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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 2022 No. 6

House of Representatives

The House met at 6:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, order our week, even as You order our ways, and delight in the steps that we take.

As we plan out this next year and all the obligations that fall within our professional and personal lives, determine the path our lives should go that we would remain in Your own gracious plan.

When we think that our thoughts are pure in our own eyes, measure our spirits, that if they should be found wanting, Your righteous hand would keep our pride in balance.

Establish our plans, that in everything we do, we would reflect and effect Your purpose.

In Your steadfast love and faithfulness, atone our shortcomings, and receive our righteous intent.

This evening, we commit the work of our hands and our minds to You. We ask for Your guidance and strength for Your people. And it is in Your sovereign name we pray.

Amen.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. A call of the House is ordered to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Members will record their presence by electronic device.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—404

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
Carl
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
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
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
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
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.
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
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
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
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

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

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

Printed on recycled paper.

Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Young

NOT VOTING—29

Brady
Carey
Carter (GA)
Cartwright
Cheney
Cline
Crawford
Curtis
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Dunn
Gohmert
Gosar
Grothman
Harris
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Maloney, Sean
Massie
McClintock
Quigley
Rogers (AL)
Strickland
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Yarmuth
Zeldin

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown (MD))
Aguilar (Correa)
Auchincloss (Clark (MA))
Babin (Sessions)
Barragán (Beyer)
Bass (Cicilline)
Bera (Kildee)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Kuster)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Swalwell)
Brownley (Kuster)
Buchanan (Waltz)
Bush (Bowman)
Butterfield (Kildee)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Casten (Underwood)
Chu (Clark (MA))
Cohen (Beyer)
Cooper (Clark (MA))
Crist (Soto)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Deutch (Rice (NY))
Doggett (Raskin)
Evans (Mfume)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))
Gaetz (Boebert)
Garamendi (Sherman)
Gonzalez, Vicente (TX) (Correa)
Gottheimer (Pallone)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Hagedorn (Carl)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (NY) (Garbarino)
Jayapal (Raskin)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Jones (Jacobs (CA))
Kahele (Case)
Katko (Meijer)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kim (NJ) (Pallone)
Kind (Connolly)
Kinzinger (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lamborn (McHenry)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
Lee (CA) (Khanna)
Leger Fernandez (Clark (MA))
Lieu (Beyer)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Mace (Timmons)
Matsui (Thompson (CA))
McCaul (Ellzey)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Napolitano (Correa)
Ocasio-Cortez (Escobar)
Omar (Bowman)
Panetta (Kildee)
Payne (Pallone)
Perlmutter (Courtney)
Pfluger (Mann)
Pingree (Cicilline)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Pressley (García (IL))
Price (NC) (Connolly)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Kaptur)
Salazar (Gimenez)
Schrier (Spanberger)
Scott, David (Hayes)
Sires (Pallone)
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Speier (Escobar)
Stansbury (Jacobs (CA))
Stanton (Levin (CA))
Suozzi (Raskin)
Titus (Connolly)
Tlaib (Khanna)
Torres (NY) (Cicilline)
Vela (Correa)
Waters (Takano)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

□ 1902

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 404 Members have recorded their presence.

A quorum is present.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. AMODEI 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.

PROVIDING FOR A COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 861

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of the House has assembled and that the House is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 861

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). Pursuant to House Resolution 861, the Chair appoints the following Members to the committee to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of the House has assembled and that the House is ready to receive any communications that he may be pleased to make:

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

TO INFORM THE SENATE THAT A QUORUM OF THE HOUSE HAS ASSEMBLED

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 862

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE HOUR OF MEETING OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 863

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays (or 2 p.m. if no legislative business was conducted on the preceding Monday); noon on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING IN ORDER MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the House of January 4, 2021, providing for morning-hour debate be extended for the remainder of the 117th Congress, except that House Resolution 863 shall supplant House Resolution 11.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2022.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 6, 2022, at 12:47 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 25.

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 26.

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of the Honorable John Hardy Isakson, former United States Senator for the State of Georgia S. Res. 484.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE LYING IN STATE OF THE REMAINS OF THE HONORABLE HARRY MASON REID, JR., A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Harry Mason Reid, Jr., a Senator from the State of Nevada, 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 Nevada?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 25

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in recognition of the long and distinguished service rendered to the Nation by Harry Mason Reid, Jr., a Senator from the State of Nevada, his remains be permitted to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 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.

