, on the Hill?

I said: Senator Dole, I have a tough vote tomorrow.

He took another sip of his lobster bisque and looked at me and said: Roger, go back to Kansas. The people of Kansas will tell you the answer.

I know I am going to never measure up to his standard. He set a tremendous bar for us to reach. While Senator Dole is done, the lessons we can all learn from his life will be lived out and passed on. Certainly, the spirit of Bob Dole, the spirit of patriotism, hope, loyalty, respect, service, and genuine kindness and concern for others will never fade.

One of the best days of my time in Congress was watching Senator Dole receive the Congressional Gold Medal in 2018, in our Nation's Capitol Rotunda. It was a special honor. As a freshman Congressman, I had to kind of fight my way to the front row or near the front row, and I was surrounded by other Members of Congress as well. As the President recited Bob Dole's story, one by one they would look at me and nod. You know that nod you get, the nod of respect. You don't have to say anything. I was so proud to

be a Kansan. My chest puffed up, full of pride. It just made me so very proud to be there with the Kansans to see this is what a Congressman, a Senator, is supposed to look like.

For months, as we led up to that event, his family and friends watched as he struggled to regain strength after several more health setbacks. I remember the family didn't think he would be able to attend, but much like the wounded Bob Dole in the forties, he was able to accept that award personally. He miraculously recovered, like he had so many times before.

At that marvelous ceremony where he got to hear the gratitude of a nation, the song ''You'll Never Walk Alone'' was played. I was close enough that I could see him mouth the words to the President: ''This is my favorite song.'' And I was close enough that I could hear his voice—a voice we were all familiar with—sing along, softly sing these lyrics:

When you walk through a storm
Hold your head up high and don't be afraid of the dark
At the end of the storm there's a golden sky and the sweet silver song of a lark
Walk on through the wind
Walk on through the rain
Though your dreams be tossed and blown
Walk on
Walk on with hope in your heart and you'll never walk alone
You'll never walk alone.

For so many of us—Kansans, veterans, the poor and hungry around the world, farmers, the disability community, and more—we never walk alone. We thank you, Senator Dole, for walking beside us, always giving us hope. We love you, we miss you, and we thank you.

God bless America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL

UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR RELATING TO ''COVID–19 VACCINATION AND TESTING; EMERGENCY TEMPORARY STANDARD''

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to S.J. Res. 29.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 29) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to ''COVID–19 Vaccination and Testing; Emergency Temporary Standard''.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the provisions of 5, United States Code 802, there will now be up to 10 hours of debate, equally divided.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator CASSIDY be allowed to complete his remarks before the next scheduled vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. RUBIO. 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. CASSIDY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection.

OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, we have a crisis here in the United States, which we cannot keep ignoring. After the pandemic hit, we took our eyes off the issue of opioid and other drug overdoses.

We have made tremendous progress over the previous 4 years. The Trump Administration made it a priority. Congress has made it a priority. We have funded multiple programs, and we have seen that the incidence rate of drug overdose was decreasing and for opioids in particular.

But with the lockdown and the personal stress this led to, we have seen an uptick once more in these opioid deaths. From April 2020 to April 2021, we saw over 100,000 overdoses linked to opioids and other overdoses beyond that, and fentanyl causing 64 percent of them.

Now, we talk about statistics, but we sometimes, in those statistics, lose the human dimension. I remember a 911 call I once heard, and in it there was a frantic woman calling because her husband was overdosed: Please come help. And that is tragic, but you almost become used to it. What brought tears to your eyes was that in the background you heard the baby crying.

Now, it is easy to imagine, one, what that child's life is now—the child of an addict—but it is also easy to imagine what the child's future is with a single parent having to deal with the death of a father and all that means.

It is not just the opioid death. It is the opioid family that has to bear the burden of the loss: first, to addiction and then, secondly, to death.

Now, there is a unique role here for the country of China. We don't know that it is the Chinese Government, but we certainly know it is the country of China.

Fentanyl is a synthetic poison that is taking the lives of so many of these who die from opioid addiction—certainly true in my State, Louisiana. The country of China's role in this opioid crisis is by providing the chemicals to the Mexican and South American cartels, which take those raw chemicals and make them into the fentanyl that then comes into our country. And this is what is causing the addiction.

Now, by the way, opioid addiction is incredibly powerful. In another story from when I was a practicing physician, in the emergency room, at 3 in the morning, where the grandmother was there with the addict daughter, and the child—grandchild of the grandmother, child of the addict—was crying because the grandmother was taking the child away from his mother. The mother didn't care. And it struck me that if something is so powerful to disrupt the relationship between a mother and her child, the power of that cannot be ignored.

So when we look at these drugs that people are addicted to, we have to understand the hold they have upon their physiology, their emotional life, their psychology—in a sum, their whole life.

So what can we do? We can't just give up. We have to make a pushback for the sake of those who are in addiction and the family members that they have. So we need to modernize our customs process. I have a Customs Modernization Act, which will crack down on the illicit trade, if you will, the way that the cartels are financing and moving drugs across the border. If we can address that, we can address the supply, and we can decrease the number of people who have access to these drugs.

Today, I introduce the HALT Fentanyl Act to make permanent the temporary schedule I of fentanyl analogs. What this means is that in an effort to evade our laws, the cartels will make some little analog—just a little bit different from regular fentanyl, which is regulated—but, nonetheless, has the addictive potential and the ability to kill of regular fentanyl. And this will allow us to combat the criminals and to hold the companies in China responsible.

The next thing we have to do is start by closing down our southern border. It is not just the migrants who are coming across but tens of thousands of pounds of drugs. We are now seizing more fentanyl and meth than we ever have before. Even the DEA Administrator, Anne Milgram, agrees that drugs flowing across the border are fueling the opioid crisis.

She said this on national TV: ''The real problem are the criminal drug networks in Mexico.'' She says fentanyl and meth are being ''mass produced in Mexico,'' sourcing chemicals mostly coming from China, and they are ''driving the overdose deaths''.

We have a responsibility to our fellow Americans. Perhaps I feel it more acutely as a physician who has been with those patients and their families who are fighting addiction, but we should all feel the pain of that child crying as her mother was calling for 911 to come assist the father who had stopped breathing from an overdose. So let us redouble our efforts and hope others will join on both the Customs Modernization Act and the HALT

Fentanyl Act in order to, in one more way, protect Americans from the deadly scourge of these drugs coming from China, through Mexico, across our border and, unfortunately, into the bodies of those who are dying.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 585, Rachael S. Rollins, of Massachusetts, to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts for the term of four years.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Patrick J. Leahy, Mazie K. Hirono, Tammy Duckworth, Jon Tester, Patty Murray, Debbie Stabenow, Amy Klobuchar, Mark R. Warner, Catherine Cortez Masto, Cory A. Booker, Tammy Baldwin, Bernard Sanders, Elizabeth Warren, Gary C. Peters.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Rachael S. Rollins, of Massachusetts, to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts for the term of four years, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 485 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Ernst	McConnell
Blackburn	Fischer	Moran
Blunt	Graham	Murkowski
Boozman	Grassley	Paul
Braun	Hagerty	Portman
Burr	Hawley	Risch
Capito	Hoeven	Romney
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Collins	Inhofe	Rubio
Cornyn	Johnson	Sasse
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lee	Shelby
Cruz	Lummis	Sullivan
Daines	Marshall	
Thune	Toomey	Wicker
Tillis	Tuberville	Young

(Mr. HICKENLOOPER assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50. The Senate being evenly divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Rachael S. Rollins, of Massachusetts, to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts for the term of four years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Texas.

DEMOCRAT LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I want to take just a few moments to go back to March of this year. After a very tough year fighting COVID–19, the American people had many reasons to be optimistic about the future. Millions of people were being vaccinated every day. The winter surge was fading away, and travel was slowly ramping up. Families were able to get back together who hadn't seen their loved ones, particularly those who were the most vulnerable to the virus. People were able to visit face-to-face and resume their lives, gradually discovering what I will call the new normal.

We knew the war against the virus was not over, but our communities were well-resourced to keep up the fight, thanks to the five bipartisan bills that were signed into law in 2020.

Yes, it is true. Just last year, we passed five bipartisan relief bills with broad bipartisan support—in some cases, unanimous consent support. My, how quickly things changed. After President Biden was sworn into office, our friends on the other side of the aisle began to view things quite differently. Where Republicans saw progress, Democrats saw, as one House Member put it, a ''tremendous opportunity to restructure things to fit [their] vision.'' Democrats tried to capitalize on the pandemic to check items off their liberal wish list. They crafted a nearly $2 trillion bill that included some of the far-left's highest priorities and tried to brand it as pandemic relief—backdoor funding for Planned Parenthood, a blank check for mismanaged union pension funds, money for ''climate justice''—whatever that is. Less than 10 percent of the money for COVID–19 was directly related to the pandemic, and less than 1 percent supported vaccination efforts.

In addition to being wasteful and irresponsible, this level of spending has brought with it serious risks. Leading economists who are Democrats, like Larry Summers and Steve Rattner, warn this level of spending could trigger inflation. Most of the young people who were not alive during the seventies, during the tremendous inflation in the country, have never experienced anything like that or even like what we are experiencing today. But Larry Summers presciently warned that this level of Federal spending could ''set off [some] inflationary pressures of a kind we have not seen in a generation.'' Still, our Democratic colleagues couldn't be persuaded to change course.

They moved forward with their nearly $2 trillion spending bill, and lo and behold, guess what happened. Well, Larry Summers was right, and the Federal Reserve that called inflation transitory was wrong. We are now experiencing inflation at a level we have not seen in a generation, exactly as Larry Summers predicted.

In October, inflation hit a 31-year high. Consumer prices jumped 6.2 percent compared with a year ago, making this the highest inflation rate we have seen since 1990. If you were to ask the average Texan if they were surprised by this news, they would say: Not at all.

Month after month, families have adjusted their budgets as prices ticked up. They are now paying more for everything from gasoline to groceries, from cars to Christmas gifts.

And our Democratic colleagues seem to think the only solution is to add more fuel to the fire. They put together a second partisan spending spree, which will cost approximately $5 trillion. That has already passed the House of Representatives.

Taxpayers will be disappointed by what they get for so much money: tax breaks for millionaires and billionaires—that is in the House bill—cuts to healthcare for low-income and uninsured patients, special favors for organized labor and union bosses, and taxpayer-subsidized electric vehicles for the well-off.

Our colleagues have worked diligently, I must confess, on this bill all year, and this is what they have come up with. Meanwhile, they have ignored some of the most basic responsibilities of governing.

So far, the Senate has not passed any regular appropriations bills. There are 12 of them that routinely we pass. They are deliberated in the Appropriations Committee, voted on, on a bipartisan basis, and ultimately come to the floor and pass as part of the most basic function of governing.

We haven't done that this year. Our colleagues have delayed the National Defense Authorization Act, and we are just 1 week away from a deadline that Secretary Yellen has given us for a potential debt crisis. Our colleagues have failed to do the bare minimum.

Why on Earth are they pouring every ounce of their time and energy into this damaging partisan spending spree when they can't even cover the fundamentals of governing?

One thing is for sure: It is not because of a lack of opportunities to advance bipartisan legislation.

In fact, over the last year, I have been proud to work with a number of our Democratic colleagues on legislation to address some of our biggest challenges, so it is not impossible. For example, Senator WARNER, the Senator from Virginia, and I have partnered on the CHIPS for America Act, which became law earlier this year, and now we are working together to provide the funds to fund the programs that the bill created.

Then there is Senator SINEMA, the senior Senator from Arizona. She and I teamed up on legislation to deal with the humanitarian crisis and security crisis at our border and to make sure that migrants are treated fairly and humanely.

Senator PADILLA, the junior Senator from California, and I have worked together on legislation to make big investments in infrastructure projects across the country without increasing the deficit by a dime.

Earlier this year, State and local governments received huge sums of COVID–19 relief money—more than they could use—and they found themselves with more cash than they did eligible expenses. So the idea behind our bill was pretty simple: give State and local leaders more flexibility to invest in the most critical projects for their communities—largely, infrastructure and disaster relief.

In some places, this still means pandemic-related expenses. We don't require them to do anything; we just merely give them an option. Cities can continue to use Federal dollars to expand hospital bed capacities, increase staffing, or support vaccination campaigns.

The flexibility granted by this bill wouldn't interfere with any plans to bolster the fight against the virus. It simply gives States and local governments the ability to invest excess funding in infrastructure projects: constructing bridges, extending railways, modernizing ports, expanding broadband. This particular bill includes a long list of qualifying expenses.

State and local leaders know their communities best, and they should be able to use excess COVID–19 relief funds in a way that makes the most sense for their State and their community.

Senator PADILLA and I were happy to work with our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to make changes to the bill to gain bipartisan support. We added additional qualifying infrastructure projects to ensure unique but no less important infrastructure projects in some States were eligible. And we placed a cap, working with the White House, on the amount of funding that could be used because of the White House's concerns that it would take away from necessary COVID–19 expenses.

In October, this bill passed the Senate with unanimous support. Now, nothing passes this Senate with unanimous support without a lot of hard work and a lot of input from a lot of people on both sides of the aisle. At a time when something as simple as K–12 curricula are controversial, the full Senate supported this legislation. Local officials, highway safety groups, and the transportation infrastructure construction industry all support this commonsense legislation.

Leaders from three dozen organizations representing these groups sent a letter to House leaders earlier this week encouraging the bill's passage. As they said, providing State and local leaders with flexible resources is the surest way to see that our Nation's preparedness and responsivity continue. And it is important to note that this money had already gone out the door, so all of these projects, all of this new infrastructure, can be funded without increasing the deficit by a dime.

As I said, all 100 Senators supported this legislation, and the bill currently has more than 120 bipartisan cosponsors in the House. So we would encourage our House colleagues to delay no longer and take up and pass this commonsense, bipartisan bill.

So my point is, even in times when we seem irreparably polarized, where some colleagues decide it is my way or the highway when it comes to trying to pass legislation in a 50–50 Senate—which is, admittedly, very hard to do—the truth of the matter is there are real opportunities to address some of the biggest challenges facing our country in a bipartisan way.

But none of these opportunities are contained in the Democrats' partisan spending bill. This legislation would, as Larry Summers predicted, continue to fuel the red-hot inflation that is already burning the American people. It will harm our energy security. It will give massive tax breaks to the wealthy while increasing taxes on the middle class. It cuts funding to our safety-net hospitals that provide charity care and care for Medicaid patients. And it will drive our national debt to unimaginable heights.

It will also hand the government control of decisions that should be made by families on everything from childcare to healthcare—basically hand those decisions to the Federal Government. This is not the type of legislation that should be on our Senate's agenda at all, let alone at the top of the list.

There are plenty of opportunities to work together to notch big bipartisan wins for the American people. It is a shame, though, that our colleagues across the aisle have chosen not to do that and that this partisan spending spree has prevented real progress from being made in so many other areas.

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. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO SARA HOTTMAN

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, few things are harder in this job than when you have to say goodbye to a member of your team. With all of the time we spend together, it is impossible not to grow close to the men and women who make up that team. The team members become our colleagues, our friends, our families.

I am here on the floor today to recognize and bid farewell to a valued and integral member of my Senate family who, after more than 5 years, is leaving to start the next chapter of her career. She is my State communications director, Sara Hottman.

During her time on Team Merkley, Sara has not only helped communicate my message to the people back home in Oregon about the work I am doing on their behalf here in DC, but she has used her well-connected ear to the ground to help keep me in the loop on issues evolving back home.

I have come to depend on her to keep me on the right track. She never shies away from delivering hard truths when they are needed. She has used her vast experience in all different facets of the communications world—as a reporter, as the communications director for a municipality, as head of strategic communications for the Oregon Zoo—to help deliver our message to the people of the State. It doesn't hurt that in her spare time, Sara is a prolific kickboxer. So when she tells me something, I listen. She has been a real leader in our team, including participation in our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Steering Committee.

She has done an amazing job time and time again putting together State events. We have traveled all across our sizable State for events that included press conferences to announce policies; press conferences to hear from stakeholders in our State—for example, roundtables with nurses and medical professionals who are on the frontlines fighting the pandemic. Our events included townhalls—a gathering with community leaders in every county every year, followed by a public townhall with people who will ask any question they want. Our events included tours of State disasters. She expertly organized every event, ensuring media exposure and successfully striving to bring together a wide variety of expert and local voices to ensure that I was always learning more insights and perspectives on the issues that face us.

At the end of the day, as we prepared to overnight somewhere around the State in preparation for another long day, she always knew the perfect local watering hole for the team to post up at to reminisce on how things had gone and to recover in preparation for the day that followed.

When something went off the rails unexpectedly, she found a way to turn

it into an opportunity. When I was surveying damage to a town incinerated by the 2020 Labor Day fires, I became so immersed in examining the fire damage that the rest of the delegation went on to the next event, and suddenly I realized we were left behind. She didn't miss a beat. She used that time to gather more local community members who had been so impacted by the devastation of losing their homes. She managed to find a reporter who had also been left behind and arranged an impromptu one-on-one exclusive. So I utilized that opportunity to learn more and to communicate more when it could have just been a misstep. Well, that is what she does—turns missteps into opportunities.

Cool and calm under pressure, she has a way of making everyone feel important and seen. She connects with folks everywhere she goes.

I was thinking back to one townhall we did in early 2020 before the pandemic hit and shut things down. It was a small gathering in a classroom of a local school, but in that group was a young girl who was simply entranced by Sara. Throughout the townhall, she was following her around, imitating when Sara would take photos and asking questions of Sara even though the townhall was underway. Sara, being the person she is, kept answering those questions, kept letting the girl shadow her, still managing to get all of her work done while also inspiring this admirer. That is kind of just the charming ability to connect with folks and to stay calm in unexpected situations that have made traveling around the State long, busy travel days a real joy for the entire team.

When the pandemic turned our world upside down in March of last year, she used her leadership and organizing skills to help me and the entire team transition to the new virtual world we were suddenly thrown into. She turned our townhalls and our weekly sessions of local Oregon reporters and television stations into virtual events so I could continue to provide information and connect with constituents during this extraordinary national crisis. She led the charge in updating our website to provide a one-stop shop of resources for residents and local businesses for information on how to get the help they needed.

To say that Sara will leave a large hole in our team when she heads off to her new responsibilities would be an understatement. Every member of our office, whether in Washington, DC, or back home in Oregon, is going to miss her bright smile, her sharp wit, her infectious energy, and her brilliant mind—not to mention that we will also miss her border collie, Liz, who has been a therapy dog for all of us.

Sara, if you are watching, and I hope you are, know that we all, the extended Team Merkley family, wish you well in the next phase of your career. Thank you for all you have done these past 5-plus years, and thank you for all you will continue to do to help build a better world for the people of Oregon and the people of our Nation.

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. COTTON. Mr. 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. COTTON. Mr. President, 20 years ago this week, the People's Republic of China became a member of the World Trade Organization. There was great rejoicing across Washington by lobbyists and politicians and bureaucrats and, for that matter, among corporate CEOs and Wall Street bankers and perhaps most of all, the Communists in Beijing. But for Americans out in the heartland, in places like Arkansas, China's entrance into the WTO was nothing to celebrate. That was the moment their leaders left them exposed to the predations of the Chinese Communist Party.

Millions of Americans lost good-paying blue-collar jobs to the China trade shock in the years that followed. Countless small towns, Main Streets, and working-class neighborhoods were gutted and boarded up. Michigan lost 24 percent of its manufacturing jobs. Ohio lost 27 percent of its manufacturing jobs. My home State has lost 26 percent of all of our manufacturing jobs since China joined the World Trade Organization. Families were shattered and communities crumbled. The opioid crisis killed thousands of those who were left behind.

Twenty years ago was nothing less than the beginning of the great hollowing of our Nation's industrial base, economy, and working class. It is worth recalling what our leaders said and what they promised as they unleashed this disaster.

During the yearslong lobbying campaign for China, then-President Bill Clinton said it was ''ironic . . . that so many Americans are concerned about the impact on the world of a strong China.'' From an economic standpoint, he said, ''this agreement is the equivalent of a one-way street.'' In other words, it was all upside for America if only all those knuckle-draggers who opposed the Chinese Communist Party entering the World Trade Organization would get out of the way.

Now, that attitude was the conventional wisdom in Washington for years, and it was in both parties, to be sure. Four years after China joined the WTO, Republican U.S. Trade Representative Bob Zoellick reflected that ''our policy has succeeded remarkably well: the dragon emerged and joined the world.''

Well, it turns out—not surprisingly—that this dragon has fangs and claws, and now it is sitting on top of a vast pile of looted wealth. It is clear that our leaders and their naiveté have created a monster by admitting China to the WTO. Let's just review some of the numbers.

Since 2001, China's economy has grown by nearly 1,200 percent, transforming a third-world backwater into the second largest economy, largest exporter, and dominant industrial power in the world. The PRC today makes one out of every four automobiles in the world—more than the United States, Japan, and South Korea combined. Combined. It makes one out of every three merchant ships. In the United States, we make basically none. In addition, China produces 40 percent of mobile phones, 70 percent of televisions, and 96 percent of shipping containers on which global commerce moves.

Equally worrisome, China has gained a stranglehold over the production of essential materials. China produces more than half of the world's steel, two-thirds of its active ingredients in our generic drugs, and processes 85 percent of rare earth elements, 85 percent which are used in everything from the smartphone in your pocket to advanced fighter jets.

China is also making strides in advanced technology. A few years ago, China's space agency sent the world's first quantum communications satellite into orbit. It already possesses 200 of the world's 500 fastest supercomputers. And Chairman Xi Jinping has pledged an astounding $1.4 trillion over 6 years to help China take the lead in cutting-edge fields like semiconductors and artificial intelligence.

The stark fact is that China controls nearly a quarter of global trade. A stunning 70 percent—70 percent, 7 out of 10 countries—in the world trade more with China than with the United States.

Now, it would be one thing if China had gotten rich and powerful the honest way, through fair competition and trade with other countries.

Instead, China has gotten rich through a criminal spree of intellectual property theft, industrial espionage, strong-arm trade agreements, and illegal subsidies and protection or as the office of U.S. Trade Representative wrote:

> China has continued to embrace a state-led, non-market and mercantilist approach to the economy and trade, despite WTO members' expectations—and China's own representations—that China would transform its economy and pursue the open, market-oriented policies endorsed by the WTO.

''Despite WTO's members' expectations.'' WTO members are stupid if they expected China to change its ways.

But in other words, China lied, and the rest of the world has paid the price. China is the world's most prolific IP thief, stealing the equivalent of Arkansas' economy two times over every year, year after year. And that is just the beginning.

The Chinese Government recruits its citizens working and studying in our

country to act as spies, infiltrating our research laboratories and companies and college campuses to steal valuable secrets. Chinese nationals are the subject of nearly half—half—of all FBI counterintelligence cases involving economic espionage.

The Chinese Communist Party also uses illegal subsidies and trade practices like dumping to help its ''national champions'' offload their stolen goods below-market prices. The Chinese Government has poured tens of billions of dollars into its steel industry, encouraging overcapacity to flood foreign markets with cheap Chinese steel. As a result, China's production of crude steel rose from 15 percent of the world's total to 50 percent between 2000 and 2017, while 64 percent of America's raw steel producers were totally wiped out, two-thirds of it gone.

Of course, the World Trade Organization exists—supposedly, allegedly—to curb these kinds of abuses, but it has utterly failed to get China to change its ways and live up to its promises. If anything, under Chairman Xi, China has dropped even the pretense that it is on the path to freeing its economy and society.

Twenty years after China entered the WTO, it is clear that China has betrayed our trust and is waging an economic war against us. We didn't seek out this conflict, but now that it has started, we have no choice but to finish it.

Congress can start by passing my bill, the China Trade Relations Act, to terminate China's permanent normal trade relations status. We ought to acknowledge there is nothing normal about our trading relationship with China, and we cannot afford the state of affairs to be permanent. We should return to the pre-WTO status quo that recognized China as a nonmarket, communist country, to which I would add now, committing genocide against its own people. If we do this, we can begin to correct the historic mistake our leaders made 20 years ago when they welcomed China into the WTO with open arms and open wallets and unleashed that dragon on the world.

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. MARKEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

S.J. RES. 29

Mr. MARKEY. I rise today in opposition to the latest effort by Republicans to undermine Americans' health and safety. COVID–19 remains a grave danger. We have lost more than 775,000 Americans to this virus, and cases are rising yet again.

Despite this clear and present danger, millions of workers across this country have been showing up to their jobs every day since this pandemic began. Essential workers, nurses, doctors, janitors, security guards, retail employees, and countless more were never able to work remotely. They can't Zoom to the cash register, checkout, or the driver's seat of a bus. But these workers faced and continue to face on-the-job exposures and the hazards those exposures entail.

We are lucky to have tools to mitigate these dangers for workers. Testing works. Vaccines work. Booster shots work. Masks work. And as these new variants begin circulating around the globe and as vaccine effectiveness begins to wane, for those who were among the first vaccinated, especially for older Americans and the immune compromised, it is incredibly important that everyone get their boosters now.

Let me just say that again: If you are eligible, don't wait. Get your booster shot now. If you have two shots already and you got them 6 months ago, you are not fully vaccinated. If you don't have your third shot right now, you are not fully vaccinated. If you have two shots already, and it is more than 6 months after you got those first two shots, just understand that, when you say ''I am vaccinated,'' it is not accurate. You need the third shot.

Not only do the vaccines work, but vaccine requirements work. They increase vaccination rates and improve worker safety. We have seen in Massachusetts that, as the State government implemented vaccine requirements, vaccination rates approached 95 percent of State employees.

We aren't just the Bay State; we are also the ''Brain State.'' We listened to what scientists and medical experts are telling us.

So to protect workers, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or OSHA, at the Department of Labor, published a rule known as an emergency temporary standard—an emergency temporary standard, or ETS. That emergency temporary standard will keep employees safe by requiring large companies to ensure that each of their workers is fully vaccinated.

And if employees cannot or will not be vaccinated, they simply must test negative for COVID–19 at least once a week before coming into work. It is as simple as that: Get vaccinated or get tested.

The ETS also requires that employees protect their coworkers by wearing a mask in the workplace. This requirement is not onerous. In fact, it is flexible for all workers to require employees to provide paid time off to workers to get vaccinated and ensures that paid leave is provided for recovery from any side effects of the vaccinations that keep employees from being able to work.

These are simple, commonsense rules that will save lives—testing, masks, vaccines, boosters. OSHA estimates that its emergency temporary standard will prevent 6,500 people from dying and 250,000 people from having to go to become hospitalized over just a 6-month period.

But while Democrats and the Biden Administration are doing everything possible to maintain an economic and health recovery, Republicans are doing everything they can to undercut science and confidence in this administration. This latest attempt—trying to overturn the OSHA emergency temporary standard and threatening to undermine the health and safety of millions of workers—is outrageous and the worst kind of political stunt.

We mandate vaccinations for our children so that they can be healthy and go to school. We mandate vaccinations so our servicemembers are protected in the line of duty. Let us protect our workers in our workplaces so that they can stay healthy and stay on the job.

But there is a terrible irony here from my Republican colleagues. At the exact same time that the Grand Old Party is bemoaning this OSHA worker protection effort as a so-called mandate, they are celebrating mandating government control over women's reproductive freedom at the Supreme Court. They would rather mandate government control over a woman's body than mandate worker safety.

If we want to end this pandemic, we need to get as many people vaccinated as we can. Unfortunately, Republicans see a political benefit to prolonging the pain and the suffering from the virus and preventing vaccinations where possible.

This is wrong. This is immoral. And I urge my colleagues to support the OSHA emergency temporary standard. I urge my colleagues to support that emergency temporary standard and oppose this effort by Republicans to overturn this critical, life-protecting regulation, which is on the books, if we can keep it there.

So we need to ensure that we are saying to every family: We have your back. We are going to be protecting you. We are going to make sure those safeguards are in place.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF RACHAEL S. ROLLINS

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today to strongly oppose the confirmation of Rachael Rollins to be U.S. attorney in Massachusetts.

Many Americans have probably never heard of Rachael Rollins, but they are becoming very familiar with the kind of lawlessness and dangerous crime that radical, leftwing district attorneys like her have generated. Under

their watch, we have seen looting and larceny and violent crime rates rise in cities all over the country the past couple of years.

Ms. Rollins is part of a web of leftwing district attorneys across the country who see it as their job not to prosecute crime; rather, to protect criminals. There is Ms. Rollins in Boston, Chesa Boudin in San Francisco, Kim Gardner in St. Louis, Kim Foxx in Chicago, Larry Krasner in Philadelphia, and John Chisholm in Milwaukee, among others.

What has happened with these prosecutors who refuse to prosecute crime?

Well, all too predictably, crime rates have skyrocketed.

Last year, the murder rate went up nearly 30 percent overall, and it went up 40 percent in cities with populations between 100,000 and 250,000.

We have seen horrific crimes and tragedies that could have been prevented if these DAs had simply done their jobs.

Take John Chisholm, the DA in Milwaukee, who released Darrell Brooks, a repeat and dangerous criminal, on $1,000 bail.

What was the crime he was charged with?

Using his vehicle—a red SUV—to run down a woman, the mother of his child.

Released on $1,000 bail, what happened?

Brooks, as we all know, drove that same red SUV through a Christmas parade, murdered six people, including an 8-year-old boy.

That man should not have been on the streets, should not have been behind the wheel. The DA knew he was a violent criminal who used that SUV as an instrument of violence and, for $1,000, the leftwing DA let him go. Had Brooks not been out on such a low bail, this horrific tragedy wouldn't have occurred; that 8-year-old boy would still be alive.

Our communities don't need prosecutors who endanger the very communities they are supposed to serve by refusing to prosecute or detain criminals. They don't need leftwing prosecutors who let violent criminals walk the streets.

The damage that these so-called prosecutors can do has, thankfully, been somewhat limited by the fact that, when they choose not to prosecute criminals, the Federal Government has the ability, in many instances, to step in and charge criminals federally.

But Joe Biden and Senate Democrats are working to change that by elevating one of these radical, leftist, soft-on-crime district attorneys, Rachael Rollins, to be the U.S. attorney in Massachusetts—the chief Federal prosecutor in the entire State of Massachusetts.

Let's talk a bit more about what exactly Rachael Rollins believes prosecutors should do and what her record is.

Rachael Rollins has been vocal and aggressive against prosecuting crime. She has been very clear that she came into the job of district attorney as a crusader.

She has said—and these are her words:

> If you want to change the criminal legal system, become a prosecutor [because they have the] power to determine charges, what crimes to decline to prosecute or divert, [and] how to fashion bail hearings.

She has been quite open in what her intentions are. Ms. Rollins tells us that what matters about a prosecutor is not taking bad guys off the street; it is not seeking justice for the victims of crime. No. It is the power to say: ''I won't prosecute these crimes.''

(Ms. ROSEN assumed the chair.)

And with Ms. Rollins, it is not hypothetical because she is a district attorney. And as the Boston DA, she went so far as to write down in ''The Rachael Rollins Policy Memo,'' a list of 15 crimes whose prosecution should ''always be declined'' or ''dismissed without conditions.''

Charges on this list of 15 crimes should be declined or dismissed prearraignment without conditions. The presumption is that charges that fall into this category should always be declined.

So you have a DA saying these are the crimes we don't prosecute, ''always be declined,'' ''dismissed without conditions.''

So you may say: ''OK. Maybe this is like some sort of criminal justice reform. Maybe this is low-level, nonviolent marijuana possession. A teenager got caught with a joint; we are not going to prosecute them.'' Reasonable people can actually disagree on that. We can have an intelligent conversation back and forth about that.

But the beauty of it is that we don't have to speculate because she put it in writing. These are the 15 crimes. They are upside down, as are her policies. These are the 15 crimes where charges should be dismissed prearraignment without conditions:

No. 1, trespass. Now, I want you to think about it. If you don't want to see people trespassing on your property, well, under Rachael Rollins, the Democrats' U.S. attorney, we don't prosecute trespass.

What else?

Shoplifting. Has anyone watched the videos of the people breaking into stores and stealing and stealing and stealing and looting? Do you know what? Joe Biden and Senate Democrats—they are bringing that to a neighborhood near you.

Shoplifting, we don't prosecute. That is what she said. Shoplifting, olly oxen free. If you see a TV you like, pick that damn thing up and run out of the store because your friend, the fake prosecutor, is not going to charge you.

Larceny. Really, larceny? Larceny, we don't prosecute.

Disorderly conduct. You are a single mom coming home at night. A drunk vagrant is yelling, screaming, cursing at your kids. Do you know what? Not a crime here. We don't prosecute that.

What else?

Receiving stolen property. OK. This is at least intellectually consistent. If you are going to legalize shoplifting, rob the hell out of the stores, at least the fence can be on the back end. You can steal that TV and go straight to the fence. By the way, I guess you can do it in a parking lot. Set up a van right there. ''We fence stolen property.'' You run in and grab it, I will fence it right here. DA? ''All good by us.''

Driving with a suspended license. Well, sometimes that might be OK.

What was it suspended for? Was it suspended for DWI? Was it suspended because you are a drunk who has killed people? Were you suspended because you are this homicidal maniac in Milwaukee who murdered six people?

Do you know what? This DA says: ''Hey, driving with a suspended license, no problem at all, no longer a crime.''

Breaking and entering into a vacant property without property damage. So any property that is vacant, you can break in, and you are fine. Locks don't matter. Burglar alarms don't matter. By the way, if a burglar alarm goes off, what the hell do you do? You show up, ''Hey, you don't prosecute it. I'm staying right here.''

You may say: ''Well, at least it is something reasonable, without property damage, right?'' Well, now, except the problem is No. 8 on the list: breaking and entering into a vacant property with property damage.

So it doesn't matter. Break into the place, loot it, trash it, destroy it. All is good in Joe Biden's criminal-friendly America.

No. 9, wanton or malicious destruction of property. By the way, don't believe the Democratic talking point: ''This stuff isn't violent.'' Really, wanton or malicious destruction of property? Not a crime in Joe Biden's America.

Threats, threats of violence. I want you to imagine right now you have got an angry vagrant making threats of violence against your children. You call the DA and say: ''My family is being threatened. Protect our safety.'' And what does she say? ''Not a crime.''

Oh, well, stinks to be you. Threats are just A-OK.

Minor in possession of alcohol. Hey, great. Kids, drink up. Actually, the beauty of it is, in Joe Biden's America, the kids can get drunk; they can drive; they can have their license suspended; and apparently they will get a gold star at the end of it. Minors in possession of alcohol. We have got Senate pages here. Just go down to the U.S. attorney's office. They are serving margaritas.

Marijuana possession. OK. As I said, we can debate marijuana possession. Reasonable people can disagree on that. Now, it doesn't specify the quantity. A teenager with a joint? You can say that that may be a good candidate for diversion to something else. Drug dealer with several kilos of pot in the

back, maybe you ought to be prosecuting that.

Oh, and, by the way, how do we know she doesn't just limit it to kids with a joint? Well, what is No. 13 on the list? Possession with intent to distribute.

So, drug dealers—in Joe Biden's America, drug dealers, it is legal. You can sell booze to kids. You can sell drugs to kids. You can sell stolen televisions to kids. She doesn't prosecute drug dealers.

But look, at least it is just pot and come on, we know—you know, in States—in a lot of States pot is not that bad, right? It is just pot.

Uh-oh. No. 14, nonmarijuana drug possession. So for any Democrats ready to go home, saying, ''Hey, we just like pot because we are Democrats,'' nope. Heroin, cocaine, LSD, fentanyl drug dealers who are poisoning our kids, in Joe Biden's America, we don't prosecute you.

And No. 15 is really the crowning jewel of this—resisting arrest. So I want you to envision what this says. You can break and enter into a vacant property and do damage. You can have a homeless person trespass on your front lawn, set up a tent, threaten your children, sell them drugs, and if a police officer shows up and tries to arrest them, they can violently resist arrest. And what does the DA say? ''All good by me. Not a crime.''

Madam President, this is, in a word, nuts. This is crazy.

And do you know what? This is what the Democrats support.

I will tell you why. The Democrats are counting on the news media refusing to cover this. The Democrats are counting on ABC, NBC, and CBS—this is not news. The Democrats are counting on CNN will not cover this.

Every single Democrat in this body has voted for Rachael Rollins. They had to bring Vice President HARRIS out to break the tie.

And, you know, Democrats, when they go home, they like to say: ''We are not for abolishing the police.''

No. Do you know what? When you vote to confirm a lawless so-called prosecutor who says ''I won't prosecute crime,'' you have abolished the police. Cops can arrest them, but the DA will let them go. And what does she say? ''Dismissed . . . prearraignment . . . without conditions.''

This is radical and extreme, and I want to make a challenge to Senate Democrat colleagues. Some of you are in purple States. A few of you are in red States. Some of you are in bright blue States. I challenge any of you in the bluest State of the Union to go home to your constituents, get any gathering in a townhall, and put this chart in front of them. Ask your constituents: Do the people of Nevada agree that we shouldn't prosecute trespassing or shoplifting or drug dealing or resisting arrest or violent threats? Do the people of Virginia agree that these are not crimes and shouldn't be prosecuted?

And I promise you, in all 50 States, there is not a State too blue where your constituents would agree on this. And so what our Democratic colleagues are counting on is that people won't know.

You know, before the vote, I spoke with several Democrats. I tried to tell several Democrats, this is a bad vote. This is a vote you are going to regret. This is a vote your constituents are going to be mad at you for. One of those Democrats said: ''Well, the majority leader asked me to do it.''

You know, crack the whip, party unity, party discipline. The order from the Democrats in the White House is this is the chief Federal law enforcement officer in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. God help you if you don't want violent criminals robbing your store. God help you if you don't want drunken homeless people setting up tents in your front yard. God help you if you don't want drug dealers selling drugs to your children because Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS have said those are all A–OK. And if you don't believe me—because in this bizarre partisan world nobody believes the other side—read the memo, ''The Rachael Rollins Policy Memo.'' She wrote it. She put her name on it in writing. This is what it says.

If we lived in a time of sanity—Senators on both sides—Democrats listening to this would say: ''Hold on a second. That doesn't make any sense at all. Let's tap the brakes.''

By the way, one Democrat could stop this nomination—one. Every individual Democrat, you had the choice. It means every one of you is also the deciding vote. So when you go back to your home State, you singlehandedly decided this lawless, so-called prosecutor should be confirmed.

I will tell you this, you can never again claim you oppose abolishing the police because this vote is front and center: trespassing, not prosecuted; shoplifting; larceny; disorderly conduct; receiving stolen property; driving with a suspended license; breaking and entering with property damage; loss and malicious destruction of property; threats; minors in possession of alcohol; marijuana possession; possession with intent to distribute; nonmarijuana drug possession.

I don't ever want to see a Democrat standing up here talking about fentanyl: Fentanyl is terrible. I don't want to see another Democrat talking about the opioid crisis, saying: ''People are dying in New Hampshire. People are dying in my State.'' They are, and you are about to vote for a prosecutor who won't prosecute the drug dealers selling those opioids and poisoning our children and won't prosecute resisting arrest. So, if a cop comes, take a swing.

To my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle, there is still time for you to stop this nomination. I implore of you: Listen to your constituents and do the right thing.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote not begin until following my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUESTS—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, in a minute, I am going to ask unanimous consent for the approval of three important nominees who are not controversial. We have been hearing reasons to oppose a nominee who has some controversy, and I am going to raise three who are not controversial.

In July, I had the opportunity to travel to Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia, and Guatemala as part of a bipartisan congressional delegation. The first question we received in Mexico was not about COVID–19 and not about immigration. It was, When is your Ambassador going to get here?

Fortunately, since then, the Senate has approved the nomination of Ken Salazar to be Ambassador to Mexico, but the exchange underscores the importance of having U.S. Ambassadors on the ground and the value that other nations see in Senate-confirmed representatives of the United States.

I take the floor today to talk about three noncontroversial nominees: Adam Scheinman, of Virginia, to be Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Nonproliferation; Marc Ostfield to be Ambassador to Paraguay; and Cynthia Telles to be Ambassador to Costa Rica.

Mr. Scheinman has had a long history in the State Department and on the National Security Council at the White House on Nuclear Nonproliferation issues.

Marc Ostfield is a career Foreign Service Officer with deep experience in the Americas.

Cynthia Telles is the daughter of the first Hispanic to be a U.S. Ambassador. Her father was the U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica 60 years ago, and after a very distinguished career, she has been nominated to inherit the post that he ably inhabited.

These were all nominees approved noncontroversially by the Foreign Relations Committee on October 19, nearly 2 months ago.

I will just mention to my colleagues one thing about Mr. Scheinman. It is particularly important that he be confirmed as soon as possible. An important duty of the Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Nonproliferation is to lead the U.S. delegation to the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty Review Conference. This conference happens once every 5 years—once every 5 years—and it is going to happen next month. If he is not confirmed before then, the United States will not have an Ambassador-level official to lead the American delegation at this existentially important meeting.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: Executive Calendar Nos. 433, 436, and 439; that the nominations be confirmed; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order on these nominations; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, reserving the right to object.

The eyes of history are on the Senate today. If the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline comes online, as it is on the verge of doing, the odds of Russian tanks rolling into Ukraine increase dramatically. We have imposed sanctions on the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline with bipartisan unity. We can do it again.

If Russian tanks roll into Kiev, who in this Chamber wants that on their conscience?

We need to stop Russia from invading Ukraine, and the only way to do it is by imposing sanctions on Nord Stream 2. We did that 2 years ago. We overwhelmingly passed bipartisan sanctions that President Trump signed into law.

It is worth explaining why these two are linked.

We are all reading in the newspaper—and my friend from Virginia and I have sat in briefings, classified and public briefings—that over 100,000 Russian troops are massed on the Ukraine border. The administration declassified its own projections that an invasion of Ukraine is imminent and could come as soon as January or February of next year. This disaster is the direct result of a political mistake made by Joe Biden.

What does the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline have to do with Russia's invading Ukraine?

Well, here is a little bit of ancient history. In the year 2014, Vladimir Putin invaded Ukraine.

Why?

He did it because he has said that he considers the dissolution of the Soviet Union to be the greatest geopolitical disaster of the 21st century, and his grand ambition is to recreate the Soviet Union—by force.

A reassembled Soviet Union would be a profound threat to the safety of all Americans. We spent decades with a dangerous Soviet Union. In 2014, Putin invaded Ukraine—he invaded Crimea—but he stopped. He didn't go through all of Ukraine.

Why did he stop?

He stopped because Russian natural gas, to get to Europe, goes through Ukraine. The pipelines go through Ukraine.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, may I invoke regular order? This is not a response to any of these three nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection to the request?

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, reserving the right to object.

There is nothing in regular order that limits my ability to explain my view on this topic.

So, apparently, the Democrats don't want to talk about Joe Biden's gift to Russia and Putin that has set up the tanks on the border of Ukraine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection to the original request?