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 HARRY MASON REID, JR., A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 26) authorizing 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 Harry Mason Reid, Jr., a Senator from the State of Nevada, 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 Nevada?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 26

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 Harry Mason Reid, Jr., a Senator from the State of Nevada.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SORROW OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE HARRY MASON REID, JR.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 864

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Harry Mason Reid, Jr., a Senator from the State of Nevada.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, and pursuant to House Resolution 864, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Harry Mason Reid, Jr.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 11, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Harry Mason Reid, Jr.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–3067. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-259, ''Motor Vehicle Accident Prevention Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3068. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-260, ''B.B. French School Disposition Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3069. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-261, ''Wilkinson School Disposition Authorization Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3070. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-255, ''COVID Vaccination Leave Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3071. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-256, ''Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking Emergency Powers Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3072. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-257, ''Fifty-Point Preference Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3073. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-258, ''McMillan Townhomes Parcels, Commercial Parcels, and Multifamily Parcels Extension of Disposition Authority Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3074. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-220, ''Rent Control Housing Database Deadline Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3075. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-221, ''Foreclosure Moratorium Extension, Scheduled Eviction Assistance, and Public Emergency Extension Temporary Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3076. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24- 222, ''Contracts with Managed Care Organizations for the Provision of Health Care Services to District Residents Approval and Authorization Temporary Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3077. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-223, ''CleanEnergy DC Omnibus Technical Amendment Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3078. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-225, ''Emergency Rental Assistance Reform Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3079. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-226, ''Fairness in Renting Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3080. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-227, ''Advisory Neighborhood Commission Pandemic Election Procedures Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3081. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-240, ''Preserve Our Health Care Workforce Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3082. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-242, ''Public Service Commission Member Qualifications Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3083. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-243, ''Council Vaccination Policy Enforcement Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3084. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-224, ''Criminal Justice Involvement Reduction Temporary Amendment Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3085. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-228, ''Child Wealth Building Act of 2021'', pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3086. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-241, ''Protecting Our Children Temporary Amendment Act of

2021'', pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–3087. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports created by the Clerk, pursuant to Rule II, clause 2(b), of the Rules of the House (H. Doc. No. 117—83); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

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. MEEKS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 3485. A bill to impose sanctions on foreign persons responsible for violations of internationally recognized human rights against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) individuals, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117–224 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PERLMUTTER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 860. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1836) to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that the time during which members of the Armed Forces serve on active duty for training qualifies for educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4673) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the automatic enrollment of eligible veterans in patient enrollment system of Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rept. 117–225). Referred to the House Calendar.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 3485. Referral to the Committee on the Judiciary extended for a period ending not later than February 4, 2022.

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:

[Submitted January 3, 2022]

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R 6354. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to submit a report on the United Nations Human Rights Council, and for other purposes.

[Submitted January 6, 2022]

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 6355. A bill to require the Postal Service to establish a website providing information on post offices experiencing emergency suspensions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. BROWN OF OHIO (for herself, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 6356. A bill to require the Administrator of General Services to issue regulations allowing the leasing of certain space for preventive health fitness programs, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BROWN OF OHIO (for herself and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 6357. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to provide meals and meal supplements for children in afterschool care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CRIST (for himself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 6358. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to require the Commissioner of Social Security to enter into agreements with States to share data related to individuals subject to guardianship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi):

H.R. 6359. A bill to amend the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 to improve the semiconductor incentive program of the Department of Commerce; to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 6360. A bill to establish a Supply Chain Czar, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6361. A bill to require the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard to reside in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6362. A bill to amend Public Law 87-788 (commonly known as the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act; 16 U.S.C. 582a-7) to provide for equal treatment of the District of Columbia with respect to funds made available under that Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

[Submitted January 10, 2022]

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 6363. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on funding to entities utilizing such funding for human genomic sequencing or genetic services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 6364. A bill to amend the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act to extend the exception to the closure of certain roads within the Recreation Area for local businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ELLZEY (for himself and Mr. BRADY):

H.R. 6365. A bill to direct the Surface Transportation Board to require any high-speed rail project to acquire all land for the project before starting construction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 6366. A bill to modify the boundary of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument to include certain Federal land in Lake County, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCAUL (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. TURNER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WALTZ, and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 6367. A bill to promote security partnership with Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Armed Services, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6368. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to permit the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia to transmit Acts of the District of Columbia to Congress in electronic form; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 6369. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain facilities in the Sun River project, Montana, for the purpose of hydroelectric power generation; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6370. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to require the safe storage of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H. Res. 861. A resolution providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H. Res. 862. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H. Res. 863. A resolution providing for the hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H. Res. 864. A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Harry Mason Reid, Jr; considered and agreed to.

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.

[Submitted January 3, 2022]

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 6354.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

[Submitted January 6, 2022]

By Mrs. AXNE:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

H.R. 6355.

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 6356.

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 Ms. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 6357.

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. CRIST:

H.R. 6358.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 6359.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 6360.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6361.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6362.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

[Submitted January 10, 2022]

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 6363.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 6364.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 provides Congress with the power to ''dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory and other Property belonging to the United States.''

By Mr. ELLZEY:

H.R. 6365.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties. imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 6366.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. MCCAUL:

H.R. 6367.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6368.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 6369.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6370.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Necessary and Proper Clause: ''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:

[Submitted January 3, 2022]

H.R. 1099: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 1221: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 2616: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 2654: Ms. BONAMICI and Ms. PLASKETT.
H.R. 4601: Mr. KIND, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 5429: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5729: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 6027: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 6124: Mr. BACON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GAETZ.

[Submitted January 6, 2022]

H.R. 72: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 82: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 110: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 255: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BASS, Mr. MFUME, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 263: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 288: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 623: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 869: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 971: Ms. SEWELL and Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 1219: Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 1235: Mr. YARMUTH and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 1284: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 1361: Mr. CAWTHORN and Mr. ELLZEY.
H.R. 1378: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. WATERS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 1384: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. VELA, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 1576: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 1627: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. DEAN, Mr. COOPER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. JONES, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 1670: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 1676: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 1735: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 1753: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. AGUILAR, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 1755: Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 1803: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 1813: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 2000: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 2050: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2111: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 2168: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 2218: Mr. ROY.
H.R. 2249: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 2252: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2374: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 2414: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 2528: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2542: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2586: Miss RICE of New York, Mrs. WAGNER, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 2616: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 2623: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 2698: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 2724: Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 2749: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2811: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 2840: Mr. DOGGETT and Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 2918: Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 2972: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 3040: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3172: Mr. REED.
H.R. 3202: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 3277: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 3353: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 3355: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 3408: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3433: Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 3461: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 3488: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 3525: Mr. JONES and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3541: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 3577: Mr. CASTEN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RUIZ, and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 3586: Mr. CASTEN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 3630: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3690: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3691: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3693: Mr. KILMER and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 3733: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 3759: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 3793: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 3816: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3843: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 3849: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3888: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3957: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 3962: Mr. COSTA and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 3996: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 4050: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 4077: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4096: Mr. POSEY, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 4118: Ms. MATSUI and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 4134: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 4141: Mr. STEIL, Mr. LONG, and Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 4168: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 4186: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MFUME, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4191: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 4209: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 4247: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 4328: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 4457: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 4500: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 4651: Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 4700: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 4738: Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 4751: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 4785: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4786: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4828: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 4878: Mr. NADLER and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 5010: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 5019: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 5141: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 5200: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 5218: Mr. LAMB, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 5249: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 5342: Mr. KILDEE, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 5377: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. HERN.
H.R. 5384: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 5388: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5396: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 5429: Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 5445: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. KAHELE, and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 5502: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mrs. KIM of California, and Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 5526: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 5554: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 5585: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 5636: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5658: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 5736: Ms. BUSH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 5768: Mr. MCEACHIN and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5769: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 5776: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 5788: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 5809: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 5812: Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 5819: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 5842: Mr. DELGADO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 5922: Mr. RUSH, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. JACOBS of California, and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 5947: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5956: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 5963: Mr. KATKO and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 5994: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 6000: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BACON, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. DELBENE, and Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 6002: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 6004: Mrs. LESKO and Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 6005: Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 6027: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 6056: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 6082: Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 6100: Mr. POCAN and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 6107: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 6111: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 6152: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 6155: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ROY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CLOUD, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6201: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6206: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 6219: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 6220: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 6222: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 6227: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ROSS, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 6238: Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 6259: Mr. CARTER of Texas.
H.R. 6261: Ms. CHU, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 6297: Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 6300: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 6337: Ms. TITUS.
H.J. Res. 53: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. VEASEY.
H. Con. Res. 54: Ms. PINGREE.
H. Con. Res. 60: Ms. ESCOBAR and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H. Con. Res. 66: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. KIND.
H. Res. 103: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. JONES, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H. Res. 366: Mr. KIND and Mr. GOSAR.
H. Res. 463: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H. Res. 565: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. TRONE.
H. Res. 566: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H. Res. 575: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H. Res. 583: Mr. AGUILAR.
H. Res. 759: Mr. BOWMAN.
H. Res. 813: Mr. MCEACHIN.

[Submitted January 10, 2022]

H.R. 310: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 398: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 554: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. ELLZEY, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 622: Mr. CRIST, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 657: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 748: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 903: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 944: Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 1259: Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 1275: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma and Mrs. STEEL.
H.R. 1297: Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 1473: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 1533: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 1592: Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 1707: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 1729: Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 1755: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1842: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. ROSS, Mr. BERA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 1884: Ms. SCHRIER and Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 2130: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2145: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 2230: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 2249: Ms. SCHRIER and Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 2251: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 2256: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 2271: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 2351: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 2376: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2418: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2499: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
H.R. 2525: Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 2588: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2590: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2717: Mr. CRIST and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 2803: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 2819: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 2820: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 2824: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 2900: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 3248: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 3259: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 3269: Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 3460: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 3480: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 3488: Mr. DELGADO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 3548: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 3617: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 3685: Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. REED, and Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 3710: Mr. BARR and Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 3733: Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 3793: Mr. MANN.
H.R. 3847: Mrs. BOEBERT.
H.R. 4141: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 4198: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 4199: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 4445: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 4450: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 4693: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 4750: Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 4816: Ms. CHU, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 4957: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BACON, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 5089: Mr. KINZINGER.
H.R. 5203: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5294: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 5514: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 5549: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 5562: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5577: Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. HERN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. HILL, Mr. GUEST, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 5590: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 5606: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 5607: Ms. DEAN and Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 5663: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 5727: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 5736: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 5744: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 5768: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
H.R. 5776: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5799: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 5800: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 5883: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 5922: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 6005: Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 6010: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 6015: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 6027: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 6056: Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. CLYDE.
H.R. 6087: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 6107: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 6109: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 6145: Mr. GUEST and Mr. PFLUGER.
H.R. 6167: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 6184: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 6201: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 6207: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 6219: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 6279: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 6288: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 6321: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 6347: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.J. Res. 3: Mr. BUDD.
H.J. Res. 64: Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.Res. 86: Mr. LAMB.