Mr. CRUZ. Is the Chair refusing to let me speak?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate has a scheduled vote. You see that Members have made their way to the floor. We have a lot of business to take care of, as you see.

Mr. CRUZ. And, just a moment ago, the Chair granted unanimous consent that that time be extended until this unanimous consent request was concluded. That is the pending UC that was granted.

If Senator KAINE or the Chair wants to silence me because you don't want to hear what is happening in Ukraine, you can try to do that.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, we have no interest in silencing Senator CRUZ. In fact, the Democrats agreed to allow Senator CRUZ to present his amendment on Nord Stream 2 last week, and it was blocked by Republican colleagues.

I have made a request for unanimous consent about two Ambassadors to the Americas and about someone who needs to attend a nuclear nonproliferation conference and lead the delegation from the United States. It happens once every 5 years, and it is coming up.

The Senator is allowed to speak about Nord Stream 2 for as long as he wants, but he shouldn't interrupt a UC for these three individuals to give a speech that he has given many times and that he is going to continue to give many times, and I am sure we are all going to hear it many times.

I would like a ruling on my request for unanimous consent on these three nominees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection to the original request?

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I object. And the Chair and the Democrats are hiding from the truth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I yield the floor.

VOTE ON ROLLINS NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Rollins nomination?

Mr. SCHATZ. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 486 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

(Ms. STABENOW assumed the Chair.)

(Ms. ROSEN assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the nomination is confirmed.

The nomination was confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will immediately be notified of the Senate's actions.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 482, Michael D. Smith, of Virginia, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Charles E. Schumer, Tammy Baldwin, Angus S. King, Jr., Patrick J. Leahy, John W. Hickenlooper, Jon Ossoff, Richard J. Durbin, Jeff Merkley, Benjamin L. Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Mark Kelly, Kyrsten Sinema, Joe Manchin III, Edward J. Markey, Richard Blumenthal, Jack Reed, Raphael G. Warnock, Jeanne Shaheen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Michael D. Smith, of Virginia, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 60, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 487 Ex.]

YEAS—60

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Padilla
Bennet	Graham	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Blunt	Heinrich	Romney
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Brown	Hirono	Schatz
Burr	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Shaheen
Capito	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Luján	Tester
Cassidy	Manchin	Tillis
Collins	Markey	Van Hollen
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cornyn	Merkley	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warren
Duckworth	Murphy	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wicker
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wyden

NAYS—39

Barrasso	Hawley	Portman
Blackburn	Hoeven	Risch
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Braun	Inhofe	Rubio
Cotton	Johnson	Sasse
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lee	Shelby
Daines	Lummis	Sullivan
Ernst	Marshall	Thune
Fischer	McConnell	Toomey
Grassley	Moran	Tuberville
Hagerty	Paul	Young

NOT VOTING—1

Sanders

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). On this vote, the yeas are 60, the nays are 39.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Michael D. Smith, of Virginia, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the confirmation of the Smith nomination scheduled for 5:15 p.m. instead occur at 6:45 p.m.; that upon disposition of the Smith nomination, the Senate resume legislative session and that all time in relation to S.J. Res. 29 be expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Therefore, for the information of Senators, there will be two rollcall votes beginning at 6:45 p.m.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, yesterday, Chicago reported its first case of the new coronavirus variant, Omicron. Our State's health officials predicted this day would come; it did. They are actively preparing for additional cases.

The World Health Organization has identified it as a variant of concern. It has the potential for increased transmissibility and could possibly—I underline ''possibly''—evade some protections from existing vaccines.

But as we begin to learn about this variant, some hopeful signs have emerged. On Sunday, Dr. Fauci described early data on the severity of Omicron as ''encouraging.'' Additionally, today, we received preliminary findings that patients are better protected against Omicron with a third Pfizer dose.

And while it is still too soon to draw any definitive conclusions—too soon—what is clear is that the historic investments we have made—the Senate and President Biden—these investments in public health are paying off.

Thanks to the American Rescue Plan—which we passed earlier this year on, sadly, a partisan rollcall without a single Republican vote—America is more prepared. That rescue package not only funded production and distribution of lifesaving vaccines; it paved the way for public health officials to detect and track new variants like Omicron. It provided more than a billion dollars toward expanding and accelerating genomic sequencing, the process that allows us to analyze how the coronavirus is evolving and spreading in realtime, so we can respond.

Thanks to this investment today, America is sequencing roughly 80,000 virus samples a week. Before President Biden took office, we were sequencing fewer than 3,000; now, 80,000 a week. That has made a world of difference when it comes to tracking the spread of a variant.

In less than 2 weeks since the variant was discovered in South Africa, it has been identified in at least 19 States in addition to Illinois.

As we await more data on the risk Omicron poses to the public, here are three things we know. First—and it bears repeating—the best protection is to get vaccinated. Ninety-five percent of Americans are eligible, and 70 percent have already gotten at least one shot. Within days, we will hit the impressive milestone of 200 million Americans getting fully vaccinated. We need to continue to promote this incredible safety tool, and that means booster shots as well.

Second, America must continue to support the global vaccine campaign. As I have said before, COVID doesn't know borders. As long as it is circulating across the globe, the risk of virus mutation growing stronger and roaring back into the United States continues to be real.

Fortunately, the Biden administration has already taken important steps to address global vaccine inequality and get more shots to low-income countries. Just this week, USAID announced a $400 million investment in a new global vaccine access program to deliver vaccines to remote parts of the world.

I just got off the phone with Dr. Atul Gawande, a surgeon at Brigham and Women's Hospital, a prolific author, and a man who is very insightful. He has agreed to step forward and to work with Administrator Samantha Power at USAID. He is the right person for this job at this very moment. So I encourage my colleagues to let him move off the calendar and into the job as quickly as possible. We need his expertise at USAID.

The third point I would like to make is that we need to build on the American Rescue Plan's investment in public health. Effective public health systems are like smoke detectors: They can alert us to deadly dangers long before they threaten.

At the start of this pandemic, America's public health system had been ignored and underfunded for years. That is the reason why we proposed nearly $10 billion in the Build Back Better plan, which we are currently working on, to improve laboratory capacity, disease detection, the workforce, and public health preparedness. This funding will fortify our public health system at a time when it is absolutely necessary.

BUILD BACK BETTER ACT

Mr. President, on a related matter, just before Thanksgiving, the House of Representatives passed the Build Back Better Act. It is one of the most pro-family pieces of legislation in modern history.

For nearly 50 years, the wealthy in America have gotten richer while the middle class has been squeezed. Build Back Better is about restoring fairness.

Four years ago, when the Republicans had their chance to use the reconciliation process, they really identified their highest priority: tax breaks for the wealthiest Americans. They continue to hold to the philosophy that if you give tax breaks to wealthy people, eventually people who are in the middle-income categories—working families—will start to see some benefits coming their way. I couldn't disagree more.

I believe investing in working families in America has always been the best investment. These are families with kids who are destined for college and even better jobs if we invest in those families and give them a fighting chance. The wealthy are going to do just fine by themselves, and they are doing pretty well, I might add.

We have got to make sure that this Build Back Better Act, which President Biden supports, really focuses on working families. And that is why the

bill that passed the House has the largest tax cut for middle-class and working families ever in America's history.

That bears repeating.

Four years ago, the Republicans gave a tax break to the wealthiest people in America. The bill that we are considering will give the largest tax cut for middle class and working families in our Nation's history. It helps families with big-ticket items that keep people up at night: affordable childcare; universal pre-kindergarten; expanded, affordable healthcare coverage; help with affordable housing. It makes serious investments in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Let's be very clear about it. I can remember a time when the whole issue of climate change and global warming was a truly bipartisan concern. The bills that used to come to the floor were cosponsored by the likes of John McCain and Joe Lieberman, a Republican and a Democrat, both very seriously concerned about what was happening to the world's environment.

That is no longer the case. It is a struggle for us to get Republicans to even acknowledge that there is a challenge, let alone accept the challenge of the solutions that lie ahead.

We need to make serious investments in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of climate change. And critically important to our future economic prosperity, we need Build Back Better to make investments in higher education and affordability, which is the next topic I would like to address.

PELL GRANT PROGRAM

Mr. President, the Pell Grant Program has been the cornerstone of America's investment in college student aid for more than 50 years, but it has failed to keep up with the times. It was created in 1972—think about that—almost 50 years ago, and at the time the Pell grants were worth more than 75 percent of the average cost of attending a 4-year public college or university—tuition, fees, and living expenses. The Pell grant covered 75 percent of it. Today, the Pell grant covers less than 30 percent.

Well, what makes up the difference? Student debt makes up the difference. Forty-five million Americans now own $1.7 trillion—that is with a ''t''—$1.7 trillion in student loan debt. That is more than America's combined debt to credit card companies. It is second only to mortgages. It is the largest consumer debt in America. Build Back Better will ease the squeeze of college costs by increasing the maximum Pell grant by $550. It will also expand Pell grants and other forms of Federal aid to DACA students. These historic investments will help 5 million students from lower incomes earn college degrees and build a better, stronger America.

Now, there is one item in here that I am going to close with that is very important. For years, I brought to the attention of the Senate one industry that purports to be part of education in America—for-profit colleges and universities. With this new Pell grant, we make it clear that the $550 increase will not go to for-profit colleges.

Why, you ask? Take a look at the record. The for-profit college industry is one of the most heavily federally subsidized sectors in America. Some for-profit college companies receive 100 percent of their revenue from Federal taxpayers. That is right. Pell grants and student loans make up their entire revenue.

The University of Phoenix is one of the giants in the industry—has been for years. One of the founders once called Pell grants and student loans ''the juice'' for the for-profit college industry. It was one of the largest ever increases to the Pell grant on the table. The for-profit college industry is looking for more ''juice.'' They are not going to get it, and I am glad they don't.

I would like to leave those who are following my remarks with a quiz. What percentage of post-secondary students in America attend for-profit colleges and universities? The answer: 8 percent.

Next question: What percentage of defaults on student loans are by students from for-profit colleges and universities? The answer: 30 percent—8 percent of the students and 30 percent of the student loan defaults.

Is it just bad luck? No. It is by design. For-profit colleges and universities will literally accept anyone with a pulse. You do not have to show any aptitude or any ambition. If you will sign on the dotted line and they can take over your Pell grant and hook you up with a student loan, they are perfectly happy.

Then what happens? Well, the net result of it is often disappointing. The students have to drop out. They can't continue to pay the high tuitions at these places, and when they drop out, they still have a mountain of debt to pay off. Eventually, you will get a default on it—30 percent of them are going to default on it. That is an outrageous number when you think about it. Also, I might add, these so-called colleges and universities are notorious for fraudulent conduct—misleading their students about what they are learning and what they can earn from what they learn. It is a terrible record.

For-profit colleges just spend 26 percent of their revenue on instruction. Well, what do they do with 74 percent? They market, and they take it as profit. Twenty-six percent of their revenue on education—it is a joke. And we are fools to keep perpetuating this terrible drain on the American economy and this terrible hardship on some of these students and their families.

So over the last 20 years, nearly every major for-profit college has been investigated and sued by State and Federal agencies for deception and abusive practices.

Many, like the University of Phoenix, and DeVry, which sadly is from the city of Chicago, got paid tens of millions of dollars in Federal subsidies. Since the collapse of the most infamous for-profit colleges—Corinthian and ITT Tech—we see taxpayers holding the bag for the defaulted student loans to the tune of millions of dollars.

So let's be clear. Adding new program protections in Build Back Better is not about Congress punishing students. The for-profit college industry is doing that quite well by themselves. This is about protecting traditionally underserved and marginalized students and preventing taxpayer dollars from being wasted on these miserable institutions.

In closing, I ask unanimous consent to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from a coalition of groups urging Congress to support these new protections for Pell grants—among them, the National Urban League, the Education Trust, and Veterans Education Success.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOVEMBER 17, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.
Hon. CHUCK SCHUMER,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND LEADER SCHUMER: We represent a broad coalition of organizations working on behalf of students, veterans, faculty and staff, civil rights advocates, researchers, and others concerned about career education programs that leave students with debts they cannot afford. Predatory schools leave students with unfair and unaffordable student loan debt and leave taxpayers exposed when students cannot repay those debts.

We strongly support the Build Back Better bill's investments in higher education, including the $550 increase to the maximum Pell grant. Pell grants have helped millions of low- and moderate-income Americans, most with family incomes under $40,000, attend and complete college. We also support incentivizing students to attend schools where Pell grant dollars will go the furthest, and where increases in aid are less likely to translate into increased tuition costs and debt. Excluding schools that operate on a for-profit basis will promote both goals.

Research shows that—in contrast to other sectors of higher education—tuition rises at for-profit colleges when additional federal financial aid is made available to the sector. Further, investigations and data spanning more than a decade show that for-profit colleges, overall, provide worse outcomes for students than other sectors of higher education. High prices, low spending on instruction, and high dropout rates at many for-profit schools have left former students, including a disproportionate share of Black and Latina/o borrowers, buried in debt and without the career advancement they sought.

For-profit colleges spend just 26 percent of the tuition revenue they receive on instruction, compared to 79 percent at nonprofit colleges and an even higher percent at four-year public colleges. Just 25 percent of for-profit students graduate with a bachelor's degree in six years, compared to 61–67 percent in other four-year sectors. For-profit institutions account for less than 10 percent of overall college enrollment but make up one-third of all students in default.

Additionally, many for-profit schools have engaged in predatory and deceptive practices to recruit students into low-quality programs. When investigations have documented such deception and fraud, the schools have collapsed and closed, taking taxpayer dollars with them and leaving students with neither credentials nor enhanced earning power. Since 2009–10, more than $9 billion in Pell grants have gone to for-profit schools that have collapsed. ITT Tech and Corinthian Colleges alone received more than $4.2 billion in Pell grants in the six years before both schools shuttered.

Multiple states, including California and Washington, have taken steps to allocate state financial aid dollars in a manner comparable to the Build Back Better provision—directing students to more valuable programs by increasing available aid for those programs. The approach taken in the Build Back Better Act will focus new Pell grant investments in a simple and effective way that will reduce waste, fraud, and abuse.

The Build Back Better bill makes an appropriate decision to direct the Pell grant increase in a manner that maximizes federal resources. We thank you for the hard work on the Build Back Better package, and we look forward to working together to pass this provision and the full package of critical new investments.

Sincerely,

American Association of University Professors; American Federation of Teachers; Americans for Financial Reform; Association of Young Americans (AYA); Center for American Progress; Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP); Clearinghouse on Women's Issues; College & Community Fellowship; Consumer Action; Education Reform Now Advocacy; Feminist Majority Foundation; Generation Progress; National Down Syndrome Congress; National Education Association; National Urban League; New America Higher Education Program; Ohio Student Association; Project on Predatory Student Lending; Public Citizen; Public Higher Education Network of Massachusetts (PHENOM); The Education Trust; The Institute for College Access & Success; Veterans Education Success; Young Invincibles; David Halperin, Attorney; Robert Shireman, The Century Foundation.

Mr. DURBIN. I urge my colleagues to resist any attempt to remove this provision during floor consideration. Do not open the spigot of Federal dollars to this predatory industry. They have syphoned off enough money and ruined enough lives of students as it is. We shouldn't perpetuate this terrible fraud.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 474

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, since being elected to the U.S. Senate about 3 years ago, I have spoken often about the dangers presented by communist China. I have not been alone in this. Colleagues on both sides of the aisle—Republicans, Democrats, and Independents in this body—have been vocal about the threats we face from General Secretary Xi and his communist regime.

While we may not always agree on the solutions to the problems caused by communist China, I feel we are united in a truth: the good people of China are being brutally oppressed, censored, intimidated, and manipulated by the Chinese Communist Party—a regime that wants nothing more than to dominate the world and extinguish the democratic values and true freedoms we so proudly stand for.

Communist China's actions have repeatedly made this fact clear to all freedom-loving people across the world, and its latest attack on liberty and freedom of Peng Shuai demand our attention.

Ms. Shuai is one of China's most recognizable athletes. She is a three-time Olympian and was ranked the No. 1 doubles player in 2014 by the Women's Tennis Association. She has won championships at Wimbledon and the French Open and has represented her country at the highest levels of tennis competition.

So when she shared her story of sexual abuse by a former Vice Premier of the Chinese Communist Party last month on social media, it rightfully caught the attention of the world.

And communist China's reaction to these disturbing allegations have both shocked us all and completely verified all of our fears.

Instead of taking Ms. Shuai's claims seriously and investigating these allegations, the communist Chinese Government followed its authoritarian playbook—silence, deflect, and cover up.

General Secretary Xi and his Communist thugs are so thin-skinned, weak, and intolerant of any questioning of their conduct that the government immediately silenced and disappeared Ms. Shuai.

For more than 2 weeks, a global outcry arose, led by the Women's Tennis Association, asking ''Where is Peng?''

Then, communist China's state media released what it said was an email from Ms. Shuai to the Women's Tennis Association reversing her allegations. It read like a hostage note and only raised more concerns as to her whereabouts and safety.

Then, the communist Chinese Government shared a couple of videos of Ms. Shuai at various structured public events and staged two video calls with the International Olympic Committee. Shockingly, the International Olympic Committee didn't ask about her disappearance. They didn't ask about her allegations of abuse. But are any of us surprised?

I have been pressing the International Olympic Committee to speak up against communist China's genocide, attacks on democracy, and other abuses for 2 years. They have been completely silent.

The IOC's failure to ask these questions reveals it is more interested in appeasing the Chinese Communist Party and maintaining its good relationship with a genocidal communist regime than the safety of athletes.

I am not the only one who believes this. Last week, world renowned sports broadcaster Bob Costas appeared on CNN and told the truth that I have been sounding the alarm on. The IOC is in bed with communist China. It is disgusting, but that is the truth.

Fortunately, the Women's Tennis Association took real action to stand up for Ms. Shuai. Last week, the WTA announced it would be suspending all of its events in China until it was clear that Ms. Shuai was safe and in good health. The WTA is also calling for a full-fledged and completely transparent investigation into Ms. Shuai's allegations.

We should applaud the WTA for doing the right thing and showing the world how sport can stand up to an evil authoritarian communist regime. This is what courage looks like, and I believe it ought to be celebrated in this body. The IOC, on the other hand, is bending over backward to keep communist China happy.

We have American athletes and coaches traveling to Beijing in just weeks. It is terrifying. If communist China is willing to do this to its own citizens, how do we know Americans will be safe during the Olympics?

We must demand that Ms. Shuai immediately be freed from censorship, coercion, and intimidation, and that there be a full investigation into her serious allegations of sexual assault against former Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli.

That is why I have introduced a resolution calling exactly for that.

I am thankful that Senators LUMMIS, RUBIO, BRAUN, HAWLEY, and CRUZ have joined me. The United States is the leading voice of freedom and democracy around the world. We cannot tolerate this kind of behavior, and I urge my colleagues to stand together today for human rights and help pass this good resolution.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 474, which is at the desk. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DURBIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, if I can be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Let me say to my colleague from Florida, I like your resolution, and I really think it speaks to the sentiment shared by the vast majority—maybe even all of the U.S. Senators.

I am not certain how to pronounce this young lady's name—Peng Shuai.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Peng Shuai.

Mr. DURBIN. Peng Shuai. Well, I will accept you as my Mandarin coach and refer to her as Peng Shuai.

It is outrageous. She reports sexual abuse by a high-ranking official and then she disappears and they feed us occasional videotapes.

Well, I want to join you in commending the Women's Tennis Association, and I also want to add that I

think the President was correct in not only saying that we were going to withhold any diplomats being sent over to China during the next round of the Olympic Games, but I understand the administration is reaching out to other countries to join us.

Whether it is the Uighers or whether it is Ms. Peng Shuai, outrageous human rights abuses should not be ignored. And as I glance at your resolution here, it looks like you hit the nail on the head.

So why am I reserving the right to object?

Here is something that I think would be helpful in the cause of human rights. What if the United States of America actually had an Ambassador in China?

Think about that possibility. We would have someone representing our country on the scene in Beijing working for the United States, speaking up for human rights.

Well, what is holding us back? Why won't Biden nominate somebody for this job?

Well, it turns out he did, a man named Nicholas Burns.

Well, we all know him. He has a long record of diplomacy in Foreign Service—service in Russia and other places. He is a key man in the State Department and one that we can rely on. And he should be in Beijing fighting for the causes that you and I agree on today.

What can possibly be holding him up? We need him there.

Well, it turns out he is being held up by that side of the aisle objecting to his being called.

Well, we have a chance to resolve that today. We can pass not only your resolution, but we can appoint Mr. Burns as the Ambassador to China and get it done and he could be on a plane in the morning.

How about that? That would be an amazing thing to accomplish. You take that home to Florida, and I will take that home to Illinois. It is a good day's work.

And so, to reach that end, I ask that the pending request be modified as follows: Notwithstanding rule XXII, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nomination: Calendar No. 525, R. Nicholas Burns, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador of the United States of America to People's Republic of China; that the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and then, as if in legislative session, the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of your resolution, S. Res. 474, submitted earlier today; that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table without intervening action or debate.

What an amazing bipartisan achievement that we can put together in just a few minutes here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Florida so modify his request?

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Reserving the right to object, first, I thank my colleague for agreeing that—I think we all agree that what has happened to Peng Shuai is wrong, and I think we all know we have to stand up to what communist China is doing.

Here is my concern about Nick Burns: Until the day he was nominated by President Biden, he had had no problems with communist China. He has never stood up to communist China; he has taken money from communist China; he has always looked the other way.

So my concern is that we ought to have a vote on him because everybody ought to have the opportunity to talk to him and get his position. I have talked to him, and he has never ever said a word about the Uighurs, about the Tibetans, about what happened in Hong Kong, about stealing American technology. He has never done any of those things. So I don't know how it is going to help us.

I object to the modification, but I hope my colleague will agree that the resolution itself is worth it to go forward and just do it by themselves, and, over time, we will have a vote on Nick Burns.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard to the modification.

Is there an objection to the original request?

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, time is wasting. We need an Ambassador to China.

I am sorry, but I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, this is pretty disappointing, all right?

My Democratic colleague said that he agreed with the resolution. I think it is time that we stand up for the Chinese citizens who are being oppressed by Secretary Xi.

What this resolution does is say that, you know, we have got to stand up to all the oppression in China, that we have got to stand up for Peng Shuai. The resolution says, you know, as for the athletes who are going over there, we have your backs. Yet, if you look at what is happening now, the Democrats are saying: We are not going to do those things.

I don't think that is right. I don't believe our platform in the Senate should be that we don't stand for alleged victims of sexual assault. I think, by not having this resolution approved today and having the Democrats block it, that that is exactly what we are saying.

So it is pretty disappointing. This was a basic resolution that said that we were going to stand up for Peng Shuai. I am very appreciative of what the WTA has done. I am very disappointed with what the NBA has done. I am disappointed with what the IOC has done.

I am also disappointed that the Senate, today, could not come to a resolution and simply stand up for somebody who has accused the Vice Premier of China of sexual assault. None of us would like that to happen to anybody in our families, and we don't want it to happen to anybody in this country. We ought to stand up for people in China just like we would want them to stand up for people in this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I am here on the floor today to urge the Senate to move immediately to vote on the confirmation of Dr. Laurie Locascio to be the Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology at the Department of Commerce and—this is a double-headed position—as the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

As of today, we have 156 pending nominations on the executive calendar. These include Ambassadorial nominations to important countries like China, Japan, and others all around the world. It is harming our national security. We should be moving forward with them urgently. Then there are a whole number of nominations that relate to very important U.S. domestic Agencies, and one of them is this appointment at the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Look, many Americans are aware of the NIH, the National Institutes of Health. They know that that Institute does very important medical research that helps save lives and that it develops treatments to help Americans and others around the world. In fact, they have played a key role in the development of the vaccines against COVID–19.

Less well-known but also very important is the National Institute of Standards and Technology, which plays a key role in supporting American economic competitiveness and supporting innovation for Americans and American companies around the world. They also play an important role in the supply chain effort of the United States. That, of course, has taken on added significance in recent months as we experience bottlenecks.

So we are only hurting ourselves, and we are only hurting our country by refusing to allow this body to move forward on a vote on her nomination. We are essentially saying to this very important institute, this important government entity: We are not going to vote on your leader. So it is time to move forward on this.

Now, I want to talk a little bit about why Dr. Locascio is an exceptional choice for this role. It is not only because she hails from the great State of Maryland; it is not only because she is a graduate of the University of Maryland, Baltimore and that she has been

a leader of the University of Maryland's research endeavors since 2017; but it is also—and most importantly—because she brings to this position three decades of experience in working at all levels at NIST, the institute to which she has been nominated to lead.

She began her time at the Agency as a research staffer and rose to become the Acting Principal Deputy Director and Associate Director for Laboratory Programs. She was responsible for directing the Material Measurement Laboratory, which is one of NIST's largest laboratories. She also has very intimate knowledge of NIST from her other years of experience there, and she has really touched upon every area of endeavor within the NIST portfolio.

As I indicated, this appointment would be important at any time, but it is especially important at this moment as we grapple with supply chain issues and as we try to bolster U.S. manufacturing and try to make sure that we manufacture here, in the United States, essential products that we need.

This body, in addition to focusing on the manufacturing side of the ledger, also understands the importance of investment in vital research and materials science, in things like quantum computing and artificial intelligence. We passed, with an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 68 to 32, the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, and NIST has very important responsibilities in those areas. What NIST does there is very important in our maintaining and sharpening our position in the world, especially as we address the growing challenge of China.

I also want to mention the Manufacturing Extension Partnership that is run out of NIST, which plays a very important role right now as we work to fight these supply chain blockages and also accelerate the production of personal protective equipment—N95 masks and ventilators. That push was fueled, largely, by the $50 million that this body helped to appropriate for the MEP program in the CARES Act. Again, that is a program housed in NIST that is helping to deal with supply chain bottlenecks when it comes to essential protections from the pandemic.

So there is no justification for blocking this nomination. In fact, all we are doing is tying our hands behind our backs by depriving this important institute of their top leader at a time when we face national challenges on supply chain issues and at a time when we understand we have got to be at the top of our game when it comes to innovation and cutting-edge technologies in so many areas where it is essential to meet the challenge of China and others around the world in global competition. So I would really urge my colleagues to allow this nomination to proceed. It is the right thing to do for our country.

Mr. President, at this point in time, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding rule XXII, the Senate consider the following nomination: Executive Calendar No. 551, Department of Commerce, Laurie E. Locascio, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology; that the nomination be confirmed; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order on the nomination; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

First, I want to acknowledge my colleague's interest in the nominee for the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

I am not sure if my colleague is aware, but, last month, I sent a letter to the Commerce Committee, informing them that I would be holding all Department of Transportation and Department of Commerce nominees until the committee hears testimony from Secretary Raimondo and Secretary Buttigieg about the supply chain crisis.

Right now, there are nearly 100 ships waiting to dock in California ports to unload their goods, but they are unable to do so because of President Biden's supply chain crisis. Christmas is just a couple of weeks away, and families and businesses are facing empty shelves, shortages on goods, and higher prices. So far, as far as I can tell, I have only seen Secretary Buttigieg and Secretary Raimondo play TV commentator rather than actually go out to California and solve the problems.

It is long past time for the Biden administration to tell us exactly what they are doing to solve this crisis and help American families. Until we hear from Secretary Buttigieg and Secretary Raimondo in the Commerce Committee, I will be objecting to all Commerce and Transportation nominees going through an expedited process here in the Senate.

This isn't personal. It is about accountability. I look forward to hearing from Secretary Raimondo and Secretary Buttigieg and then going forward with these nominees.

Therefore, Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I would just ask my colleague, in the coming days, before the end of the year, to reconsider his position.

He is a member of the Commerce Committee, and he knows well that there have been three hearings on supply chain issues, one on May 11 regarding ''Freight Mobility: Strengthening America's Supply''; on July 15, ''Implementing Supply Chain Resiliency''; and on December 7, ''Unchartered Waters: Challenges Posed by Ocean Shipping Supply Chains,'' where the committee discussed a whole range of supply chain issues.

Moreover, responding to these issues, if we are really serious about addressing our supply chain issues, how does it help to deny us the opportunity to vote and put in place the Director of an Agency that is supposed to help relieve the supply chain bottlenecks?

I know the Senator from Florida had to leave, but it is a very simple question. If there is a genuine interest in addressing supply chain bottlenecks and addressing the cost pressures, how does denying NIST a leader help advance that agenda? Clearly, it does not. Clearly, this is harming the U.S. markets at this important time. Clearly, it is harming our supply chain efforts. Clearly, it is harming U.S. competitiveness.

So I urge my colleagues to move forward on this nomination. Apparently not today because of the objection, but let's get it done before the end of this year.

I am not going to ask for a quorum call. Thank you. That is it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

VACCINE MANDATE

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I come to the floor of the Senate today to make a few points and ask a few questions.

First of all, can we all acknowledge that there is so much that we do not know about the coronavirus, about COVID, the disease, or about the COVID vaccines? Our response to COVID, as a result, has been a reaction to very imperfect information.

So, very early in the pandemic, I gave those individuals in a position to have to make very tough decisions with imperfect information a great deal of latitude in making those tough calls, but over the course of the months, we have learned a lot.

We have always been told to follow the science, but it sure seems our healthcare Agencies—as I refer to them, the COVID gods; the Dr. Faucis of the world, the Agency heads, the Biden administration, the mainstream media, and social media—have never allowed second opinions. There has been one narrative, and they simply have not been willing to consider alternative measures.

So a question I think we should all be asking ourselves is, Does that response work? Over 780,000 Americans have lost their lives. The human toll of the economic devastation of the shutdowns, the year of lost learning for our children, the psychological harm to our children, the record overdose deaths, the increase in suicides—I don't know how you can take a look at America's death rate—the last time I looked, it was a couple weeks old; about 220 per 100,000 population. By the way, Sweden was at 145 per 100,000 a couple of weeks ago. I don't see how anybody can take a look at the response imposed in our country by the COVID gods and say it was a success.

So acknowledging the fact that there is still so much we don't know, I would

appreciate a little modesty on the part of the COVID gods. I would appreciate that we actually follow the advice that I have always heard when dealing with a serious medical condition: Get a second opinion. Get a third opinion. As I said, that is not allowed.

I think it also calls for a little respect for our fellow citizens. These are some tough decisions. They are tough decisions whether or not you want to get vaccinated.

Even more gut-wrenching than tough decisions based on these idiotic and pointless vaccine mandates is, do I subject to the coercion, to the pressure, to the fear of reprisal and take the jab or lose my job? These are tough decisions.

I am a big supporter of Operation Warp Speed. I have had every vaccination until this one because I had COVID. The COVID gods aren't acknowledging natural immunity. They are not acknowledging vaccine injuries. They are not acknowledging the fact that even if you are fully vaccinated, you can still get COVID and you can still transmit COVID. So what is the point of a mandate? But, of course, that is not what we are getting from the COVID gods.

This weekend, something happened that is not unusual. My words were taken completely out of context, twisted, distorted, and I was relentlessly attacked.

I would like to respond to those attacks that were headlined:

''Fauci calls Ron Johnson's AIDS comment 'preposterous.'''

Fauci said:

> I don't have any clue of what he's talking about.

''Fauci Blasts Ron Johnson for Saying He 'Overhyped' AIDS: 'Preposterous!'''

''Anthony Fauci Rips GOP Sen. Ron Johnson's 'Preposterous' Accusation He's 'Overhyped' COVID.''

So what did I say? That sounds terrible. Well, what I said was in response to radio talk show host Brian Kilmeade's question asking about the Omicron variant.

He said: It looks benign. I mean, mild symptoms; mostly people under 40.

So I answered his question about Omicron, talking about Muller's ratchet. It is a phenomenon. It makes sense—how viruses generally mutate, how they become more contagious because they want to replicate, so they become more contagious but generally less lethal because it doesn't have replication if you kill your host. Now, nothing is guaranteed, but that would be the general direction of the variants of the coronavirus. Why would we assume anything worse? But that is what the COVID gods are doing. They are assuming the worse. They are using every new variant to keep us in the state of fear that they have created to maintain control over our lives and rob us of our freedom, to impose freedom-robbing vaccine mandates, again, that are preposterous—there is a good use of that word—that are pointless, that are idiotic.

But after talking about that state of fear, I went on to say:

> By the way, Fauci did the exact same thing with AIDS. He overhyped it.

Now, full stop, that is where the news media stopped and then accused me, falsely, of downplaying AIDS. I have never, nor would I ever downplay the tragedy that is AIDS, that is COVID. These are serious, deadly diseases. They have killed hundreds of thousands. I would never downplay them.

When I said ''overhyped,'' I explained exactly what I was talking about in the next six words. I said:

> He created all kinds of fear, saying it could affect the entire population when it couldn't. . . . [H]e's using the exact same playbook [for] COVID.

Here is the key point that I want to talk about a little bit later: ignoring therapy, pushing a vaccine. The solution to this pandemic, I have always thought, was early treatment. We still haven't robustly explored early treatment, and that is a travesty.

Now, Dr. Fauci wanted to show us that this criticism of him, creating a state of fear, is preposterous, but let's go to what he actually said back in May of 1983.

Now, I was alive in May of 1983. I understand how unsettling this new disease was. I understand the state of fear, the legitimate state of fear. But responsible health officials should not have stoked it, and Dr. Fauci did. He authored an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association stating ''the possibility that routine close contact, as within [any] family household, can spread the disease.'' He added:

> If indeed the latter is true, then AIDS takes on an entirely new dimension.

And then:

> If we add to this the possibility that nonsexual, non-blood-borne transmission is possible, the scope of the syndrome may be enormous.

Now, it is important to note that these aren't off-the-cuff comments; this is in a column he wrote with forethought. Dr. Fauci knew what a delicate time we were in as the public awareness of this disease was emerging, when people were already frightened by what they were hearing. He was in a position of authority. He knew what he said carried weight and would be disseminated, and it was.

The following day's headlines—the United Press International published a story headlined ''Household contact may transmit AIDS.'' The next day, the Associated Press ran a story asking ''Does AIDS spread by routine contact?'' The same day, the New York Times article read ''Family Contact Studied in Transmitting AIDS,'' and it invoked Fauci's article in discussing the possibility of transmission between family members.

He stoked the fear, and it, quite honestly, continues to this day. He stigmatized AIDS patients for years with his fearmongering.

Now, less than 2 months later, in June of 1983, Dr. Fauci flip-flopped and he publicly contradicted his own fearmongering by stating:

> It is absolutely preposterous—

He likes that word, by the way—

> It is absolutely preposterous to suggest that AIDS can be contracted through normal social contact [by] being in the same room with someone or sitting on a bus with them.

I mean, you heard what he said 2 months earlier, right? If he felt it was so preposterous on June 26, why had he raised the fear, stoked the fear, just 2 months earlier?

It is interesting. I just found out last night that not only did he write that article stoking the fear, he started giving interviews. I have seen an interview where he basically used the exact same words. But now he denies it. He wants to deny the reality of what he said and what he did. He wants to rewrite history.

By the way, when it comes to the AIDS crisis, rewriting history, I am not the only one who is accusing him of that. In an article published—or updated last on December 6 in 2017, in the Huffington Post, in their comment platform, which I guess has since been taken down, an author of a book—his name is Sean Strub—wrote an article—wrote a blog for HuffPost.

The book Mr. Strub wrote was ''Body Counts: A Memoir of Politics, Sex, AIDS, and Survival.'' And he describes it, as he recounts how slow the Federal Government was in publicizing the use of Bactrim and other sulfa drugs to prevent PCP, which is the pneumonia that was then the leading killer of people with AIDS, in addition to its longtime and well-known use to treat that type of pneumonia.

So let me quote from Mr. Strub's article. He said:

> Dr. Anthony Fauci is rewriting history. He is doing so to disguise his shameful role in delaying promotion of an AIDS treatment that would have prevented tens of thousands of deaths in the first years of the epidemic.

The article goes on to say:

> In 1987, pioneering AIDS activist Michael Callen begged Fauci for help in promoting the use of Bactrim as PCP prophylaxis and issuing interim guidelines urging physicians to prophylax those patients deemed at high risk for PCP.

The article goes on:

> Had Fauci listened to people with AIDS and the clinicians treating them, and responded accordingly, he would have saved thousands of lives. In the two years between 1987, when Callen met with Fauci and 1989, when the guidelines were ultimately issued, nearly 17,000 people with AIDS suffocated from PCP. Most of these people might have lived had Fauci responded appropriately.

Another doctor, Dr. Barry Gingell—I am continuing with the article here—

> a medical advisor to Gay Men's Health Crisis, met with Fauci to plead for his support, they didn't just say there was ''this preliminary activity and some small trials,'' as Fauci claims. They explained that many frontline AIDS physicians, following the lead of Dr. Joseph Sonnabend, were already using Bactrim effectively to prevent the recurrence of PCP. The science was clear. A decade before, clinical trials by Dr. Walter

Hughes had proven its efficacy in preventing PCP in other immune-compromised populations, like children with leukemia.

It continues:

Fauci refused to acknowledge the evidence and, according to one account, even encouraged people with AIDS to stop taking treatments, like Bactrim, that weren't specifically approved for use in people with AIDS.

Dr. Sonnabend wrote in 2006:

Why, in the case of AIDS, was Bactrim, a known preventative measure against PCP, introduced so many years after a need for it had been recognized? To this must be added the question of why this neglect, the consequences of which can be measured in the tens of thousands of lives lost, has received almost no attention.

The media has continued to cover for Dr. Fauci.

The article goes on:

If we don't tell the truth about the history of the AIDS epidemic, it will be subject to more whitewashing—

As we witnessed this weekend. My aside.

—more distortions and more rewriting to suit the legacies of the officials in charge. These are the same officials who seem incapable of ever acknowledging or taking responsibility for mistakes they made—mistakes that cost our community thousands of lives.

Now, why did I take so much time to read an excerpt from this article from 2017?

It is because it is the major point I was making in my comments to Brian Kilmeade. Dr. Fauci, he is using the exact same playbook for COVID as he did for AIDS: ignoring therapy like Bactrim or the cornucopia of cheap, generic, repurposed drugs that are available, that are being used successfully to treat COVID and save lives.

The solution, I have always felt, has always been early treatment. But, again, Dr. Fauci is ignoring therapy and pushing a vaccine.

Why?

There are multiple medical experts who have looked at this, who are treating COVID, who are doing the research, who say upwards of 500,000 lives were needlessly lost because we ignored and, I would argue, sabotaged early treatment with cheap, generic, repurposed drugs.

In fact, the FDA completely trash-talked one of these repurposed drugs, a Nobel Prize-winning drug termed by the World Health Organization as a miracle drug, Ivermectin, calling it horse paste; saying: Come on, you all; you are not cows.

Fake news stories saying that people are lining up, clogging hospitals because of overdoses of Ivermectin, only to find out that is a completely false news story—like false studies published in medical journals that had to be withdrawn 2 weeks later early in the pandemic, which also poisoned the use of some of these repurposed drugs.

Let's take a look at some facts. Let's take a look at some facts that, when I go on media and I describe these facts, I am censored by the COVID gods; I am removed from YouTube, as is sometimes the radio talk show host.

But let's look at the facts of drugs versus the vaccine. Now, many of you will be shocked by this because this is all being censored. This information, this is not allowed. Again, there is one narrative; it is the narrative of the COVID gods. No second or third opinions are allowed. No questions are allowed to be asked, much less answered.

So let's take a look at Ivermectin. I have got two columns here: Total adverse events reported to either the FAERS system—the adverse event reporting system from the FDA for drugs—and the VAERS system—the vaccine adverse event system reported through the CDC.

So the top three. First of all, Ivermectin. Over 26 years—26 years of reporting—Ivermectin has about 3,756 adverse events reported in through FAERS. So that is adverse events. In terms of deaths, it averages about 15 reports of deaths per year.

Now, let's get something straight here. There are two main criticisms of FAERS and VAERS. It doesn't prove causation. I get that. But it also dramatically understates the adverse events.

So, again, we are going to use this as a comparison.

Ivermectin: 15 deaths per year, on average, over 26 years of usage.

Hydroxychloroquine: 23,355 total adverse events over 26 years. On average, about 69 deaths—death reports per year.

How about the seasonal flu vaccine?

Again, 26 years' worth of history: 198,776 total adverse events reported on VAERS, but an average of 80 deaths per year for the seasonal flu vaccine.

I look at these, and I go: These are pretty safe drugs. No drug is 100 percent safe. No human body is exactly the same. But you have to look at these drugs as having a very safe and reliable safety profile.

So if you have COVID—and let's face it, the current NIH guideline on COVID is to do nothing: go home, foray it alone, isolate yourself, hope you don't get so sick you have to check yourself into a hospital.

The only thing they are recommending for use is monoclonal antibodies. Try and get those. I have talked to so many constituents that haven't been able to. Either they are not sick enough or they become too sick or it has taken too long.

So, virtually, the NIH guideline continues to this day: Do nothing.

Now, a quick aside: How many other diseases is that the recommendation? Isn't it always early detection allows for early treatment, produces better outcome?

Of course, that is what we recommend for every other disease, except COVID because Fauci ignored therapies and pushed vaccines. He has just been—he has got his blinders on. It is vaccines, vaccines, vaccines.

And then they scaremonger both Ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine.

I don't know. Are you afraid of those? If you have got COVID, would you give those a shot?

I certainly would. And, by the way, I am not a doctor; I am not a medical researcher. But I have been in contact with doctors who have the courage and compassion to treat. And so when I have a friend or a constituent who calls me and says, ''What can I do?'' I refer them to a doctor who treats them.

And I have example after example of these things working, keeping people out of hospitals and certainly preventing death. I know it is anecdotal, but the evidence is mounting, and it is getting to the point of being—I think it is at the point of being irrefutable.

So now let's compare this to the drugs of choice of Dr. Fauci and the COVID gods. Let's take a look at Remdesivir. The studies were weak. They changed the endpoint of reducing death—because it didn't—to reducing days in the hospital. But they still rushed through the emergency use authorization, and it has been the treatment, because it is blessed by the COVID gods, that hospitals will apply.

Now, in fairness, hospitals also do dexamethasone. They will do other things—corticosteroids. Pierre Kory testified before my committee in May of 2020 about corticosteroids.

But Remdesivir is the big one; over $3,000 a dose when these cost 20 to 50 bucks, total, as part of a multidrug, multivitamin—vitamin D, zinc. Remdesivir: 6,500 adverse events. I don't have it here. 1,612 deaths so far since it has got its emergency use. That is an average of 921 a year. That is Remdesivir.

Now let's look at the COVID vaccine, and this will shock you. It should shock you because nobody is talking about it. And when a guy like me talks about it, I get censored, I get vilified, I get attacked.

927,740 total adverse events. And, remember, one of the criticisms is VAERS dramatically understates the number of adverse events.

Total deaths: 19,532. Now, again, I realize VAERS doesn't prove causation, but almost 6,000 of these worldwide deaths occurred on days 0, 1, or 2 following vaccination.