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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, we pause to thank You for providing us with strength for each day. As You continue to be our help in times of trouble, may our hearts be lifted to You in gratitude.

Lord, guide our lawmakers to show their gratitude for Your mercies by obeying Your precepts as You help them navigate through these challenging times. May their reverence for You provide them with a wisdom that will glorify Your Name. Keep our Senators from deviating from integrity so that their thoughts, words, and actions will please You.

We pray in Your Holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Alan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). The Senator from Vermont.

JOHN LEWIS VOTING RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, last week I spoke on the floor, and I reflected on the unthinkable events of January 6, 2021. We all remember when a violent mob attempted to snuff out one of our democracy's most sacred traditions: the peaceful transition of power. That mob's attack on our Nation's Capitol was fueled by our former President's Big Lie, the utterly false alternate reality that Joe Biden stole the 2020 election through widespread fraud.

But the January 6 insurrection, as nightmarish as it was, was not the only thing that was spawned by the Big Lie. Inspired by the former President's baseless conspiracy theory, dozens of States have passed new laws suppressing voters and making it easier for partisan officials to overturn the will of their constituents. These have been billed as ''election integrity'' or ''election security'' laws. Even George Orwell would be impressed by these brazen euphemisms.

Disenfranchising tens of thousands of minority voters does nothing to improve the integrity of our elections, and empowering partisan actors to disqualify ballots and ignore the popular will actually makes our elections more insecure.

A record number of these voter suppression laws are being considered and enacted as we head toward a major midterm election that will shape the direction of our country. Many of these laws would not see the light of day if the Department of Justice still possessed its preclearance powers under the 1965 Voting Rights Act. However, the Supreme Court unwisely decided to gut the Justice Department's preclearance powers in the Shelby County v. Holder decision in 2013. And then, adding insult to injury, the Supreme Court toppled another critical pillar of the Voting Rights Act in the 2021 Brnovich decision, even further limiting the Federal Government's tools to combat voter suppression.

So with a green light from our Nation's highest Court and constant prodding from a man who refuses to accept reality, partisan State actors have breathed new life into the Big Lie—not by breaking laws as the January 6 mob did but by making them.

Now, I happen to have a bipartisan bill to restore the Justice Department's powers to oversee and prevent States from enacting discriminatory voting laws: the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act. I worked very hard to craft a compromise bill that has garnered Republican support here in the Senate, so it was truly a low point when Republicans recently refused to even allow debate on my bipartisan legislation—wouldn't even allow debate. Isn't that the whole point of being a Senator—to debate and vote on bills?

How can you justify telling your constituents that you refuse to even allow debate on a voting rights bill with a 56-year record of bipartisanship? Are we that afraid to simply do our jobs?

It bears repeating, but the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act would simply restore and update provisions of the Voting Rights Act that have been overwhelmingly supported by both parties throughout the law's history. The Voting Rights Act has been reauthorized by large bipartisan majorities in Congress five times and proudly signed into law by Presidents Nixon, Reagan, and George W. Bush. That is not what you might call a liberal trio of Presidents.

The most recent Voting Rights Act reauthorization in 2006 was a 98-to-0

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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vote here in the Senate. In fact, a number of Senators still serving today, both Republican and Democrat, voted to support that legislation, as did I.

Now, the compromise bill I crafted with Senator MURKOWSKI follows the very same blueprint of these other bipartisan efforts to restore the Voting Rights Act. Probably I am old-fashioned, but it would be a tragedy if Senators have completely sacrificed our sense of common purpose at the altar of partisanship.

We used to believe that protecting our right to vote—the very right that gives democracy its name—is bigger than party or politics. We used to believe that a system of self-government—a government of, by, and for the people—is one that is worth preserving for generations to come.

And we used to believe, regardless of party, that government exists to serve the will of the people, not the other way around. I would sincerely hope we still believe these things. The only way to prove it, though, is through our actions.

I don't know what the next few weeks is going to have in store, but if we have an opportunity to consider the bipartisan John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, I hope that all of us—my Republican friends and Democrats—will at least have the courage of their convictions and allow a vote on it.

And if you oppose a bipartisan bill to restore a landmark voting rights law that has had nearly six decades of unwavering bipartisan support, then have the courage to stand up on the Senate floor and vote against it. I, for one, will proudly vote yes. All the tweeting and partisan posturing that seems to consume most of our energy these days will quickly be forgotten. What will be remembered for decades is what the Senate did in our democracy's hour of peril. I hope—indeed, I pray—that the answer is not nothing.

Too many hide behind parliamentary procedures not to have to vote on anything. What is wrong with us? We get 6-year terms. Don't be afraid to vote. Vote yes or vote no, but stand up and let the people know where you stand and vote. This ''Well, we are going to block this coming to a vote'' means, ''I don't have the courage to stand up and vote.'' That is all it means.

If you want to stop these things from coming to a vote, it means you don't have the courage to vote; you are not willing to go on record and vote or you are afraid somebody might look at your vote someday and say: Hmm, why did he or she vote that way?

I have voted more than 17,000 times on this floor. I have been proud to vote the way I have. I am sure I could look back over decades of voting and find a vote here and a vote there and say: You know, maybe I should have voted differently, but these issues always come back up again, and I will correct my vote—but not if we are not allowed to vote.

I had one Senator say that the reason we want this kind of open voting is so that we can elect just Democrats. That is balderdash. My State of Vermont has probably the most open voting, the most accessible voting, of any State in the Union. We also have one of the highest turnouts of any State in the Union. Anybody can request an absentee ballot. Anybody can vote right up to the last minute.

And is this for partisanship? I look at the last election a little over a year ago. We elect our Governor and our Lieutenant Governor separately. Voters all came to the polls in a record turnout. They elected a Republican as Governor and a Democrat as Lieutenant Governor. I think the Republican who was elected is proud of the way we vote, and I know the Lieutenant Governor who was elected, she is proud of the way we vote because it reflected that the voters actually vote for who they want, not in some partisan way.

And we hurt this country and we hurt this Senate that I love if we are afraid to vote. I am proud to be the dean of the Senate. I am proud to be the President pro tempore. But I am not proud when we don't vote. I am not proud when we hide behind mechanisms and we don't vote.

I am not proud to see partisan voting on nominees, something that has blocked—something where there has been far more votes against women in our Senate Judiciary Committee than I have seen in the decades I have served on that committee.

We can't do this. Stand up and vote. Let people know where you stand. If it is your automatic thing to vote against women for nominations, I disagree with that, but have the courage to stand up and vote and show people where you are. That is what we have to do.

If people are afraid to vote and have their votes heard, their votes recorded, then they don't belong in the U.S. Senate—not in a body that should be the conscience of the Nation.

I hope that we will come together and vote these voting rights bills up or down. In this country, we have seen too many times in the past where people were not allowed to vote or were blocked from voting—from whatever way it was done. And think of every time that happened. Our country suffered. Our country suffered.

What we are saying is, let everybody vote—whether Republicans, Democrats, or Independents—stand up and vote, have the ability to vote. Don't use artificial ways to block people from voting just because you think they may vote differently than you do, just as I have fought all my career to make sure that, in my own State of Vermont, everybody has a chance to vote.

Marcelle and I have even done ads on our television saying: We want everybody to vote, whether you are voting for a Republican or voting for a Democrat. Get out and vote.

Of course, I was hoping they would vote for me, and I am sure my Republican opponents hoped they would vote for them. But the point I was trying to make is, it is important that everybody votes, whether they are voting for me or against me. And that is why in Vermont we have one of the highest percentage of voters.

And if we want to keep having these ''suppression of vote'' bills, we all suffer. The country suffers. Our image around the world suffers. Don't be afraid to vote. We are not going to get perfect people every time, but we can have a perfect way of voting. In the long run, the country is better off.

I yield the floor.

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. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

TWIN PARKS NORTH WEST TOWER FIRE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, today my thoughts, my prayers, and condolences are with everyone whose lives were ripped apart because of the awful fire in the apartments that ignited yesterday at the Twin Parks North West tower in the Bronx. Seventeen people lost their lives in yesterday's fire, including eight innocent children. Dozens of others were injured, many critically so. We pray for their recovery. Many are still in the ICU.

It was the deadliest fire in New York City in the last 30 years, an unspeakable tragedy made a thousand times worse because it happened within the confines of people's own homes—places that should be safe, should be secure, should be shielded from moments of terror like the ones we saw yesterday.

I grieve for all the families, friends, and neighbors whose lives were suddenly cut short in the fire. Many were from immigrant families, people who came to our city to start climbing up the ladders of prosperity and a decent life for themselves and their children in this beautiful country, and now they are lost.

I commend the brave firefighters who stepped up to beat back the fire, save lives, and keep the surrounding communities safe. They did not think about their own safety. They just answered the call and did their jobs. That is what firefighters do. We respect them. We love them. I am profoundly grateful for them and all the workers who are rebuilding from the damage, as well as the health workers tending to the injured.

Last night, I joined with the Governor, Mayor Adams, and with other members of the city and local government. It was a broad group because New York always pulls together in times of tragedy, and we had people

from all parts of this city and all different backgrounds coming together to support those families impacted by the fire. At the Federal level, we will do whatever we can—housing assistance, disaster assistance, and help for all immigrant families.