I know Fauci, I know Janet Woodcock, I know Francis Collins are not concerned about this. I am concerned about this. Other people who have been able to avoid the censors and see this, they are concerned about it. They are making those tough choices. They also realize COVID can be a deadly disease. They have to make an informed decision whether or not to get vaccinated.

Shouldn't they have all the information?

But they are not being given all the information. It is about time they are.

Let me conclude by just asking—for the audience, really—why do I continue to push these truths?

And they are truths. There is no misinformation up here. This is the truth. These aren't my numbers. This isn't my data. This is the CDC and the FDA's data.

Why do I continue to talk about these things when I get attacked, when I get vilified, when I get ridiculed, when I get censored?

It is pretty simple. It is because I have acknowledged the vaccine-injured. I have held events to let them tell their stories—like little Maddie de Garay, 12 years old. Now she is 13. She participated in the Pfizer trial. She is in a wheelchair. She can't eat. She has a feeding tube.

Pfizer has ignored her, cast her aside.

They are not paying for her medical bills. That is a scandal right then and there. Brianne Dressen participated in the AstraZeneca trial: paralyzed from the waist down. Fortunately, she has gotten her leg function back. But she is not whole. She is not cured.

Ernest Ramirez: he lost his only son, his best friend. He is a single dad.

I have given the vaccine-injured—the survivors, I have given them a forum to tell their stories, and the media just shrugs. All they want is to be seen and heard and believed so they can be cured or so they can prevent other people from experiencing their trauma.

The real reason I continue to tell the truth—although I am attacked—is because not only have I given these individuals a forum to tell their stories, but I have seen their tears. I have hugged the vaccine-injured, the surviving spouses, the surviving parents, the surviving children.

Why won't we acknowledge these truths? Why won't we acknowledge the vaccine-injured?

Until we do, until we acknowledge what the root cause of the illness might be, how is there any hope of healing them?

So again, our response to COVID has been a miserable failure. We must acknowledge that. We can't deny reality. We need to embrace early treatment because we are going to continue to need early treatment.

The vaccines aren't 100 percent guaranteed effective. New variants will emerge. We are going to have to treat. Better start now and might as well give these cheap generic, widely available drugs a shot.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). The Senator from West Virginia.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I come to the floor today to talk about the appropriations process for the fiscal year 2022, in particular, the Homeland Security bill, where I serve as ranking member of that subcommittee.

Unfortunately, as I stand here today, as all of us know, in December, there is still no clear path for the fiscal year 2022 bills. And you know, that is a real shame, and I am going to talk about that.

Every year, it is a challenge to come up with a bipartisan bill. It is difficult to fund the government. But every year, we manage to do it. The main reason being that we have agreed on certain rules—rules that transcend unique political situations, where both sides know that you are required in order to reach an agreement. We realize we have to give on each side.

These rules are what Vice Chairman SHELBY has been insisting we agree on now so we can proceed with meaningful negotiations. So I support Vice Chairman SHELBY, and I encourage my Democrat colleagues to come to the table, akin to the Shelby-Leahy agreements of the past. This isn't a partisan demand, but, rather, an appeal that we all recognize at the outset what is so obviously necessary for us to achieve an outcome at the end of the day.

As the ranking member of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee, I come today to address that bill. I have been pleased over the past year to work with our new chairman, Chairman MURPHY, on our subcommittee. We have had several meetings. And, thankfully, there are vast areas of agreement between us on a majority of issues. I look forward to continuing to work with him to advance agreement for the FY22 Homeland Security bill.

A full-year continuing resolution would be a massive challenge for the Department of Homeland Security. We know we have a continuing resolution going until February.

Like all Agencies—and I argue probably more than most Agencies—DHS exists in a dynamic, ever-evolving threat environment, and its priorities and commensurate funding levels must be updated through the Appropriations Committee.

Further, the DHS is personnel heavy, and we need to ensure that funding keeps up with the salaries and the benefits of the public servants in this Department who are striving every day to keep our Nation safe.

We also need to invest in our Coast Guard and our Coast Guard readiness, which is a part of this bill, and ensure that its important procurement efforts remain on schedule. I think we have great agreement on all of that.

So in the midst of the holiday season, we all know the critical work of the men and women of the TSA. And more recently, we, as a nation, are relying more and more on the constant diligence of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency—CISA—otherwise known as someone trying to keep us safe in cyber space.

These Agencies and all those within the Department stand ready to protect the homeland. But we in Congress seem ill-prepared when it comes time to supporting and furthering their efforts.

So that being said—and I know Chairman MURPHY and I agree on this—I loathe the fact that a CR would enable and pretty much encourage the Department to reprogram money at their own will, aside from the intention of Congress.

So let's secure a framework because, don't forget, we are talking here in the midst of a continuing crisis on our southern border. Democrats have cited the supposed reduction in border encounters as evidence that President Biden and Vice President KAMALA HARRIS's immigration policies are working.

It is true that encounters have gone down. They have gone down from record highs in July to record highs in October. That is right, this October's numbers, which are the last numbers that we have, were the highest recorded numbers of any October in history. And that is astonishing.

You can see from the chart how the blue is the average from 2013 to 2020 of encounters. And you can see from January on how exponentially higher all of these encounters have been. We have real problems, particularly at the border, that need to be addressed.

So while a long-term CR would be bad, as I have already discussed, a full-year FY22 bill that does not address these real problems at our border is not reasonable either. But that is what the majority's Homeland bill does.

Literally, the first sentence of the summary says: ''The fiscal year 2022 Homeland Security bill provides discretionary funding of $71.7 billion, which is $65 million less than [what] the President's . . . [asked in his budget] and $136 million less than the . . . 2021 enacted level'' that we are living under right now.

That is right, the DHS bill, introduced by the majority that we are now told is better for the Department than a CR, actually reduces funding from last year's levels.

For example, for Customs and Border Protection—they are on the front line—the bill provides $14.5 billion, $80 million below the President's budget request, and $501 million below fiscal year 2021 enacted.

So the DHS Agency directly responsible for border security, with these numbers right here—the one that is overwhelmed by these numbers—would receive less funding than requested by President Biden and, yes, less funding that is being provided right now under this continuing resolution.

The same is true for Immigration and Customs, known as ICE, the Agency responsible for removing migrants who received due process and are ordered removed.

Again, I quote, for ICE, ''the bill provides $7.9 billion, $58 million below the President's budget request, and $40 million below'' the enacted level that we are operating under now in 2021.

Once again, another account vital to enforcing our immigration laws cut from what we are operating under the CR.

So what is in the majority's bill that is being sold as border security?

This is what they have chosen to highlight: $175 million for medical services for migrants who arrive at the border—by the way, the Department of Health and Human Services has an enormous amount of money in their budget—$130 million for three new permanent processing facilities, and $25

million for increased transportation costs.

All of these investments mistake border security with border crisis management. These numbers are not going to go down if this is where we put our dollars. Some of these may be necessary expenses—a reality of opening under what is ostensibly open border policies. But they will do nothing to stop illegal border crossings and maybe even facilitate the administration's catch-and-release programs.

And what else would the majority bill do?

It would rescind $1.9 billion in border wall system funding that we have had in the previous years.

Is taking away money for a border wall system that our Border Patrol has been asking for decades and decades—is that border security?

You know, this isn't just Trump's border wall. We also built miles and miles of extremely useful and effective border wall under President Obama—and it was wall that you could barely distinguish sometimes with the naked eye from recent border wall.

Is rescinding that money good for border security?

I say no.

Is rescinding that money better for border security than a continuing resolution, which I must point out would actually provide an additional $1.375 for more border wall system?

I will say it again, and you can see it on the chart: illegal border crossings remain at a record high. We need to squash this delusion that things are getting better. The American public is well aware that they aren't. Therefore, we need to provide the proper resources to the Agencies in charge to fix the problem, not perpetuate the crisis.

So let me reiterate what I said at the start. Nobody wants a full-year CR. We need to come together as Democrats and Republicans, in the spirit of true compromise, to avoid that outcome. We can only do that if we understand each other's true interests.

Allow me to cite another telling line from the majority's Homeland Security summary that I have mentioned before. Listed in their key points and highlights for Homeland Security, the very first one that they list, is: ''Addressing impacts of Climate Change and Improving Climate Resilience.''

They don't mention No. 1 border security. They don't mention No. 1 cyber security. They don't mention No. 1 disaster relief and recovery, which is in Homeland Security. They don't mention the Coast Guard. They don't even mention the scourge we see on all of our States of drug overdoses. And this Homeland Security is charged with drug interdiction.

To me, that says a lot. It says a lot, and it is not going to get us to the negotiation table.

As I have said to the administration, as I say to my Democrat colleagues, as Chairman MURPHY and I have talked about, I think we are both ready and willing to work towards a solution. Americans deserve our efforts to reach a bipartisan consensus, but that will only happen by following precedent and a willingness to compromise.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1520

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam President, I rise today to call for every Senator to have the opportunity to cast their vote on the Military Justice Improvement and Increasing Prevention Act.

I started calling for this up-or-down vote since May 24, because I knew—sexual assault survivor advocates knew—that if the Armed Services Committee leadership had the chance, they would strip the provision out of the NDAA behind closed doors, despite the overwhelming support the bill has in both the Senate and House. That is exactly what has just happened.

Time and time again, I have asked on this floor for the same opportunity to have an up-or-down vote. Time and time again, I have heard the same false promise that we would proceed under regular order and that the will of the Members of this body would be respected.

I was told that ''the best way to move forward on this issue is to ensure that all 26 members of the Armed Services Committee have their voices heard and to consider this legislation in the course of the markup of the fiscal year 2022 Defense bill,'' and that it was ''the traditional means of making these decisions.''

I was assured that ''fulsome debate during committee markup of the annual defense bill . . . is the hallmark of our committee. It ensures that everyone's voice is heard.'' And here on this very floor, I heard that ''all amendments offered by Senators on the committee will be fully considered during the full committee markup'' and ''that is, in fact, the tradition of the committee. If a Member wants a vote on amendments, we will vote.''

So we took it to the committee, we had the fulsome debate, and we voted. The Military Justice Improvement and Increasing Prevention Act was included in the Senate Armed Services' NDAA bill and passed out of committee 23 to 3. That is a pretty decisive vote.

But despite all of the claims that we would follow regular procedure and that everyone's voices would be heard, when the doors closed for the conference, the story changed. Our votes were not respected. Our voices were silenced. Those promises were broken. The House and Senate Armed Services leadership gutted our bipartisan military justice reforms, stripped them from the NDAA, and did a disservice to our servicemembers and our democracy.

Committee leadership has ignored the will of a filibuster-proof majority in the Senate and a majority of the House in order to do the bidding of the Pentagon. This is an act of blatant disregard for the servicemembers, veterans, and survivors who have fought for an impartial and independent military justice system that is worthy of the sacrifice they make every day for our country.

Committee leadership has also ignored President Biden, our Commander in Chief's public support for moving felonies from the chain of command and fallen short of even the limited reforms that Secretary of Defense Austin called for that would have removed sex crimes from the chain of command. Despite claims otherwise, the NDAA does not remove sex crimes from the chain of command because the commander remains the convening authority, a central role to the military justice system. Every single court-martial will still begin with the words:

> This court-martial was convened by order of the commander.

Commanders can still pick the jury, select the witnesses, and allow servicemembers accused of crimes the option of separation from service instead of facing a court-martial—a total denial of justice.

We know that removing convening authority from commanders is critical to providing a system that is fair and perceived to be fair by the servicemembers. To quote Secretary Austin's own panel:

> The DoD's Office of the Special Victim Prosecutor structure must be, and must be seen as, independent of the chains of command of the victim and of the accused all the way through the Secretaries of the Military Departments. Anything less will likely be seen as compromising what is designed to be an independent part of the military justice process, thus significantly undermining this recommendation. . . . Finally, because of the breadth and depth of the lack of trust by junior enlisted Service members in commanders—

The IRC goes on—

> it was determined that the status quo or any variation on the status quo that retained commanders as disposition authorities in sexual harassment, sexual assault, and related cases would fail to offer the change required to restore confidence in the system.

That was Secretary Austin's own panel.

The NDAA bill does not provide meaningful change to the status quo. Our bill would provide it by moving serious crimes like sexual assault out of the chain of command completely, putting them in the hands of the most capable people in the military—those independent, impartial, highly trained, uniformed prosecutors. That is a system our servicemembers can trust. I know that because that is the reform that survivors have asked for over and over and over again.

Since I started calling for this vote in May, we estimate that more than 11,000 servicemembers will have been raped or sexually assaulted and more will have been victims of other serious crimes. Two in three of those survivors will not even report those crimes because they know that under the current system, they are more likely to

face retaliation than to receive justice. It is clear we cannot wait for committee leadership to recognize the importance of this reform.

Madam President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1520 and the Senate proceed to its consideration; that there be 2 hours of debate equally divided in the usual form; and that upon the use or yielding back of that time, the Senate vote on the bill with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Reserving the right to object, to my colleague from New York, I want to compliment you for the effort you brought to the table on trying to reform the military justice system, tackling areas of sexual assault. I think we are making some real progress here.

The one thing I don't like is basically taking the commander out of the loop when it comes to military justice in a fashion that basically says we can't trust our commanders to discipline their forces. A lot of the crimes that are being proposed here to be taken out of the military justice system have nothing to do with sexual assault.

The theory is that our commanders are discriminatory, that there is racial bias in the system, and that we have a biased military justice system based on the color of your skin. Quite frankly, I don't believe that, and I am never going to say that. That would be taking us down that road.

What Senators INHOFE and REED have done, I think, makes a lot of sense. We have added to the list of crimes that would get special scrutiny—I think it is murder, kidnapping, and one other beyond the sexual assault crimes.

When there is an allegation of sexual assault, there will be a new process that goes into whether or not the case goes to trial. One of the issues is, who should pick the jury? Well, the prosecutor can't pick the jury, the special prosecutor. You can't have the prosecutor picking the jury. The convening authority, the commander in charge of the units in question, will still be picking the jury, but the lawyers can strike members of the jury for cause and preemptory challenges. At the end of the day, I think we made a lot of progress.

Senator GILLIBRAND's bill goes well beyond the stated purpose of what got us talking about this. I think it would destroy the military justice system as we know it and destroy the role of the commander. And, again, our commanders are the ones who decide who takes the most risks. Our commanders, again, have a lot of responsibility. They need to have the tools to make sure that unit is fit to fight. They will be under scrutiny, as they should be. But we want a military justice system that makes the military the most effective fighting force in the world, and you can't have a strong military without a strong command structure.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from New York.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. I just want to thank the Senator from South Carolina for his work and support in this area. He has worked with me in trying to find common ground, and I appreciate that work very much. I just want to respond to a couple of his concerns.

One of the reasons why we wanted to have a bright line at felonies is because we didn't want to marginalize women in the armed services. If you only remove a small number of crimes—just the 11 that are in this bill—that disproportionately affects women servicemembers.

Oftentimes, there will be a belief that these changes are made to give special treatment just to women servicemembers. The reason why both Senator JONI ERNST and Senator TAMMY DUCKWORTH—two of the female armed service veterans in the U.S. Senate from both the Democratic and Republican Party—the reason they support this bill is because they believe that if you put the bright line at felonies and treat all servicemembers the same regardless of the crime, that you won't be further marginalizing women servicemembers. They won't be perceived as receiving special treatment. If they are being perceived as receiving special treatment, that is being perceived as a pink court, and we would like to avoid pink courts. We would like to avoid the perception of special treatment.

We believe that if you are reforming the military justice system, as Secretary Austin has said, that it needs to be unbiased, it needs to be professionalized, and it needs to be independent of the chain of command; that what is good for this set of crimes is good for all sets of crimes, just as the IRC has recommended.

Second, we know that this type of system actually strengthens commanders because it allows them to focus on winning wars and training troops. This bifurcated system under the NDAA is going to leave commanders without all authority to do what they would want to do and just some authority, so there will be a lot of bureaucracy that will take time and effort and may lead to undue command influence and unintended consequences.

So a system that gives all that decisionmaking directly to trained, independent military prosecutors is preferable and a commander-friendly system. In fact, our allies chose to do a bright line at serious crimes for this very reason. UK, Israel, Australia, Netherlands, Canada, Germany—they did it specifically for both plaintiffs' and defendants' rights, so they had an equal justice system for all parties, and they allowed commanders to focus on commanding and doing the job of winning wars and training troops.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of the roles that still remain with the commander, this larger list of what remains with the commander under this NDAA, as well as a list of the offenses the NDAA takes out of the chain of command, which is 11, versus our bill, which would have been 38, as well as an analysis that this is a less commander-friendly bill in current form.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUDICIAL ROLES OF COMMANDERS IN THE MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM

MJIIPA	NDAA
Convening authority responsibilities for misdemeanors and military-specific offenses ONLY Pre-trial restraint: restriction and confinement	Pre-trial restraint: restriction and confinement Separation Authority Preliminary Inquiry Convene Courts-Martial (of all types) Convene Preliminary Hearing Choose the members of jury panel Order Depositions Order warrants of attachment (compel compliance with a subpoena) Grant Immunity Approve delays (''excludable delay'') Determine incapacity of the accused Grant sentencing witnesses Order reconsideration of ''ambiguous'' sentence Approval of findings and sentence (subject to limitations) Grant of clemency

NDAA text offenses included	MJIIPA offenses included
117a (distribution of intimate visual images without consent), 118 (murder), 119 (manslaughter), 120 (sexual assault), 120b (sexual assault of a child), 120c (indecent acts), 125 (kidnapping), 128b (domestic violence), 130 (stalking), 132 (retaliation), 134 (child pornography)	93a (recruit maltreatment) 117a (distribution of intimate visual images without consent), 118 (murder), 119 (manslaughter), 119a–b (a: murder of a pregnant woman, b: child endangerment (excluding negligence)), 120 (sexual assault), 120a (obscene mailing), 120b (sexual assault of a child), 120c (indecent acts), 121 (stealing), 121a–b (credit card and false pretense theft (i.e. fraud)), 122 (robbery), 124 (fraud against the U.S., BAH fraud, using false documents to claim benefit), 124a–b (bribery, graft), 125 (kidnapping), 126 (arson), 127 (extortion), 128 (assault), 128a (maiming), 128b (domestic violence), 130 (stalking), 131 (perjury), 131 a–g (obstruction of justice), 132 (retaliation), 134 (child pornography), 134 (negligent homicide), 134 (indecent conduct), 134 (indecent language to a child under the age of 16), 134 (pandering and prostitution)

NDAA FINAL TEXT DOES NOT MEANINGFULLY REFORM MILITARY JUSTICE

COMMANDER RETAINS CONVENING AUTHORITY UNDER THE NDAA, WHICH MEANS THERE IS NO TRUE INDEPENDENCE. SURVIVORS' LACK OF TRUST IN THE SYSTEM AND THE PERCEPTION OF BIAS WILL CONTINUE

Table A below. Under the NDAA, the commander remains the convening authority, a central role to the military justice system. This is usually the same commander in the chain of command of the accused and the survivor. Every single court-martial will still begin with the words, ''This court-martial was convened by order of the commander.'' Commanders will still pick the jury, select the witnesses, and allow service

members accused of crimes the option of separation from service instead of facing a court-martial.

Removing convening authority from commanders is critical to providing a system that is fair and perceived to be fair by survivors and the accused. Only one-third of survivors of sexual assault in the military are willing to come out of the shadows to report their crime, showing a clear lack of trust in the system. 44% of survivors indicated they would have been more likely to come forward if a prosecutor were in charge of the decision over whether to move forward with their case. With commanders retaining convening authority under the NDAA text, the Special Trial Counsel (''STC'') will still be necessarily reliant on the commander for the prosecution of a case. The perception and reality of commanders influencing the outcome will be unavoidable.

MJIIPA is the only provision that would empower impartial, independent prosecutors to make the vital decisions necessary for a criminal justice system shielded from systemic command influence and other structural defects. It is the only system that uses the UCMJ as it is designed to implement military justice: empowering officers to execute convening authority.

NDAA TEXT IS NOT COMMANDER FRIENDLY

Under the Special Trial Counsel program alone, there is a lack of accountability for the system. Commanders remain in charge as the convening authority, but their hands are tied from making key decisions such as the referral of charges. The STC has some of the decision-making authorities, such as referral and the ability to make plea deals, but the commander is ultimately responsible for creating the court-martial, approving witnesses, etc. Thus, there is not one figure who can be held accountable for the military justice process. Just as it would be unfair to send a commander into combat without all the tools at their disposal, it is unfair to commanders to keep them in charge of the court-martial but limit their decision-making in this way. Under MJIIPA, commanders are allowed to focus on warfighting, training, and taking care of service members while independent military lawyers take over the military justice system for serious, non-military crimes.

The STC program continues the risk of unlawful command influence. Every year, appellate courts throw out convictions for serious crimes because the commander oversteps their bounds. If commanders are still in charge under the STC program, but restricted in new ways, this will only increase this risk.

Under the STC program in the NDAA text, the commander will be unable to give non-judicial punishment (''NJP'') to the accused for lower-level conduct. If the STC decides not to prosecute, the commander will be unable to credibly impose NJP. For example, if the STC gets a stalking case and decides not to prosecute it, the commander may want to do non-judicial punishment, but if the accused refuses, the commander will be unable to send the case to court-martial. That takes the teeth out of the NJP. The accused walks away with no punishment.

NDAA TEXT CREATES AN EVEN BIGGER JUDICIAL BUREAUCRACY THAT WILL SLOW DOWN JUSTICE FOR SURVIVORS

See Table B below. Some crimes will be prosecuted by Special Trial Counsels while the majority of the crimes will remain within the chain of command. The bifurcated system will create complexity and unfairness due to different processes for different crimes.

Under the NDAA text, responsibilities will be divided between the commander, the Special Trial Counsel, the Service Secretaries and the TJAGs (the head Judge Advocate of every Service), which will add layers of bureaucracy, slowing the process down and making it take even longer for survivors to see justice.

NDAA LANGUAGE DOES NOT INCLUDE ALL SERIOUS NON-MILITARY CRIMES (INCLUDING SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND CHILD ENDANGERMENT), CREATING A BIFURCATED, UNEQUAL SYSTEM FOR SURVIVORS AND ACCUSED

See Table B. The NDAA also fails to draw a bright line at all serious, non-military crimes. That bright line is critical, because it avoids creating so-called ''pink courts'' focused solely on sex crimes, which only further stigmatizes survivors—something survivors have specifically asked us to avoid doing. Drawing that bright line also avoids creating an inherent inequality in the military justice system.

The crimes chosen for the STC program are seemingly random. Although sexual assault and kidnapping are included, sexual harassment (which was in both the House and Senate versions of the NDAA), child endangerment, murder of a pregnant women, and obscene mailing are not (to name a few). How does a commander have more expertise on the prosecution of child endangerment than an independent military prosecutor?

Every victim and every accused offender in these serious cases should be treated equally and have access to a system that is professional and unbiased. It is unrealistic and untenable to leave these complex legal decisions to commanders whose expertise relates to warfighting, not the minutiae of the law.

OTHER PROBLEMS WITH THE NDAA TEXT

Implementing the requirement that the senior STC be an O–7 will take years because there are few generals or admirals with significant litigation experience. There is a very limited number of military lawyers in the ranks of Admiral and General, and most, if not all, of them are generalists rather than military justice experts. It will take years for the services to develop the officers necessary to fill this role. MJIIPA on the other hand allows O–6s to fill these roles. There are sufficient O–6s with military justice experience currently in the services.

SENATOR GILLIBRAND IS CALLING FOR AN UP OR DOWN VOTE ON MJIIPA

The process is broken: MJIIPA was included in the Senate Armed Services NDAA bill and passed out of committee 23 to 3. It has 66 cosponsors in the Senate and 220 in the House. And yet without a vote or debate on the floor, this bipartisan, bicameral bill was gutted from the NDAA.

MJIIPA and the new STC system can work well together, with MJIIPA acting as the overall structure and STCs prosecuting special victim cases.

A good overall explainer: https://www.justsecurity.org/79481/ndaa-a-missed-opportunity/

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 3344

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I want to talk about the American Taxpayer and Medicare Act, of which I am a sponsor. Cosponsoring this legislation with me are Senator GRAHAM, Senator HAGERTY, Senator TIM SCOTT, Senator RICK SCOTT, Senator BLACKBURN, Senator HAWLEY, Senator COTTON, Senator BOOZMAN, and others who are likely to join.

I am going to make a few remarks about the bill, and a number of my colleagues would also like to comment about my bill, so I will be yielding to them. At the end of my colleagues' remarks, I will have a motion to make.

As a result of the American Rescue Plan, working in conjunction with the Budget Control Act of 2011, there are cuts scheduled to take effect in 2022 with respect to Medicare and with respect to our farmers.

Medicare specifically, unless my bill passes and unless this body takes action, will be cut $36 billion. Those Medicare cuts will include—but they are not limited to—they will include cuts to cancer treatments for our elderly. Those cuts would reduce laboratory fees and analyses that our seniors depend on every single day.

For the reasons I just referenced, our farmers are also going to get cut unless we take action—specifically, the crop insurance programs on which our farmers rely.

We are recovering from a pandemic, as we all know. Now is not the time, in my judgment, to put this burden on our seniors and on our farmers. Our seniors, part of the ''greatest generation,'' don't deserve them, and our farmers, the backbone of America, don't deserve these cuts either. In fact, America was born on the farm, and I think we ought to keep that in mind.

At this time, I would yield to the senior Senator from Arkansas, Senator BOOZMAN.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I want to thank Senator KENNEDY for his help and his leadership in this effort. We simply have to support America's healthcare providers, farmers, and ranchers. Doctors and the entire medical community are still struggling after being unable to perform non-emergency procedures during the pandemic.

With an aging population and more physicians not accepting Medicare because of insufficient payment, Medicare beneficiaries would face a reality of less access to quality care. That is why I introduced my own legislation to prevent these damaging cuts from harming our physicians, our providers. Our agriculture community is also struggling, and we must protect our farmers and ranchers by ensuring their operations can stay afloat and keep producing the most abundant and safest food supply in the world.

For all of these reasons, I support Senator KENNEDY's bill.

I understand that my fellow Senator from Missouri also has some concerns, and so I yield to him.

Mr. HAWLEY. Madam President, I rise to make a very simple point, which is that Medicare is too important to be held hostage to political games, and that is what is going on here now. We need to have a clean bill to fully fund and protect Medicare for the millions of Americans who rely on it, including over 1 million just in the State of Missouri.

And that is why I am supporting Senator KENNEDY's bill to fully protect and

secure Medicare, and I will support every amendment and bill and clean amendment and bill to fully protect and secure Medicare, including, I think, Senator GRAHAM's that he's going to be offering shortly, which I am also privileged to cosponsor.

And I would just say this: I call on the Members of both parties—both parties—to stop using Medicare as a pawn in a political game. Let's fund Medicare. Let's do it on its own. Let's not hold it hostage to other agendas. Let's not hold it hostage to other programs. Let's not hold it hostage to others' individual ambitions, whatever they may be.

But let's take the opportunity now with this bill to fully protect Medicare for our seniors all across this country. That should be something that we can all get behind, and for those reasons I am proud to support Senator KENNEDY's legislation.

And now I yield to Senator HOEVEN.

Mr. HOEVEN. I would like to thank my colleague from Missouri. As my colleagues have pointed out, we rise to support Senator KENNEDY's UC—unanimous consent request—his legislation, because we have consistently supported funding for Medicare and funding for our farmers and our ranchers who work hard to provide food, fuel, and fiber for our Nation.

That is why I support both the UC request and the amendment that Senator GRAHAM is sponsoring. I am cosponsoring that amendment as well. That would ensure that we fund these priorities.

I do not support linking these funds with an increase in the debt ceiling, as the bill from the House would do, without our amendment.

We should not be tying the debt ceiling to important legislation that ensures healthcare providers can continue to care for our seniors and protect our farmers who produce the highest quality, lowest cost food supply in the world.

So I strongly support and have cosponsored the Graham amendment which would strike the fast-track debt ceiling process from this bill. As we are saying very clearly, we support the funding for Medicare. We support the funding for our farmers and ranchers.

Now, Democrats, who control the White House, the Senate, and the House, are trying to use reconciliation to pass a trillion-plus tax-and-spending bill on a purely partisan basis. Given that, they obviously can use reconciliation to pass a debt ceiling increase on their own. They do not need this House legislation to do it.

And with that, I will yield to my colleague from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL: I thank the Senator for yielding. I am honored to be here this evening to support my colleague from Louisiana. I want to take this Nation back to a year ago, a year ago this spring in April 2020. COVID was on the rise—our first variant, our first wave ripping through this country. Our ERs were overflowing; the ICU beds were full; and doctors and nurses across this Nation ran to the sound of the battle.

We didn't have vaccines. There weren't therapeutics, but we took an oath to take care of our fellow man. I joined those doctors. I went to an ICU in Southwest Kansas where we had 8 beds, 12 patients, and 9 ventilators.

So how are we going to reward those doctors today? We are going to cut their pay. We are going to cut most doctors' pay 2 to 11 percent. Even before COVID, there was a doctor shortage. There was doctor burnout. Because of this pay cut, even more doctors will quit. More doctors are going to stop taking Medicare.

Yesterday, the leadership on the other side of the aisle just wanted to kick doctors, but today I found out they are kicking farmers in the shins as well. Holding doctors and farmers hostage is no way to run a government. I, too, am tired of seeing doctors and farmers used as pawns for political gain.

I support Senator KENNEDY's bill, and I am honored to turn it back to him.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, Americans may be poor since President Biden took office, but they are not stupid.

They look around Washington, DC, and they see liars and they see frauds in every direction. Now, I don't think a single member of this body supports cutting Medicare or hurting our farmers, especially not at this moment. I don't. I don't.

And I don't think any of my Republican colleagues or any of my Democratic colleagues do as well. But a deal has been made. A deal has been made to give us—some of us see it this way anyway—a choice between voting for a heart attack or cancer.

You either have to give up your principles on the debt limit or you have to vote to cut Medicare and hurt our farmers, and no one wants to do that. I understand that people disagree over the debt limit, but there is no disagreement in this body over not cutting Medicare and not hurting our farmers.

Now, I am labor. I am not part of management. I don't want to be part of management. I wouldn't be good at management because I don't always fit in. It is not one of my best qualities. In fact, it is my best quality, and that is why I brought this bill.

As Senator HAWLEY said, much more eloquently than I could, the disagreement that reasonable people are having over the debt limit has been conflated in a cynical attempt to fool the American people by putting them both in a bill that we are going to shortly be asked to vote on. And we are going to be asked to give the American people either a heart attack or cancer. You have to choose. And I don't want to make that choice, and I am not going to make that choice. And that is why I brought this bill.

I do not agree with my Democratic friends about the debt limit. I don't support Build Back Better. I understand many of my Democratic friends do. I understand President Biden does. I understand Senator SCHUMER does. I understand Speaker PELOSI does. And I respect that, but I don't support it.

Now, they are going to try to pass Build Back Better, and they are going to try to implement it. But they can't do it without raising the debt ceiling. Now, if I don't support the Build Back Better bill, why would I want to allow them to borrow the money to implement the Build Back Better bill? I don't, and I am not going to break my word and vote to do that.

If my colleagues want to do that, that is their business. I don't tell people how to vote. If I am ever asked how to vote, I rarely—I almost always say, follow your heart, but just take your brain with you. And that is why I brought this bill. And I want to make it very clear, and you can write this down and take it home to mama, I do not support cutting Medicare, and I do not support cutting farmers.

I do support keeping my word to the American people. When I tell them I am going to do something, by God, I am going to stick. And I am not going to be scared away by some cynical deal that was made in Washington, DC.

Now, Madam President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3344—the bill about which I have been speaking, and my colleagues, Protecting the American Taxpayer and Medicare Act—at this time, it is at the desk. 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. WYDEN. Reserving the right to object, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President and colleagues, I yield to no Senator in my support of this country's senior citizens. My background, colleagues, I was codirector of the Oregon Gray Panthers, the senior citizens group, for almost 7 years before I went into public life.

And I know that there is no Senator here who doesn't support senior citizens, farmers, the extraordinarily important Americans that my colleagues have been talking about.

But what really has not been explained here—because we all kind of talk this special lingo around here—is what my colleagues really seek to do in the Kennedy amendment.

What my colleague from Louisiana wishes to do is rip up an agreement reached between Democrats and Republicans. Specifically, colleagues, Senators Schumer and McConnell. So what they did is reach a bipartisan agreement to defuse an economic timebomb by creating a process to avoid default.

Senator KENNEDY's proposal sticks a flame right back under that fuse. Now,

the two parties obviously have different approaches when it comes to gamesmanship around this country's financial commitments. Setting all of that aside, the fact is our country is now way too close to default for the Senate to be playing games.

This debate is almost entirely about financial commitments made under past Presidents. It doesn't have anything to do with legislation that is still in the works. That is a fact. The reality is my colleague from Louisiana seeks to bring the country closer to default. The Senate ought to be clear on the consequences if that were to come to pass.

Default would be an economic disaster for our country as well as for individual families and businesses. And, again, colleagues, since senior citizens came up so frequently, this has been my particular passion. It is why I went into public service. Social Security stops going out. Military could stop getting paid. Interest rates go into the stratosphere, making existing Federal debt even more expensive, if you go forward with this proposal.

Costs go up for families who want to buy homes or buy cars. Getting a small business loan becomes more expensive. Jobs across the country are wiped out amid this turmoil. And all of that would happen right in the middle of the holidays, when Americans are simply trying to enjoy their time with families, go out and shop for presents, and enjoy their time together.

My view is, after almost 2 years of pandemic and economic chaos, people have had it hard enough. And two leaders—a Democrat and a Republican—have come together because they understand the Senate doesn't need to add another catastrophe to their financial challenges, the challenges I just described—one, by the way, that would be entirely self-made.

There is an agreement before the Senate, colleagues; an agreement between the Republican leader and the Democratic leader. That agreement brought the two sides together. My colleagues must not throw that agreement away. And I respect all my colleagues—all of them—but I just believe that this proposal from the Senator from Louisiana is misguided. It brings our country closer to default.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I really appreciate my colleague's remarks, I do. I don't agree with his objection, but I appreciate it.

I just want to say a couple more words. I didn't make a deal. Now, let me say it again. Let me say it a different way.

I don't hate anybody. Lord knows I look for grace wherever I can find it. I like every one of my colleagues; I really do. The Senate is the most interesting group of people I have ever been around.

I am not part of management. I am labor, and I meant what I said. I belong in labor because I don't always fit in, and I do believe it is one of my best qualities.

The truth of the matter is—and this is what we are disagreeing over—President Biden, Senator SCHUMER, Speaker PELOSI, my other Democratic friends have proposed the Build Back Better bill.

Now, any economist with a pulse will tell you that it is going to cost about $5 trillion without the gimmicks. It is going to raise taxes a couple of trillion. We will probably end up having to borrow another 3 trillion to pay for it. We will have to borrow the money. We don't have the 3 trillion. We don't even have 5 percent of it.

Now, I think that the bill represents a spending taxation and borrowing orgy that we don't need, but I understand my Democratic colleagues disagree. I get that.

My Democratic friends can't pass and implement the bill without raising the debt limit. That is just a fact, because they won't be able to borrow the money.

Now, if I don't support the bill, why do I want to support allowing them to borrow the money, especially when Senator SCHUMER—my friend Senator SCHUMER—can do it on his own?

He can do it before the weekend is out. All he has got to do is do a simple amendment to the budget resolution.

What am I missing here?

And I know a deal has been made and some people are going to vote for it. You are not looking at one of them. And I respect their right to make a deal, but I didn't make a deal. But I have been put in the position of saying: OK, Kennedy, we are going to show you. You have got to choose between keeping your word to your people or cutting Medicare.

And we wonder why Congress polls right up there with skim milk. That is why they look around, they see frauds and liars in every direction.

I really regret that my bill didn't pass because it would have protected our elderly, and I do support protecting our elderly. And it would have protected our farmers, and I do support protecting our farmers. And this so-called deal puts them both at risk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. GRAHAM. Madam President, I have a different approach that will get the same result.

But to my colleagues here, we are playing the Medicare card in a very dangerous fashion. Senator HAWLEY said it pretty well. Medicare is something people depend upon, and all of us understand the need to keep Medicare solvent. We need to reform it to save it.

But this idea puts all of us in a box, and I don't appreciate it and I won't forget it.

Now, this is a problem on our side. You don't even have to listen, Senator WYDEN. For 4 months, we have been saying, as a party, our Democratic colleagues are spending all this money by themselves through reconciliation; they should choose that path to raise the debt ceiling.

Because what are we talking about? A $1.9 trillion spending bill without one Republican vote through reconciliation.

We have pending next week another reconciliation proposal that scores at 1.7 trillion, if you assume every program goes away in a year. I will be in the NBA before that assumption. I don't like my chances.

Ronald Reagan said the closest thing to immortality on Earth is a government program.

So they have written the bill for the 17 big spending items to expire within 1, 2 or 3 years, and not one of them want them to expire.

So the whole bill is a fraud. And the Congressional Budget Office is going to give to me Friday what the bill would cost if the sunset clauses actually went away—did go away; what would it cost if the programs survive, which it will.

And I anticipate, Senator KENNEDY, it will be at least twice what we are talking about.

The effect on the debt is 367 billion only because they limited the programs to last for a year or two rather than the 10 years they are actually going to last.

So the deficit is going to go from 367 billion to probably close to 2 trillion. We are going to expose that Friday. They are playing a game. They are creating gimmicks.

And Senator MANCHIN, to his credit, said: ''I believe Build Back Better is full of gimmicks.''

We will know Friday exactly what the bill would look like without gimmicks.

This is the ultimate gimmick. If you had asked me 4 months ago, ''How does this movie end?'' I will be reading in the paper about a rules change to the Senate made by the House, where I have got to pick between Medicare and abandoning what I said I would do for 4 months.

This is a deal that led to Donald Trump. If you wonder why there is a Donald Trump, it is moments like this, where everybody starts down a road that makes perfect sense, you panic, and you throw everybody over.

They would raise the debt ceiling through reconciliation because they should, and we want to do it that way to deter spending in the future. We want to make it harder to use reconciliation to spend more money than World War II cost.

If you look at the cost of World War II in present dollars, it was 4.7 trillion. When you look at all the money we spent and going to spend, it is going to be 5.4 trillion. Literally, we have spent more money in the last year and a half than we did to win World War II.

I think they should raise the debt ceiling, Senator KENNEDY, through the

process they used to spend the money. That made perfect sense to me as a Republican. That is why I said it for 4 months.

Now, all of us on our side have a moment of reckoning here. I don't want to default, and we won't. But I do want to make sure that when Republicans tell their other Republicans and the public at large, you can somewhat count on who we are and what we say. We put that at risk for no good reason.

To the leadership of both sides, I like you. Senator MCCONNELL has been a great Republican leader—minority leader, majority leader. But this is a moment where I want to be on the RECORD to say, I don't like this.

What we have done is allow the House of Representatives to change a Senate rule. No matter what the subject matter, that is not a good idea. We have set in place a process that allows our Democratic colleagues to raise the debt ceiling without using reconciliation, the budget process, where they would have to amend the budget resolution. The very resolution they used to spend all this money, we are simply asking amend it to pay for it.

We have taken that off the table, and people on our side are not going to accept this very well. So all I can say is—I want to make it clear—when it comes to Medicare, count me in to avoid the cuts. When it comes to raising the debt ceiling, I want it done through a process that will make it harder to spend all this money in the future. And I want to be part of a Republican Party that you can take what we say to the bank on big stuff—stuff that matters.

So I have a proposal that when the bill comes over from the House, which it is here, that would allow us to vote to prevent Medicare from being cut, would strip out the way you are going to raise the debt ceiling, reject the idea that the House can amend a Senate rule to limit minority rights—and that is what we have done here.

This is not a good idea, to take Medicare and marry it up with anything important, as Senator HAWLEY said, because there is no end to that game. And it is not a good idea, in my view, even with some Members of my own party agreeing, to let the House change the Senate rules. I don't like that. We have set in motion some really dangerous stuff here, so I have the following proposal:

As if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of House message to accompany S. 610, it be in order for me to offer amendment No. 4877, which strikes section 8 relating to the debt limit. I further ask that the Senate vote on adoption of the amendment prior to the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the amendment to S. 610.

In English, I am asking for a vote so that we can show the country that we will protect Medicare, but many of us are not going to have our fingerprints on a Washington deal that I think stinks up the place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WYDEN. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator form Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, now, my colleague from South Carolina began his remarks with two of my very favorite subjects: supporting America's senior citizens and playing in the NBA, a lifetime dream of mine.

But the fact is, this unanimous consent request from my colleague is essentially a different way to do the same thing as the Kennedy request. And, colleagues, it is wrong for exactly the same reason.

The prospect of default is not simply a matter of the two sides squaring off over who has got the best talking points. The fact is, default would just be an economic disaster.

I just laid out what it would mean for our small businesses and our folks who depend on keeping interest rates from shooting into the stratosphere, and the military would have difficulty getting paid. That is not what America wants.

Colleagues, I was just home this weekend. I got around my State, and what people said overwhelmingly is—they said: ''Hey, I heard you guys just got together''—I say to my friend from South Carolina—''and you guys got an agreement on keeping the government open. Heard that wasn't going to happen.''

And then they said: ''Ron, what you have always tried to do since those Gray Panther days''—and my colleague from South Carolina knows I always try to be bipartisan.

They said: ''Keep it going. Keep going with that bipartisan effort.''

Now, they are listening to a debate about my colleagues trying to bust up an agreement between the Democratic leader, Senator SCHUMER, and the Republican leader, MITCH MCCONNELL, to make sure we pay the bills for costs that have been incurred.

So my colleague from South Carolina has asked for consent, and I think it would be a mistake for this country and be a mistake particularly for our country's senior citizens that I have devoted so much time to. For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. So why does this matter? It matters a lot about how the Senate works. Every Member of this body has the ability to come down to the floor and object to a piece of legislation. That makes the Senate different than the House.

What we have done here is allowed the House to change the Senate rules in a fashion where, if you can get 10 Republicans, all of us are dealt out. So that is not a good idea 1 time, 10 times, or 100 times by either party because what it does, it changes the rules of the Senate in a fashion that I feel very uncomfortable with simply because the House has been able to change the rules of the Senate so that all of us have been basically marginalized.

There will be some Republicans who are my friends, and do what you need to do. I understand. I don't want to default on the debt either. But this is a bad idea. It is not what we promised we would do. It sets in motion playing the Medicare card in a dangerous fashion, and it sure as hell sets in motion playing with the rules of the Senate in a fashion that I never even thought of until 24 hours ago.

So I want to make this hard, not easy, because I think what we are doing is going to really change the structure of the Senate and certainly going to do a lot of damage to the Republican Party.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). The Senator from Tennessee.