Many of those affected by the fire came from Gambia and other West African countries on a program called Diversity Visa, which I was proud to author. I say to these immigrant families: Do not hesitate to reach out to local and Federal authorities. You will find nothing but a helping hand.

When tragedy strikes our city, New Yorkers come together. We embrace one another. We help however we can. And we always find ways to come back stronger than before. That has been true throughout our city's history, and it shall remain true as we get through this latest, awful tragedy.

DEMOCRACY

Madam President, now on defending democracy, last week, the Nation observed the 1-year anniversary of the greatest violent assault against our democracy since the time of the American Civil War. Though the Capitol attack of January 6, 2021, was confined to a single day, the attacks on our democracy have not ceased. The Big Lie—the terrible fantasy that our elections are rife with voter fraud and that Donald Trump won the 2020 election—lives on to this day and is spreading throughout our country, used to undermine our democracy.

Donald Trump has such an infantile ego that he cannot accept that he lost. So he spreads the Big Lie. But just as bad—or almost as bad—are all those in politics, in the media, and elsewhere who know it is a lie but continue to spread it, to the grave detriment of the fundamental roots of this country, its democracy.

Tomorrow, President Biden will travel to Georgia and make the moral case to the Nation that the time has come to act to defend democracy and protect voting rights, even if it means changing Senate rules to restore the Senate.

Every single lover of democracy across America, especially those of us in this Chamber, should take heart of the President's message and ask ourselves: What can we do to protect free and fair elections in this country?

The Senate, I believe, stands ready to follow through on the President's call. Later this week, we will hold a vote yet again on legislation to protect our democracy and protect the sacred right to vote. Everyone in this Chamber will have a chance to go on record. Will Republicans join Democrats in a bipartisan manner to move forward on defending democracy or will they once again mount a filibuster and offer their implicit endorsement of the Big Lie?

I hope they join us, but to date, unfortunately, I have seen precious little suggesting they will do so.

On the contrary, our Republican colleagues have gone to great lengths recently to distract from the dangers of Donald Trump's Big Lie. Senate Republicans are so stung by our arguments about voter fraud and the Big Lie that the Republican leader has actually tried to argue that it is actually Democrats pushing a big lie when we warn about voter suppression.

The threats of voter suppression are not false; they are dangerous. The Republican leader's line of argument is gas-lighting, pure and simple. The Republican leader has pointed repeatedly to the experience of the 2020 election as proof, somehow, that there exists no effort to suppress the vote. But he ignores that the problem today is not just about what happened during the 2020 election. It is about what happened after, and it is happening today.

If Leader MCCONNELL doesn't want to get into specifics about the laws passed by Republican legislators across this country to limit the right to vote, then we Democrats will. Despite the fact that the 2020 election was free, fair, and accurate, in the year that followed at least 19 States suddenly decided to rewrite the rules that govern the way people voted in their respective States. At least 33—33—new laws have passed across the country that will make it harder to vote, harder to register to vote, and, worst of all, potentially empower partisans to arbitrate outcomes of future elections instead of nonpartisan election workers. And that may be just the beginning because legislatures in various States are preparing new laws as they enter the 2022 sessions of their legislatures.

I ask my Republican colleagues: Take a look at what has happened in many of the Republican-led State legislatures. When Republicans in States like Texas reduce polling hours and polling locations, how does that not make it harder for people to vote? When Republicans in States like Florida, Kansas, Iowa, and Texas make it harder for people to even register to vote—even to register to vote—how is that not suppressing their fundamental right to vote at all? What does that have to do with election security?

When Republicans in States like Georgia, Indiana, and Florida cut back on the number and availability of locations where people can drop off their absentee ballots, how can Republicans say that voting hasn't been made harder? And when Republicans in States like Georgia make it a crime to give food and water to people waiting in line at the polls, how is that not making it harder for them to cast a ballot?

Some of the examples are especially egregious. According to one recent report, Lincoln County in Georgia is looking to eliminate all but one polling location in the entire county before the next election—one location in a whole big county. That is disgusting.

Some voters who live in the county would have to drive 23 miles just to drop off a ballot. This in no way makes voting more convenient. It makes it an enormous burden.

Let's be abundantly clear. These new anti-voter laws are on the books today because their authors cited the Big Lie, cited the fictitious bugaboo of voter fraud, and are trying to succeed where the insurrection failed. It is a slow-motion insurrection but a very, very pernicious one.

We have yet to hear, on substance, any serious attempt from Senate Republicans defending these terrible new laws. They don't mention them. The truth is our Republican colleagues cannot defend them because the goal of these laws is very clear: They are deliberately targeting all the ways that younger, poorer, and non-White Americans typically access the ballot.

And by blocking this Chamber from taking any action, Senate Republicans are implicitly offering their own endorsement of the Big Lie.