VACCINE MANDATE

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, on September 9, President Biden announced that his Department of Labor, through OSHA, would issue a vaccine mandate covering more than 80 million privately employed Americans. Violators would be subject to significant financial penalties.

This mandate makes medical decisions for much of the American people with the stroke of a pen, and it immediately struck me as severe Federal overreach. Therefore, the next day, I wrote to the Secretary of Labor to confirm that he would submit this mandate to Congress for review under the Congressional Review Act. In that letter, I noted that Americans' elected representatives should review an order that threatens the livelihoods of many of their constituents.

I am pleased to join Senator BRAUN and a majority of my Senate colleagues in supporting this resolution to disapprove President Biden's vaccine mandate.

Regarding the mandate itself, I want to first say that I support the vaccine, which is a product of President Trump's Operation Warp Speed. I visited my doctor, and I made the personal choice to take the vaccine. I have spoken to many Tennesseans and have urged them to do the same. But the decision to take the vaccine is a personal one. It is a decision that each American should be allowed to make in consultation with his or her doctor, not under Federal threat of job loss and financial penalty. This mandate improperly puts the Federal Government between Americans and their doctors and between Americans and their jobs.

Tens of millions of essential workers were asked to risk their health for the good of the country during the pandemic. They courageously responded to this call. Many of them—many of them—contracted the virus. Yet now we are telling these heroes, from frontline healthcare workers to the employees who made sure we had access to groceries and essential goods, that they will be fired unless they comply

with the vaccine mandate. They deserve better.

Not only is this vaccine mandate wrong, but it was promptly declared unlawful by the U.S. Court of Appeals. Other Biden administration vaccine mandates are meeting similar fates in the courts. Yet the Biden administration refuses to relent or reevaluate the damage that it is doing.

Sadly, the Biden administration's use of Federal Government power to control the American people's lives is not limited to vaccine mandates; it is a basic element of their strategy to remake America. Don't believe me? Just look at the Democrats' so-called Build Back Better proposal. The Biden administration is marketing this legislation to transform America by using a cartoon depicting a mom and her son and the government programs on which they would depend under this plan from the very beginning of their lives to the very end. That is the definition of cradle-to-grave, Big Government dependency, and that is the stated goal of the Democrats' legislation.

This legislation federalizes preschool and childcare, which will crowd out community- and faith-based providers and put the Federal Government in charge of what your children are taught during their most formative years.

If this was about children, then parents would be allowed to choose the preschool or childcare provider that is best for their children, but, instead, it is about control. So the government would ultimately decide which preschools and which childcare providers would survive.

The Build Back Better legislation increases by 10 times the penalties on private employers for violating the vaccine mandate. Now, a willful violation can result in a $700,000 fine and must result in a minimum fine of $50,000. In other words, small businesses that fail to comply will face financial ruin.

When it comes to employment, if you are one of the millions of Americans who work in the oil and gas industry, the Build Back Better plan delivers $550 billion worth of crushing Green New Deal mandates and tax increases. It replaces these good-paying jobs with $8 billion to the Civilian Climate Corps, a taxpayer-funded climate police.

Once your job is gone or your business is closed, the Build Back Better proposal offers government welfare programs with no work requirements. This attacks the dignity of work and right of self-determination that underscores what it means to be American—again, more government control.

By providing $80 billion in increased IRS funding—a staggering six times the current IRS budget—the Biden administration is planning to wring an extra $400 billion out of the American people to pay for all of this Big Government. With everyone from small business owners to grandparents now facing regular audits and IRS spying on their bank accounts, the government will have much greater control over how Americans earn and how they spend their money.

In sharp contrast, Republicans want to put Americans, not the Federal Government, in control of their lives. We want to strengthen the American dream so that Americans can free themselves from government dependency. We oppose Big Government socialism that imposes greater Federal control over Americans' lives.

In the coming weeks, Members of this body will be asked a very simple question, whether on the vaccine mandate or the Build Back Better legislation: Do you believe the Federal Government should have more control over American lives? Their answers are crucial for the future of our country. Is cradle-to-grave government dependency something to help Americans avoid or is it something to strive for? Should personal healthcare decisions be made by Americans or by government agencies? Do parents know what is best for their children or should bureaucrats and teachers unions decide? Are you willing to eliminate good-paying energy jobs? Should the IRS have more power to spy on the American people?

Over the next weeks, all of us must decide what kind of country we will have. My hope is that we will preserve and strengthen the American dream by empowering Americans to determine their own futures, to climb the ladder of success, and to free themselves from government dependency—not treat them with a lack of dignity that suggests that the very best they can hope for is a life managed by the Federal Government.

The first opportunity to provide an answer is the upcoming vote on this resolution disapproving President Biden's vaccine mandate. I have been pleased to work with Senator BRAUN to bring this resolution to the floor, and I urge all of my colleagues to support its adoption.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, Congress, not the Executive, makes the laws in this country. National laws have to be passed by the legislative branch. Our Constitution makes that very clear. In fact, it is the very clause of the first section of the first article of the Constitution. It states unambiguously:

> All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

You cannot make up Federal law without going through that formula—passage in the House, passage in the Senate, followed by presentment to the President.

In the case of COVID–19 vaccine requirements, the President of the United States has decreed mandates—mandates that threaten the jobs and the livelihoods of 45 million Americans, including over half a million Utahns whose jobs are on the line.

Now, courts across the country have started—quite correctly—to recognize that these mandates are offensive to the Constitution. They are not authorized by the law. But that doesn't diminish in any way, shape, or form our duty here as Members of the U.S. Senate, as part of the legislative branch, to assert clearly, unambiguously, and swiftly that these mandates are unconstitutional, illegal, and morally indefensible.

I have heard from hundreds of Utahns who are themselves at risk of losing their jobs and therefore their ability to provide food for their children, specifically due to these mandates. Their stories are nothing short of heartbreaking. I have heard from countless businesses in my State, businesses that are afraid of losing key workers and having to shut their doors and no longer operate specifically due to these mandates. I have heard from people who happen to have medical or religious concerns over the vaccines, and their pleas are falling on deaf ears.

These Americans aren't asking for anything extravagant or unusual or unreasonable—far from it. These are Americans who are simply worried about their ability to put food on the table and gifts under the tree during challenging economic times—economic times that are difficult enough as it now stands, economic times that have been worsened by excessive government spending, economic times that are about to get a whole lot more difficult for a whole lot more people specifically because of these mandates. President Biden seeks to make them not only unemployed but also unemployable, second-class pariahs.

Well, it is true the courts have offered temporary relief to some, but these Americans and these businesses look to Congress for immediate, lasting, and permanent relief. We do, after all, make the law. We are the only branch of the Federal Government authorized to do so.

So this will be one of the easiest votes that I have ever cast in my 11 years in the Senate. The American people agree. Only 14 percent of those polled support firing those who are unvaccinated. Fourteen percent of all Americans say that, yeah, somebody who doesn't get the vaccine ought to be fired as a result of not getting the vaccine. Even some Democratic politicians are starting to change their tune. They are souring on the mandates.

Americans understand that conditioning employment on personal medical decisions is callous, it is cruel, and it is immoral. It is certainly not something that these people want to face. It is not something that Democrats or Republicans want. It is not something they agree with. It is not something they are going to tolerate.

The economic impact of firing half a million Utahns would be disastrous,

and when you replicate the effects of doing that on State after State, where we see—according to many datasets, anywhere from a quarter to a third of the workforce in most States is being threatened by this. In some States, it is higher. It is more like 40 percent in places like West Virginia, 37 percent in Alabama, and 31 percent in Utah.

Now, in the healthcare sector alone, where keeping doctors and nurses and technicians at work has been particularly difficult, the Nation risks losing countless thousands of key professionals while the need for their very services remains most dire.

This isn't acceptable. It is not something we want to see. It is not something we should have to face.

When you add all of this up, the cumulative effect across different industries and in different States across the Nation would be catastrophic as we face supply chain troubles, inflation, rising gas prices, a labor shortage, and so, so much more. The very last thing our economy needs is to have tens of millions of Americans unemployed.

I am very, very much against these mandates. I am for the vaccines. I have been vaccinated. My family has been vaccinated; and I have encouraged people everywhere to get vaccinated, but when someone chooses not to be vaccinated for whatever reason—whether it is a medical reason or a religious reason or a reason related to a personal belief or due to a specific concern about a specific reaction they have had to something else—it is still their decision. It still doesn't warrant the overpowering hand of the Federal Government's coming in and threatening to force their employers to fire them under the threat of crippling penalties—penalties that any employer, no matter how big or wealthy or otherwise lucrative, would find incapacitating.

I have come to the Senate floor now 20 times to speak specifically against President Biden's vaccine mandates. I have offered more than a dozen bills to reduce their harms on millions of Americans and hundreds of thousands of Utahns.

Today, with my colleagues, I encourage the Senate to use the Congressional Review Act as it was intended. There is no clearer example in the history of the Congressional Review Act of such an egregious overstep by the Executive. There is no more blatant abuse of delegated authority or usurpation of authority that was never granted. The Congressional Review Act provides us with the opportunity to strike down this offensive mandate and make sure that neither President Biden nor any subsequent President can institute a similar rule.

I encourage my colleagues to think of the half a million Utahns, of the almost 5 million Californians, of the 300,000 West Virginians, and of the tens of millions elsewhere across the Nation. Forty-five million livelihoods are at stake of the workers and families in each of our States. These Americans demand that we take action. Today, we have that choice. I implore each and every one of my colleagues to stand with the American people, the American worker, the American family by supporting this resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise this evening to discuss President Biden's divisive and unprecedented vaccine mandate on private businesses.

I would like to make one thing clear at the start: I have encouraged Nebraskans to consider getting vaccinated since the day these vaccines were approved, and I hope more Americans will join me in choosing to get one, but that is their choice.

Through OSHA, the administration has issued an ''emergency rule'' to require, roughly, 84 million employees of private companies to get vaccinated or be subjected to weekly testing. If business owners fail to enforce this rule for their employees, they could be fined tens of thousands of dollars per violation.

The Biden administration is on entirely new ground here. There is simply no precedent for this kind of intrusion into Americans' private lives. Courts agree. The Fifth Circuit blocked the OSHA mandate almost immediately, citing ''grave statutory and constitutional issues.''

We in Congress have the power to push back too. In October, I joined nine of my Senate colleagues in sending a letter to President Biden that outlined our concerns about this abuse of Federal power. Under the Congressional Review Act, the House and Senate can vote to overturn executive Agency actions like this OSHA mandate, and I hope the Senate will do that when we vote on this later today. All 50 Senate Republicans signed on to this challenge. If our resolution passes both Chambers—and it looks like it may do that on a bipartisan basis—President Biden will have to decide if he wants to keep defending this deeply unpopular policy.

The administration's decision to force private employees to get vaccinated is not just unprecedented; it is also counterproductive. It would apply to nearly 300,000 workers in my State of Nebraska alone—more than 28 percent of our entire workforce. Businesses across Nebraska, from grocery chains to irrigation companies and family farms, have reached out to me about the damage this mandate will do to their companies. They come from very different industries, but their message is the same: We support the vaccines, and we have taken this pandemic seriously, but if the President goes through with this mandate, we could lose many of our employees.

At a time when millions of jobs need to be filled and we are seeing massive supply chain issues, Americans simply cannot afford this kind of Federal overreach. We need to stop this mandate in its tracks here in Congress because this could be the first step on the road to even stricter rules.

Let's just look at New York City. It has recently announced one vaccine requirement that will affect private employees and another that will affect children as young as 5 years old. Bill de Blasio's parting gift to New Yorkers is this: Get at least one shot by December 27, or you are going to lose your job.

Starting later this month, kindergartners are going to have to show vaccine cards to get into restaurants, movie theaters, and other public places.

I do not want to see policies like this even come close to being enacted at the Federal level, but I wouldn't put it past this President to try. The Senate must pass this resolution and prevent these kinds of mandates from being issued again in the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I come here this evening, but I have been back home on recess breaks ever since there has been this idea of a vaccine mandate.

We have got a modern miracle in having vaccines available like they have been. It is part of the long journey against COVID. Along with therapeutics now, they are miracles. Yet getting vaccinated should be a decision between an individual and his or her doctor. It shouldn't be up to any politician, especially in a mandate coming down from that highest authority—our President—and he ought to be consistent with what he has said in the past. He said he would never make vaccines mandatory. He didn't keep his word.

Overreach—I have been here a little under 3 years, and I see it in so many arenas, a lot of it with good intention. We try to solve things here. I think the American public sometimes scratches its collective heads to say: Where are the results? Why does it cost so much? But in this case, you have got to also take into consideration our Constitution, our personal freedoms. It is at stake today.

The Federal Government has no authority to make anyone choose between getting a vaccine and keeping their job. Today, this body will stand up against this overreach.

Main Street—Main Street—is where I come from. When you have to explain to people constantly when they are scared by actions like this, can this possibly happen; will the government go through with it; will it somehow fall apart—well, when you have bad ideas, that eventually happens. And it is going to start here this evening. We have seen it in the courts. It has been repeated earlier here this evening how unpopular it is with the American public.

We did everything we could to keep individuals with their employers. We have spent billions, trillions of dollars doing so. The threshold for a small

business then, when we were helping, was 500 employees. Now we have lowered it to 100. It has got people frightened across the country.

Small businesses face enough hardships. Most are finally getting some type of equilibrium with everything that has happened over the last year and a half, and now they have to contend with this.

As mentioned earlier, any businesses could get fined up to $14,000 per employee. That is more than we were lending them—money—in some small businesses over the recent past.

A lot of stuff just does not make sense. Listen to the number of organizations, ones that all play into telling us how they like to keep free enterprise going, keeping the private sector healthy: the National Federation of Independent Business, NFIB; National Retail Federation; National Restaurant Association; Association of Wholesale Distributors; American Trucking Associations; Associated Builders and Contractors; Associated General Contractors; American Pipeline Contractors; National Lumber and Building Material Dealers; Distribution Contractors. These are all businesses—I have another 10 I could mention—that come from Main Street America. It is not the tier of largest corporations; these are the businesses in our own hometowns. They are crying out: Do not follow through with this lunacy.

When you dig a hole, and you keep making it deeper, despite everything you are hearing, that is a bad business plan. You can always get out of it by just quit digging. And you are hearing it loud and clear.

We must focus on returning to the prosperity we achieved pre-COVID. One thing that will stop this recovery cold is the Federal Government getting in the way, as it is doing now.

His mandates are under fire in the courts. Main Street job creators are complaining against it. And tonight, the U.S. Senate must send a clear message: Back off on this bad idea.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to join my Republican colleagues to oppose President Biden's vaccine mandates.

Last December, President-elect Joe Biden told the American people that he would not issue a vaccine mandate. Just a year ago, as President-elect, Joe Biden said:

> I don't think they should be mandatory.

He said:

> I wouldn't demand it to be mandatory.

Last October, as a Presidential candidate, Joe Biden said:

> You can't say ''Everyone has to do [it].''

Then, this summer, his Press Secretary said it is ''not a role the federal government even has the power to make''—''not a role even the federal government has the power to make.''

In July, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control said:

> There will be no nationwide vaccine mandate.

Then, in early September, with this Nation in shock and reeling because of the disastrous collapse in Afghanistan, suddenly and unexpectedly and completely opposite of everything this administration has promised, the Biden administration broke the law, and in doing so, violated the rights of the American people by calling for this vaccine mandate.

Joe Biden issued a nationwide mandate, and in doing so, he has taken a sledgehammer to the American workforce and the American economy. Because of the President's irresponsible policies, we now have the worst labor shortage in American history, and we have broken new records for unfilled jobs. As a result, we also have the worst supply chain crisis in 40 years. We don't have enough goods on the shelves. We don't have enough workers to fill the shelves.

The President must have known that many wouldn't comply with his mandate. He must have known people would be forced out of their jobs as a result of the mandate. He didn't seem to care. He imposed the mandate anyway.

Now people are losing their jobs, shelves are empty, and prices continue to rise. Inflation is the No. 1 concern of the American people.

Now, I am a doctor. I am vaccinated, so is my entire family. I am pro-vaccine and anti-mandate. Vaccines work. Nationwide mandates don't work.

Courts have already ruled that the President's mandates are illegal. Yesterday, a Federal judge in Georgia blocked the mandate on Federal contractors. Not only are these mandates illegal, they are ineffective.

Joe Biden's mandates have only hardened people against the vaccine. They have increased resistance to getting vaccinated because President Biden has politicized the vaccines, and all the mandates have accomplished is making people lose their jobs.

In the Joe Biden world, his mantra seems to be, vaccinate or terminate.

What we ought to be doing, instead, is giving people information. Let them work with their doctors to make the right decision for them and their families.

That is what I have been doing for decades in Wyoming as a doctor. We don't need mandates. We don't need public health officials who can give Americans reliable information, saying they have to enforce and apply a mandate. They are there to give the information and then the vaccine if the person chooses to have it.

The Biden administration spent 10 months flip-flopping on this issue. President Biden ran from his basement during the campaign saying he was the answer to COVID. He is not, hasn't been. He has sent one mixed message after another, and then he has issued a nationwide mandate. It has been inconsistent, ineffective, and incompetent.

When President Biden issued his mandate, he said, ''We've been patient [with the unvaccinated] but our patience is running thin.''

Well, I will tell you, Mr. President, the American people have been patient. It is the patience of the American people now with you, President Biden, that is wearing thin.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator LANKFORD be recognized for up to 6 minutes, Senator MURPHY for up to 5 minutes, and that I be recognized last for up to 12 minutes prior to the scheduled vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, it is sort of hard to be able to recognize a simple fact that this is the United States of America, home of the free, land of the brave.

Then why is it such a difficult conversation with so many people in my State when they ask this question: Are we still free as a nation?

Why are we having this conversation? Are we still free as a nation? Of course, we are.

We are having this conversation because September 9, the President of the United States announced he was losing patience with the American people, and he was going to put a new demand on every single office in America, every workplace; that anyone who had 100 or more people in their company, every single person in that company had to be vaccinated because the President was losing patience with them. He said it is for health risk.

COVID–19 is serious. I have been vaccinated. Everyone in my family has been vaccinated. I am exceptionally grateful for the vaccine. But to be able to reach into companies with this one simple statement: If you don't follow my instructions, so the President says, you will be fired—that every person in the country now doesn't work for their employer, they now work for the President of the United States. May I remind us, we are the United States of America, home of the free, land of the brave; that we are a people who make our own decisions and live in a free nation.

What is interesting is, there is all this conversation about everyone needs to be vaccinated or we are not going to ever get to herd immunity; we will never get to herd immunity; we will never be able to put down COVID–19. How many times have we heard that statement over the past year and a half? We have got to get to herd immunity.

Well, I don't know if anyone has looked lately at the CDC's website. But if you go to the CDC website, it will list out percentagewise how many people have been vaccinated or currently

have natural immunity in their system. And if you go to their website and see it, the number that they have for 16 years old and up is 92 percent of America. Ninety-two percent of Americans either have natural immunity, antibodies in their system, or they have received the vaccine and have that set of antibodies in their system.

May I remind us again, how long have we been talking about herd immunity? I understand COVID is a tenacious disease. I take it seriously because, like every single person in this room, I have lost family members and friends who have died due to COVID. But we do not have the right as Americans to assign to the President of the United States that that President can actually go to any company he chooses and pick and choose the companies and say, this company, everyone has to be vaccinated; that company, they don't. If you have 95 people, it is no big deal. If you have 100 people, they are toxic. If you are FedEx and UPS, you need to all be vaccinated, but if you are the U.S. Postal Service, you don't have to be vaccinated. That kind of picking and choosing that the President has done around our economy, that is not the role of the U.S. President.

For all of us who take this disease seriously and for all of us who have been vaccinated and stand up frequently and talk about the importance of vaccinations, we also believe that we are Americans and that we are free people.

So what are the mandates that are down now? Well, there was a private-sector mandate for every company of 100 or more. There was a Federal contractor mandate that if you have a company that works for the Federal Government, regardless of your size for any Federal contracting, that you have to also have every person vaccinated. There are Federal employers who all have to be vaccinated, members of the military, reaching into the National Guard, which, for the first time ever, they have violated the law, saying that they are going to literally cut the pay for members of the National Guard who are not vaccinated, though the law clearly states they cannot reach into a State National Guard and literally pick and choose individuals they want to pay and don't pay. They have already dropped that out there and saying they are going to do that as well.

They have reached out to members of the healthcare community and told them, if you have Medicare or Medicaid, then you all have to be vaccinated. What has been the response? The American people have responded loud and clear that they believe we live in the land of the free. And while millions and millions have been vaccinated, they all turn around and say, it was also my choice to be able to do that.

Companies in my State are literally requiring employees to sign two forms: One saying that they will get vaccinated and the second form saying, if you have a negative reaction to the vaccine, you won't sue our company.

What in the world? That is not who we are.

So what has happened in just the last couple of weeks? Well, the courts have finally gotten involved. First off, the courts have done a nationwide stay on the private-sector mandate. That is what we are talking about tonight, putting a nail in the coffin with a vote in the U.S. Senate to say: No, we will not allow this.

There has been a nationwide stay put in for those individuals that are on Medicare and Medicaid and those healthcare workers. There has been a nationwide stay now for Federal contractors, for universities, for individuals around the country that have any connection with the Federal Government.

The courts have already stepped in and said the President doesn't have the authority to do this, and this vote tonight is whether this body agrees that the President should have unilateral power to declare whatever he wants for any private-sector business in the country or if the President doesn't have that authority to do that. That is all this vote is. This vote is not about vaccines and, as has been falsely accused, this whole group of anti-vaxxers that are out here.

This is a very simple vote: Do the people in this body believe that the President of the United States has the authority to declare that any employee in any company of 100 or more to do what he wants?

I say no, because we live in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and it is time for us to go on record on if we believe that or not.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, it is not often that you get the Business Roundtable, which is an organization representing some of the biggest private-sector companies in the world; the largest labor unions in the country; and the American public all on the same page on a policy. But that is what is happening with respect to the President's requirement that big employers in this country either test their employees regularly for COVID or they get vaccinated in order to stop the spread of this insidious disease.

This is a very popular proposal, and it is popular for a simple reason: People are exhausted with having their lives fundamentally changed, turned upside down by a pandemic that we have the power to stop.

We have the power to stop it because of researchers and scientists who discovered a vaccine that is wildly more effective than the vaccines that have been invented to attack other diseases—90 percent effective, if not more, against COVID. If everybody got vaccinated in this country, we could all take off our masks. If everybody was vaccinated in this country, we wouldn't have to be passing emergency relief bills to keep the economy afloat. If everybody got vaccinated, we could open back up all of our restaurants. That is what Americans want. That is why this policy is so popular.

And I understand what my friend from Oklahoma is saying, that they are not arguing over the efficacy of the vaccine, they are just arguing over the constitutional powers of the Presidency.

But come on. Come on. We understand the power of our words in this place. Republicans know that when they come down to the floor and attack the vaccine mandate day after day after day, they know they are giving fuel to the fire of the anti-vaccine campaign. They know that they have become an extension of those that are trying to convince Americans that the vaccine has a microchip in it, that the vaccine kills you.

It just strains credibility for my Republican colleagues to suggest that there is no connection between the anti-vaccination campaign in this country and those that are every single day on the floor of the Senate talking about how dangerous it is to require that people in this country get the vaccine. There is a connection, and the growing movement of people in this country who think that the vaccine is some conspiracy to hurt people—well, this movement to try to end the vaccine campaign by the President, it is wind underneath their wings.

But let's talk about what this policy really is because it is actually not a mandate for vaccinations. It is a testing mandate. Right? That is what it is. What it says is that everybody in these big employers has to get tested once a week, and if you don't want to get tested, then your employees can get vaccinated.

Let's be clear. This is a testing requirement, not a vaccination requirement, and that testing requirement is totally consistent with the history of OSHA. In fact, OSHA is in the business of mandating testing.

OSHA mandates blood testing for industries with high exposures to lead. OSHA mandates hearing tests for industries with high noise level exposure. OSHA mandates testing for exposure to silica in industries that are working in and around silica.

OSHA requires testing all the time. So that is what they are doing here—yes, on a bigger scale and, yes, also with an ability to avoid the testing if you get vaccinated. But that is what this requirement is really all about.

And it is working. It is working—the numbers going from 50 to 96 percent in a company like Tyson Foods after the vaccine requirement.

Lastly, let me say this: This general lack of seriousness from our Republican colleagues about a plague that has killed 700,000 Americans, it is just stunning to me. It is just stunning. These aren't bee stings. These aren't knee scrapes. This is a deadly pandemic that has ended the lives of 700,000 of our mothers and fathers and

sisters and brothers prematurely, hundreds of thousands of Americans who should be sitting at the Christmas table, who should be at Hanukkah celebrations with their families this month. And they are gone; 700,000 Americans have disappeared.

But apparently, the inconvenience of a weekly test is so odious, is so revolting, that it is worth another 700,000 people dying—because that is what we are talking about: a weekly test. The OSHA rule does not mandate the vaccine; it is a way out of the weekly test, a weekly test that is a little swab swirled around your nostril five or six times for 30 seconds.

That is the requirement. That is the cost, the sky-high, Constitution-violating, unpatriotic cost the Republicans have been down here on the floor railing against for a month. Estimates suggest that that requirement can save thousands of lives. But apparently, the cost of a nose tickle is too great a cost to pay to save thousands and thousands of Americans from dying from a preventable pandemic.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this effort.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Connecticut, and I rise today as well to urge my colleagues to vote against this dangerous resolution, which would pull the rug out from under our COVID response efforts at a really critical moment.

We are fighting an unprecedented pandemic, and we all know just how painful this fight has been. Everyone remembers the way it upended our economy as small businesses shuttered, workers got sent home; the way it upended our healthcare system as emergency rooms filled and supplies dwindled and healthcare professionals started working really long hours in dangerous conditions; the way it upended our lives when schools and childcare providers were forced to close to keep people safe.

We all know people who have been infected by this deadly virus. We all know people who are still fighting the effects of long COVID, which we are still trying to work to understand. And we all know people who have been killed by this virus.

We have lost family members, mothers, daughters, fathers, sons, grandparents. We have all lost dear friends. We have lost beloved community members and frontline workers who keep our communities functioning. We have lost teachers and principals, doctors, nurses, police officers, firefighters. We have lost time with each other that we cannot get back.

This virus left no American and no part of America alone. COVID has now killed over 785,000 people in this country, more Americans than any war we have ever fought. And despite what Republicans seem to believe, given the fact we are voting on a resolution to undermine a cornerstone policy of our pandemic response and despite the hard-fought and very real progress we have made, this crisis is not over.

We are still averaging over 100,000 new cases a day. We still have over 50,000 people hospitalized with COVID. We are still, right now, seeing, on average, well over 1,000 deaths a day, overwhelmingly among people who are not vaccinated.

And we are still on high alert for new variants. We saw with Delta how a new, more dangerous, more contagious variant of COVID–19 could set back all the progress we fought so hard to make, and we are at this very moment learning more about the Omicron variant and what sort of threat it might pose.

So how on Earth does it make sense right now to undercut one of the strongest tools that we have to get people vaccinated and stop this virus? In what world is that a good idea?

We all know the damage this virus does to our communities. We should be doing everything we can to stop it. We should be using every tool to protect our country, our economy, and our families.

And we know vaccines are one of the best tools we have to do that. It has been almost a year now since the first vaccine was authorized. After months of hoping—remember that?—that news meant we finally had a safe, effective vaccine to protect people from this virus, and we have made a lot of progress since then when it comes to making the most of vaccines and getting them to people across the country.

Vaccines are now authorized, as we know, for everyone ages 5 and up. Booster shots are now available to make sure people continue to stay protected amid concerns over these new variants. And around 60 percent of all eligible people in our Nation are fully vaccinated.

But we still have a ways to go to vaccinate our country and to vaccinate the world if we are going to end this pandemic. That should be our No. 1 priority.

But this resolution that our friends across the aisle are offering tonight would move us in the opposite direction. It will take away one of the strongest means we have to encourage people to get vaccinated, save lives, end this pandemic, and keep our economic recovery on track.

Immunization requirements in this country are not new. They go back as far in our history as General George Washington, who required his troops to get vaccinated against smallpox. They have been critical in the fight of diseases like polio and measles and mumps and rubella, just to name a few.

And the reason we no longer have to worry about diseases like smallpox and polio in this country is because vaccines work.

Nor are workplace safety standards a new thing. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has a long track record of setting and enforcing safety standards that simply prevent workers from getting sick or injured on the job.

OSHA not only has the authority to protect workers with safety standards; it has been doing this for 50 years. The law that established OSHA even gave it authority to respond to emergencies by issuing an emergency temporary standard, or ETS, when there is a grave danger to workers.

And it makes all the sense in the world for them to use that power to protect workers from COVID because the painful reality is that COVID–19 has killed a lot of workers. We have lost hundreds of meatpacking workers and grocery store workers to this virus. We lost over 3,600 healthcare workers to COVID in 1 year. And over 10,000 agricultural workers have been killed by COVID.

This is exactly the kind of threat OSHA should be protecting people against. It is exactly the kind of grave danger Congress gave OSHA the authority to issue an ETS to respond to. And OSHA has rightfully used that authority to put forward an emergency temporary standard on COVID–19 that is simple, it is flexible, and it is lifesaving.

Republicans seem to not be hearing this part, so I want to be especially clear about it. This requires employers with 100 or more employees to make sure workers either—either—get vaccinated or get a COVID test once a week before they go in to the workplace—either vaccinated or tested once a week.

It also provides, by the way, paid time for workers to get vaccinated, removing a key barrier to vaccinations. It is a strong tool for getting our Nation vaccinated. And despite how my Republican colleagues talk about it, letting employers have the flexibility to offer a testing option means they don't have to ask workers to leave their job if they choose not to get vaccinated.

This step for getting people vaccinated or requiring testing is overwhelmingly popular with American people. A poll actually taken shortly after President Biden announced this step found that 6 in 10 Americans supported requiring businesses of 100 or more to have employees vaccinated or tested regularly; and 7 in 10 supported making sure people have paid time off to get vaccinated.

Of course, that should be no surprise. After all, no one wants to go to work worried that they might come home to their family with a deadly virus, worried that they might get their own kids sick, which is why getting more people vaccinated could help our country get back to work.

We all know people want to work where they feel safe. We all want to work where we feel safe. And economists predict that vaccination policies could lead to millions of Americans reentering the workforce.

Let's get something straight: the big threat to our workforce and to our

economy is the virus. It is the virus that has killed hundreds of thousands of people and shuttered businesses. It is not the safety standard that will keep workers safe and businesses open.

In fact, this type of safety standard is also supported by businesses across the country. Many businesses have already implemented policies like the standard Republicans are trying to overturn. And you know what has happened time after time?

United Airlines, 99 percent of its 67,000-person workforce has complied overwhelmingly by getting vaccinated. Tyson Foods went from having less than half of its 120,000 workers vaccinated to now over 96 percent. MGM Resorts has 98 percent of its workers vaccinated. Walmart says an overwhelming majority of employees have gotten vaccinated. A Connecticut manufacturer with 250 workers recently announced 100-percent vaccination rate. And that list goes on and on.

In one place after another, we are seeing over 90 percent of workers comply with this requirement—some through testing, and the overwhelming majority through vaccination.

The big picture here is that this rule, which Republicans keep attacking, is saving lives. OSHA estimates it will help protect 84 million workers and prevent thousands of deaths and over 250,000 hospitalizations from COVID–19, and yet here we are—Republicans pushing to scrap it entirely, undermining the progress, and putting America lives and livelihoods in danger.

This pandemic has done a lot of damage. It wrecked our economy. It shut down our schools and our businesses. It forced people to postpone weddings and graduations and funerals. It devastated our Nation's mental health. It killed over three-quarters of a million people.

It is not over. We have come a long way. This pandemic sent unemployment as high as 14.8 percent. Today, it is back down to 4.2 percent—the lowest it has been since the start of the pandemic.

Schools have reopened and brought students safely back to classrooms. Businesses are hiring. People are getting vaccinated, getting back to work, getting back to plans that have been put off by this pandemic, and getting back to seeing their friends and families. But they do not want to go backwards. The American people do not want to go backwards. And that is exactly where the Republicans' misinformation on commonsense policies like this will take us: backwards.

We know the path forward to finally end this involves getting everyone vaccinated. We should all be working towards that goal, not against it. Families are counting on us to lead our Nation through this crisis, not back into it.

After all we have lost and all the hard work we have done to rebuild, we must not throw our economy and our communities and Americans' lives into jeopardy by sabotaging our pandemic response. When you are fighting a fire, you don't stop in the middle of it and turn off the water. That is exactly what this resolution will do.

It takes away one of the most important tools we have given OSHA to protect workers, in the middle of a pandemic when we need it most, and jeopardize all of the hard work Americans have done to get us out of this.

So I am here tonight to urge my colleagues to vote no—no to more lost lives, no to a longer pandemic, and to join me in defending a commonsense tool that will help put this incredibly difficult chapter of American life behind us.

I yield floor.

VOTE ON SMITH NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise to the Smith nomination?

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 58, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 488 Ex.]

YEAS—58

Baldwin	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Burr	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Capito	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Luján	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Cassidy	Markey	Warner
Collins	Menendez	Warnock
Coons	Merkley	Warren
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Duckworth	Murphy	Wicker
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Ossoff	
Gillibrand	Padilla	

NAYS—41

Barrasso	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Hoeven	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Cornyn	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Lankford	Shelby
Crapo	Lee	Sullivan
Cruz	Lummis	Thune
Daines	Marshall	Tillis
Ernst	McConnell	Toomey
Fischer	Moran	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	Young
Hagerty	Portman	

NOT VOTING—1

Van Hollen

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will immediately be notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume legislative session.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL UNDER CHAPTER 8 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR RELATING TO ''COVID–19 VACCINATION AND TESTING; EMERGENCY TEMPORARY STANDARD''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on S.J. Res. 29 has expired.

The clerk will read the joint resolution by title for the third time.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 489 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Collins	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Tester
Cotton	Lummis	Thune
Cramer	Manchin	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	
Graham	Portman	

NAYS—48

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Luján	Smith
Coons	Markey	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 29) was passed as follows:

S.J. RES. 29

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to ''COVID-19 Vaccination and Testing; Emergency Temporary Standard'' (86 Fed. Reg. 61402 (November 5, 2021)), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The senior Senator from Kansas.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GRACE MILLER

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I am here tonight to take a moment to recognize the contributions of a member of my staff, Air Force Maj. Grace Miller, who has spent the last year working in my personal office as part of the U.S. Air Force Congressional Fellowship Program.

Before Grace departs my office at the start of the new year, I express my appreciation to Major Miller for all of her tremendously beneficial and hard work and her dedication to the service of our Nation.

Grace's 15 years of service in the U.S. Air Force developed her leadership capabilities and demonstrate her commitment to serving others. These attributes have made her an invaluable asset to our team as we work to serve Kansans, servicemembers, and veterans.

Before joining my office, Grace's assignments took her around the world in service to our country. Grace earned her commission from the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, MN. As an aircraft maintenance officer, Grace has served in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Inherent Resolve, taking her across the Middle East.

Major Miller's commitment to service also extends to teaching. She taught English at the U.S. Air Force Academy, earning her the academic rank of assistant professor and serving as executive officer to the dean of the faculty.

Grace joined our team in January of this year. She, since then, has fully embraced Kansas, its people, and the challenges they face day in and day out. Grace's personal interactions with Kansans and Kansas veterans, in particular, have helped drive meaningful policy in a time when our past and present servicemembers have needed it the most.

She has spearheaded the Senate passage of the ''Six Triple Eight'' Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2021, which recognizes the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion—the only all-African-American, all-female battalion to be deployed overseas during World War II. The 6888, as this battalion has come to be known, sorted millions of pieces of backlogged mail so troops serving on the frontlines could hear from their families and loved ones from home. Their efforts boosted morale and directly contributed to our servicemembers' fighting spirit, particularly toward the end of the war.

Grace has been a tireless advocate for these women, and I commend her dedication. The bill currently awaits passage in the House.

Furthermore, throughout the chaotic and disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan, Grace was an indispensable resource for veterans and Afghan refugees. She continues to assist innocent Afghans seeking refuge from the Taliban's tyrannical hold on the country.

I want to highlight her efforts in this regard. She was tireless and was here morning, noon, and night—always with the goal of trying to make sure those who should be on a plane out of Afghanistan were able to be so. It was an emotional issue and a trying issue and something that she never conceded: the belief that she couldn't make a difference. Man, she made a difference in so many people's lives. It gives me the chills to tell the story of her dedication to this cause. I am so grateful; many Kansans are grateful; many Americans are grateful that she cared so much.

I will be sad that she will be leaving our office at the end of the month, but I know that she will serve the Air Force well as she transitions to the Air Force Legislative Liaison Office in the House of Representatives.

It was a real pleasure having Grace in our office, and I hold her in the highest regard personally and professionally. She is a significant asset to our Nation and to the U.S. Air Force. Grace represents the best of what the Air Force has to offer, and I know she will continue to benefit the future of our Nation.

I hope that her experience in our office is something that lends itself toward her further professional advancement within the Air Force and an understanding of our democratic process.

There is no group of people I hold in higher regard than those who serve our Nation, and I want to reiterate my gratitude to Grace for her service and dedication.

Once again, thank you, Grace, for all you have done for Kansans and for Americans in the year that you have spent in our office. You have been a model of selfless service and leadership. I know that you will continue to do great things throughout your Air Force career and your life of service, wherever that path may lead.

Grace, thank you so much.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Alaska.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, today, I wanted to rise on the Senate floor and talk about a topic of utmost importance to my State, the great people I have the privilege of representing, and what the Biden administration is doing to good, hard-working American families in Alaska. It is what I call the anti-Alaska agenda, or the Biden administration's war on working families.

I know that Americans all across the country have felt pain—economic pain, health pain, unfortunately, too many deaths as a result of the pandemic. Right now, we are seeing high energy prices and empty shelves. There has been a lot of suffering in America. We are a resilient people, however.

My State, like many, has been hit very hard by the pandemic, particularly economically—our energy sector, our fishing sector, our tourism sector. And as we are coming out of this pandemic and everybody trying to work together—we all want growth and opportunity in America—we have now been hit with this—with this. This administration has issued, in its first 9 months in office, 20 Executive orders for Executive actions solely focused on Alaska.

I came down to the floor 2 weeks ago to talk about this. It was 19 then. You wait a week or 2 with the Biden administration in Alaska, and it is up to 20. I am sure they have a lot more ready to go. Twenty—there is no State in America that is getting this kind of attention from the Biden administration, and we don't want it.

What I am going to be continuing to ask my Senate colleagues to do—and I am going to start with the President of the United States, who was a U.S. Senator for many years, decades—put yourself in the shoes of the people I represent.

Let's imagine that a Republican administration comes into office and issues 20 Executive orders or Executive actions focused on Delaware—tiny, little Delaware. The Senators from Delaware, including the former Senator, now-President, would be down on the floor of the U.S. Senate raising Cain, raising heck—I don't think I am allowed to swear here—because of this, because they want to stick up for the people they represent. Imagine that.

These Executive orders and actions are not some kind of simple abstractions; they are 20 orders and actions that go to the heart of what Alaskans do in terms of our economy: work, keeping food on the table, keeping lights on in their homes, paying the mortgage, keeping their kids in college, keeping their cultures thriving, keeping our communities from crumbling, particularly in rural Alaska. Some of the poorest communities in America is where this administration is targeting the people I represent.

Very few people in my State—Democrat, Republican, Native, non-Native—support this war against Alaska. This is not a partisan issue back home, and here is why: because real people, real families, real communities are being hurt—your fellow Americans. It has got to stop.

I have demanded a meeting with the President and his team to just walk him through this.

Mr. President, do you know what you are doing to one of your States that you are sworn to defend?

These orders threaten the well-being of my entire State, but they particularly threaten the people who live in rural Alaska, who are dependent on the land and natural resources for so much of their economy, so much of their tax base.

Here is the thing, I know what some of my colleagues or those who are watching are saying: Oh, it is just resource development issues in Alaska.

Well, I will talk about that. It is some of that, but it is not just resource development issues that are happening here. Let me give you one that really burns me up.

We had a bipartisan bill last year, last Congress, to provide what you will now call racial justice, racial equity, to Alaskan Native Vietnam veterans who served their country when most Americans were avoiding service and missed out, because they were overseas fighting for their Nation, on the opportunity to apply for what is called a land allotment. There was a deadline that happened, a complete injustice.

Native Vietnam veterans coming home, not treated well because they are Native, not treated well because they are Vietnam veterans, and then told: Oh, by the way, the land you were supposed to get, you don't qualify.

So we got a bill to pass to say that is an injustice. The previous administration signed it. They were implementing it. And when this administration came into office, the No. 1 issue I asked Secretary Haaland to commit to was to finish getting the Executive order out on these land allotments to implement this bipartisan bill because these Native Vietnam veterans aren't living that long.

The administration delayed it for 2 years. Why? It has nothing do to with oil and gas or mining. Why? These Vietnam vets, many aren't going to live for 2 more years. They did it anyway.

That is 1 of 20. Let me give you another one.

We have had, down in southeast Alaska, the issue of the Tongass—that is the largest national forest in the country. Every elected official—Governor, Senator, Democrat, Republican—in Alaska, the last 30 years, has pressed with the roadless rule, an exemption to the roadless rule, so we can have an economy there; roads for southeast communities. Every elected Governor or U.S. Senator, didn't matter the party, that is how important this was. We were able to get an exemption in the last administration. I appreciate what President Trump did on that.

This administration comes in, and they reverse it. One of the 20. Guess how we, the Alaska delegation, found out about that reversal. A front-page story in the Washington Post. The Secretary of Agriculture wanted to brief the Washington Post and all the extreme environmental groups who wanted this before they let the people of Alaska or their representatives know. These are the examples.

And, yes, the list also includes resource development projects. But here is the thing on that—I have a folder full of letters. These are letters from the elected leaders, Tribal leaders, borough leaders, Alaska Native Corp. leaders, Native leaders in my State—dozens of letters. Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation, Native village of Kaktovik—that is a Tribe—City of Utqiagvik, City of Atqasuk, City of Wainwright, Inupiaq Community of the Arctic Slope—that is another Tribe—the Voice of the Inupiat Arctic, these are all Alaskan Native leaders who live in the North Slope, some of whom live in the Arctic National Wildlife area. Every single one of these great leaders in my State, every one, was writing, even begging, this administration not to do this—not to do this. And they ignored them—they ignored them.

This is a letter from Edward Rexford. He is the President of the Native Village of Kaktovik. He wrote to Secretary Deb Haaland after she suspended oil and gas leases in the ANWR, which we passed. What the Secretary did, in my view, was clearly illegal.

Edward Rexford wrote: ''You have changed our future with one stroke of a pen without any explanation or consultation with us—the tribe that lives within the Coastal Plain.''

His village, Kaktovik, is the only village within the coastal area of ANWR. That is it. There is no group of Americans who should have a greater voice in the development of this area than them. But they didn't even get a phone call—not a phone call, not consultation, Tribal consultation, which is required by law—none of it.

That is all part of the 20 Executive orders and actions that I said are hurting people, hurting communities, hurting families, hurting Native cultures.

I will tell you this: The Biden administration loves to talk about how they are committed to environmental justice and racial equity, but it is with a caveat.

Here is the reality: They want to help unserved minority populations around the country. And I think this is a good goal, but it comes with a caveat. Unless, of course, they are indigenous people of Alaska, then the Biden administration targets them.

Look at this folder. These are communities of color in my State, and all they do is get targeted, not helped; targeted, their economic opportunity. And then the things that most Americans take for granted that don't exist in these communities—clinics, flushed toilets, gymnasiums—all of that comes with economic opportunity. And when you shut it down, you are really hurting indigenous people in some of the most impoverished communities in the country. But I guess they seem OK with that.

I want all of my Senate colleagues to do just a quick thought experiment. Imagine what it would be like, whether you are a Democrat or a Republican—but just think about it: A Democrat and a Republican administration comes in or you are a Republican and a Democrat administration comes in and changes the future of your State with a stroke of a pen, as Edward Rexford said, for the people you represent. Imagine an administration coming in with 20 Executive orders in 8 months, shutting down your economy as you are trying to get out of a pandemic.

Every Senator here would be mad. Every Senator here would be mad. And the one thing I very much enjoy about serving in this body is we are a collegial body. We have our differences, but I certainly have friends on both sides of the aisle, try to work with everybody, try to be respectful with everybody. The Presiding Officer and I chaired committees together, worked together on a lot of things.

And here is the thing, if a Republican administration came into power and targeted one of my colleague's States with 20 Executive orders in 8 months and whoever it was came to me and said: ''Hey, DAN, you know this is unfair. My constituents are really being attacked, really being hurt. Could you reach out to the Republican administration and say: Hey, come on. Tone it down. Geez, Louise, 20 Executive orders in one State,'' I would help, and I think almost every Senator here would help. That is what we do here.

And I want to say that some of my Democratic colleagues here, when I have talked about this, when I have told them about this, when I have spoken about this, a number of them have come to me and said: ''Hey, DAN, give me the list. Give me the list of 20. Maybe I can't help you on every one of them, all of them. Maybe there are some I actually like. But I do want to try and help.''

That is what has happened. That is what makes this body a good place. To those Senators, I really want to thank you. And I am going to ask for your help because I would do it for you.

And this is unacceptable. Tens of thousands of people I represent are being hurt by the Federal Government, by the President and his White House. So I appreciate that from my colleagues. And this is, in general, how this body works. It makes this a special place.

But I will say this. Not all Senators have been so gracious and senatorial and collegial. To the contrary, a few of my colleagues are helping lead the charge in the war on Alaska's working families. They seem to be putting a ton of effort into it themselves. I am not sure why, but they spend a lot of their time and energy focused on doing this: shutting down the Alaska economy, hurting working families, and ridiculously and absurdly acting as if they speak for the very people I am privileged to represent, as if they don't have enough to do in terms of helping their own constituents.

So I am going to make an example and give an example of one. The leader of this small group is the senior Senator from New Mexico. Here is a sampling—three letters in the last year and a half he has written, signed, or led, focusing on shutting down Alaska's economy and hurting the great people I have the privilege of representing.

Two of these letters deal with the 1002 area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge—controversial, no doubt. In 2017, we voted to provide the opportunity for development in that small area, what we call the 1002 area. The President signed it. It came into law.

Now, I know most of my colleagues on the Democratic side didn't agree with that. We have legislation we don't agree with. I accept that. I am still very good friends with so many.

But, afterward, the senior Senator from New Mexico led letters to all the top banks in America and all the top insurance and financial institutions in America and didn't just say don't invest in the ANWR but said ''don't invest in any oil and gas development project in the Arctic.''

What is that, the Arctic of America? That is my State.

So now you have, as opposed to collegiality, a small group, led by this Senator, writing the biggest banks in America, the biggest financial institutions in America, trying to muscle them, saying: Don't invest anything in Alaska.

That is not what this body is all about. I would never do that to a colleague. I would never write all the banks of America and say: Don't invest in poor communities, Native communities in New Mexico or in the New Mexico oil and gas industry. I wouldn't do that.

Who does that?

Well, unfortunately, a few—not many, a few—Senators are doing that.

Absurdly, this Senator had the audacity, in one of his letters, to try to speak for the people I represent. He put in the letter: The people dependent on the Arctic Refuge don't want you to invest there.

That is patently absurd. Just read the letters from all the people who actually live there, all the people who live there, who overwhelmingly want opportunities for oil and gas development and for jobs and economic opportunity.

You would think, with all of New Mexico's problems, this Senator would focus on his own constituents.

So I reached out to him and the few others who wrote these letters. I have reached out. I wrote my own letter to them saying: Hey, I was disappointed to see you do that. Why didn't you come talk to me? I wouldn't do that to you. And, by the way, what you are doing is really going to hurt my constituents.

This is a letter I wrote to this Senator and a few others: I would appreciate the courtesy of talking about this before you go do it. You clearly don't understand the indigenous communities that I represent.

I even provided a Wall Street Journal op-ed from the mayor of the North Slope Borough, Harry Brower, the Inupiaq mayor, who had a lot to say to the banks who weren't going to invest in his community.

But I got no response. To the contrary, just a few months ago, this same Senator led a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, Deb Haaland, asking her to shut down a very important energy development in Alaska called the Willow Project. This is that letter—just about 4 months ago.

Let me talk about the Willow Project. The Willow Project is not in a controversial area; it is in the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska, set aside by Congress decades ago for oil and gas development. Every Native group in Alaska supports this project, all the unions do, 2,000 direct jobs, billions in revenues for some of the poorest communities in America, the lowest emissions of any major oil and gas development project in America.

This is a huge win-win-win for everybody—not even controversial. Yet the senior Senator from New Mexico wrote Deb Haaland saying: Shut down the Willow Project in Alaska.

Why is he doing this, literally trying to kill thousands of Alaskan jobs and impoverish Alaska Native communities?

Do the people in New Mexico know that their senior Senator spends so much time trying to give Alaska oil and gas workers pink slips and impoverish Native communities? I wonder. I wonder.

I thought, for just a moment, maybe I should do something against New Mexico, but then I was like, no; you know what, that is not my style. I wouldn't want to hurt New Mexico oil and gas workers or Native communities. They are all great Americans, I am sure. We are a great country. I wouldn't want to target them the way this Senator is targeting my State, trying to hurt thousands of Alaskan working families.

And it should be emphasized and I want to emphasize, that is not how we work here. That is not what I have seen in my almost 7 years in the U.S. Senate, Senators trying to attack other Senators' States, specifically focusing on hurting working families.

The vast majority of the Senators I know wouldn't do that at all. That is not how business is conducted here in the U.S. Senate. To the contrary, most of us generally try to help each other. We don't always agree; that is for sure. But particularly when States have unique challenges that could hurt their citizens, when my colleagues would come to me, ''Hey, Dan, can you help out on this,'' I usually try to help. But I certainly don't go on offense and try to hurt like this administration is doing and the senior Senator from New Mexico.

But I thought the better course to fight back—because I am going to fight back, OK. I am going to fight back. These are my constituents who are hurting. The better course to fight back against these attacks on Alaskan working families was not to try to hurt New Mexicans but just show this, the rank hypocrisy of what the senior Senator is actually doing and saying.

One of his main reasons, in this latest letter, to shut down Alaska, in trying to deny Federal permits for the Willow oil and gas project, is to ''achieve climate goals.'' OK? That is in his letter to Deb Haaland.

But if you do just a little digging, this Senator seems fine with trying to achieve these goals on the backs of Alaskan workers and Alaska Natives but not on his own constituents, not on the backs of his own constituents—to the contrary.

Guess which State in America has gotten way more Federal oil and gas drilling permits than any other State in the country—guess which one. It is certainly not Alaska. It happens to be New Mexico. It just so happens to be New Mexico.

Guess where the Secretary of the Interior is from. New Mexico. Hmm. Is that a coincidence? I wonder, in their frequent phone calls, when they talk about concerns of climate and shutting down oil and gas in Alaska, if shutting down oil and gas in New Mexico ever comes up.

I am pretty sure it doesn't. How do I know that? Because close to half of all oil and gas drilling permits issued by the Department of the Interior, by New Mexican Deb Haaland, in 2021 have gone to one State. What State is that? New Mexico—2,286 Federal oil and gas drilling permits; almost half of all the permits in the country to one State.

So here is the bottom line. Here is their view. Shut down Alaska, hurt working families in Alaska, supposedly, to help America's climate goals, but then quietly say ''drill, baby, drill'' in New Mexico, with more permits by far than any other State in the country—almost 2,300. If that is not rank hypocrisy, I don't know what is.

So I am going to start asking questions about this and, by the way, so should the press. I sure hope our friends in the press think that, hmm, there is something a little strange going on here. Clearly, there is hypocrisy happening. But, you know, that happens here occasionally—or maybe more than occasionally. But is there anything else going on?

And I hope the press in New Mexico ask their senior Senator why he is so darn focused on hurting the good people of Alaska—because I wouldn't do that to New Mexican oil and gas workers or New Mexican Native communities.

And finally, I am going to ask questions in another area. The Biden administration is clearly trying to shut down my State. It is there for everybody to see. Everybody back home

knows it. But here is the thing. They can't do it illegally, and they can't do it unethically. And right now there is strong evidence that they are doing just that.

What do I mean? Today, I sent this letter that I would like to be printed in the RECORD to the inspector general of the Department of the Interior.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Hon. MARK LEE GREENBLATT,
Inspector General, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

INSPECTOR GENERAL GREENBLATT, I write to express my deep concern and to request relevant materials related to several Department of Interior (DOI) appointees that are utilizing their government positions to work on matters directly and substantially related to their previous clients or employers to the benefit of these entities. These actions raise dire conflicts of interest and questions as to these appointees' impartiality under Executive Order 13989 and related United States ethics laws. These individuals have made key decisions to overturn, review, and delay resource development projects and land management plans in Alaska that they and their former employers or clients were actively opposing prior to their appointments. I ask that you supply all relevant information requested below so we may have a full understanding of these appointees apparent and likely conflicts of interest. I further ask that your office consider opening an ethics investigation into the work of these appointees.

Executive Order 13989 requires all appointees to sign a pledge to ''not for a period of 2 years from the date of [their] appointment participate in any particular matter involving specific parties that is directly and substantially related to [their] former employer or former clients, including regulations and contracts.'' Beyond the E.O., 5 CFR §2635.502(a)(2) requires appointees to consult with ethics officials and receive approval prior to participating personally and substantially in a matter where a reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts would question their impartiality. It has come to my attention that such apparent conflicts of interest certainly exist for the political appointees discussed below and to the best of my knowledge none have received the requisite approval as required by federal law and regulation.

Ms. Nada Culver currently serves as the Deputy Director of Policy and Programs at the Bureau of Land Management. Prior to her appointment, she worked as Vice President, Public Lands and Senior Policy Counsel at the National Audubon Society and served as the Senior Counsel and Senior Director of Policy and Planning at the Wilderness Society. The Audubon Society was engaged in petitions and lawsuits to halt five Public Land Orders affecting Alaska signed by the Secretary of Interior under the last administration, challenges to the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPR-A) 2020 Integrated Activity Plan (IAP), Environmental Impact Statement on the Willow Projects, challenges to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas leasing program, and the Ambler Road project. It has come to my attention that Ms. Culver has been personally and substantially involved in decisions at the DOI related to delaying PLOs, announcing reviews of the IAP, the Ambler Road project, and the 1002 leasing program. Ms. Culvers impartiality on these matters is plainly questionable, and again her involvement on these issues likely violates ethics laws and regulations.

Prior to her appointment, Ms. Natalie Landreth, presently Deputy Solicitor for Lands, worked for the Native American Rights Fund (NARF). In this position Ms. Landreth counseled and represented NARF in comments and petitions on various projects and management plans under consideration by DOI, including the EIS for the oil and gas leasing program in the 1002 Area and the Willow project. In addition, she counseled an Alaska tribal organization as they sought to prevent the development of the Ambler Road project, which the DOJ, at DOI's behest, moved to stay for further review of the project, in line with petitions from this same organization. NARF's aggressive opposition towards, and request for further review of, a multitude of development projects now currently being reviewed by the DOI raises serious concerns now that their former staff attorney, Ms. Landreth, is a part of the team conducting those very reviews. Since her appointment, it has come to my attention that Ms. Landreth has been directly and substantially involved in the DOI decisions concerning these projects, advancing NARFs agenda without approval from ethics officials.

Prior to her appointment as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Land and Mineral Management, Ms. Laura Daniel Davis worked for the National Wildlife Federation (NWF). As Chief of Policy and Advocacy, Ms. Davis oversaw NWF's campaign to reverse the 1002 Area lease sale order included in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. NWF also pursued a strategic campaign to invalidate the painstaking work of the DOI on the NPR-A 2020 IAP. Now, in a position of public trust, Ms. Davis has advanced her former employers goals—recalling and reviewing the IAP. Any reasonable person would at the very least perceive a conflict of interest if not outright malfeasance in Ms. Davis invalidating the finalized 2020 IAP as her former employer has advocated for, especially in the absence of an ethics approval.

Finally, Robert L. Anderson, formerly Principal Deputy Solicitor for the Department of Interior, and now Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, was previously the director of the Native American Law Center at the University of Washington School of Law and a staff attorney for NARF. Mr. Anderson was instrumental in establishing the NARF Anchorage Office that now consistently opposes and challenges any and all resource development in Alaska. Mr. Anderson himself has authored a number of articles detailing his personal disdain for the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and natural resource development. After consistently denouncing the DOI in its handling of tribal and Alaska Native issues, Mr. Anderson has now been appointed as the DOI's chief advocate. The DOI has numerous responsibilities under ANCSA and oversees resource development in much of Alaska. Any reasonable person that has read Mr. Anderson's works would certainly question his impartiality and ability to effectively represent the Department he has long decried.

With such direct and substantial conflicts of interests being ignored, the positions of their former employers and clients are being advanced through a subversion of unbiased analysis, constituting arbitrary and capricious actions, fraud, waste, and abuse, and violation of federal ethics laws and regulations. To the best of my knowledge, none of these appointees have received a waiver from EO 13989 or 5 CFR §2635.502(a)(2) making their violations not only unethical but clearly illegal. When such behavior rears its head there is a responsibility to the public to investigate and expose every improper action taken. The American people expect, and the law demands, impartial decision making by those privileged to serve in the U.S. government. None of these individuals—as relates to decisions made about Alaska—appear to be abiding by the law.

For that reason, I am requesting the following documents within the next 30 days:

Copies of the signed and dated ethics pledge for each of the above listed officials;

Any and all communications and documentation concerning ethics consultations and waivers issued to the officials discussed above;

Any and all recusals made by the above listed officials;

All internal communications (including Microsoft Teams chats and texts from personal cell phones) concerning the re-opening of the NPRA IAP to, from, and amongst the above listed officials and the White House;

Any and all communications between the above listed officials and their former employers and clients since their appointments (including Microsoft Teams chats and texts from communications devices);

Any and all communications and opinions to and from the Solicitor's Office concerning the legal sufficiency of the NPR-A IAP and the grounds for re-opening it (including Microsoft Teams chats and texts from communications devices);

A timeline of the conversations and decisions made at the Department of the Interior and among its officials that led to the review of the NPRA IAP, the 1002 leasing program, Ambler Road project, and the delay of the five PLOs;

A detailed explanation of the purpose and need for re-opening the NPRA IAP that pinpoints any perceived insufficiencies;

Any and all records of tribal consultations done in connection with the decision to reopen the NPRA IAP (including Microsoft Teams chats and texts from communications devices);

Public service demands an objective duty to the nation above all else. Government officials have a duty to serve the people and uphold the law they have been entrusted to execute. An impartial administration of the law is essential to safeguarding our democratic values and must never concede to private agendas. I am deeply troubled by the disdain these officials have demonstrated for ethics rules and the institutional damage such disregard has caused. Moreover, I have raised these issues directly with Secretary Haaland and Solicitor Anderson, but have been ignored. Finally, almost all the likely unethical decisions at issue here are focused on shutting down responsible resource development in Alaska, hurting working families throughout my great state. For that reason, I will work tirelessly to bring the full extent of these unlawful improprieties to light.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Here is what I am asking in this letter. There is very strong evidence that at least four senior political appointees at the Department of the Interior who have been involved in many of these 20 Executive orders and Executive actions shutting down my State were actually, in their previous jobs, working on the very same issues and advocating for the very same outcome—meaning they are working with a special interest group to say shut down the Willow Project.

And then when it came to the Interior, they are working on whether or not to shut down the Willow Project. Now, most of us know, if that is true, that is clearly illegal and clearly unethical.

We have documented this letter—four senior Department of the Interior officials, all of whom who are trying to

shut down my State—and I think there is strong evidence that they are violating ethics laws and violating the law. So I have asked for a detailed investigation by the Department of the Interior Inspector General into whether or not these individuals have violated Federal ethics laws in their quest to hurt working families in my State.

Let me conclude with this. I am a supporter of responsible resource development in America of all of the above: energy, wind, solar, oil—in every part of our great country, in Alaska, of course, in New Mexico—all across our great land. And I am a supporter of the great men and women who do this in Alaska and New Mexico and Texas and North Dakota.

What is happening in my State right now, this is just wrong, and I am going to fight. And any other Senator who would be going through what my State is going through, with your constituents being harmed, you would be down on the floor fighting, too.

The vast majority of the U.S. Senators here—Democrats and Republicans—I think deep down in their hearts know that this is just wrong. You don't come in with a new administration and say, Hey, let me target one State and beat the heck out of their working families. It is just wrong.

And I am hopeful that my colleagues here—and I am asking them because we need the help. I have great people I represent—proud, tough people, but I can't fight the whole damn Federal Government when they are focused on shutting you down. So I am hopeful that my colleagues—all of my colleagues; I will share the list of the 20—that you can help me get the Biden administration and some misguided hypocritical U.S. Senators to enact a cease-fire in their war on working families and Native communities in the great State of Alaska.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 1605.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1605) entitled ''An Act to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes.'', do pass with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to concur in the House amendment.

CLOTURE MOTION

I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 1605, a bill to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purpose.

Charles E. Schumer, Tina Smith, Martin Heinrich, Patty Murray, Tammy Duckworth, Tim Kaine, Gary C. Peters, Angus S. King, Jr., Richard J. Durbin, Jack Reed, Brian Schatz, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jacky Rosen, Chris Van Hollen, Jeanne Shaheen, Christopher Murphy, Debbie Stabenow.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 4880

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to concur in the House amendment with an amendment No. 4880, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to concur in the House amendment with a further amendment numbered 4880.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that further reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to concur with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4881 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4880

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment No. 4881 to amendment No. 4880, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 4881 to amendment No. 4880.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the names be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date).

On page 1, line 3, strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''.

MOTION TO REFER WITH AMENDMENT NO. 4882

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to refer the House message to the Armed Services Committee with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment No. 4882.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to refer the House message to the Armed Services Committee with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 4882.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that further reading be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. ___. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4883

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment to the instructions, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 4883 to the instructions of the motion to refer.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that further reading be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike ''5 days'' and insert ''4 days''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4884 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4883

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment No. 4884 to amendment No. 4883, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 4884 to amendment No. 4883.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that further reading of the amendment be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike ''4 days'' and insert ''3 days''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, December, 8, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: All nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Coast Guard; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE COAST GUARD

PN1219 COAST GUARD nominations (7) beginning PATRICK J. GRACE, and ending KARL B. HELLBERG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 30, 2021;

PN1282 COAST GUARD nominations (4) beginning ROYCE W. JAMES, and ending PETER H. IMBRIALE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2021;

PN1283 COAST GUARD nominations (293) beginning BRITTANY S. AKERS, and ending TIFFANY M. ZEHNLE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2021;

PN1294 COAST GUARD nominations (183) beginning MARK P. AGUILAR, and ending MATTHEW W. ZINN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 21, 2021.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate consider the following nomination, Executive Calendar No. 563, Jennifer Clyburn Reed, of South Carolina, to be Federal Cochairperson of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jennifer Clyburn Reed, of South Carolina, to be Federal Cochairperson of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission. (New Position)

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; and if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table all without intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Reed nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

CIVILIAN RESERVIST EMERGENCY WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 154, S. 2293.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2293) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide certain employment rights to reservists of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Civilian Reservist Emergency Workforce Act of 2021'' or the ''CREW Act''.

SEC. 2. PERSONNEL PERFORMING SERVICE RESPONDING TO PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED MAJOR DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES.

Section 306 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5149) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) PERSONNEL PERFORMING SERVICE RESPONDING TO DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES.—

''(1) USERRA EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS.—The protections, rights, benefits, and obligations provided under chapter 43 of title 38, United States Code, shall apply to intermittent personnel appointed pursuant to subsection (b)(1) to perform service to the Federal Emergency Management Agency under sections 401 and 501 or to train for such service.

''(2) NOTICE OF ABSENCE FROM POSITION OF EMPLOYMENT.—Preclusion of giving notice of service by necessity of service under subsection (b)(1) to perform service to the Federal Emergency Management Agency under sections 401 and 501 or to train for such service shall be considered preclusion by 'military necessity' for purposes of section 4312(b) of title 38, United States Code, pertaining to giving notice of absence from a position of employment. A determination of such necessity shall be made by the Administrator and shall not be subject to review in any judicial or administrative proceeding.''.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS TO FEMA RESERVISTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4303 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (13), by inserting before '', and a period'' the following: '', a period for which a person is absent from a position of employment due to an appointment into service in the Federal Emergency Management Agency as intermittent personnel under section 306(b)(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5149(b)(1))'';

(2) by redesignating the second paragraph (16) (relating to uniformed services) as paragraph (17); and

(3) in paragraph (17), as so redesignated, by inserting before ''and any other category'' the following: ''intermittent personnel who are appointed into Federal Emergency Management Agency service under section 306(b)(1) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5149(b)(1)) or to train for such service,''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF EXCEPTION FOR REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBERS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES TO PROVIDE NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS TO OBTAIN CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS.—Section 4312(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the second sentence;

(2) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''No notice''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) A determination of military necessity for purposes of paragraph (1) shall be made—

''(A) except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense;

''(B) for persons performing service to the Federal Emergency Management Agency under section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165f) and as intermittent personnel under section 306(b)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5149(b)(1)), by the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency as described in sections 327(j)(2) and 306(d)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5165f(j)(2) and 5149(d)(2)), respectively; or

''(C) for intermittent disaster-response appointees of the National Disaster Medical System, by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as described in section 2812(d)(3)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–11(d)(3)(B)).

''(3) A determination of military necessity under paragraph (1) shall not be subject to judicial review.''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered laid and made upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2293), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

NO CONGRESSIONALLY OBLIGATED RECURRING REVENUE USED AS PENSIONS TO INCARCERATED OFFICIALS NOW ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 81, S. 693.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 693) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the halt in pension payments for Members of Congress sentenced for certain offenses, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be

considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 693) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 693

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 ''No Congressionally Obligated Recurring Revenue Used as Pensions To Incarcerated Officials Now Act'' or the ''No CORRUPTION Act''.

SEC. 2. FORFEITURE OF PENSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8332(o) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively;

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

''(4)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), an individual convicted of an offense described in paragraph (2) shall not be eligible to receive any payment of an annuity pursuant to the retirement system under this subchapter or chapter 84, except that this sentence applies only to such payments based on service rendered as a Member (irrespective of when rendered).

''(B) If the conviction of an individual described in subparagraph (A) is overturned on appeal by a court of competent jurisdiction, the individual shall receive payments that the individual would have received but for the application of subparagraph (A).

''(C) This paragraph applies only to a conviction that occurs after the date of enactment of the No Congressionally Obligated Recurring Revenue Used as Pensions To Incarcerated Officials Now Act.'';

(3) in paragraph (5)(B)(i), as so redesignated, by striking ''paragraph (5)'' and inserting ''paragraph (6)''; and

(4) in paragraph (6), as so redesignated, by striking ''paragraph (4)(B)'' and inserting ''paragraph (5)(B)''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 719(e)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 8332(o)(5)'' and inserting ''section 8332(o)(6)''.

RURAL OPIOID ABUSE PREVENTION ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 2796 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2796) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of rural community response pilot programs for funding under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Ossoff substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to, the bill as amended be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4879), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to, as follows:

Purpose: In the nature of a substitute

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Rural Opioid Abuse Prevention Act''.

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY OF RURAL COMMUNITY RESPONSE PILOT PROGRAMS FOR FUNDING UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID ABUSE GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 3021 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10701) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''and'';

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(H) a pilot program for rural areas to implement community response programs that focus on reducing opioid overdose deaths, which may include presenting alternatives to incarceration, as described in subsection (f).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) RURAL PILOT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The pilot program described under this subsection shall make grants to rural areas to implement community response programs to reduce opioid overdose deaths. Grants issued under this subsection shall be jointly operated by units of local government, in collaboration with public safety and public health agencies or public safety, public health and behavioral health collaborations. A community response program under this subsection shall identify gaps in community prevention, treatment, and recovery services for individuals who encounter the criminal justice system and shall establish treatment protocols to address identified shortcomings. The Attorney General, through the Office of Justice Programs, shall increase the amount provided as a grant under this section for a pilot program by no more than five percent for each of the two years following certification by the Attorney General of the submission of data by the rural area on the prescribing of schedules II, III, and IV controlled substances to a prescription drug monitoring program, or any other centralized database administered by an authorized State agency, which includes tracking the dispensation of such substances, and providing for interoperability and data sharing with each other such program (including an electronic health records system) in each other State, and with any interstate entity that shares information between such programs.

''(2) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to—

''(A) direct or encourage a State to use a specific interstate data sharing program; or

''(B) limit or prohibit the discretion of a prescription drug monitoring program for interoperability connections to other programs (including electronic health records systems, hospital systems, pharmacy dispensing systems, or health information exchanges).''.

The bill (S. 2796), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2796

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 ''Rural Opioid Abuse Prevention Act''.

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY OF RURAL COMMUNITY RESPONSE PILOT PROGRAMS FOR FUNDING UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID ABUSE GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 3021 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10701) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''and'';

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(H) a pilot program for rural areas to implement community response programs that focus on reducing opioid overdose deaths, which may include presenting alternatives to incarceration, as described in subsection (f).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) RURAL PILOT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The pilot program described under this subsection shall make grants to rural areas to implement community response programs to reduce opioid overdose deaths. Grants issued under this subsection shall be jointly operated by units of local government, in collaboration with public safety and public health agencies or public safety, public health and behavioral health collaborations. A community response program under this subsection shall identify gaps in community prevention, treatment, and recovery services for individuals who encounter the criminal justice system and shall establish treatment protocols to address identified shortcomings. The Attorney General, through the Office of Justice Programs, shall increase the amount provided as a grant under this section for a pilot program by no more than five percent for each of the two years following certification by the Attorney General of the submission of data by the rural area on the prescribing of schedules II, III, and IV controlled substances to a prescription drug monitoring program, or any other centralized database administered by an authorized State agency, which includes tracking the dispensation of such substances, and providing for interoperability and data sharing with each other such program (including an electronic health records system) in each other State, and with any interstate entity that shares information between such programs.

''(2) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to—

''(A) direct or encourage a State to use a specific interstate data sharing program; or

''(B) limit or prohibit the discretion of a prescription drug monitoring program for interoperability connections to other programs (including electronic health records systems, hospital systems, pharmacy dispensing systems, or health information exchanges).''.

NATIONAL WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA DAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Res. 476, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 476) designating December 18, 2021, as ''National Wreaths Across America Day''.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 476) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Madam President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the confirmations of Executive Calendar No. 534, Clare E. Connors, of Hawaii, to be United States Attorney for the District of Hawaii for the term of four years; No. 535, Zachary A. Cunha, of Rhode Island, to be United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island for the term of four years; No. 536, Nikolas P. Kerest, of Vermont, to be United States Attorney for the District of Vermont for the term of four years; No. 581, Gregory K. Harris, of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for the Central District of Illinois for the term of four years; and No. 582, Philip R. Sellinger, of New Jersey, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey for the term of four years.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LOUIS UCCELLINI

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, I rise today to acknowledge that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will soon lose a fine public servant to retirement. The National Weather Service's director, Dr. Louis Uccellini, is retiring at the end of this year. The National Weather Service—NWS—produces the weather forecasts and products that we rely on a daily basis. These predictions are critical for protecting lives and property around the country, and Dr. Uccellini has played a big part of this work for the last several decades. Before I mention any specific accomplishments, let me share a couple of numbers: 43 years of public service, 70 published scientific articles and chapters in books, and more than 4,500 employees working out of some 168 units or offices.

Dr. Uccellini—or Louis, as he urges people to call him—has been passionate about weather since he was a small child. A tremendous snowstorm caught his attention during his youth, and even now, he is still fascinated by winter weather, so much so that among the many offices, teams, and even organizations he founded is the Winter Weather desk at the Weather Prediction Center. Among his many scientific accomplishments, Dr. Uccellini co-wrote what has been deemed the most authoritative study on winter weather, appropriately called ''Northeast Snowstorms.''

There is no aspect of today's weather forecast that Dr. Uccellini didn't either pioneer, or improve, from models that focus on individual phenomena or areas, to the first ensemble models, to seasonal forecasting models and even space weather. Louis established unified workstations that let forecasters view and assimilate multiple data inputs, and he took an entire forecast division from analog to digital. His ability to look at and integrate multiple types of data inputs and computer systems is why we as a nation can look from a daily forecast to weekly to subseasonal to seasonal. He introduced and integrated ocean, wave, water, air quality, and space models with weather models and oversaw all nine of the NWS's National Centers for Environmental Prediction before being tapped to lead the entire National Weather Service.

Yet Louis is much more than a scientist. His leadership of NWS and pioneering cultural and organizational changes led the Federal contracting trade publication FCW to name him in 2020 as one of America's top 100 Government Executives, and he was selected to serve as a National Academy of Public Administration Fellow. The ability to lead and manage an organization is difficult even when administration is one's primary profession. It is a large secondary hat for a scientist to wear, and Louis wore it with aplomb, taking the National Weather Service to new heights of organization, service, and professionalism.

In 2013, Louis took the helm of the Weather Service. He improved the organization's financial management by creating a budget and organizational structure that mirrored the forecast process. All of NWS is now in alignment: the forecast process, budget portfolio and management structure, creating a stronger sense of mission, and delivering transparency both internally and externally. He truly righted the ship. He actually embraced external audits and advice from consultants and proactively circled back to review changes he was leading at NWS.

One event comes to mind when I think of what will define Uccellini's most lasting legacy. In April 2011, a dramatic and devastating tornado outbreak that struck our southern States killed 316 people even though the NWS had been warning partners and the community for days in advance. The tragic number of lives lost, despite multiple warnings, led Louis to lead the Weather Service into a new model for communication called Impact-based Decision Support Services, IDSS. The launch of IDSS was a sea change in NWS operations in which the forecast is not an end product but a starting point for forecasters to help emergency managers advise communities. By deepening Weather Service partnerships with emergency managers, IDSS has increased forecast effectiveness and saved lives. Louis led the NWS toward its goal of creating a Weather-Ready Nation, increasing community and individual readiness and resilience.

There are few public servants like Louis Uccellini. He has strengthened our Nation's research on and resilience to extreme weather events. On behalf of my constituents in New Hampshire, I thank Dr. Uccellini for his decades of excellent service to our Nation and wish him well in his retirement. He will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHRIS RYAN

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I rise today to honor an exceptional member of the U.S. Air Force. I am proud to enter this tribute into the RECORD as I have had the pleasure of traveling with Chris to London and Ukraine and saw firsthand his professionalism, leadership, and dedication to duty.

Lt. Col. Christopher ''Chris'' Ryan has distinguished himself through his professional character and dedication by serving this Nation in uniform. A leader and expert communicator, he has provided distinguished service to our country while assigned to the Air Force Senate Liaison Office. He is an outstanding leader and the perfect airman to represent the Air Force on Capitol Hill. Chris has served in the Air Force for over 20 years in both the enlisted and officer ranks. As an aircraft maintenance officer, Chris has led thousands of maintainers in support of the AC–130H, C–17A, KC–135R, and C–5M aircraft.

Throughout his career, Chris has demonstrated his exceptional abilities; he was the 1997 Airman of the Year at Joint Base Andrews and recipient of the John Levitow Award in 2000. Chris was both distinguished graduate for the ROTC Detachment 330 at the University of Maryland-College Park and at the Advanced Maintenance and Munitions Operations School. Further, Chris was recognized as the 2019 Secretary of the Air Force, Legislative Liaison Reserve Officer of the Year. Prior to his current assignment, Chris had the privilege of being selected as an Air Force Legislative Fellow where he was detailed to the Congressional Research Service and then worked for my dear colleague, the senior Senator from Oklahoma and then-chairman of the Armed Services Committee in 2018.

As a legislative liaison in the Air Force Senate Liaison Office from December 2018 to December 2021, Lieutenant Colonel Ryan performed his duties well and without reservation supporting the 115th, 116th, and 117th U.S. Congresses. His strategic thinking and foresight helped to strengthen and improve our national security. Chris accomplished this utilizing his in-depth

Air Force knowledge with numerous engagements between Congress and the Department of the Air Force.

Chris expertly conveyed Department of the Air Force positions on the Air Force Future Design that included the future bomber, tanker, and fighter force. Chris' direct support provided the U.S. Senate critical information necessary for three National Defense Authorization Acts. His efforts helped establish the U.S. Space Force, ensure the confirmation of the 25th and 26th Air Force Secretaries, the 22nd Air Force Chief of Staff, and ensured the Department of the Air Force support of the National Defense Strategy in our return to Great Power Competition.

Lieutenant Colonel Ryan planned and led delegations for Members of Congress on visits all over the world to include the bicameral Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Reagan National Defense Forum. In fact, Chris escorted me to the United Kingdom and Ukraine in 2019. Chris' significant efforts led to successful engagements between this governing body and senior Department of Defense Officials, including the Secretary of the Air Force. All of these engagements helped U.S. Senators understand defense equities and their impact on national security. Due to his direct involvement and stewardship, Members of Congress were able to make informed decisions and ensure the Department of the Air Force was properly resourced and funded.

After serving in this vital role for the past 3 years and becoming a fixture on Capitol Hill, Lieutenant Colonel Ryan will move to his next assignment, as deputy group commander, 514th Maintenance Group, located at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst. Chris, his wife Rachel—the chief of staff for the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance at the Department of State—and their children Joshua, Kathrine, and Emma have sacrificed much as a family in service to our Nation. I am thankful for Chris' service and his work with my office and the Senate over the past 3 years on issues important to this great Nation. I salute this American patriot whose selfless service has kept our country safe and strong.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, over the past couple of years, Ohioans and Americans around the country have worked and sacrificed to get our country through this pandemic. Among those who have risen to meet this historic moment are the dedicated public servants on our Senate staff. These patriots have given their all over these last 20 months to protect Ohioans' health, to put money in people's pockets, to keep a roof over people's heads, and to help our State and our country overcome this health and economic crisis.

I would not have been able to do the vital work we have done in the Senate without their expertise and dedication and talent, and we would not be where we are today as a country—with rising wages, record job growth, and life-saving vaccines—without them. This holiday season, I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in thanking these dedicated professionals for their service to our country:

Ben Ashman; Mohammad Aslami; Blair Austin; Brian Ayers; Diana Baron; Shilesha Bamberg; Sarah Benzing; Emily Blaydes; Gabriel Bitol; Chad Bolt; Alyssa Brockington; Alea Brown; Homer Carlisle; Dani Carlson; Megan Cheney; Min Cheng; Emily Chipps; William Clayton; Beth Clodfelter; Beth Cooper; Alan Cox; J. Bradley Deane; Andrew Dickson; Abigail Duggan; Anthony Eliopoulos; Corey Frayer; Chanty Gbaye; Joe Gilligan; Francis Goins; Anna Gokaldas; Ross Griffin; Stanley Hardy; Sarah Harms; James Harnett; Diop Harris; Rachael Hartford; Jeremy Hekhuis; Joseph Henry; Christian Hill; Leah Hill; Mycheala Holley; Patrick Horn; Aarti Iyer; Alysa James; Marie Therese Kane; Matthew Keyes; Mike King; Zac Kiser; Sue Klein; Geoffrey Knight; Erica Krause; Ben Lockshin; Ann Longsworth Orr; Mayra Lozano; Brian Lyons; Megan Malara; Marilee Marks; Drew Martineau; Allison Mazzeo; Jonathan McCracken; Colin McGinnis; Rajani Menon; John Miller; Samantha Miller; Katie Mulhall Quintela; Paulanne Oakes; Tanya Otsuka; Sneha Pandya; John Patterson; Emily Pellegrino; Jordan Pennell; Trudy Perkins; Seth Pringle; John Richards; Charissee Ridgeway; Kate Rodriguez; Pam Rosado; Phil Rudd; John Ryan; Vincent Sarubbi; Vinny Sheu; Sarah Shalash; Ellen Short; William Shostrand; Fátima Sierra-Vargas; Jan Singelmann; Cierra Stewart; Laura Swanson; Ché Thomas; Nora Todd; Mary Topolinski; Elisha Tuku; Elaine Vilem; Meghan Vogel; Dariah Williams; Carolina Young.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF RICELAND FOODS

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Riceland Foods.

Riceland's success story mirrors the growth of rice production in Arkansas. The first rice crop grown in Arkansas was produced in 1904. As more Arkansas farmers embraced this new crop, they found that relying on buyers from Texas or Louisiana, who passed through Arkansas infrequently, made sales difficult. That led farmers to build Arkansas' first rice mill in Stuttgart in 1907.

Stuttgart would soon become the center of Arkansas' burgeoning rice industry. In the years around World War I, rice crop prices fluctuated wildly, leading Arkansas producers to meet in Stuttgart to find a path to ensure continued viability. The Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association was born out of this gathering.

The cooperative began as only a rice sales organization. As rice farming became more popular in Arkansas, the Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association began leasing and eventually purchasing mills to process rice grown by area farmers.

In 1946, the cooperative began marketing its products under the Riceland label. In 1960, it diversified by merging with the Arkansas Grain Cooperative, which shared soybeans with neighboring soybean processing plant in Stuttgart. Shortly thereafter, Riceland Foods became the official name for the cooperative, which would remain headquartered in Stuttgart.

Today, Arkansas is the Nation's leading rice producer, and Riceland has grown into the world's largest miller and marketer of rice, as well as one of the Mid-South's major soybean processors.

Riceland has its own signature brands for home cooking and is also a major industrial supplier for companies such as Anheuser-Busch, General Mills, Gerber, and Kellogg's. They also supply to the food service industry nationwide.

The rice the cooperative's farmers grow is turned into products that reach consumers in more than 75 countries in North America, Central America, South America, the Caribbean, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

At a recent celebration to mark Riceland's 100th anniversary, chairman of the board Roger Pohlner spotlighted the cooperative's greatest assets: its members and employees. He told attendees, ''Our founding members knew we were stronger together.'' The cooperative's 100 years of success is evidence of just how true that statement is.

I congratulate Riceland for reaching this historic milestone and wish them many more centuries of success.•

TRIBUTE TO JULIA RITA URSONE

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, today, I rise to recognize Mrs. Julia ''Julie'' Rita Ursone, a longtime Connecticut resident who turns 100 on January 8, 2022.

Born in Providence, RI, Mrs. Ursone was the child of Italian immigrants who became U.S. citizens. She moved to Stamford, CT, in 1947, where she has lived ever since.

Mrs. Ursone grew up during the Great Depression and readily supported American efforts during World War II through factory work.

To this day, she still lives in the house she built in 1951 with her late husband, who served in World War II and was an active member of their community. Passionate about doing her part in support of our Nation, Mrs. Ursone remains an active voter.

I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Mrs. Julia Ursone, her son Lou, and the rest of her family on this milestone of her 100th birthday.•

RECOGNIZING SMOKEY PIG BAR-B-Q

• Mr. PAUL. Madam President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an

outstanding Kentucky small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize a family-owned small business, Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q of Bowling Green, KY, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Kaye and Phil Huffer purchased Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q in 1999. Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q's founder, Ned ''Smokey'' Nickerson, began serving up his signature Monroe County-style barbecue in 1969 when he established the restaurant. To prepare this southern Kentucky staple, the meat is prepared with no spices before being smoked over hickory wood. The hickory-smoked meat has a distinct flavor and is served with a vinegar-based sauce. Before his family bought the business, Phil regularly made the 100-mile round trip from Bowling Green to his hometown to purchase Monroe County-style barbecue. Noticing the absence of this particular style of barbecue in Warren County, Kaye and Phil decided to run a barbecue restaurant. They bought Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q, welcoming their first customers in March 1999.

More than 20 years later, Kaye and Phil continue to serve up some of the best barbecue in Bowling Green. Folks drive from all over the Commonwealth to enjoy their delicious cuisine and family-friendly hospitality. Kaye and Phil's care and attention to detail are evident in every aspect of Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q's restaurant and catering business. Even the charcoal is made on site, using hickory wood from local sawmills. Their son Scott has also joined his parents in dedicating himself to the restaurant's continued success.

Together, Kaye and Phil seek to give back to their community in any way possible. Through Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q, Kaye and Phil regularly support community organizations, including Norton Children's Hospital in Louisville, KY. When their son, Matthew, was born preterm, they turned to the Children's Hospital for support. Now, Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q is a longtime supporter of the hospital, supporting their mission to continue helping children overcome health challenges.

Over the years, Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q's unique cuisine has been profiled by local and national media. It is currently rated as TripAdvisor's No. 1 Quick Bites in Bowling Green, and Grubwire named it the best restaurant in Bowling Green in 2019. Additionally, the Kentucky Pork Producers Association honored Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q as the 2018 Pork Restaurant of the Year. For more than a decade, locals have voted Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q as ''Best of Bowling Green'' in BG Daily News's annual readers' choice awards. The restaurant was also featured in the Food Network's ''Feasting on Asphalt'' series hosted by Alton Brown.

Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q is a remarkable example of how hard work and ingenuity can turn a dream into reality. Small businesses like Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q form the heart of towns across Kentucky and regularly step up to support their communities. Congratulations to Phil, Kaye, and the entire Smokey Pig Bar-B-Q team. I wish them the best of luck and look forward to watching their continued growth and success in Kentucky.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 1605. An act to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 1605.

At 11:20 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 839. Resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas.

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following joint resolution was discharged from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, by petition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 802(c), and placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by Department of Labor relating to ''COVID–19 Vaccination and Testing; Emergency Temporary Standard''.