Senate Democrats have been clear of our intentions from the start: The Senate must pass legislation that will safeguard our democracy and protect people's right to vote. It is why we have pushed the Freedom to Vote Act and the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act numerous times here on the floor, only for Republicans to filibuster them and prevent the Chamber from having so much as a debate.

By hijacking the rules of the Senate and preventing any movement, Republicans are saying they oppose policies that guarantee same-day voter registration, policies that safeguard against election subversion, policies that protect poll workers, and policies that prevent faulty and dangerous voter roll purges.

By blocking action in the Senate, Republicans are saying they oppose efforts to fight the power of dark money and efforts to end partisan gerrymandering. Senate Republicans are saying they are perfectly fine with laws that limit voter registration, limit early voting, and limit the number of polling places and drop boxes. They are even fine with policies that criminalize giving food and drink to voters at the polls.

These laws are anathema to the very spirit of our democracy. They are Jim Crow 2, and it is the Republican Party, by and large in this Senate, supporting the reenactment of those Jim Crow laws.

If Republicans refuse to join us in a bipartisan spirit, if they continue to hijack the rules of the Senate to turn this Chamber into a deep freezer, we are going to consider the appropriate steps necessary to restore the Senate so we can pass these proposals and send them to the President's desk.

On this month—the same month we mark the 1-year anniversary of an armed insurrection at the U.S. Capitol—the question before the Senate is a simple one: How will we find a path forward on protecting our freedoms in the 21st century?

Members of this body must now face a choice: They can follow in the footsteps of our patriotic predecessors in this Chamber or they can sit by as the fabric of our democracy unravels before their very eyes.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

VOTING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, this week on this floor, we are poised to witness something that has never happened before in living memory: an attempt to attack the core identity of the Senate by a sitting majority leader.

The senior Senator from New York once said nuking the filibuster would ''turn what the Founding Fathers called the cooling saucer of democracy into the rubber stamp of dictatorship.'' He said it would ''make the country into a banana republic . . . a doomsday for democracy,'' he said. Now, he wants to trigger that doomsday himself.

When I was majority leader, some of my own party urged me to break the Senate for our own party's short-term gain. My answer was a simple word: ''no.''

Less than 4 years ago, the senior Senator from Illinois said nuking the legislative filibuster ''would be the end of the Senate as it was originally devised and created going back to our Founding Fathers.'' Now, he wants the Senate to end on his watch.

The last time Senate Democrats were in the minority, 32 of them signed a letter demanding the legislative filibuster stay in place. Now, many of them say they want to break this institution. The excuses put forward for this behavior are entirely fake. The supposed justifications are simply false. The Senate Democratic leaders are trying to use a big lie to bully and berate their own Members into breaking their word, breaking the rules, and breaking the Senate.

We are going to spend all week sounding the alarm on the radical takeovers that some Democrats want to pull off. They want to silence millions of Americans and take over the Senate so they can take over elections so they can take over America.

Leading Democrats say they want to break the Senate because of the sinister anti-voting plot that is sweeping America. Of course, this is totally fake. It does not exist. The current control of Congress and the White House were decided in 2020 by the highest turnout in 120 years. Ninety-four percent of voters said voting was easy. More Americans say current voting laws are too lax than say they are too restrictive.

Confronted by the facts, the Democratic leader says they are, of course, irrelevant. He says the entire nuclear push is occasioned by what a few States did in 2021. This is utter nonsense. The Senator from New York has been publicly laying groundwork to nuke the Senate rules since back in 2019, before the 2020 election. More than a year before the 2020 election, the Democratic leader was openly flirting with nuking the Senate rules if he got the power so he would be able to ram through bigger changes. Now, none of this was occasioned by what State legislatures did in 2021. This is actually a yearslong quest for power in search of a pretext.

Their hysterical attack on State laws are fake as well. The State of Georgia passed a voting law providing for more in-person early voting than New York provides. It allows for no-excuse absentee voting, which New York prohibits. If there was not a voting crisis in Democrat-run New York 6 months ago, there is no crisis in Georgia now. If Georgia is a banana republic today, then New York has been and still is a banana republic. There is zero logic here, zero consistency.

In the State of Texas, Democrats are hysterical because the State rolled back some unusual COVID-specific exceptions to their prior procedures, such as universal drive-through voting and 24-hour voting. So if the bar for voting rights now requires the possibility of voting in person at 3 a.m., how many blue States in America meet that bar? Neither of these things existed in Texas before 2020, and neither widely exists in blue States.

Every hysterical claim that our democracy is in crisis rings hollow. More Americans today say that President Biden's election was legitimate—now listen to this—than said the same thing about the prior President in late 2017. More Americans today say that President Biden's election was legitimate than said the same about the prior President in late 2017. Yet Democrats are trying to use their fake hysteria to justify breaking Senate rules so they can seize control of elections in all 50 States. That is what they are up to.

Historically, the Senate has taken up elections legislation on a careful, bipartisan basis. We have made sure not to trample on the rights of voters and the proper roles of local officials.