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–2773. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator and Assistant Secretary for Aging, Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 30, 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2774. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Commissioner of the Food and Drugs Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 30, 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2775. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''The Thirteenth Review of the Backlog of Postmarketing Requirements and Commitments''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2776. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Strategies to Improve Patient Safety''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2777. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Fiscal Year 2018 Report to Congress on Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Activities - Community Economic Development and Rural Community Development Programs''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2778. A communication from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2779. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report and the Management Response for the period of April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2780. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2021 and the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2781. A communication from the Director, Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to transactions from the Unanticipated Needs Account for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2782. A communication from the Acting Chief Financial Officer and Associate Administrator for Performance Management, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's fiscal year 2021 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2783. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2784. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2785. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2786. A communication from the Chairman, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Amtrak, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress for the period from April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2787. A communication from the Chair of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Inspector General's Semiannual Report for the six-month period from April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2788. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to two (2) vacancies in the Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 30, 2021; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–2789. A communication from the Agency Representative, Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Setting and Adjusting Patent Fees During Fiscal Year 2020'' (RIN0651–AD31) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 30, 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2790. A communication from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to notifying Congress that the Commission did not complete or initiate competitive sourcing for conversion in fiscal year 2020, nor do they plan to do so in fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 1425. A bill to enable the Federal Trade Commission to deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the efficient review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

*John Bradley Sherman, of Texas, to be Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.

*Carrie Frances Ricci, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Army.

*Ashish S. Vazirani, of Maryland, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Army nomination of Brig. Gen. William J. Prendergast IV, to be Major General.

Army nomination of Col. Jackie L. Thompson, Jr., to be Brigadier General.

Space Force nomination of Col. Timothy A. Sejba, to be Brigadier General.

Army nomination of Brig. Gen. Roger D. Lyles, to be Major General.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. James H. Adams III and ending with Brig. Gen. Christian F. Wortman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on December 1, 2021.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services 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.

Air Force nomination of Troy J. Johnson, to be Major.

Air Force nomination of Mary T. Guest, to be Colonel.

Air Force nomination of Eric J. Jordan, to be Colonel.

Air Force nominations beginning with Zachary P. Augustine and ending with Michael L. Toomer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 27, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Chad A. Bellamy and ending with Andrew L. Thornley, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 27, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Ross Andrew Brown and ending with Lisa Marie Wotkowicz, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 27, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Kip T. Averett and ending with Daniel S. Walker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 27, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Shawn J. Alves and ending with Alexander J. Zoll, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 27, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Patrick E. Bracken and ending with Thaddaeus J. Werner, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 27, 2021.

Air Force nomination of Anthony W. Perez, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Air Force nomination of Dustin R. Meredith, to be Major.

Air Force nominations beginning with George L. Chapman and ending with Michael L. Yamzon, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Luis J. Adames and ending with Michael J. Willen, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Air Force nomination of Rebecca L. Hess, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Air Force nominations beginning with Angelica M. Drexel and ending with William R. Singiser, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Air Force nomination of Kyle P. Allen, to be Major.

Air Force nominations beginning with Sean M. Batzer and ending with Lenard W. Tol, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Ashley D. Brown and ending with Alexander T. Pingree, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Air Force nomination of Ross C. Stanley, to be Major.

Air Force nominations beginning with Brandon R. Abel and ending with Brandon A. Zuercher, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Bradley D. Altman and ending with Robert J. Yates III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Air Force nominations beginning with Alicia D. Abrams and ending with James A. Wright, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Air Force nomination of Simone E. Zacharias, to be Major.

Air Force nomination of Adrian A. Andrews, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Richard J. Sonnenfeld, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Andrea N. Apple, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Robert J. Abbott and ending with Megan Wakefield, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 27, 2021.

Army nomination of Tanya K. Bindernagel, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Grant T. Alexis and ending with Thomas J. Witkowski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 27, 2021.

Army nomination of Gabrielle L. Murray, to be Major.

Army nomination of Michael R. Ruiz, to be Major.

Army nomination of Nicholas J. Beck, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Peter A. Doblar, to be Major.

Army nomination of Francis E. Igo IV, to be Major.

Army nomination of Ken M. Woods, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Katharine M. E. Adams and ending with Hans P. Zeller, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 1, 2021.

Army nominations beginning with Alejandro L. Buniag, Jr. and ending with Michael W. Weaver, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 1, 2021.

Army nomination of Erica A. Wheatley, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Jamison S. Nielsen, to be Colonel.

Army nominations beginning with Robert P. Lewis and ending with Scot W. Mccosh, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 1, 2021.

Army nomination of Jader A. Morales, to be Major.

Army nomination of Moises Salinas, to be Major.

Army nomination of Michael S. Schwamberger, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Kyle A. Lippold, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Taylor K. Opel, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nominations beginning with Shawn G. Abbe and ending with Nathaniel C. Stone, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Army nomination of Jamie E. Mueller, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Peter S. Black and ending with Robert G. Sacca, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 17, 2021.

Army nomination of Edward W. Lumpkins, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Gina M. Farrington, to be Major.

Army nomination of Disa L. Rifkin, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Jessica K. Smyth, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Brock A. Chavez, to be Major.

Marine Corps nomination of Eric A. Walraven, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Marine Corps nomination of Daniel T. Celotto, to be Colonel.

Marine Corps nomination of Jason A. Retter, to be Major.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Ryan P. Allen and ending with Matthew P. Zummo, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Nicholas P. Adams and ending with John B. Zimmer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 17, 2021.

Navy nomination of Stephen M. Dyer, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Mitchell I. Bell and ending with Patrick Z. X. Yu, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 1, 2021.

Navy nomination of Matthew C. Dennis, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Joseph M. Molina, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Stephen B. Koye, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nomination of Michael J. Urbaitis, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Alexander C. Charalambous and ending with Taibatu E. I. Obasi, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on December 2, 2021.

Space Force nominations beginning with Christina N. Gillette and ending with D S. Rogers, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 1, 2021.

Space Force nominations beginning with Albert J. Ashby and ending with John C. Zingarelli, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 15, 2021.

Space Force nomination of Kevin G. Amsden, to be Colonel.

Space Force nomination of Travis Richard Prater, to be Colonel.

By Mr. WYDEN for the Committee on Finance.

*Lisa W. Wang, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

*Maria Louise Lago, of New York, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BROWN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 3333. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve the accessibility of airline information and entertainment programming provided by air carriers on passenger flights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 3334. A bill to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free black persons who served in the American Revolution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 3335. A bill to provide liability protection for the sharing of information regarding suspected fraudulent, abusive, or unlawful robocalls , illegally spoofed calls, and other illegal calls by or with the registered consortium that conducts private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls, and for the receipt of such information by the registered consortium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. BURR):

S. 3336. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 3337. A bill to protect Native children and promote public safety in Indian country; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 3338. A bill to revise the boundary of the Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. REED, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 3339. A bill to limit cost sharing for prescription drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 3340. A bill to establish a competitive grant program to provide assistance to support small businesses and business district revitalization in low-income, rural, and minority communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 3341. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress periodic reports on the costs, performance metrics, and outcomes of the Department of Veterans Affairs Electronic Health Record Modernization program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 3342. A bill to authorize additional district judgeships for the district of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3343. A bill to provide a civil remedy for an individual whose rights have been violated by a person acting under Federal authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 3344. A bill to protect the American Taxpayer and Medicare; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 3345. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit contributions and donations by foreign nationals in connection with ballot initiatives and referenda; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 3346. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify certain automatic fire sprinkler system retrofits as 15-year property for purposes of depreciation; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 3347. A bill to identify and impose sanctions with respect to persons who are responsible for or complicit in abuses toward dissidents on behalf of the Government of Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN):

S. 3348. A bill to reauthorize the Freedom's Way National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 473. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the necessity of maintaining the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan until conditions for peace, stability, democracy, and development exist; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. Res. 474. A resolution demanding that the Communist Party of China prove that Peng Shuai is free from censorship, coercion, and intimidation and fully investigate the sexual assault allegations against former Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. Res. 475. A resolution recognizing the 73rd anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the celebration of ''Human Rights Day''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KING):

S. Res. 476. A resolution designating December 18, 2021, as ''National Wreaths Across America Day''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 72

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 72, a bill to require full funding of part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

of 1965 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

S. 176

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 176, a bill to require a longitudinal study on the impact of COVID–19.

S. 1385

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) 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. 1613

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1613, a bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a grant program for certain fitness facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1813

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1813, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes.

S. 1837

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1837, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize a grant program for law enforcement agencies and corrections agencies to obtain behavioral health crisis response training for law enforcement officers and corrections officers, and for other purposes.

S. 2136

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2136, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the implementation of curricula for training students, teachers, parents, and school and youth development personnel to understand, recognize, prevent, and respond to signs of human trafficking and exploitation in children and youth, and for other purposes.

S. 2144

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2144, a bill to clarify the eligibility for participation of peer support specialists in the furnishing of behavioral health integration services under the Medicare program.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) 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. 3063

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3063, a bill to prohibit the use of funds for a United States Embassy, Consulate General, Legation, Consular Office, or any other diplomatic facility in Jerusalem other than the United States Embassy to the State of Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 3253

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3253, a bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to provide leave for the spontaneous loss of an unborn child, and for other purposes.

S. 3299

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 3300

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3300, a bill to prohibit the payment of certain legal settlements to individuals who unlawfully entered the United States.

S. 3311

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3311, a bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to establish procedures for the treatment of votes by departed Commissioners.

S.J. RES. 21

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 21, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the use of slavery and involuntary servitude as a punishment for a crime.

S. RES. 447

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 3335. A bill to provide liability protection for the sharing of information regarding suspected fraudulent, abusive, or unlawful robocalls, illegally spoofed calls, and other illegal calls by or with the registered consortium that conducts private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls, and for the receipt of such information by the registered consortium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3335

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 ''Robocall Trace Back Enhancement Act''.

SEC. 2. REGISTERED CONSORTIUM CONDUCTING PRIVATE-LED EFFORTS TO TRACE BACK THE ORIGIN OF SUSPECTED UNLAWFUL ROBOCALLS.

(a) IMMUNITY FOR RECEIVING, SHARING, AND PUBLISHING TRACE BACK INFORMATION.—Section 13(d) of the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act (Public Law 116–105; 133 Stat. 3287) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) IMMUNITY FOR RECEIVING, SHARING, AND PUBLISHING TRACE BACK INFORMATION.—

''(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term 'covered information'—

''(i) means information regarding suspected—

''(I) fraudulent, abusive, or unlawful robocalls;

''(II) illegally spoofed calls; and

''(III) other illegal calls; and

''(ii) includes—

''(I) call detail records of calls described in clause (i);

''(II) the names of, and other identifying information concerning, the voice service providers that originated, carried, routed, and transmitted calls described in clause (i); and

''(III) information about the entities that made calls described in clause (i), including any contact information of individuals that such an entity provided to the voice service provider that originated the call.

''(B) TRACE BACK IMMUNITY.—No cause of action shall lie or be maintained in any court against—

''(i) the registered consortium for receiving, sharing, or publishing covered information or information derived from covered information; or

''(ii) any voice service provider or other person or entity for sharing covered information with the registered consortium.

''(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (B)(ii) shall be construed to provide immunity for any act other than the act of sharing covered information with the registered consortium.''.

(b) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF VOICE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Section 13(e) of the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act (Public Law 116–105; 133 Stat. 3287) is amended to read as follows:

''(e) LIST OF VOICE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—

''(1) PUBLICATION OF LIST.—The Commission, or the registered consortium in consultation with the Commission, may publish a list of voice service providers based on—

''(A) information obtained by the consortium about voice service providers that refuse to participate in private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls; and

''(B) other information the Commission or the consortium may collect about voice service providers that are found to originate or transmit substantial amounts of unlawful robocalls.

''(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Commission may take enforcement action based on the information described in paragraph (1).''.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 3340. A bill to establish a competitive grant program to provide assistance to support small businesses and business district revitalization in low-income, rural, and minority communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Revitalizing Small and Local Businesses Act, which I introduced today.

Even before the onset of the COVID–19 pandemic, historic underinvestment in certain communities left their small businesses and business districts more vulnerable to economic shocks and limited economic opportunities.

Main Street programs and business district organizations have played an important role in supporting businesses through the economic crisis and will continue to play a critical role in supporting a strong, inclusive recovery. While many communities need place-based supportive services tailored to their unique needs, Federal investments have not meaningfully supported these entities.

As we work to build back better, we have an opportunity to improve equitable access to economic development resources by leveraging the expertise of nonprofit partners with deep connections to small businesses and the organizations that serve them.

That is why I am proud to introduce this bill together with Senator WICKER to create a new $250 million Economic Development Administration grant program to support place-based supportive services to provide on-the-ground assistance in both urban and rural communities.

This bill would strategically and efficiently deploy funding to support the vital work of local programs to revitalize small businesses and business districts as these communities, particularly low-income, rural, and minority communities, seek to recover from the devastating economic effects of the pandemic.

It would support job retention and creation opportunities as well as deliver vital technical assistance to small businesses.

I thank Senator WICKER for coleading this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us in support of this bill to empower place-based entities to respond to economic recovery needs through locally tailored solutions.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 473—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING THE UNITED NATIONS ARMS EMBARGO ON SOUTH SUDAN UNTIL CONDITIONS FOR PEACE, STABILITY, DEMOCRACY, AND DEVELOPMENT EXIST

Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 473

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the signatories to the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, signed on September 12, 2018, have delayed implementation, leading to continued conflict and instability in South Sudan;

(2) despite years of fighting, 2 peace agreements, punitive actions by the international community, and widespread suffering among civilian populations, the leaders of South Sudan have failed to build sustainable peace;

(3) the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan, most recently extended by 1 year to May 31, 2022, through United Nations Security Council Resolution 2577 (2021), is a necessary act by the international community to stem the illicit transfer and destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in perpetuation of the conflict in South Sudan;

(4) the United States should call on other member states of the United Nations to redouble efforts to enforce the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan; and

(5) the United States, through the United States Mission to the United Nations, should use its voice and vote in the United Nations Security Council in favor of maintaining the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan until—

(A) the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan is fully implemented; or

(B) credible, fair, and transparent democratic elections are held in South Sudan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 474—DEMANDING THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA PROVE THAT PENG SHUAI IS FREE FROM CENSORSHIP, COERCION, AND INTIMIDATION AND FULLY INVESTIGATE THE SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FORMER VICE PREMIER ZHANG GAOLI

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 474

Whereas, as a decorated professional tennis player, a 3-time Olympian, and the number 1 doubles player in 2014 as ranked by the Women's Tennis Association, Peng Shuai is one of the most recognizable athletes from the People's Republic of China;

Whereas, on November 2, 2021, Peng Shuai publicly accused former Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China Zhang Gaoli of sexual assault;

Whereas Peng Shuai was immediately censored by the Communist Party of China and physically removed from public view;

Whereas searches for Peng Shuai were blocked on social media platforms accessible from the People's Republic of China;

Whereas, for more than 2 weeks, the international athletic community, led by the Women's Tennis Association, demanded that the Communist Party of China reveal the location and health status of Peng Shuai and fully investigate the allegations against former Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli;

Whereas the state media of the People's Republic of China released an email allegedly from Peng Shuai to the Women's Tennis Association in which Peng Shuai withdrew her allegations of sexual assault and claimed she was not missing;

Whereas the President of the Women's Tennis Association Steve Simon stated that the email raised more concerns as to the safety and whereabouts of Peng Shuai;

Whereas, after immense international public outcry over the disappearance of Peng Shuai, Peng Shuai re-emerged at various structured public events in the People's Republic of China and participated in staged video calls with the International Olympic Committee;

Whereas, on December 1, 2021, the Women's Tennis Association announced that it would halt all tournaments in the People's Republic of China, including Hong Kong, because the Association is not satisfied that Peng Shuai is safe;

Whereas Simon stated that the Women's Tennis Association would willingly cut off one of its largest business partners until the health and safety of Peng Shuai was clarified, despite knowing the decision could cost the Women's Tennis Association hundreds of millions of dollars in future revenue;

Whereas Simon stated, ''Chinese officials have been provided the opportunity to cease this censorship, verifiably prove that Peng is free and able to speak without interference or intimidation, and investigate the allegation of sexual assault in a full, fair and transparent manner. Unfortunately, the leadership in China has not addressed this very serious issue in any credible way. While we now know where Peng is, I have serious doubts that she is free, safe and not subject to censorship, coercion and intimidation.'';

Whereas the International Olympic Committee will host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing, People's Republic of China;

Whereas the actions of the Communist Party of China in silencing Peng Shuai call into question the safety of other athletes competing in the 2022 Winter Olympic Games; and

Whereas the actions against Peng Shuai and other flagrant human rights abuses, such as the genocide of predominantly Muslim Uyghurs, committed by the Communist Party of China are inconsistent with Olympic values and the integrity of sport: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the actions of the Women's Tennis Association—

(A) to seek the security and safety of Peng Shuai; and

(B) to hold the Communist Party of China accountable for its authoritarian censorship of Peng Shuai;

(2) condemns the International Olympic Committee for cooperating in the Communist Party of China's suppression of Peng Shuai;

(3) condemns the Communist Party of China's violation of Peng Shuai's basic human rights to freedom of speech and movement; and

(4) demands that the Communist Party of China—

(A) prove that Peng Shuai is free from censorship, coercion, and intimidation; and

(B) fully investigate Peng Shuai's sexual assault allegation against former Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli.

SENATE RESOLUTION 475—RECOGNIZING THE 73RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE CELEBRATION OF ''HUMAN RIGHTS DAY''

Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.:

S. RES. 475

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations on December 10, 1948, represents the first comprehensive agreement among countries as to the specific rights and freedoms of all human beings;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights upholds the basic principles of liberty and freedom enshrined in the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights;

Whereas awareness of human rights—

(1) is essential to the realization of fundamental freedoms;

(2) promotes equality;

(3) contributes to preventing conflict and human rights violations; and

(4) enhances participation in democratic processes;

Whereas Congress has a proud history of promoting human rights that are internationally recognized; and

Whereas December 10 of each year is celebrated around the world as ''Human Rights Day'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 10, 2021, as ''Human Rights Day'';

(2) recognizes the 73rd anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(3) reaffirms the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(4) supports the right of human rights defenders all over the world to promote the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to observe Human Rights Day; and

(B) to continue a commitment to upholding freedom, democracy, and human rights around the globe.

SENATE RESOLUTION 476—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 18, 2021, AS ''NATIONAL WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA DAY''

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KING) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 476

Whereas 30 years before the date of adoption of this resolution, the Wreaths Across America project began with an annual tradition that occurs in December, of donating, transporting, and placing 5,000 Maine balsam fir veterans' remembrance wreaths on the graves of the fallen heroes buried at Arlington National Cemetery;

Whereas, in the 30 years preceding the date of adoption of this resolution, more than 12,000,000 wreaths have been sent to various locations, including national cemeteries and veterans' memorials in every State and overseas;

Whereas the mission of the Wreaths Across America project, to ''Remember, Honor, and Teach'', is carried out in part by coordinating wreath-laying ceremonies in all 50 States and overseas, including at—

(1) Arlington National Cemetery;

(2) veterans cemeteries; and

(3) other memorial locations;

Whereas the Wreaths Across America project carries out a week-long veteran's parade between Maine and Virginia, stopping along the way to spread a message about the importance of—

(1) remembering the fallen heroes of the United States;

(2) honoring those who serve; and

(3) teaching the next generation of children about the service and sacrifices made by our veterans and their families to preserve freedoms enjoyed by all in the United States;

Whereas, in 2020, despite the challenges posed by the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic, approximately 1,750,000 veterans' remembrance wreaths were delivered to 2,557 locations across the United States and overseas;

Whereas, in December 2021, the tradition of escorting tractor-trailers filled with donated wreaths from Harrington, Maine, to Arlington National Cemetery will be continued by—

(1) the Patriot Guard Riders; and

(2) other patriotic escort units, including—

(A) motorcycle units;

(B) law enforcement units; and

(C) first responder units;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of individuals volunteer each December to help lay veterans' wreaths;

Whereas the trucking industry in the United States will continue to support the Wreaths Across America project by providing drivers, equipment, and related services to assist in the transportation of wreaths across the United States to more than 2861 locations;

Whereas the Senate designated December 19, 2020, as ''Wreaths Across America Day''; and

Whereas, on December 18, 2021, the Wreaths Across America project will continue the proud legacy of bringing veterans' wreaths to Arlington National Cemetery: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 18, 2021, as ''National Wreaths Across America Day'';

(2) honors—

(A) the Wreaths Across America project;

(B) patriotic escort units, including—

(i) motorcycle units;

(ii) law enforcement units; and

(iii) first responder units;

(C) the trucking industry in the United States; and

(D) the volunteers and donors involved in this worthy tradition; and

(3) recognizes—

(A) the service of veterans and members of the Armed Forces; and

(B) the sacrifices that veterans, their family members, and members of the Armed Forces have made, and continue to make, for the United States, a great Nation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4876. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 610, to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4877. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr . GRASSLEY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MORAN, Mr . INHOFE, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 610, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4878. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 610, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4879. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. OSSOFF) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2796, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of rural community response pilot programs for funding under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program, and for other purposes.

SA 4880. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1605, to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes.

SA 4881. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4880 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1605, supra.

SA 4882. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1605, supra.

SA 4883. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4882 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1605, supra.

SA 4884. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4883 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 4882 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1605, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4876. Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 610, to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. 2022 MEDICARE PART B PREMIUM AND DEDUCTIBLE.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) seniors face a substantial jump in health care costs because of the increased Medicare Part B premiums for 2022; and

(2) Congress must act to address these premium increases.

(b) 2022 PREMIUM AND DEDUCTIBLE AND REPAYMENT THROUGH FUTURE PREMIUMS.—Section 1839(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395r(a)) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence of paragraph (1), by striking ''and (7)'' and inserting ''(7), and (8)'';

(2) in paragraph (6)(C)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''(d)(1) and (e)(1)'' and inserting ''(d)(1), (e)(1), and (g)(1) of section 1844''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''(5) and (7)'' and inserting ''(5), (7), and (8)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) In applying this part (including subsection (i) and section 1833(b)), the monthly

actuarial rate for enrollees age 65 and over for—

''(A) 2022 shall be determined to be an amount that does not significantly exceed the monthly actuarial rate for enrollees age 65 and over for 2021 increased the percentage by which benefit amounts under title II are increased for 2022; and

''(B) 2023 shall be determined to be an amount that does not significantly exceed the monthly actuarial rate for enrollees age 65 and over for 2022 (as determined under subparagraph (A)) increased the percentage by which benefit amounts under title II are increased for 2023.''.

(c) TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.—Section 1844 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''In applying paragraph (1), the amounts transferred under subsection (g)(1) with respect to enrollees described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of such subsection shall be treated as premiums payable and deposited in the Trust Fund under subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, of paragraph (1).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(g)(1) For 2022 and 2023, there shall be transferred from the General Fund to the Trust Fund an amount, as estimated by the Chief Actuary of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, equal to the reduction in aggregate premiums payable under this part for a month in such year (excluding any changes in amounts collected under section 1839(i)) that are attributable to the application of section 1839(a)(8) with respect to—

''(A) enrollees age 65 and over; and

''(B) enrollees under age 65.

Such amounts shall be transferred from time to time as appropriate.

''(2) Premium increases affected under section 1839(a)(6) shall not be taken into account in applying subsection (a).

''(3) There shall be transferred from the Trust Fund to the General Fund of the Treasury amounts equivalent to the additional premiums payable as a result of the application of section 1839(a)(6), excluding the aggregate payments attributable to the application of section 1839(i)(3)(A)(ii)(II).''.

SA 4877. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 610, to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 8.

SA 4878. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 610, to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 8.

SA 4879. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. OSSOFF) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2796, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of rural community response pilot programs for funding under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Rural Opioid Abuse Prevention Act''.

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY OF RURAL COMMUNITY RESPONSE PILOT PROGRAMS FOR FUNDING UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID ABUSE GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 3021 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10701) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''and'';

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(H) a pilot program for rural areas to implement community response programs that focus on reducing opioid overdose deaths, which may include presenting alternatives to incarceration, as described in subsection (f).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) RURAL PILOT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The pilot program described under this subsection shall make grants to rural areas to implement community response programs to reduce opioid overdose deaths. Grants issued under this subsection shall be jointly operated by units of local government, in collaboration with public safety and public health agencies or public safety, public health and behavioral health collaborations. A community response program under this subsection shall identify gaps in community prevention, treatment, and recovery services for individuals who encounter the criminal justice system and shall establish treatment protocols to address identified shortcomings. The Attorney General, through the Office of Justice Programs, shall increase the amount provided as a grant under this section for a pilot program by no more than five percent for each of the two years following certification by the Attorney General of the submission of data by the rural area on the prescribing of schedules II, III, and IV controlled substances to a prescription drug monitoring program, or any other centralized database administered by an authorized State agency, which includes tracking the dispensation of such substances, and providing for interoperability and data sharing with each other such program (including an electronic health records system) in each other State, and with any interstate entity that shares information between such programs.

''(2) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to—

''(A) direct or encourage a State to use a specific interstate data sharing program; or

''(B) limit or prohibit the discretion of a prescription drug monitoring program for interoperability connections to other programs (including electronic health records systems, hospital systems, pharmacy dispensing systems, or health information exchanges).''.

SA 4880. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1605, to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes; as follows:

SEC. ____. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 4881. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4880 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1605, to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''.

SA 4882. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1605, to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 5 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 4883. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4882 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1605, to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''5 days'' and insert ''4 days''.

SA 4884. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4883 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 4882 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1605, to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''4 days'' and insert ''3 days''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 8, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

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 8, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 8, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 8, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 8, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 8, 2021, at 2 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 8, 2021, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, PRODUCT SAFETY, AND DATA SECURITY

The Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 8, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 11:30 a.m. on Thursday, December 9; 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 the House message to accompany S. 610; further, that if cloture is invoked on the motion to concur in the House message to accompany S. 610, that it be as if invoked at 1 a.m., Thursday, December 9; finally, that all time during adjournment, recess, morning business, and leader remarks count postcloture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. For information of Senators, the vote on the motion to concur will be at approximately 12:30 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11:30 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 9:16 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, December 9, 2021, at 11:30 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 8, 2021:

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

MICHAEL D. SMITH, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

JENNIFER CLYBURN REED, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE FEDERAL COCHAIRPERSON OF THE SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RACHAEL S. ROLLINS, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

IN THE COAST GUARD

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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING ANTIOCH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, from the 24th district of the great state of Florida, I rise today to recognize Antioch Missionary Baptist Church as they celebrate and dedicate the completion of their new church building and campus, the ''Dwelling Place.''

Founded in 1957, Antioch opened the doors of its first church building in 1961. Because of the growing congregation, construction of a larger building was necessary and began in 1973 and was completed in 1985. Antioch's membership continued to increase requiring the construction of a 2,000–seat sanctuary and administrative building which was completed in 1998.

In 1991, Pastor Arthur Jackson, III, became Senior Pastor of Antioch Missionary Baptist Church. Under his leadership, ''20/20 Vision'' a capital stewardship campaign was launched. ''20/20 Vision,'' a five-year plan was initiated in an effort to accommodate the growing membership by constructing a larger worship center, the ''Dwelling Place.'' The ''Dwelling Place'' includes a 3,000-seat worship center and adds 56,000 square feet to the campus.

The completion of construction of this new building is a great feat to commemorate, as the congregation has been able to persevere through such difficult times during the Corona virus pandemic. After a year and a half of virtual services, Antioch's in-person services will resume in the new sanctuary. The ''Dwelling Place'' will make Antioch one of the largest churches in South Florida.

Under the leadership of Pastor Arthur Jackson, III, the church has been able to fulfill their ''20/20 Vision'' of building a campus that will glorify God throughout the entire process, expand and enhance the ministry and programs designed to advance God's Kingdom, and build in a manner which good stewardship will be exemplified.

Reverend Arthur Jackson, III has served as Senior Pastor/Teacher of the Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, since March 8, 1991. A native of South Florida, Pastor Jackson is the son of Reverend and Mrs. Arthur Jackson, Jr. Pastor Jackson was licensed as a Minister on October 9, 1988, at the New Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church in Miami, Florida where he served as an Associate Minister under the leadership of his father, Rev. Arthur Jackson, Jr.

A man of great character, integrity, wisdom, and counsel, Pastor Jackson's consistent obedience to God has taken the Antioch congregation from the ''Faithful Fifty'' to a blossoming ministry of over 7,000 that continues to grow at record pace.

The Antioch Missionary Baptist Church is a Word-centered ministry existing to evangelize the lost, to equip and empower God's people, and to lead them to eternal salvation in Christ Jesus.

Antioch Missionary Baptist Church has two locations in South Florida with campuses in Miami Gardens and Fort Lauderdale.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues and all Americans to please join me in recognizing the Antioch Missionary Baptist Church for its contributions and commitment to the citizens of our community, state and country.

HONORING THE BELLEVILLE FOOTBALL TEAM 2021 MHSAA DIVISION I FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Belleville Football Team, the victors of the 2021 MHSAA Division 1 Football State Championship. This team's tremendous accomplishment is worthy of commendation.

On November 27, 2021, the Belleville Tigers and Rochester Adams Highlanders met at Ford Field in Detroit for the Division 1 championship game. After being up 21–20 at the half, the Belleville Tigers quickly established a divisive lead in the third quarter. In a stunning victory, the Belleville Tigers won the state championship and defeated Rochester Adams with a score of 55–33.

In a season that was as challenging as it was rewarding, the Tigers' tireless dedication to football and commitment to teamwork paid off when they became state champions for the first time in school history. These players proved that with hard work and confidence in one's teammates, there is no obstacle that is too big to overcome. The Belleville Tigers have made our community proud, and we are all excited to celebrate this achievement alongside them.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the Belleville Football Team as they celebrate winning the 2021 state championship. Please join me in congratulating the Tigers on a fantastic victory and wishing them the best of luck in the years ahead. Go Tigers.

HONORING THE SPRING GROVE GIRLS' VOLLEYBALL TEAM

HON. LLOYD SMUCKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Spring Grove Area High School girls' volleyball team for winning the PIAA Class 3A volleyball championship last month, with a 3–1 victory over Hampton.

Spring Grove's path to the championship was not always certain, as they faced difficult competition in the state semifinals and quarterfinals. Thanks to their passion and hard work, the team rose to the challenges and emerged victorious, becoming state champions, and finishing out the season with a nearly undefeated record. Their win marks the first time that Spring Grove Area School District has ever won a state championship in volleyball and just the second time that the district has won a state championship. This is an incredible achievement and one of which the players, their parents, and head coach, Liz Zeigler, should be enormously proud.

Congratulations to the team for this accomplishment and I wish the graduating seniors the best of luck in their future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MOTHER PEARLIE MAE STRANGE

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of Mother Pearlie Mae Strange, a beloved mother, grandmother, great grandmother, friend, devout Christian, and prayer warrior.

Mother Strange was born on April 1, 1934 in Miami, Florida to the James and Arizona Joseph. Her upbringing was grounded by loving, hardworking parents, and a strong foundation in the home which was built upon Mathews 19:19, ''Honor thy father and thy mother,'' and the old saying, ''A family that prays together stays together.'' As the second of eleven siblings she assumed a nurturing and motherly role at an early age, and she used that same unselfish love from her parents and the strong foundation upon which her values were built to guide her in carrying out those roles.

By Divine Providence, Mother Strange met and later married the love of her life, Reverend Dr. Willie Lee Strange, Sr. and on May 2, 1955 the two were joined in holy matrimony. They were blessed with ten children, who blessed them with 27 grandchildren, 17 great grandchildren, 3 great-great children and an additional great-great grandchild on the way.

As a loving and encouraging wife, Mother Strange supported her husband throughout his pastoral walk and served as First Lady of Covenant Missionary Baptist Church, New Mt. Moriah Holy Cross Missionary Baptist Church, and Greater Holy Cross Missionary Baptist church. She served in other areas of the Ministry including the Pastor Aid Board, the Women's Ministry, the Youth Ministry, and Sunday School Teacher.

Mother Strange later joined New Jerusalem Primitive Baptist Church under the leadership of Elder Dr. Kenneth A. Duke, Sr., where she served as Church Mother. In 2007, upon the pastoral installation of her son, Rev. Dr. Billy

W.L. Strange, Jr., she transferred her membership to Mt. Calvary Missionary Baptist Church where, as an avid prayer warrior, she faithfully served in the Prayer Line Ministry and in the capacity of President of the Mother's Board until her passing.

Mother Strange matriculated through the Miami-Dade County Public School System. In her later years, after fulfilling the command to "train up a child . . .", she pursued a personal lifelong dream of becoming a Beautician. She enrolled in the Cosmetology Program at Miami Jackson Technical School and later obtained her Certificate as a Licensed Florida Cosmetologist in 1982. God blessed the works of her hands as she pursued her passion in the beauty industry by working at several salons, including the Theatrical Beauty Salon under the tutelage of the late Mrs. Ella Moncur. Mother Strange fulfilled her lifelong dream and established her own home-based salon.

Mother Pearlie Mae Strange was preceded in death by her husband, parents, four children, two grandsons, and four brothers. She leaves precious memories to be cherished by her sons: Rev. Billy W.L. Strange, Jr., Mareiece Strange (Earnestina), Larry Strange and Donald Strange; daughters Agnes Strange (Andy), Marva Bates (Michael), and Tonia Dudley (Billy); devoted sisters Luella Page, Francis Williams and Genice Scott; dedicated brothers Glenroy Joseph, Terry Joseph, Sr. (Diana) and Ernest Davis.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues and all Americans to please join me in honoring the late Mother Pearlie Mae Strange for her untiring love and dedication to her family and her community, and for her strong walk in Christian faith as she has dedicated her life to helping others.

LIFE AND LEGACY OF DR. SHARON BAILEY

HON. JOE NEGUSE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember the life of Dr. Sharon Bailey.

Dr. Bailey, a proud Coloradan, Princeton graduate, and accomplished leader, dedicated her life to guaranteeing students of color, teachers, and administrators in Colorado and across the nation had the means necessary to both achieve and provide a high quality of education. She is survived by her husband and my friend, John, her three sons, five grandchildren, and a generation forever impacted by her influence.

Dr. Bailey was a passionate and dedicated leader, and a pivotal force on the Denver Public School Board to ensure quality education for all.

Throughout her life she championed the need for a deeper understanding of the experiences of the Black community in education and worked to ensure that all children are given the same opportunity to succeed.

The accomplishments of her life in service will continue to be felt throughout the state of Colorado for years to come, and her legacy will not soon be forgotten.

My thoughts and prayers are with John and all of Dr. Bailey's family and friends. As we mourn her passing, we will remember her life and be inspired by her wisdom and tenacity.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. JOSEPH K. DOWLEY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, our Ways and Means family mourns the passing of Joseph K. Dowley. Joe was the Committee's Chief Counsel during the 1980s, who left us an important legacy in the Tax Reform Act of 1986, for which he did so much to enact into law.

Joe became Ways and Means Chief Counsel in 1984 after earning undergraduate and law degrees from Georgetown University, Army service in Vietnam, and employment as administrative assistant to my friend, former Chairman Dan Rostenkowski. He was a deft tax technician who not only knew what was broken, but also how to fix it. He never forgot that lawmaking is the art of the possible, and was ready when Chairman Rostenkowski accepted President Ronald Reagan's challenge to undertake comprehensive tax reform. His patient but relentless pursuit of that lofty goal helped create the political alchemy that made an initially improbable goal inevitable.

Success didn't come quickly or easily. As with any major piece of legislation, the process was a combination of the tense and the tedious. My colleagues writing the act recall it as a challenging time when long hours sometimes resulted in short tempers. But Joe's calm combination of competence and confidence kept the legislative train moving toward the inevitable compromises that signal success.

As the current Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, I now more deeply appreciate the role he played as an exemplary staffer, enabling those of us elected to enact legislation to do so by drawing the map that translated an idea into a legislative proposal that could become a workable law.

After leaving Capitol Hill, Joe continued to be an active member of Washington's tax community. His service to Congress wasn't easy, and there are few who have done it as well. He remains a role model for doing serious business in a humane way, and we will miss him. We join his wife Carol and his entire family in mourning his passing.

REMEMBERING FRED HIATT

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to Fred Hiatt, the longtime editorial page editor of the Washington Post whose authoritative and thoughtful voice on thousands of issues of public policy helped to strengthen our democracy. Mr. Hiatt, a 40-year veteran of the Post and a three-time Pulitzer Prize finalist, oversaw the opinion page and introduced the Post's audience to dozens of talented writers. An advocate of civil rights, democracy, human rights, and equality of opportunity, his thousands of unsigned editorials influenced public opinion and policy makers, including me. His forceful demand for justice when Post columnist Jamal Khashoggi was murdered will never be forgotten. He once said he believed there will always be a market for "really good, serious, readable, thoughtful, unpurchased, non-yelling opinion," and provided it daily on the Post's pages. I express my condolences to his wife Margaret Shapiro, and his children Alexandra, Joseph and Nathaniel, and his many friends and colleagues. His was a purposeful and dynamic life, and he will be missed.

HONORING MARCEL RIVAS

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, from the 24th Congressional District of the great State of Florida, it is my honor to rise to honor Marcel Rivas for his extraordinary work in adoption, permanency, and child welfare.

It was truly my privilege to nominate him for the Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute's Angel in Adoption award. Adoption gives hopeful parents an opportunity to raise a child they wouldn't have otherwise. It also provides children with loving families and hope for the future.

Over the course of his 27-year career as a child welfare professional, which includes 21 years at the Children's Home Society of Florida, Marcel has helped more than 3,000 children find their forever families. He also streamlined countywide systems to expedite permanency via adoptions and worked with the child welfare system of care partners, advocating locally and statewide for, and on behalf of, adoptive families to ensure their voices are valued and heard.

I applaud him for the particular time and attention that he has devoted to children with special needs and minority populations, who unfortunately are harder to place, but also have the greatest need for a safe and secure home environment.

At Citrus Family Care Network, he oversees the education department, as well as the largest Transitioning Youth Services Department in Florida, serving hundreds of young adults, ages 18 to 23, who have aged out of foster care.

This is a critical and pivotal point in these young lives, and as a former educator and someone who has advocated on behalf of children throughout my entire career. I am grateful that they have Marcel to help guide them to reach their full potential.

I thank Marcel Rivas for his hard work, dedication and all of the joy that he has helped bring to thousands of families. He truly is an angel.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues, my constituents of the 24th Congressional District of the great State of Florida, the residents of Miami-Dade and all Americans to please join me in celebrating Marcel Rivas' remarkable achievements.

NATIONAL PULSE MEMORIAL

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 7, 2021

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (S. 1605).

The annual defense authorization bill is important legislation that guides Department of Defense policy and provides a framework for our Armed Forces for the year ahead. The House and Senate have worked together to craft this bipartisan piece of legislation that makes some significant policy changes impacting our service members and their families.

S. 1605 makes historic and sweeping changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice to combat sexual assault in the military by removing immediate Commanders from the decision-making chain regarding the prosecution of crimes like rape and sexual assault. As the Chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, our subcommittee has worked to ensure the Department has had the proper resources to combat sexual assault and violence in the military and to support victims. However, the pervasive nature of this societal problem has plagued our military for too long and it is time to make significant changes to the way these crimes are adjudicated. S. 1605 takes this first step, and I am proud of the bipartisan and bicameral work that has been done to begin to address this.

S. 1605 supports our men and women in uniform and their families by authorizing a well-deserved 2.7 percent pay increase. It also contains several important provisions to promote inclusion and diversity within our Armed Forces including authorizing additional support for Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The composition of America's Armed Forces and its leadership must reflect the increasing diversity of our society and this legislation promotes diversity and inclusion within the Services.

As our planet continues to face the devastating impacts of climate change, it is critical that the Department of Defense act. Combatting climate change isn't about engaging in social politics, it is a matter of national security. The Department has too many installations that are susceptible to extreme weather events, which leads to too many days when our troops cannot train. And, as the largest procurer of energy in the federal government, the Department must become more energy efficient. S. 1605 makes key investments and authorizes specific actions to address the threat climate change poses to our national security and bolster energy resiliency across the Department of Defense. Additionally, S. 1605 addresses the long-term impacts of PFAS/PFOA contamination in our communities surrounding military installations. The legislation creates a Department Task Force on PFAS to spearhead DoD's response, as well as authorizes $517 million above the President's Budget Request for PFAS remediation projects.

Additionally, this legislation includes Department of State Authorizations that bolsters our essential diplomatic authorities to emphasize the whole of government approach to our national security. This is critically important in the wake of the serious damage caused to the Department of State and our international diplomatic efforts by the Trump administration. I commend the Biden administration's efforts to refocus on diplomacy, on reengaging in our alliances, and on rebuilding the State Department.

While I am supporting this legislation and many of the good provisions contained in it, this bill does have areas that I think could have been greatly improved. First, this legislation does not support the Biden administration's efforts to finally close the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The detention facility has been a stain on our global reputation and a detriment to our national security for two decades. I included language in the Fiscal Year 2022 Defense Appropriations Act that would allow for the closure of the facility, so I am deeply disappointed to see existing language on Guantanamo Bay maintained in S. 1605.

Second, I am disappointed that the Congress continues to avoid our responsibility to sunset existing Authorizations of Use of Military Force (AUMF). The 2001 and 2002 AUMF's are out of date and have been stretched and reinterpreted by four separate administrations. It is long past time for Congress to have a comprehensive discussion on our Constitutional responsibility to authorize force. That includes having a frank discussion on how drones are utilized by the military and the Intelligence Community. If a new AUMF is necessary, then Congress needs to have the courage to have that debate in public and come to a decision.

Last, while S. 1605 contains critically important policy provisions that support our future national security needs, I believe that Congress must be a good steward of taxpayer dollars. That is why I continue to be supportive of the topline funding number in President Biden's FY22 budget request for the Department of Defense and the number contained in the Fiscal Year 2022 Defense Appropriations Act produced by the House of Representatives. While drafting the defense appropriations act this past summer, the committee had serious conversations and made tough, but necessary, decisions regarding our national security budget. The defense appropriations bill that the House produced reflects a balanced approach in appropriately funding our national security while allowing for necessary increases in domestic priorities in support of the American people here at home. We also need to have an honest discussion about having a new round of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) in line with the Department of Defense's recommendations. A new BRAC round could save taxpayers billions of dollars that could be better spent elsewhere.

While the authorizers have shared their ideas on how to fund the military in this legislation, it is the Appropriations Committee that will ultimately decide how to fund our Armed Forces. As the FY22 appropriations process moves forward, I will continue to work with my colleagues to ensure that the Department of Defense is funded responsibly and that the interests of American people are protected.

Madam Speaker, I urge a yes vote on this legislation.

EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO ANN LIMJOCO FOR TWENTY YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Ann Limjoco, a dedicated public servant who spent twenty years on my staff assisting constituents of the 9th Congressional District of Illinois. Ann will be starting a new chapter in the new year, and I wish her success and happiness moving forward.

Ann served many years as the Suburban Director on my district staff. Overseeing my suburban operations, Ann worked closely with municipalities from Evanston to Arlington Heights and everywhere in between. She built strong relationships with elected officials at all levels of government and was a well-known face at events throughout the district. When municipalities needed federal assistance or input, they knew that Ann was a reliable ally and an open door.

Ann regularly worked with other members of my staff to organize outreach events throughout the 9th District. She played an instrumental role in carrying out dozens of hiring events, community resource fairs, municipal information events, and many others. Ann often spoke on my behalf, representing me with professionalism and competence.

Ann was my liaison to the O'Hare Noise Compatibility Commission (ONCC), an organization that spent many years working to address and alleviate the negative impacts of O'Hare Airport on surrounding suburbs. She was a true expert in this field and I relied on her for up-to-date information on an issue that many of my constituents deal with day in and day out.

In addition to outreach and relationship building efforts, Ann was a vigorous advocate for constituents needing assistance with problems related to taxes, immigration, the postal service, and a host of other issues. All told, she handled over three thousand constituent cases, and I have no doubt that her hard work changed many lives for the better. Ann also helped run an excellent intern program and helped train and mentor many young people through this program.

My staff and I will undoubtedly feel the loss of Ann's deep knowledge and many years of experience. I have no doubt that Ann will succeed at whatever she sets her mind to.

CELEBRATING THE 200TH BIRTHDAY OF CLARA BARTON

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the upcoming 200th birthday of Clara Barton and the efforts of the Bordentown Historical Society to have the City of Bordentown, New Jersey officially proclaim December 4, Clara Barton Day.

Clara Barton was a trailblazer throughout her life, with a commitment and passion for

humanitarian work and uplifting others. She became one of the first women ever to work in the United States federal government, working as a recording clerk in the United States Patent Office. She would go on to become an advocate for public education and in 1853 became involved in helping the City of Bordentown establish the first ever public school in New Jersey. Perhaps, though, she remains best known for her work as a nurse during the Civil War; learning from those experiences to found the American Red Cross in 1881.

I am incredibly proud of the work the Bordentown Historical Society is doing to preserve the original Clara Barton schoolhouse, that remains standing in downtown Bordentown, and her legacy as an American pioneer.

As the Bordentown Historical Society prepares to celebrate the official proclamation of Clara Barton Day this December 4, I extend my best wishes to the members of the society and my neighbors in Bordentown.

COMMEMORATING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF DR. ENID PINKNEY

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, from the 24th district of the great state of Florida, I rise today to commemorate the 90th Birthday of Dr. Enid Pinkney.

Whereas, Enid Curtis Pinkney was born October 15, 1931, in the city of Miami's Overtown neighborhood. She is the third of four children born to Bahamian parents, Lenora and Henry Curtis. She graduated from the all-black Booker T. Washington High School in 1949 and went on to receive a Bachelor of Arts degree from Talladega College (Talladega, Alabama) in Social Science. She continued her education and earned a Master of Science degree from Barry University (Miami, Florida) in Guidance and Counseling and an Honorary Doctorate Degree in Humane Letters from St. Thomas University (Miami, Florida). Dr. Pinkney served on the Executive Board of the National Alumni Association of Talladega College, has been inducted into the Talladega College Hall of Fame, and received the Southern Regional Outstanding Alumni award from the National Alumni of Talladega College. The Enid Curtis Pinkney Humanitarian Awards Luncheon was named in her honor by the Miami Talladega College Alumni Association; and

Whereas, due to her civic involvement and knowledge as a historian, Dr. Pinkney was featured in Miami in Our Own Words, by the Miami Herald, Profiles of Miami by the University of Miami, and has been a columnist for The Miami Times. She wrote a chapter in Miami's Historic Neighborhoods entitled ''Brownsville.'' Dr. Pinkney conducted the African American Research for Burials in the City Cemetery, 1896 through 1990. She produced the television program Resurrection: Blacks Buried in the City Cemetery for WPXM TV and a twelve-part series on Historical Perspectives of Brownsville for WLRN TV; and

Whereas, Dr. Pinkney worked aggressively over the years to ensure that the role of African Americans in Miami's history is acknowledged and preserved. She appeared in several documentaries detailing Miami's history including Golden Side of the Tracks, a film Documentary about ''Overtown,'' which was directed by David Weintraub. More recently she appeared in a Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. documentary regarding his visits to Miami, Florida, produced by WLRN TV and directed by Mia Lorenzo. Dr. Pinkney also produced the documentary the Hampton House which aired on WLRN TV; and

Whereas, Dr. Pinkney worked as a social worker from 1953 to 1955, after which she worked in the Dade County Public School System until she retired, in 1991, as Assistant Principal at South Miami Middle School. In the mid-1980s, she joined the Dade Heritage Trust historic preservation organization, and in 1998 was elected the first black president of the Trust leading the community in saving the Miami Circle from demolition. She also served as the first African American president of Natives of Dade. Under Dr. Pinkney's leadership, the Virginia Key Beach Park Trust prevented the City of Miami from building an Ecotourist Resort on ''Colored'' Beach. Her strong faith in God led her to become a founding and charter member of The Church of The Open Door, (Congregational) United Church of Christ, where she served as its first clerk. Dr. Pinkney was a member of the Board of Directors of the Florida Conference of the United Church of Christ for two terms, and served on the Executive Council, the Board of Common Services, and General Ministries; and

Whereas, Dr. Pinkney is a recipient of the ''Distinguished Alumni Award'' from the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education. She served as Founding President/CEO of The Historic Hampton House Community Trust, Inc. where she saved the Historic Hampton House Motel from demolition, and persuaded Miami Dade County to buy the building to restore it. Today, it is the only motel in Miami from the days of segregation. Dr. Pinkney is now President Emeritus of the Historic Hampton House; and

Now, therefore, be it resolved that I, FREDERICA S. WILSON, a member of the United States House of Representatives, representing the 24th Congressional District of Florida, am proud to recognize Dr. Enid Pinkney on her 90th birthday.

RECOGNIZING THE 13TH ANNUAL FAMILY CHRISTMAS EXTRAVAGANZA

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, on December 18, 2021, Brevard County families, businesses and local community organizations will gather to celebrate the 13th Annual Family Christmas Extravaganza.

Having become one of the largest Christmas celebrations on the Space Coast, this year's event will be bigger and better than ever, promising a place for family and friends to partake in a wide variety of holiday festivities to get them in the Christmas spirit.

This year's event will take place at Fred Poppe Regional Park in Palm Bay from 11:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. and will be completely free of charge thanks to over 60 local businesses and organizations. As a demonstration of love, The House, Eastwind Pentecostal, Victory in Christ Jesus, Elevation, Center of Love Church, Grace Bible, Jornada al Cielo, Church on the Rock, His Place Ministries, Christ is the Answer (CITA), Bay West, and Wings of Grace have all united to bring the 13th Annual Family Christmas Extravaganza to our City and County.

Because of their generous contributions, families will be able to enjoy food galore, ride horses, and see live entertainment. This year's Family Christmas Extravaganza will even feature God in a Box production by ANEW Life International, a 3 on 3 Basketball Tournament by Court Kingz, and an acrobatic show by Cirque Adventure.

The House of Palm Bay, City of Palm Bay Parks and Recreation, along with several community business partners such as Thrifty Specialty Produce, Chick-Fil-A, Gator Automotive, Ben & Jerry's, The Source, and Dignity Foods are just among the few names of many we must thank for providing the venue and resources to make the celebration unforgettable.

Senior Pastor Ken Delgado of the House at Palm Bay said in anticipation of the event, ''With today's news being filled with division, contention and expressions of hatred, it is exciting to see the City of Palm Bay, along with its businesses and citizens, create an event where love, joy and peace is expressed. The Family Christmas Extravaganza is the greatest expression that so many people yearn for and is what the angels proclaimed at the birth of Jesus saying, 'Peace and good will towards all men.' ''

The City of Palm Bay issued a proclamation in support for this year's celebration, proclaiming December 18, 2021, Family Christmas Extravaganza Day.

The spirit of the holidays is all about giving and spending time with loved ones. This year's Extravaganza brings our community together to remind us of that.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting all those who are doing their part to spread the Christmas spirit this holiday season and those who have worked so hard to make the 13th Annual Family Christmas Extravaganza possible.

ADDITIONAL WAIVERS FOR S. 610, H.R. 6119, AND H.R. 3684

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, when the Committee on Rules filed its report (House Report 117–205) to accompany House Resolution 838, the Committee was unaware that the waiver of all points of order against consideration of S. 610 included a waiver of the following:

Section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act, which prohibits consideration of legislation providing new budget authority in excess of a 302(a) or 302(b) allocation of such authority.

When the Committee on Rules filed its report (House Report 117–201) to accompany House Resolution 829, the Committee was unaware that the waiver of all points of order

against consideration of H.R. 6119 included waivers of the following:

Clause 10 of rule XXI, which prohibits consideration of a measure that has a net effect of increasing the deficit or reducing the surplus over the five- or 10-year period; and

Section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act, which prohibits consideration of legislation providing new budget authority in excess of a 302(a) or 302(b) allocation of such authority.

When the Committee on Rules filed its report (House Report 117–74) to accompany House Resolution 504, the Committee was unaware that the waiver of all points of order against consideration of H.R. 3684 included a waiver of the following:

Section 425 of the Budget Act, which prohibits consideration of (1) any legislation referred by a committee until the committee publishes the CBO's statement on the direct costs of Federal mandates and (2) any legislation that would increase the direct costs of Federal intergovernmental mandates beyond $50,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) unless the legislation provides for new budget authority or the legislation appropriates sufficient funds to cover the new costs.

HONORING DR. ANUJ BHARGAVA AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Dr. Anuj Bhargava as Iowan of the Week. November is diabetes awareness month, and Dr. Bhargava has done more than bring awareness to diabetes, he has dedicated his life to finding a cure and fighting for those that have been impacted by diabetes.

Dr. Bhargava is the founder of Iowa Diabetes, an organization that has now been around for more than 14 years. Within the first few years, their research center started over 50 studies and became a leading diabetes research center in Iowa. As they started more trials and hired more staff members, it was clear that more office and patient care space was needed. As of today, they have started more than 100 diabetes studies and served more than 1,600 patients in Central Iowa. Dr. Bhargava believes that a comprehensive approach is required to change diabetes and that technology, education, and research should play a role in this change. Additionally, in 2017 Iowa Diabetes launched Iowa Diabetes Portal, which is a free tool they provide patients to help them easily manage sugars, meds, labs, activity, and more. In 2019, they launched Iowa Diabetes Care. a non-traditional care management system.

More than 300,000 Iowans have diabetes, and that number is only expected to grow. At Iowa Diabetes, it is Dr. Bhargava's goal to improve the lives of Iowans affected by diabetes through the services provided by their organization. Dr. Bhargava is hopeful that Iowa Diabetes and all that it offers can make an impact on the hundreds of thousands of people with diabetes in Iowa.

I will always fight for organizations like Iowa Diabetes and leaders like Dr. Bhargava and continue to support them in Congress by promoting legislation that will support our communities that need it the most. It is my pleasure to recognize Dr. Anuj Bhargava as Iowan of the Week.

CELEBRATING THE LATE MS. JOSEPHINE BAKER

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, from the 24th Congressional District of the great State of Florida, it is my honor to rise in celebration of the late Ms. Josephine Baker as she becomes the first black woman to rest in the Pantheon in Paris, France.

It is truly a privilege to honor and recognize Ms. Baker for her tremendous work of breaking the boundaries of segregation. Ms. Baker was a performer like no other. She refused to sign contracts with venues that were segregated. By refusing to perform in racially segregated theaters, staying in the finest hotels and eating in the best restaurants, Josephine wanted to show that skin color did not imply differential treatment and was no obstacle to wealth and fame.

In 1951, she convinced the Copa City Club, the epicenter of Miami Beach's nightlife, to open its doors to all. Ms. Baker's shows were a huge success and the beginning of a new social life for the communities of the area.

Her boldness and sense of glamour resonated with the new Art Deco movement with its equally revolutionary architecture inspired by bold and colorful geometric shapes. Art Deco was a perfect representation of the modern urban life and is now part of the heritage of Miami Beach.

Ms. Baker believed in fighting for what's right. During World War II, Josephine Baker joined the French Resistance hiding underground fighters and Jews in the Château des Milandes in the Périgord region. She became a pilot for the French Forces Libres in Morocco and concealed information in her musical scores that she passed on to the Allies. She was awarded the Legion of Honor and the Médaille de la Résistance, upon the Liberation.

Her humanist philosophy spilled over into her private life. Starting in 1953, Josephine Baker built a utopian family by adopting twelve children from all over the world, which gave people food for thought in the 50s and 60s. The Rainbow Tribe was the realization of the anti-racial, peaceful dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s universal brotherhood.

Seventy years after breaking the rule of segregated audiences in Miami Beach clubs, Josephine Baker is the first black woman to be recognized as a great figure in the Pantheon in Paris, France. The Pantheon has become a true symbol of the French Republic. This 'Temple of Humanity' is now a mausoleum for illustrious figures of the Enlightenment and for those who made their mark in the country's history such as inventors, writers and Human Rights activists.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues, my constituents of the 24th Congressional District of the great State of Florida, the residents of Miami-Dade and all Americans to please join me in celebrating Ms. Josephine Baker's remarkable achievements.

74TH BIRTHDAY OF JIMMY LAI AND HIS IMPRISONMENT BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES IN HONG KONG

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, Mr. Jimmy Lai, the renowned founder of Apple Daily and prominent supporter of democracy, turns 74 today. A brave Beijing critic and a devout Catholic, Mr. Lai has been on the forefront of fighting for press freedom. Consequently, he was taken into custody and denied bail by Hong Kong authorities acting at the apparent behest of the Chinese Communist Party more than a year ago.

Under the so-called ''national security law,'' Beijing has been punishing anything it considers remotely resembling the vague crimes of ''secession,'' ''subversion,'' ''terrorism'' and ''collusion with foreign forces'' with penalties up to life imprisonment. According to Joanna Chiu, a former Hong Kong-based journalist who testified before the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, international engagement including with the United Nations or foreign governments—can now be criminalized as ''collusion with foreign forces.''

Despite deteriorating health and having to spend a second holiday season in a cold prison cell since his arrest, Mr. Lai remains unbroken. He wrote in a letter from prison in April 2021, ''A journalist's responsibility [is] to uphold justice. The era is falling apart before us, and it is time for us to stand tall.'' Indeed, he stands for something larger than himself.

Lai's commitment to press freedom and democratic principles began long before the national security law was passed. He has been an outspoken critic of Beijing's control over Hong Kong and a high-profile supporter of the pro-democracy movement. After the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre, Lai became an ardent critic of the Beijing government, and left the retail industry where he made his fortune for media and politics. He founded Next Media and in 1995, launched Apple Daily, which became Hong Kong's most prominent pro-democracy newspaper.

For his work and unstoppable dedication to democratic values, Mr. Lai was just awarded the World Association of News Publishers' highest honor for his sacrifice in the cause of press freedom.

The Golden Pen of Freedom is the Association's annual award recognizing individuals or organizations that have made outstanding contributions in the defense and promotion of press freedom. We also need to remember that there are hundreds of other ''Jimmy Lais'' in Hong Kong and beyond, who are determined to stand for freedom of press.

Indeed, at a hearing of the bipartisan Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission that I chaired on October 14 of this year, on the State of Civil and Political Rights in Hong Kong, we learned that Hong Kong reportedly has more journalists in jail per capita than any other place on earth.

We cannot forget these imprisoned journalists either, and we should say their names: Edmund Wan You-sing, Ryan Law, Cheung Kim Hung, Chan Pui-man, Lam Man Chung, Fung Wai Kong, Yeung Ching-kee, and Gwyneth Ho.

These brave journalists continue to be imprisoned, while others have been released on bail awaiting trial.

We will continue to keep Jimmy in our prayers and urge that he be released along with the other Hong Kong journalists and democracy advocates unjustly imprisoned.

HONORING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF BENJAMIN V. GOODELL VFW POST 552

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Benjamin V. Goodell VFW Post 552 as it celebrates its 90th anniversary. This tremendous milestone is worthy of commendation.

On July 31, 1931, twenty members of the Lincoln Park community came together to establish VFW Post 552 in old Lafayette School. In the following years, the post quickly flourished and changed locations to accommodate its expanding membership, especially in the aftermath of World War II. Post 552 was the fastest-growing post in the state, with peak membership of around 700 members by 1975.

Throughout the years, Post 552 has celebrated many victories, held countless events, and provided invaluable support to our community's devoted veterans. For nine decades, Post 552's leadership has made a profound difference in Lincoln Park and Southeast Michigan. It played a critical role in establishing the local VA Hospitals, coordinating the annual Lincoln Park Memorial Day Parade, and sponsoring a number of efforts that have made the city a better place. Post 552 has earned a host of accolades and awards in recognition of these achievements, and I am proud that our community is home to such a dedicated and patriotic group.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Benjamin V. Goodell Post 552 on its 90th anniversary. Post 552 is a pillar of the community, and we are grateful for the important role it has played in veterans' lives throughout the past nine decades. Please join me in celebrating Post 552 on this special occasion. We all are looking forward to celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2031.

IN RECOGNITION OF NICOLE MONTNA VAN VLECK, 2021 RICE FARMER OF THE YEAR

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of my constituent and friend Nicole Montna Van Vleck. Nicole was recently awarded the Rice Farmer of the Year award by Horizon Ag, Rice Farming, and USA Rice.

The Montna Family began their rice operation in the late 1930s in Sutter County, California. By the 1970s Nicole's father, Al Montna, took over the ranch from his parents Dutch and Emma. Eventually, Al sold much of the land to his daughters Nicole and Michelle. Nicole currently serves as president and CEO of Montna Farms. Montna Farms produces predominately short-grain rice, that is milled in Williams, California and then distributed throughout the United States and internationally.

Nicole makes conservation a priority at Montna Farms, In 2000, a working lands easement was implemented on the ranch to preserve the Pacific Flyway. Nicole and Montna Farms has also worked in partnership with numerous environmental organizations, such as Nature Conservancy, California Waterfowl Association, the National Audubon Society, California Trout and Point Blue, to ensure lands and wildlife are protected in and around their operation.

Nicole has also dedicated herself to the rice industry by serving on numerous boards and committees, including: chair of the California Rice Industry Association, immediate past chair of California Producers Group and USA Rice Farmers, California Rice Commission, USA Rice Federation, the Rice Foundation, past chair of USA Rice Communication Committee, past co-chair Rice Sustainability and Competitiveness Task Force, past chair of state Farm Service Agency and State Fair ag advisory board, Northern California Water Association, UC Davis Dean's advisory board, and River Valley Community Bank board.

I congratulate Nicole on her achievement of Rice Farmer of the Year and I look forward to continue to work with her to support the California rice industry.

KAZAKHSTAN'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, on December 16, 2021, the Republic of Kazakhstan will celebrate its 30th year of independence from the former Soviet Union. I congratulate President Kassim-Jomart Tokayev and Kazakhstan's people for the notable progress they have made as a nation in that short period of time.

Strategically located between Europe, China, Russia, and the Middle East, Kazakhstan has been a global crossroads for centuries. Clearly, its place in the world today is more significant than ever. Kazakhstan's vibrant economy—the largest by far in Central Asia—enhances the country's strategic importance.

One of Kazakhstan's greatest and most enduring achievements since independence has been its renunciation of nuclear weapons. Upon dissolution of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan possessed the 4th largest nuclear arsenal in the world, and since then has maintained a consistent policy advocating nuclear non-proliferation. In 2006, Kazakhstan joined with the four other central Asian countries to sign The Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty, committing to ban production, acquisition, or deployment of nuclear weapons across their territory. The Republic continues to lead in non-proliferation efforts.

Kazakhstan has been a good friend to the United States over these thirty years, standing with us after 9/11, supporting our military efforts both in Iraq and in Afghanistan, and working actively with the U.S. and other countries to counter global terrorism. Since 2013, Kazakhstan has been an active participant in the CS+1 format, which is the platform for dialogue and cooperation between the U.S. and the five Central Asian nations. Further, in 2018, the United States and Kazakhstan entered into an Enhanced Strategic Partnership.

In just 30 years, Kazakhstan has achieved great things and has taken its place in the international community of nations. I appreciate the engagement of Kazakhstan with the U.S. on defense, security, counterterrorism, and on many other areas of mutual interest. I offer my best wishes to President Tokayev, to Ambassador Ashikbayev, and to the people of Kazakhstan on their Independence Day.

RECOGNIZING THE LATE YANDY CHIRINO

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, from the 24th District of the great state of Florida, I rise today to recognize and honor the late Yandy Chirino, a police officer, beloved son, brother, friend and part of the 5000 Role Models of Excellence family.

Whereas, Yandy Chirino was born on March 14, 1993, in Havana, Cuba. He migrated to Miami, Florida, with his parents as a young child and became a United States citizen at age ten; and

Whereas, Officer Chirino graduated in 2011 from Coral Park High School, where he was inducted into the 5000 Role Models of Excellence. In 2015, he went on to study criminal justice at Florida International University and earned a bachelor's degree. He also was an MVP athlete who played volleyball, soccer, baseball, and basketball; and

Whereas, after graduating from the police academy, in 2017, Officer Chirino fulfilled his dream of becoming a police officer when he joined the Hollywood Police Department. Throughout his career, Officer Chirino earned many commendations, and he was recognized for his exceptional teamwork and dedication. In June 2020, he was named "Officer of the Month." He served the Hollywood Police Department with pride and professionalism, and had an incredible work ethic; and

Whereas, Officer Chirino was adventurous. His YouTube videos show him paragliding in Colombia, flying a Cessna airplane in South Florida, and jet-skiing in Lake Powell, a reservoir on the border of Utah and Arizona; and

Whereas, Officer Chirino leaves to cherish his fond memories his parents, sister, two nephews, girlfriend, friends, all of fellow officers at the Hollywood Police Department and his 5000 Role Models of Excellence family; and now, therefore be it

Resolved, That I, FREDERICA S. WILSON, a member of the United States House of Representatives representing the 24th Congressional District of Florida, am honored to recognize the late Officer Yandy Chirino for his commitment, dedication and service to our community.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN DEREK HERRERA AS MY CONSTITUENT OF THE MONTH

HON. MIKE LEVIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, it is my great honor to recognize Marine Corps Bronze Star veteran, Captain Derek Herrera, for my November Constituent of the Month. After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy, Captain Herrera attended The Basic School and Infantry Officers Course in Quantico, Virginia. From then on, he was deployed on several missions, the last of these in June of 2012 in Afghanistan. On this mission, Captain Herrera was shot and paralyzed from the chest down. He was medically evacuated back to the United States.

While he was determined to walk again, Captain Herrera came to realize that his injury was more permanent than he anticipated. With this new found understanding and a new mission, Herrera refused to give up his dream of finding normalcy, and in this process, discovered his new life's calling. Captain Herrera began forging his new path by pursuing a Master of Business Administration at UCLA and founding UroDev Medical, a company that designs and manufactures innovative solutions for men living with Urinary Retention.

As he learned more about medical research and technology, Captain Herrera became intrigued not only by its' potential to help him, but also others with disabilities, including his fellow injured veterans. That's when Captain Herrera discovered the ReWalk Exoskeleton, a product that enables Captain Herrera to walk, stand, and sit. Although this technology isn't permanent, Herrera saw a space and opportunity within the medical technology realm to give veterans injured in combat, another chance to feel a semblance of normalcy.

Overcoming a life-changing injury is an incredible challenge, and I am inspired by the strength and perseverance Captain Herrera has embodied in his recovery journey and beyond. I thank Captain Herrera for his service to our country and his dedication to helping other veterans in similar circumstances. Captain Herrera's personal decorations are a testament to his selfless service and sacrifice, including the Purple Heart, Combat Action Ribbon, Bronze Star (with combat distinguishing device), Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, and the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal. As long as I have the privilege to serve as Vice Chairman on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I will look to heroes like Captain Herrera as an exemplary model of what it means to serve and support our veterans with reverence and resolve. I am deeply grateful for Captain Herrera's continued service in helping our veterans, and I'm proud to recognize him as my Constituent of the Month.

HONORING ''PATRIA Y VIDA'' (HOMELAND AND LIFE)

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the anthem of freedom, ''Patria y Vida'' (Homeland and Life) which became a mantra for thousands of Cubans who took to the streets to protest the brutal and murderous Cuban dictatorship.

The song is a collaboration between Cuban musicians in exile and on the island who have come together in opposition to the regime, and who together are demanding freedom of expression and respect for human rights. The co-authors are Yotuel Romero, Beatriz Luengo, Maykel Osorbo, Eliecer Marquez Duany ''El Funky'', Descemer Bueno, Alexander Delgado and Randy Malcom. On November 18, 2021, ''Patria y Vida'' received two awards, Song of the Year and Best Urban Song at the 22nd Annual Latin Grammy Awards.

Today, one of the co-authors of ''Patria y Vida,'' Maykel Castillo Pérez (commonly known as Maykel Osorbo), and Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara of the San Isidro Movement who appears in the music video, remain incarcerated in maximum security prisons in Cuba for simply participating in this song and speaking out against oppression. Another co-author, Eliecer Marquez Duany ''El Funky,'' was sent into exile after being held on house arrest. These courageous artists suffer simply for voicing the fundamental freedoms that are the inherent rights of every person. They, and so many others in Cuba, have risked everything for freedom.

Madam Speaker, the Cuban people will be free. Toward that goal, I am honored to highlight the importance of a song that has become an anthem for a movement, and for so many Cubans who are demanding freedom on the island. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this noble cause, in demanding that all political prisoners are released, basic rights to expression, assembly, and belief are respected, and free, fair and multiparty elections are scheduled.

PATRIA Y VIDA (HOMELAND AND LIFE)

Y eres tú mi canto de sirena (And you are my siren call)

Porque con tu voz se van mis penas (Because with your voice my sorrows go away)

Y este sentimiento ya está añejo (And this feeling is already old)

Tú me dueles tanto aunque estés lejos (You hurt me so much, even though you are far away)

Hoy yo te invito a caminar por mis solares (Today I invite you to walk through my neighborhoods)

Pa' demostrarte de que sirven tus ideales (To show you what good your ideals are for)

Somos humanos aunque no pensemos iguales (We are human although we do not think alike)

No nos tratemos ni dañemos como animales (Let's not treat or hurt each other like animals)

Esta es mi forma de decírtelo (This is my way of telling you)

Llora mi pueblo y siento yo su voz (My people cry and I feel their voice)

Tu cinco nueve, yo doble dos (You five nine, me double twos)

Sesenta años trancado el dominó (Sixty years of a domino stalemate)

Bombo y platillo a los quinientos de la Habana (Pomp and circumstance for the five hundred (years) of Havana)

Mientras en casa en las cazuelas ya no tienen jama (While the pots at home no longer have food)

¿Qué celebramos si la gente anda deprisa? (What do we celebrate if folks are scrambling?)

Cambiando al Che Guevara y a Marti por la divisa (Trading Che Guevara and Marti for currency)

Todo ha cambiado ya no es lo mismo (Everything has changed, nothing is the same)

Entre tú y yo hay un abismo (Between you and me there is an abyss)

Publicidad de un paralso en Varadero (Advertising a paradise in Varadero)

Mientras las madres lloran por sus hijos que se fueron (While mothers cry for their children who are gone)

Se acabó, tu cinco nueve, yo doble dos (It's over, you five nine, me double-twos)

Ya se acabó, sesenta años trancado el dominó, mira (It's over, sixty years of a domino stalemate, watch)

Se acabó, tu cinco nueve, yo doble dos (It's over, you five nine, me double-twos)

Ya se acabó, sesenta años trancando el dominó (It's over, sixty years of a domino stalemate)

Somos artistas, somos sensibilidad (We are artists, we are sensitivity)

La historia verdadera, no la mal contada (The true story, not the one that's falsely told)

Somos la dignidad de un pueblo entero pisoteado (We are the dignity of an entire people trampled on)

A punta de pistola y de palabras que aún son nada (At gunpoint and with words that are still worthless)

No más mentiras (No more lies)

Mi pueblo pide libertad, no más doctrinas (My people call for freedom, no more doctrines)

Ya no gritemos patria o muerte sino patria y vida (We no longer shout homeland or death, instead homeland and life)

Y empezar a construir lo que soñamos (And start building what we dream of)

Lo que destruyeron con sus manos (What they destroyed with their hands)

Que no siga corriendo la sangre (No more bloodshed)

Por querer pensar diferente (For wanting to think differently)

¿Quién le dijo que Cuba es de ustedes? (Who told you Cuba is yours?)

Si mi Cuba es de toda mi gente (Cuba belongs to all my people)

Se acabó, ya se venció tu tiempo, se rompió el silencio (It's over, your time has run out, the silence has been broken)

Ya se acabó, ya se acabó la risa y el llanto ya está corriendo (It's over, the laughs are over and the tears are already flowing)

Se acabó, y no tenemos miedo, se acabó el engaña (It's over, and we're not afraid, the deception is over)

Ya se acabó, son sesenta y dos haciendo daño (It's over, it's been sixty-two (years) doing harm)

Alli vivimos con la incertidumbre del pasado, plantado (We live with the uncertainty of the past, in a hunger strike)

Quince amigos puestos, listos pa' morirnos (Fifteen friends on (hunger) strike, ready to die)

Izamos la bandera todavía la represión del régimen al dia (We raise the flag, the repression from the regime continues daily)

Anamely Ramos firme con su poesía (Anamely Ramos steady with her poetry)

Omara Ruiz Urquiola dándonos aliento de vida (Omara Ruiz Urquiola giving us strength of life)

Rompieron nuestra puerta, violaron nuestro templo (They kicked down our door, they violated our temple)

Y el mundo está consciente (And the world is aware)

De que el Movimiento San Isidro continúa puesto (The San Isidro Movement continues firm)

Seguimos en las mismas, la seguridad metiendo prisma (We are in the same situation, state security watching)

Esas cosas a mí como me indignan, se acabó el enigma (These things outrage me; the enigma is over)

Ya sa' tu revolución maligna, soy Funky style, aquí tienes mi firma (Enough of your evil revolution, I am Funky style, here is my signature)

Ya ustedes están sobrando, ya no le queda nada, ya se van bajando (You all are useless, you have nothing left, you're in decline)

El pueblo se cansó de estar aguantando (The people are tired of enduring)

Un nuevo amanecer estamos esperando (We are awaiting a new dawn)

Se acabó, tu cinco nueve, yo doble dos (It's over, your five nine, me, double-twos)

Ya se acabó, sesenta años trancado el dominó, mira (It's over, sixty years of a domino stalemate, watch)

Se acabó, tu cinco nueve, yo, doble dos (It's over, your five nine, me double-twos)

Ya se acabó, sesenta años trancando el dominó (It's over, sixty years of a domino stalemate)

Patria y vida (Homeland and life)

Patria y vida (Homeland and life)

Patria y vida (Homeland and life)

Sesenta años trancado el dominó (Sixty years of a domino stalemate)

HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, this month marks the 30th anniversary of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which celebrates its Independence Day on December 16 each year. The United States was the first nation to formally recognize Kazakhstan's independence in 1991, and the U.S.-Kazakh relationship has only improved and strengthened over the past three decades.

In 30 years, Kazakhstan has undergone significant changes—largely overseen by Kazakhstan's first President, Nursultan Nazarbayev. Early on, President Nazarbayev decided to close the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and commit Kazakhstan to nuclear nonproliferation by dismantling the Soviet-era nuclear program. Despite pressure from other regional actors, one of the Republic's first policy decisions was to stand with the United States and commit itself to a nuclear free future. Kazakhstan remains as committed today—30 years later—to the issue of nuclear nonproliferation and continues to champion this cause globally.

Additionally, former President Nazarbayev took steps early in Kazakhstan's existence to align the nation with the West on economic issues—he was committed to creating a free market economy in Kazakhstan. From the start of the Republic, he understood the importance of U.S. investment" to not just the Republic, but also to the region. Thirty years later, Kazakhstan is a member of the World Trade Organization and has diligently worked to establish a hospitable business and investment climate for foreign investors. Kazakhstan became a member of the World Bank's International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) in 1992, and the nation's commitment to the rule of law has never been stronger. Today, U.S. companies are the largest source of direct foreign investment in Kazakhstan.

That's why I support Permanent Normal Trade Relations for Kazakhstan and have joined in a bipartisan effort to pass legislation this Congress to ensure that Kazakhstan is lifted from the Jackson-Vanik amendment—a law meant to target the Soviet Union, a country that no longer exists—and certainly shouldn't impact fellow WTO members. And I can think of no better time, as Kazakhstan celebrates its 30th birthday, to push for such a milestone. I encourage the House of Representatives to pass this legislation as soon as possible.

While I acknowledge that there is still much work to be done in Kazakhstan, I recognize that current President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev has been highly focused on pursuing a series of internal reforms focused across almost all sectors of public life in Kazakhstan—from political and parliamentary reforms to updates to existing statutes intended to increase the openness of civil society. Despite external pressures from influential neighbors, Kazakhstan has remained a peaceful and stabilizing force in Central Asia for 30 years—this is a testament to the nation's commitment to democracy and to Western ideals. As the people of Kazakhstan celebrate this great milestone, I applaud this nation on its 30 years of independence and look forward to continuing to strengthen the U.S.—Kazakh bilateral relationship in the coming years.

HONORING LIEUTENANT COLONEL RANDALL P. MANTOOTH

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the outstanding military service of Lieutenant Colonel Randall P. Mantooth.

LTC Mantooth honorably served in various positrons of increasing responsibility throughout his unprecedented military career spanning over thirty-three years, in which he displayed remarkable service to his community, State, and Nation. LTC Mantooth has proven to be an invaluable leader within the Mississippi Army National Guard, consistently demonstrating professionalism, positive leadership, and responsibility to always consider the wellbeing of his soldiers, state employees and contractors.

LTC Mantooth obtained his Bachelor of Science degree from William Carey University, is a graduate of Air Assault School, Quartermaster Officer Basic & Advance Courses, Combined Arms and Services Staff School, the Support Operations Course, Theater Sustainment Course, and Command and General Staff College. LTC Mantooth is married to Lana Mantooth, and they have 5 children, Chandler, Lacy, Joseph, Hannah, and Katherine.

LTC Mantooth's military assignments include company, battalion, and joint assignments. At company level he served as Housing officer and commander under garrison command. At battalion level he served as logistics officer and supply officer. Assignments at regiment and brigade level include Division Chief and Chief of Integrations. He currently serves as The Deputy Installation Commander at Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center.

LTC Mantooth distinguished himself through exceptional meritorious service as the Deputy Installation Commander, Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center. He is responsible for Master Cooperative Agreement, Integrated Training Area Management Program, Range and Training Land Program, and the Facility Management Program to include long/short range planning, scheduling, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and construction of real property for the largest National Guard training installation in the nation and First Army's mobilization force generation installation. Camp Shelby serves as a training installation for all branches of the military to include National Guard and Active DOD service components.

LTC Mantooth is a true American patriot who chose to answer the call to serve our country. It is an honor to recognize his unwavering dedication to our country and to call him my friend.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BYRON DONALDS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. DONALDS. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, I missed yesterday's vote. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 402.

CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT OF ELLEN BALIS

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Ellen Balis, staff director of the House Budget Committee, who recently retired after 37 years of exceptional service to the Congress and the Executive branch.

Ellen began her career in Federal service at the White House Office of Management and Budget in 1984. She spent more than 20 years at 0MB participating in the annual development of the President's Budget and advising senior administration officials on budget policy. In 2007, Ellen joined the Democratic staff of the House Budget Committee to serve as the senior budget analyst in charge of all the "numbers." In that role, she led development of the estimates for Democratic budget resolutions and advised Members and staff on budget policy, concepts, and scoring. She quickly demonstrated her invaluable expertise and became a go-to person for analysis and advice. In 2017, when I became the Ranking Member of the Budget Committee, I asked her to serve

as our Staff Director. Her knowledge, temperament, strategic acumen, and drive for thorough and accurate analysis made her the obvious choice.

Ellen is one of the most respected budget experts in Washington. And during her tenure as staff director, she was instrumental in the development and passage of several key pieces of legislation, including the 2021 concurrent budget resolution and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. In fact, she delayed her planned retirement for several months to help shepherd these two critically important bills through final passage. She knew we had the chance to implement transformative change for our country, and she stayed so we could benefit from her expertise and experience. This selfless dedication to the work of the Congress and service to the American people are emblematic of Ellen's character and entire career. It is impossible to overstate what an asset Ellen was to the Budget Committee and House Leadership overall. To make public policy that does what it is intended to do, that truly delivers for the American people, everything must, quite literally, add up. And when it comes to budget tables and congressional calculations, there were numbers, and then there were Ellen's numbers. Hers were the gold standard. Always reliable, always dependable—like Ellen herself.

Over the years, Ellen impacted scores of Capitol Hill staffers who worked for and with her. From interns to senior analysts, her kind and steady leadership has left an indelible mark on all of those who learned from her and the example she set as an effective and dedicated public servant. I want to thank Ellen for her candid advice, thoughtful analysis and most importantly, her friendship. I wish her nothing but the best in her hard-earned and well-deserved retirement.

WELCOME, HUNTER TAYLOR WILSON, JR.

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, happiest congratulations to my daughter-in-law and son, Dr. Julianne and Hunter Wilson on the birth of their new baby boy. Hunter Taylor Wilson, Jr., who was born at 2:00 a.m., on Wednesday, December 8, 2021, weighing 7 pounds and 14 ounces, measuring 17 inches long at Palmetto Health Richland Memorial Prisma Hospital in Columbia, South Carolina.

Additionally, congratulations to grateful Hunter's grandparents Norma Jett and John Jett of West Columbia, South Carolina, and my wife, Roxanne Wilson of Springdale, South Carolina. We are so grateful for this new addition to the Wilson family.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF CONNECTED NATION

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Connected Nation. Beginning in 2001 at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green, Kentucky, Connected Nation has grown and evolved to the national non-profit it is today.

For the past 20 years, the people behind Connected Nation have devoted their efforts to expanding access to and the adoption of broadband and related technologies. The non-profit's work includes job skills training, research, mapping, and free connectivity and devices to at-risk youth.

The non-profit's mission statement reads in part, ''Everyone belongs in a Connected Nation.'' Closing the digital divide is critical for Kentuckians and Americans across the country. Federal and private partnerships are key as we work to expand broadband access. Congratulations to Connected Nation on more than 20 years serving communities across the country.

CONGRATULATING LARRY J. MILLER

HON. LLOYD SMUCKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Larry J. Miller on his retirement after fifty years of service to PeoplesBank, which is headquartered in York County, Pennsylvania and operates branches throughout Pennsylvania's Eleventh District. In 1971, Larry started his career at PeoplesBank as a management trainee and just a decade later, he became the bank's president, making him the youngest person in Pennsylvania to hold such a position. Larry's hard work and dedication brought him further success as he took on the role of Chief Executive Officer for both PeoplesBank and its parent company, Codorus Valley Bancorp, serving in each of those positions for thirty-five years.

Under Larry's leadership, PeoplesBank opened twenty-five new branches, created mortgage and trust divisions, and grew to hold more than $2 billion in assets. Larry has similarly taken on leadership and community service roles, including positions as Chairman of the Board of Directors for several nonprofits, such as the United Way of York County and the Cultural Alliance of York County.

We thank Larry for all that he has done for the people of Pennsylvania's Eleventh District and wish him a restful and well-deserved retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF MAJOR AARON GADBOIS

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major Aaron Gadbois, who will be leaving my office after a year of distinguished service to the people of Texas Congressional District 12.

Aaron joined my office in January 2021 through the Department of Defense (DOD) Legislative Fellowship Program. This highly selective program assigns servicemembers to congressional offices for one year, allowing them the opportunity to gain valuable legislative experience and contribute to the work of Congress. Demand for DOD Fellows always outstrips supply, so offices must compete to be assigned one. I was lucky to be assigned a Fellow of Aaron's caliber.

Aaron has a tremendous record of service. At 17, he enlisted in the Air National Guard and was assigned to the 114th Fighter Wing, South Dakota Air National Guard, before later joining the ''Capital Guardians'' of the 113th Wing, District of Columbia Air National Guard, where he earned his commission. In recent years, he served in missions to the Korean Peninsula, the Philippine Islands and Poland, and after completing his service in my office, Aaron will return to the 113th Wing, where he will continue his service to our Nation.

Aaron is one of six children of Barb and Larry Gadbois—in a family that epitomizes the Air National Guard's citizen service member ideal. Remarkably, all six Gadbois siblings served, or are currently serving, in the Air National Guard. A proud South Dakotan, Aaron loves the outdoors. His passion for hunting and fishing is clear to anyone who has taken a virtual meeting with him and noticed the trophies that adorn his home office.

With a Bachelor of Science degree from South Dakota State University and a Master of Business Administration degree from Southwest Minnesota State University, he has earned impressive civilian qualifications that have served him well from the private sector to his service as a full-time, active duty member of the Air National Guard.

The Appropriations Committee can be a daunting environment for a Fellow to enter, but Aaron took to his work methodically and enthusiastically, relishing the opportunity to expand his knowledge and contribute to the legislative process. Aaron had a leg up in his wife Stephanie, a veteran Committee staff member. I suspect she may be partially responsible for his quick learning curve in the intricacies of the appropriations process. Additionally, Texas's 12th District is home to numerous DOD priorities including the F–35 program, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, and thousands of Active, Guard, and Reserve servicemembers. Aaron quickly built a relationship with these entities, mastered their issues, and was essential in helping me fight for them.

Aaron made a great impact on his fellow staff members. He brought to my office a level head, hard-earned wisdom, and a genuine desire to mentor and learn from his coworkers. He integrated seamlessly into the team, joining us for our staff retreat and getting to know

not just his colleagues in my Washington office, but the district-based staff in Fort Worth as well. Aaron will be missed for his work, but even more for his presence as a colleague.

On behalf of Texas' 12th Congressional District, I offer Aaron a heartfelt thank you and best wishes for the future.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR INTERIM APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS AND RELATED AGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO ANY FISCAL YEAR FOR WHICH APPROPRIATIONS ARE NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR SUCH COURTS AND AGENCIES

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce a bill that would exempt from federal government shutdowns the federal and independent civil and criminal justice system law enforcement agencies that are exclusively or primarily federally funded but have exclusive jurisdiction over District of Columbia matters. This bill is modeled on a provision I have been able to get enacted each year since the 2013 federal government shutdown to exempt the D.C. government from federal government shutdowns.

This bill would exempt the following agencies from federal government shutdowns: Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for D.C., D.C. Courts, D.C. Public Defender Service, D.C. Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, D.C. Judicial Nomination Commission and D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. With one exception, these agencies are not under the District's control and are funded exclusively by the federal government. The D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is an independent agency within the D.C. government with federal members that is primarily, but not exclusively, funded by the federal government. These agencies provide critical local services to the District, including law enforcement, and should continue to function during a federal government shutdown.

Each of these agencies has been adversely affected by federal government shutdowns, including canceled services and furloughed employees. My bill would allow these agencies to continue to function during a federal government shutdown, in much the same way that the D.C. government itself is now exempt from shutting down during a federal government shutdown. I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

HONORING MR. SOHUM PAWAR

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an essential member of our team that worked to evacuate vulnerable Afghans during the fall of Kabul, Mr. Sohum Pawar.

Originally from East Hanover, New Jersey, for many years, Mr. Pawar has worn many hats—scientist, engineer, and policy researcher. Since graduating with honors from little-known schools such as Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he's worked on cybersecurity, climate, and energy policy at the White House, assisted negotiators at the U.S. Department of State working on UN climate talks, and written speeches for the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Beyond public service, he's also worked as a cyber threat intelligence analyst, assessed clean energy startups for a climate-focused venture capital fund, and developed policy and strategy for an advanced nuclear reactor startup. He also has experience in journalism, conducting research for David Sanger, the prominent national journalist for the New York Times and his bestselling book chronicling the rise of cyber warfare.

The knowledge and experience Mr. Pawar acquired in all of these ventures were heavily relied upon when he joined our cobbled-together effort working to evacuate vulnerable Afghans from Kabul. For several sleepless nights, he was part of our tiger team—responsible for gathering the required information for the group of Afghans, verifying the authenticity of documents, and supporting evacuees with letters of support of our own.

Our mission depended on a broad cross-section of skills and traits, from perseverance to grit. Very few people could have handled the flood of information that our office received during those frantic days, and even fewer as quickly and efficiently as Sohum did. We needed Pawar's to succeed, and it is thanks to him that we did.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Sohum Pawar for his willingness to go above and beyond the call of duty in our effort to evacuate Afghan allies from Kabul. For his meticulous record keeping, for his flexibility and perseverance, and for his dogged pursuit of any lead that would benefit the mission, I submit these words—may they stand as a tribute to his dedicated service when the moment called for it most.

HONORING RAVI S. PATEL

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Ravi Patel, a valued member of our effort to evacuate Afghan nationals from Kabul to Tirana, Albania.

Mr. Patel has worked in several areas for several key players in the international arena, working as an advisor to former Secretary of Defense William J. Perry as well as serving as the consulting advisor for the executive director of the UN's Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. As a graduate student, he was the executive director of the Stanford University U.S.-Russia Forum, where he put on conferences, in Moscow and on Stanford's campus, in order to bring together students and young leaders from both countries and further the bilateral relationship.

Mr. Patel has always believed in the power of thinking outside the box to find solutions. The buses that he sourced were ultimately used to carry more than 100 individuals to safety in their hour of greatest need. As they made it through winding Kabul streets until they made it inside the gate at Hamid Karzai International Airport, Mr. Patel was in close coordination with our team. He was Lt.Gen. McMaster's point person on our joint effort to evacuate them on a flight out of Kabul as well, helping to compile the flight manifest that airlifted men, women, and children—some as young as 2 years old—away from danger.

In fact, when one of our evacuees, a four-year old with a severe congenital heart defect, needed urgent medical attention, Mr. Patel sprang into action. He gathered letters of support from some of the top pediatric doctors and surgeons in order to bring her to the U.S. for treatment. Thanks to his relentless pursuit chasing down leads through every available channel, the little girl and her family were granted humanitarian parole and admitted to Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Ravi Patel for his willingness to go above and beyond the call of duty in our effort to evacuate Afghan allies from Kabul and support them in their new life. For his resourcefulness amidst the fog of uncertainty and the chaos of the evacuation as well as for his tireless work in the weeks since, I submit these words—may they stand as a tribute to his dedicated service when the moment called for it most.

HONORING ALAMEDA COUNTY SUPERVISOR WILMA CHAN

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today, alongside Representative JUDY CHU, to honor the life of the late Alameda County Supervisor Wilma Chan, who tragically passed on November 3, 2021. We extend our deepest condolences to her children, grandchildren, family, staff, and loved ones, and to the people of Alameda County who she served so well during her 30-year career in public service.

Supervisor Chan was born in Boston, MA, after her parents immigrated there from China. She attended public schools and went on to receive her bachelor's degree in history from Wellesley College and her master's degree in education policy from Stanford University.

She was a trailblazer throughout her career. She was the first Asian American to serve on the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, to which she was elected in 1994, and later became the first Asian American and first woman to hold the position of Majority Leader in the California State Assembly, where she represented the East Bay from 2000 to 2006. In 2010, voters reelected her to the Alameda Board of Supervisors, where she continued to serve until her tragic death.

Supervisor Chan's unyielding commitment to the wellbeing of children, families, and her most vulnerable constituents prevailed throughout her legislative career. During her tenure in the State Assembly, she authored groundbreaking legislation that successfully made California the first state to ban toxic flame retardants, which resulted in a significant decrease in how often those chemicals

are detected in women's breast milk. During her time on the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, she brokered a crucial deal to stop the San Leandro Hospital from closing, effectively saving jobs, keeping an emergency department running, and strengthening our community's healthcare infrastructure.

Supervisor Chan was a great leader for the East Bay and the entire state, a consummate public servant, and a true friend. She embodied service, uplifted the vulnerable, and used her platform for the betterment of all. She said, ''My goal is really to make sure that children and families have everything that they need to be successful and to have a good quality of life.'' That is the precise sentiment by which she served and lived.

In her memory, let us continue the fight to remove systemic barriers and hurdles so that all members of our community can thrive and flourish. Supervisor Chan's legacy should continue to inspire us to keep up the work for justice and equality to which she dedicated her life.

As California Members of Congress, we thank Wilma for her service and honor her as an ardent champion for healthcare, education, children, seniors, and justice in our community. May Wilma's soul rest in peace and in power, and may her great legacy be a reminder of the work for justice and equality that remains. May we always honor Supervisor Chan, by taking the baton and rising to the occasion, as she so lovingly did, in service to her fellow human beings.

On behalf of the 13th Congressional District of California, I honor Supervisor Wilma Chan for her service and dedication.

HONORING DAVE KILCULLEN

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a former soldier and diplomat, and now author and scholar, Mr. David Kilcullen.

For both his homeland, Australia, and for the United States, Mr. Kilcullen has enjoyed a long career in national security and counter-insurgency. After commissioning as a lieutenant with the Australian Army, he would go on to serve in a number of operational, strategic, command, and staff positions both in the Royal Australian Infantry Corps and Australian Defence Force. In 2005, after leaving active duty, he began working with our State Department in the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism.

Working in the field led Mr. Kilcullen to Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, the Horn of Africa and Southeast Asia, and he would ultimately assist with the drafting of Army's Field Manual on counter-insurgency. He advised senior officials, from General David Petraeus to Secretary of State Condoleeza Rice to NATO headquarters, on addressing the threat posed by insurgencies and guerilla warfare. He's both a brilliant thought-leader as well as a man of action who supports aid agencies, non-government organizations, and local communities in conflict and disaster-affected regions around the world.

Simply put, Madam Speaker, Mr. Kilcullen's expertise is second to none, and when I needed a trusted partner for a mission as complex as the evacuation of Afghan allies from Kabul, he was exactly the right person at the right time to pull it off. He personifies the Aussie notion of ''mateship,'' that unbreakable bond of friendship, loyalty, and shared purpose.

Without Dave's help, I'm not sure we would have been able to wrangle the caravan of buses and make sure they made it safely through the wire. When we were in the thick of it, we relied on his expertise and his determination, and only because of both were we able to prevent our Afghan allies—and the lives of so many others—from being lost.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Dave Kilcullen for his willingness to go above and beyond the call of duty in our effort to evacuate Afghan allies from Kabul and support them in their new life. For his unique ability to think outside the box to obtain safe passage for vulnerable Afghans and for his calm demeanor and resourcefulness in the midst of chaos and uncertainty, I submit these words—may they stand as a tribute to his dedicated service when the moment called for it most.

HONORING AMERICAN HEROES

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, 2021 will tragically be remembered for the murders at Kabul International Airport of American Heroes:

Marine Corps Lance Cpl. David Espinoza, 20, of Rio Bravo, Texas;

Marine Corps Sgt. Nicole Gee, 23, of Sacramento, California;

Marine Corps Staff Sgt. Darin Hoover, 31, of Salt Lake City, Utah;

Army Staff Sgt. Ryan Knauss, 23, of Corryton, Tennessee;

Marine Corps Cpl. Hunter Lopez, 22, of Indio, California;

Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Rylee McCollum, 20, Jackson, Wyoming;

Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Dylan Merola, 20, of Rancho Cucamonga, California;

Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Kareem Nikoui, 20, of Norco, California;

Marine Corps Cpl. Daegan Page, 23, of Omaha, Nebraska;

Marine Corps Sgt. Johanny Rosario Pichardo, 25, Lawrence, Massachusetts;

Marine Corps Cpl. Humberto Sanchez, 22, Logansport, Indiana;

Marine Corps Lance Cpl. Jared Schmitz, 20, of St. Charles, Missouri; and

Navy Hospitalman Maxton Soviak, 22, of Berlin Heights, Ohio.

As a military parent of four sons who have served overseas, I cannot imagine what their grief-stricken families are going through during this Christmas season.

The decision of the President and the Vice-President in April to abandon the people of Afghanistan and appease the Taliban/Al-Qaeda terrorists led to the deaths of these American Heroes.

Sadly, this most catastrophic course of action will clearly shift terrorist suicide bombers from the Afghanistan safe haven to American neighborhoods.

The Global War on Terrorism continues with murderous attacks in New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom, Uganda, Israel, and at Afghan Mosques.

The Democrat elite think they are smarter than everyone, and think Democrat voters and Democrat media are ignorant to believe that ''the United States ended 20 years of war.'' They will gruesomely discover that now the targets are here at home.

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.

HONORING JESSICA GARRELS

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an essential member of our team who helped us identify—and eventually evacuate—vulnerable Afghans after the fall of Kabul, Ms. Jessica Garrels of Michigan State University.

For nearly a decade, Ms. Garrels has worked in project management, including direct oversight and implementation of humanitarian assistance programs. Through her work, she's helped vulnerable communities around the world—growing their institutional and human capacity, building resilience, and expanding school nutrition and education initiatives. Community organizing is ingrained in Ms. Garrels' DNA—she's also served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Niger, a director with the Wisconsin League of Conservation Voters, and senior manager with Catholic Relief Services in places like Burkina Faso, Mali, and Laos.

It's this knack for finding solutions that led her to play such a key role in our mission to evacuate Afghans affiliated with Michigan State University when Kabul fell to the Taliban. In early August, she was part of the team that submitted initial visa applications for staff and scholars associated with the university's Grain Research and Innovation (GRAIN) program. However, when the evacuation window shrunk from a few months to a matter of days, she sprang into action. With desperate pleas for help flooding her inbox, she turned them into an outreach campaign to contact Members of Congress and anyone else who could help.

Thankfully, Ms. Garrels was able to join our ragtag effort—whereupon she immediately set out to gather critical information from GRAIN scientists and their immediate families. When our group of evacuees made it onto a caravan of buses and began their perilous journey to safety, Ms. Garrels worked around the clock to handle bureaucratic obstacles as they came up. I have no doubt that thanks to her quick and efficient response, lives were saved that would have otherwise been lost.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Ms. Jessica Garrels for her willingness to go above and beyond the call of duty in our effort to evacuate Afghan allies from Kabul and support them in their new life. For her skill in handling logistical challenges as they came up and for fast-tracking the requests for funding that allowed vulnerable MSU-affiliated Afghans to make it on the flight, I submit these words—

may they stand as a tribute to her dedicated service when the moment called for it most.

FIRING OF TENNESSEE TEACHER

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I was saddened when I read this morning about an incident concerning a teacher and a school board in East Tennessee. Matthew Hawn was fired for teaching about white privilege to his largely white classes of Contemporary Issues students in Sullivan Central High School in Kingsport, Tennessee. Mr. Hawn used both historical and contemporary examples, including the recent trial of Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin for the death of George Floyd. The General Assembly of Tennessee recently outlawed teachers from teaching critical race theory or ideas that any race is ''inherently privileged, racist, sexist or oppressive'' and backed the law with financial penalties. This sort of legislating is a throwback to an earlier period of intolerance and fear of history and science. Our state's reputation was stained in the 1920s by the prosecution of Dayton, Tennessee, schoolteacher John Scopes for teaching evolution. I had hoped those days were long behind us. I guess not. Confronting painful periods in our country's history—such as slavery, segregation, the Trail of Tears, women denied voting rights—will make our students more tolerant, aware and worldly. I am deeply troubled by what has happened to Mr. Hawn and I hope decision makers will restore him to his place in the classroom where he can challenge young minds with new ideas.

HONORING MAJOR HOLLY GRAMKOW

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an essential member of my team who leveraged her military logistics experience to evacuate our Afghan allies to safety, Major Holly Gramkow.

Since 2009, Major Gramkow has been a commissioned officer in the United States Air Force. She's a graduate of the University of Portland Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps and has over a decade of on-the-ground experience working on F–16, A–10 and C–130J airframes.

Throughout her military career, she has held positions as Fabrication Flight Commander, Aircraft Maintenance Unit Officer in Charge, and Director of Operations; as well as an Exchange Officer position with the Chilean Air Force as their Chief of Propulsion for F–16s. Major Gramkow has also served as an Aide-de-Camp and most recently as Branch Chief for Legacy Fighter Sustainment, Headquarters Air Force. She's also the Chief Financial Officer for the Logistics Officer Association, a non-profit that supports the professional development of her fellow officers.

However, it is during her time with our office as a Defense Fellow where we've seen her relentless commitment to others firsthand. Despite limited previous experience with the legislative branch, she has taken to the work like a natural—leading key initiatives on veterans issues, military supply chains, and the National Defense Authorization Act. Any one of these areas would take up the full bandwidth of a seasoned staffer, but she's been able to handle the competing priorities with skill and aplomb.

Our team was immensely fortunate to have Major Gramkow on staff when we were called to action and I am beyond thankful that we were able to rely on her skill to lead our effort in evacuating vulnerable Afghans. Despite being 2,000 miles away from Washington, D.C. and nearly 8,000 miles from Kabul at times during our mission, she made a difference at a time when for so many, things looked so grim. Our team owes an immense debt of gratitude to Major Gramkow—with the grit of Rosie the Riveter and the resourcefulness of her logistics officer training, she is truly a living embodiment of the core values of the Air Force: ''integrity first, service before self, excellence in all we do.''

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Major Holly Gramkow for her willingness to go above and beyond the call of duty in our effort to evacuate Afghan allies from Kabul and support them in their new life. For her efforts to jump into the breach and serve around the clock as staff lead of our operation, and for marshaling the full weight of our office, actions which are in keeping with highest traditions of our military and our Nation, I submit these words—may they stand as a tribute to her dedicated service when the moment called for it most.

SUPPORT FOR HEALTH BILLS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of seven bills that originated in the Health Subcommittee of Energy and Commerce which I have the privilege to chair. These bipartisan bills address the following: health threats to newborns including stillbirth, newborn hearing loss, and birth defects; improving cardiac care and oral health literacy; providing needed mental health support to doctors and other health care professionals; and improving diversity in the allied health workforce.

H.R. 5487, the SHINE for Autumn Act of 2021 seeks to reduce the impact of stillbirth by increasing research and data collection to address the tragedy of the 24,000 babies who are stillborn in the U.S. every year. I thank my colleagues Reps. JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, MARKWAYNE MULLIN, and KATHY CASTOR for authoring this legislation.

H.R. 5561, the Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act of 2021 reauthorizes programs at the Health Resources and Services Administration, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders to address hearing loss in newborns. I thank my colleagues Reps. BRETT GUTHRIE and DORIS MATSUI for authoring this legislation.

H.R. 5551, the Improving the Health of Children Act reauthorizes the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities. This critical center at the CDC helps advance the health of babies born with birth defects, developmental disabilities, blood disorders and other disabilities. I thank my colleagues Reps. BUDDY CARTER and LORI TRAHAN for authoring this legislation.

H.R. 1193, the Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act funds NIH and CDC research and public education for valvular heart disease. The bill is named in honor of Carol Leavell Barr, the wife of Rep. ANDY BARR, who died last year of sudden cardiac arrest, and I thank him for authoring this legislation.

H.R. 1667, the Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act is named after Dr. Lorna Breen, an emergency department doctor who died by suicide last year. Physicians have the highest suicide rate of any profession, and this legislation provides grant funding for suicide-prevention and peer-support at healthcare facilities. It also helps ensure healthcare professionals can ask for mental health help without facing negative consequences in their careers. I thank Reps. SUSAN WILD and DAVID MCKINLEY for authoring this legislation.

H.R. 3320, the Allied Health Workforce Diversity Act of 2021 establishes a grant program to improve diversity in the physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, audiology, and speech-language pathology professions. I thank Reps. BOBBY RUSH and MARKWAYNE MULLIN for authoring this legislation.

H.R. 4555, the Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act of 2021 directs the Health Resources and Services Administration to conduct a public education campaign to improve awareness of oral health. I thank Reps. TONY CÁRDENAS 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.

HONORING SCHALK SPIES

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor our man on the ground and a key member of the team during our operation to evacuate Afghan allies from Kabul, Mr. Schalk Spies.

Service is ingrained in Mr. Schalk's DNA—he served as a captain in the South African National Defense Force, commanding several pathfinder and parachute Special Forces units on missions focused on border protection, surveillance and reconnaissance. Since leaving the military, he's worked as a security and operations manager with over a decade of experience in private sector risk management for international clients. With his top-notch professionalism and attention to detail, he's been relied upon time and time again to oversee all aspects of operations and logistics for U.S. government and non-governmental organization stakeholders.

When we needed someone to make sure our MSU-affiliated Afghan allies got to the

right place at the right time, we turned to Mr. Spies to keep them safe. His deep knowledge as a combat rescue medic and survival expert was key to our success—and no doubt reassured frightened men, women, and children as they traveled to the airport to escape the threats to their life. Despite a 25-hour harrowing journey as our buses made their way through Taliban checkpoints and stray gunfire, we didn't lose a single member of our group. Mr. Schalk's dedicated work as their security detail saved lives and for that I am immensely grateful.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Schalk Spies for his willingness to go above and beyond the call of duty in our effort to evacuate Afghan allies from Kabul and support them in their new life. For his assistance in providing security on the ground for vulnerable individuals in Kabul as they attempted to make it through the airport gates and for his actions that kept them safe in their hour of greatest need, I submit these words—may they stand as a tribute to his dedicated service when the moment called for it most.

TRIBUTE TO THE RT. REV. DR. ALPHONZA AND MRS. HESTER GADSDEN

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two people who have dedicated their lives to their church and their community. Bishop Ordinary, Rt. Rev. Dr. Alphonza Gadsden, Sr. and Mrs. Hester Gadsden are retiring after a lifetime of service to the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Bishop Gadsden, a native of St. Stephen, South Carolina, is the son of the late Silas and Leola Gadsden. An honors graduate of Russellville High School, he valued education and earned both a bachelor's degree from Limestone University in Gaffney, South Carolina and a Doctor of Ministry from Erskine University in Due West, South Carolina. Bishop Gadsden went on to receive his Doctor of Divinity from the Commission on Theological Education of the Reformed Episcopal Seminary in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania.

Bishop Gadsden served his country in the United States Army during the Vietnam War, reaching the rank of Sergeant and receiving numerous military medals and honors. Bishop Gadsden also served his country with a historic 39-year career in the United States Postal Service: He retired from the Postal Service as the first African American Postmaster in the history of Kingstree, South Carolina.

Mrs. Gadsden is a native of Hemingway, South Carolina and is the daughter of the late Isaac Daniel and Sallie Elizabeth Brown. She graduated from Hemingway High School the year South Carolina public schools desegregated and later earned a bachelor's degree from Limestone University. Following her calling to work with young people, Mrs. Gadsden received an Education Certification from Coastal Carolina University and a Master of Education from Charleston Southern University. Additionally, she pursued a Master of Divinity from Cummins Theological Memorial Seminary in Summerville. Mrs. Gadsden retired as Principal of Kingstree Magnet Middle School in the Williamsburg County School District after 36 years as an educator.

The Gadsdens were both raised in the Christian faith. Bishop Gadsden grew up in the Reformed Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Gadsden was baptized in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Throughout their adult lives, they followed Bishop Gadsden's service in the Reformed Episcopal Church's Diocese of the Southeast.

Bishop Gadsden began his ministry as Vicar and Rector of Liberty RE Church in Jamestown, South Carolina where he served for 17 years. During his tenure, spiritual advancement and membership increased significantly and the renovations improved the sanctuary and church building.

As a minister in the Diocese of the Southeast, Bishop Gadsden was elected to the Standing Committee of the Diocese, where he served for several years and was later elected to serve as President. As the President of the Standing Committee, he led the Diocese for more than a year after the death of the late Rt. Rev. James C. West and was subsequently elected and consecrated Bishop in the Reformed Episcopal Church on November 17, 2007.

Bishop Gadsden served the Diocese for more than 14 years. Under his leadership, the Diocese added eight Clergy members, reformed its means of financial support, refurbished all its properties, eliminated its debts, and added two additional parishes.

Bishop Gadsden served the National Reformed Episcopal Church in various capacities. As a Clergyman, he was elected to the General Council of the Church and served on the General Committee as a Bishop of the Church. He also served as the Vice Chairman of the General Council until his retirement. On the Ecumenical level, Bishop Gadsden was one of the original organizers and signatories of the Anglican Church in North America (ACNA) at its inception in 2009. Currently, he serves as Co-Chairman of the Provincial Council of the Anglican Church in North America (ACNA).

When her husband served as pastor/rector, Mrs. Gadsden served as Sunday school teacher, a choir member, and was instrumental in physical improvements at Liberty RE Church. During Bishop Gadsden's tenure as Bishop, Mrs. Gadsden served on the diocesan level as treasurer of the Sunday School Convention, a member of the Missionary Society, chairperson of the Committee on Women's Work, and president of the Ministers' Wives and Widows Alliance. In the National Reformed Episcopal Church, she served on the Doctrine and Worship Committee and on the Committee on Women's Ministry.

Madam Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in commending Bishop and Mrs. Alphonza and Hester Gadsden for their years of service to the Reformed Episcopal Church and to the community of Williamsburg County in South Carolina. They have fulfilled the biblical directive found in the Book of Micah, "to act justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God."

HONORING RICHARD MAC NAMEE

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a member of our team who was instrumental in the safe evacuation of Afghan allies and partners alike, Mr. Richard Mac Namee.

Service is ingrained in Mr. Mac Namee's DNA—as a British Army officer, his service included the Household Division's Scots Guards as well as being an operator and commander in the United Kingdom's Special Forces. He's been deployed to numerous locations around the world, including extended operational tours of duty in Germany, Northern Ireland, and the Middle East during the Operation Desert Storm.

From 2009 to 2011, Mr. Mac Namee was recalled to military service during the U.S. surge in Afghanistan. While the details of his actions as part of a Special Operations Task Force remain classified, they were conducted in extremely hostile environments and were considered pivotal to the success of the campaign being conducted by U.S. and NATO forces. For his command of operations in the interests of national, security, including being seconded to the U.K.'s Security Service (MI5), he was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service.

After retiring from the military, Mr. Mac Namee was appointed as an associate professor at the Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M University. His expertise in counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, intelligence operations, covert operations, nuclear security and cybersecurity led him to teach graduate classes to aspiring national security professionals.

During our operation to evacuate vulnerable Afghans, Mr. Mac Namee's skills to coordinate the logistics of a caravan into the airport and to help run a second caravan of buses was instrumental to our success. When we were in the thick of it, we relied on his expertise and his determination, and only because of both were we able to prevent our Afghan allies—and the lives of so many others—from being lost.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Richard Mac Namee for his willingness to go above and beyond the call of duty in our effort to evacuate Afghan allies from Kabul and support them in their new life. For his grit and determination to get the caravan of buses set up and going and for his relentless commitment to the mission until it was successfully completed, I submit these words—may they stand as a tribute to his dedicated service when the moment called for it most.

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 9, 2021 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

DECEMBER 14

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine stablecoins, focusing on how they work, how they are used, and their risks.

SD–538

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Donald Armin Blome, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Eric M. Garcetti, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of India, and Amy Gutmann, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations.

SD–106/VTC

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Robert McKinnon Califf, of North Carolina, to be Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD–G50

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Enoh T. Ebong, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Trade and Development Agency, Oren E. Whyche-Shaw, of Maryland, to be United States Director of the African Development Bank, and other pending nominations.

SD–G50/VTC

DECEMBER 15

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine disaster recovery assistance, focusing on authorization of the Community Development Block Grant—Disaster Recovery Program.

SD–538

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider S. 46, to reauthorize the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 and to establish the United States Coral Reef Task Force, S. 3196, to enhance the policies, procedures, and training for midshipmen at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, an original bill entitled, ''Omnibus Tourism Act'', and the nominations of 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, and Mary T. Boyle, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

SR–253

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Marc R. Stanley, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, Rashad Hussain, of Virginia, to be Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom, Ramin Toloui, of Iowa, to be an Assistant Secretary (Economic and Business Affairs), Thomas Barrett, of Wisconsin, to be Ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Erik D. Ramanathan, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden, Scott Miller, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Swiss Confederation, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Principality of Liechtenstein, and Jamie L. Harpootlian, of South Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Slovenia, all of the Department of State, Adriana Debora Kugler, of Maryland, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other pending calendar business.

SD–106

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine pending nominations.

SD–226

11:30 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider S. 3099, to amend title 44, United States Code, to establish the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program within the General Services Administration, S. 2932, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 430 South Knowles Avenue in New Richmond, Wisconsin, as the ''Captain Robert C. Harmon and Private John R. Peirson Post Office Building'', H.R. 767, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 40 Fulton Street in Middletown, New York, as the ''Benjamin A. Gilman Post Office Building'', H.R. 1170, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 League in Irvine, California, as the ''Tuskegee Airman Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Friend Memorial Post Office Building'', H.R. 1444, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 132 North Loudoun Street, Suite 1 in Winchester, Virginia, as the ''Patsy Cline Post Office'', H.R. 3210, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1905 15th Street in Boulder, Colorado, as the ''Officer Eric H. Talley Post Office Building'', and 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.

SD–342

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold an oversight hearing to examine the U.S. airline industry.

SR–253

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights

To hold hearings to examine the impact of consolidation and monopoly power on American innovation.

SD–226

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S9001–S9051

Measures Introduced: Sixteen bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3333–3348, and S. Res. 473–476. **Page S9046**

Measures Reported:

S. 1425, to enable the Federal Trade Commission to deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the efficient review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns. **Page S9045**

Measures Passed:

COVID–19 Vaccine Mandate Congressional Review Act: Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions was discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 29, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to ''COVID–19 Vaccination and Testing; Emergency Temporary Standard'', and the joint resolution was then passed by a roll call vote of 52 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. 489), after agreeing to the motion to proceed to consideration of the joint resolution. **Pages S9007–08, S9034**

CREW Act: Senate passed S. 2293, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide certain employment rights to reservists of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S9040**

No CORRUPTION Act: Senate passed S. 693, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the halt in pension payments for Members of Congress sentenced for certain offenses. **Pages S9040–41**

Rural Opioid Abuse Prevention Act: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. 2796, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of rural community response pilot programs for funding under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S9041**

Schumer (for Ossoff/Grassley) Amendment No. 4879, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S9041**

National Wreaths Across America Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 476, designating December 18, 2021, as ''National Wreaths Across America Day''. **Pages S9041–42**

House Messages:

National Defense Authorization Act—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 1605, to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto: **Page S9039**

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill. **Page S9039**

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 4880 (to the House amendment), to add an effective date. **Page S9039**

Schumer Amendment No. 4881 (to Amendment No. 4880), to modify the effective date. **Page S9039**

Schumer motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Armed Services, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 4882, to add an effective date. **Page S9039**

Schumer Amendment No. 4883 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 4882) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date. **Page S9039**

Schumer Amendment No. 4884 (to Amendment No. 4883), to modify the effective date. **Page S9039**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Samantha D. Elliott, of New Hampshire, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Hampshire. **Page S9039**

Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 11:30 a.m., on Thursday, December 9, 2021, Senate resume consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 610, to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals; that if cloture is invoked on the motion to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill, that it be as if invoked at 1 a.m., on Thursday, December 9, 2021; and that all time in adjournment, recess, morning business, and Leader remarks count post-cloture. **Page S9051**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 51 yeas to 50 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. EX. 486), Rachael S. Rollins, of Massachusetts, to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts for the term of four years. **Pages S9008–14**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 50 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. EX. 485), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S9008**

By 58 yeas to 41 nays (Vote No. EX. 488), Michael D. Smith, of Virginia, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service. **Pages S9014–34**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 60 yeas to 39 nays (Vote No. EX. 487), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S9014–15**

Jennifer Clyburn Reed, of South Carolina, to be Federal Cochairperson of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission. **Page S9040**

Routine lists in the Coast Guard. **Page S9040**

Messages from the House: **Page S9044**

Executive Communications: **Pages S9044–45**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S9045–46**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S9046–47**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S9047–49**

Additional Statements: **Pages S9043–44**

Amendments Submitted: **Page S9045**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S9050–51**

Record Votes: Five record votes were taken today. (Total—489) **Pages S9008, S9014–15, S9034**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 9:16 p.m., until 11:30 a.m. on Thursday, December 9, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S9051.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of John Bradley Sherman, of Texas, to be Chief Information Officer, Ashish S. Vazirani, of Maryland, to be a Deputy Under Secretary, and Carrie Frances Ricci, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Army, all of the Department of Defense, and 1,772 nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Space Force.

NOMINATION

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Admiral Christopher W. Grady, USN, for reappointment to the grade of admiral and to be Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

PROTECTING KIDS ONLINE

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security concluded a hearing to examine protecting kids online, focusing on Instagram and reforms for young users, after receiving testimony from Adam Mosseri, Meta Platforms Inc., Menlo Park, California.

PITTMAN–ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing 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, after receiving testimony from Senators Heinrich and Blunt; Sara Parker Pauley, Missouri Department of Conservation Director, Washington, D.C., on behalf of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies; Daniel M. Ashe, Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Silver Spring, Maryland; Collin O'Mara, National Wildlife Federation, Merrifield, Virginia; and Jonathan Wood, Property and Environment Research Center, Bozeman, Montana.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Finance: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Maria Louise Lago, of

New York, to be Under Secretary for International Trade, and Lisa W. Wang, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of Commerce.

TAIWAN

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the future of United States policy on Taiwan, after receiving testimony from Daniel J. Kritenbrink, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; and Ely Ratner, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs.

ADDRESSING VIOLENCE IN NATIVE COMMUNITIES

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine addressing violence in Native communities through VAWA Title IX special jurisdiction, after receiving testimony from Allison L. Randall, Principal Deputy Director, Office on Violence Against Women, Department of Justice; Wizipan Garriott, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; J. Michael Chavarria, Santa Clara Pueblo, Espanola, New Mexico; Fawn R. Sharp, National Congress of American Indians, Washington, D.C.; Stacie Fourstar, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Poplar, Montana; Elizabeth A. Reese, Stanford Law School, Stanford, California; and Michelle Demmert, Alaska Native Women's Resource Center, Fairbanks.

NOMINATION

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Kurt D. DelBene, of Washington, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Information and Technology), after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Murray, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

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: 30 public bills, H.R. 6172–6201; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 843–845, were introduced. **Pages H7554–56**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H7556–57**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3537, to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–207);

H.R. 5561, to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–208);

H.R. 5551, to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–209);

H.R. 5487, to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–210);

H.R. 4555, to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a public education campaign across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase oral health literacy and awareness (H. Rept. 117–211);

H.R. 1193, to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, shall establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes, with amendments (H. Rept. 117–212);

H.R. 1667, to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–213); and

H.R. 3320, to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance for increasing workforce diversity in the professions of physical therapy, occupational therapy, respiratory therapy, audiology, and speech-language pathology, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–214). **Page H7554**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H7465**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures: Responsible Education Mitigating Options and Technical Extensions Act: H.R. 5545, amended, to extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to benefits provided under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs during COVID–19 pandemic; **Pages H7468–70**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: ''To extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to benefits provided under Department of Veterans Affairs educational assistance programs during COVID–19 pandemic, and for other purposes.''; **Page H7470**

NASA Enhanced Use Leasing Extension Act of 2021: H.R. 5746, amended, to amend title 51, United States Code, to extend the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter into leases of non-excess property of the Administration; **Pages H7470–72**

Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021: H.R. 4996, amended, to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 364 yeas to 60 nays, Roll No. 406; **Pages H7472–79, H7528–29**

Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021: H.R. 4616, amended, to deem certain references to LIBOR as referring to a replacement benchmark rate upon the occurrence of certain events affecting LIBOR, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 415 yeas to 9 nays, Roll No. 407; **Pages H7479–86, H7529–30**

Extending authorization for livestock mandatory reporting: H.R. 5290, to extend authorization for livestock mandatory reporting, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 418 yeas to 9 nays, Roll No. 408; **Pages H7486–87, H7530**

Cattle Contract Library Act of 2021: H.R. 5609, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, to establish a cattle contract library, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 13 nays, Roll No. 409; **Pages H7487–90, H7530–31**

National Forest Restoration and Remediation Act: H.R. 4489, amended, to amend the Act of June 20, 1958, to require that certain amounts collected by the United States with respect to lands under the administration of the Forest Service be invested into interest bearing obligations, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 385 yeas to 42 nays, Roll No. 410; **Pages H7490–92, H7531–32**

Chronic Wasting Disease Research and Management Act: H.R. 5608, to support research and state management efforts on chronic wasting disease, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 393 yeas to 33 nays, Roll No. 411; **Pages H7492–95, H7532–33**

Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act: H.R. 1155, amended, ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 428 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 412; **Pages H7495–H7504, H7533**

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the International Olympic Committee failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments H. Res. 837, amended, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the International Olympic Committee failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 428 yeas with none voting ''nay'', Roll No. 413; **Pages H7504–07, H7534**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: ''Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Beijing should immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai.''; **Page H7534**

Condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China: H. Res. 317, amended, condemning the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity being committed against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups by the People's Republic of China, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 427 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 414; **Pages H7507–09, H7534–35**

Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act: H.R. 3537, amended, to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 423 yeas to 3 nays, Roll No. 415; **Pages H7509–14, H7535–36**

Stillbirth Health Improvement and Education for Autumn Act of 2021: H.R. 5487, amended, to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 408 yeas to 18 nays, Roll No. 416; **Pages H7514–15, H7536**

Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Act of 2021: H.R. 5561, amended, to reauthorize a program for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment regarding deaf and hard-of-hearing newborns, infants, and young children, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 410 yeas to 17 nays, Roll No. 417; **Pages H7515–16, H7537**

Improving the Health of Children Act: H.R. 5551, amended, to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 405 yeas to 20 nays, Roll No. 418; **Pages H7516–18, H7537–38**

Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act: H.R. 1193, amended, to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, shall establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease; **Pages H7518–22**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease, and for other purposes."; **Page H7522**

Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act: H.R. 1667, amended, to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 392 yeas to 36 nays, Roll No. 419; **Pages H7522–25, H7538–39**

Oral Health Literacy and Awareness Act of 2021: H.R. 4555, to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a public education campaign across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase oral health literacy and awareness, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 369 yeas to 58 nays, Roll No. 420; and **Pages H7525–27, H7539**

Amending title VI of the Social Security Act to extend the coverage of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments to Tribal Governments: H.R. 5119, amended, to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to extend the coverage of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments to Tribal Governments, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 386 yeas to 41 nays, Roll No. 421. **Pages H7527–28, H7540**

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Tuesday, November 30th.

Opioid Prescription Verification Act of 2021: H.R. 2355, amended, to facilitate responsible, informed dispensing of controlled substances and other prescribed medications, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 410 yeas to 15 nays, Roll No. 422; **Pages H7540–41**

Synthetic Opioid Danger Awareness Act: H.R. 2364, amended, to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to provide for a public education campaign to raise public awareness of synthetic opioids, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 14 nays, Roll No. 423; **Pages H7541–42**

Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act: H.R. 3743, to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 374 yeas to 52 nays, Roll No. 424; and **Page H7542**

Collecting and Analyzing Resources Integral and Necessary for Guidance for Social Determinants Act of 2021: H.R. 3894, to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue and disseminate guidance to States to clarify strategies to address social determinants of health under the Medicaid program and the Children's Health Insurance Program, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 378 yeas to 48 nays, Roll No. 425. **Page H7543**

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Wednesday, December 1st.

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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 395 yeas to 30 nays, Roll No. 426; **Pages H7543–44**

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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 373 yeas to 52 nays, Roll No. 427; **Pages H7544–45**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To assist Tribal governments in the management of buffalo and buffalo habitat and the reestablishment of buffalo on Indian land." **Page H7545**

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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 425 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 428; **Page H7545**

Blackwell School National Historic Site Act: H.R. 4706, to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 417 yeas to 8 nays, Roll No. 429; **Page H7546**

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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 414 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 430; **Pages H7546–47**

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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 418 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 431; **Pages H7547–48**

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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 415 yeas to 5 nays, Roll No. 432; **Page H7548**

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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 415 yeas to 5 nays, Roll No. 433; **Page H7549**

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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 413 yeas to 3 nays, Roll No. 434; and **Pages H7549–50**

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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 7 nays, Roll No. 435. **Page H7550–51**

Providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the rotunda of the Capitol for the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas: The House agreed to take from the Speaker's table and agree to S. Con. Res. 22, providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the rotunda of the Capitol for the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas. **Page H7551**

Authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas: The House agreed to take from the Speaker table and agree to S. Con. Res. 23, authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Robert Joseph Dole, a Senator from the State of Kansas. **Page H7551**

Senate Referral: S. 2629 was held at the desk. **Pages H7565–66**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on pages H7565–66.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Thirty yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H7528–29, H7529–30, H7530, H7531, H7531–32 H7532–33, H7533, H7534, H7534–35, H7535–36, H7536, H7537, H7537–38, H7538–39, H7539, H7540, H7540–41, H7541–42, H7542, H7543, H7543–44, H7544–45, H7545, H7546, H7546–47, H7547–48, H7548, H7549, H7549–50, and H7950–51.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10:01 p.m.

Committee Meetings

REVIEW OF USDA NUTRITION DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Nutrition, Oversight, and Department Operations held a hearing entitled ''Review of USDA Nutrition Distribution Programs''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE FUTURE OF BIOMEDICINE: TRANSLATING BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH INTO PERSONALIZED HEALTH CARE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled ''The Future of Biomedicine: Translating Biomedical Research into Personalized Health Care''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

DIGITAL ASSETS AND THE FUTURE OF FINANCE: UNDERSTANDING THE CHALLENGES AND BENEFITS OF FINANCIAL INNOVATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Digital Assets and the Future of Finance: Understanding the Challenges and Benefits of Financial Innovation in the United States''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

BIOSECURITY FOR THE FUTURE: STRENGTHENING DETERRENCE AND DETECTION

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation held a hearing entitled ''Biosecurity for the Future: Strengthening Deterrence and Detection''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 3359, the ''Homicide Victims' Families' Rights Act of 2021''; H.R. 4977, the ''Better Cybercrime Metrics Act''; H.R. 55, the ''Emmett Till Antilynching Act''; H.R. 5338, the ''Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2021''; and H.R. 5796, the ''Patents for Humanity Act of 2021''. H.R. 3359, H.R. 4977, H.R. 55, H.R. 5338, and H.R. 5796 were ordered reported, as amended.

FORFEITING OUR RIGHTS: THE URGENT NEED FOR CIVIL ASSET FORFEITURE REFORM

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties held a hearing entitled ''Forfeiting our Rights: The Urgent Need for Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

PROMOTING ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN THE REVITALIZATION AND REUSE OF CONTAMINATED PROPERTIES

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a hearing entitled ''Promoting Economic and Community Redevelopment and Environmental Justice in the Revitalization and Reuse of Contaminated Properties''. Testimony was heard from Lucy Vinis, Mayor, Eugene, Oregon; and public witnesses.

REMOVING BARRIERS TO VETERAN HOME OWNERSHIP

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing entitled ''Removing Barriers to Veteran Home Ownership''. Testimony was heard from John Bell, Acting Executive Director, Loan Guaranty Service, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

THE PANDORA PAPERS AND HIDDEN WEALTH

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing entitled ''The Pandora Papers and Hidden Wealth''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress: Full Committee held a business meeting on the Committee Report on 25 proposed recommendations. The Committee Report on 25 proposed recommendations was adopted.

GROWING OUR ECONOMY BY INVESTING IN FAMILIES: HOW SUPPORTING FAMILY CAREGIVING EXPANDS ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND BENEFITS ALL AMERICANS

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Growing our Economy by Investing in Families: How Supporting Family Caregiving Expands Economic Opportunity and Benefits All Americans''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: business meeting to consider the nominations of Chavonda J. Jacobs-Young, of Georgia, to be Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, and Margo Schlanger, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of Agriculture, Time to be announced, S–216, Capitol.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Communications, Media, and Broadband, to hold hearings to examine disrupting dangerous algorithms, focusing on addressing the harms of persuasive technology, 10:45 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine Federal efforts to address PFAS contamination, 10:15 a.m., SD–342/VTC.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 2614, to provide for the modernization of electronic case management systems, and the nominations of Bridget Meehan Brennan, Charles Esque Fleming, and David Augustin Ruiz, each to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, John H. Chun, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, and Dawn N. Ison, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SD–106.

House

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce, hearing entitled ''Holding Big Tech Accountable: Legislation to Build a Safer Internet'', 11:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion, hearing entitled ''A Review of Diversity and Inclusion Performance in America's Large Investment Firms'', 11 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism, hearing entitled ''What's Next for Libya? The Path to Peace'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Full Committee, markup on H. Con. Res. 59, condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan; H.R. 6140, the ''Sudan Democracy Act''; H.R. 5665, the ''Combating International Islamophobia Act''; H.R. 6089, the ''Stop Iranian Drones Act''; and H.R. 3988, the ''Mental Health in International Development and Humanitarian Settings Act'', H. Res. 376, condemning Turkey for its occupation of Cyprus and encouraging President Biden to make the resolution of the Cyprus problem a top foreign policy priority; H. Res. 831, calling on the United States Government to uphold the founding democratic principles of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and establish a Center for Democratic Resilience within the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 1 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials, hearing entitled ''Leveraging IIJA: Plans for Expanding Intercity Passenger Rail'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Cleaner, Cheaper Energy: Climate Investments to Help Families and Businesses'', 1:30 p.m., 210 Cannon and Zoom.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

11:30 a.m., Thursday, December 9

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany S. 610, Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill at 12:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Thursday, December 9

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 5314—Protecting Our Democracy Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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Wittman, Robert J., Va., E1328

Congressional Record

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