In 2002, we passed the Help America Vote Act by a vote of 92 to 2—92 to 2. Chris Dodd and I authored that bill. Interestingly enough, the only dissenting votes came from then-Senator Hillary Clinton and the current Democratic leader, CHUCK SCHUMER. Ninety-two to two.

Well, that is how you pass election reform if there are actual issues that need tackling. You do it carefully; you do it thoughtfully; bipartisan committee work; regular order. Our colleagues aren't doing anything like that. They are trying to ram through a sweeping, partisan legislation that they first drafted and introduced in its first iteration back in 2019.

Democrats say they are concerned about efforts to disempower the appropriate local elections officials. Well, it is actually their bills that would disempower local officials, by Washington Democrats appointing themselves the entire country's board of elections on steroids.

Democrats say they are concerned about overturning election results. Well, it is their bills that would overturn election results, overruling the commonsense voting laws that citizens across the country pick for their own States.

A case in point: The Democrats' latest bill would force the entire country to adopt two practices—same-day registration and no-excuse absentee voting—that the citizens of New York State had as ballot measures last November. Deep-blue New York rejected them both. So you have to ask yourself, why are Washington Democrats refusing to accept the decision of New York voters? Why are they trying to set aside these election results and overturn the people's will?

Our Democratic colleagues also talked about a so-called voting rights bill. This is a bill to turn the partisan Attorney General into a national elections czar. The Attorney General would no longer have to sue States to win in court; he could end up doing an end run around the legal system and push States around without having to persuade a judge first. I am sure our Democratic colleagues would have reacted well if Republicans had tried to break Senate rules so that Bill Barr could micromanage elections in blue States. I am sure that would have gone swimmingly on their side of the aisle.

But, ultimately, the issues at stake this week run even deeper than this fake hysteria, even deeper than voting laws. Breaking the Senate itself and nuking the filibuster would cause a massive political power outage for many millions of American citizens, for entire States.

So the filibuster is not just about what bills are blocked; it is also the sole feature that gives millions of Americans any voice at all in the legislation that does pass whenever there is one-party control. Annual appropriations, government funding bills, the NDAA, rescue packages like the CARES Act—all of them could be done on a one-party basis, thereby eliminating the influence of every State in America represented by a Member of the minority.

For decades, both Senators and citizens have been able to take for granted that everybody gets a voice, even when they don't have divided government. If this unique feature of the Senate is blown up, millions and millions of Americans' voices will cease to be heard in this Chamber—a radical Senate takeover, for a radical elections takeover, for a radical takeover of our Nation's future.

What the Democratic leader wants to do would not protect our democracy or our system of government. It would destroy a key feature of American Government forever, and the Senators on both sides know it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I listened carefully to the Republican leader's statement about the institutions of the Senate, the traditions of the

Senate, the rules of the Senate, the precedents of the Senate, and why we are dutybound to follow them, but I couldn't get this image out of my mind as he spoke: the image of that news that came to us one day that Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia had tragically passed away.

And we all remember what happened next. It was the same Republican leader who sent the word out to his Republican Members: Don't even entertain the possibility that President Obama is going to fill this vacancy on the Supreme Court. We are going to keep this vacancy open in the hopes that we can elect a Republican President to fill it.

Now, that was 8 months at least, maybe 10 months, before the election. And it was the first time in the history of the United States that a Republican leader of the Senate used his power to browbeat his members not even to meet with Merrick Garland, the President's nominee, President Obama's nominee. They wouldn't even entertain an office meeting with him to discuss it. It was out of the question. The Supreme Court was going to have 8 members, period, and not one more because there was an election coming and a Republican opportunity in that election. And so that is what happened. You remember it well, and I do too.

So when I hear about preserving the sanctity of traditions in the Senate, I can't help but remember that vacant seat on the Supreme Court for almost a year. I cannot help but remember that in the last year of Obama's Presidency that he was denied the opportunity which other Presidents routinely were given to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court. That was the reality.

And now there is a question of the future of the filibuster, and I will concede that the filibuster has been part of the profile in the Senate for a long, long time—for many decades. But what the Senate Republican leader fails to note is that the use of the filibuster is out of control.

We now have filibusters threatened on everything in sight. It was by design, not by accident. And it was by design to slow down the business of the Senate and stop the production of the Senate, and that is why day after weary day this Chamber is empty. Nothing is happening because a filibuster is usually looming over the body.

And for those who want to restore the Senate to an actual legislative body with actual debate and amendments on the floor, we are being told by the Republican leader that we are somehow denying the basic birthright of the Senate, and we know that is wrong. We know that the Senate, as many of us remember, has changed dramatically.

It was 25 years ago that I came to the Senate. We voted a lot. We actually had 12 appropriations bills come to the floor of the Senate every year—every year—under an open process where any amendment could be offered and debated and voted on, and ultimately that appropriations bill would go into conference with the House and end up doing what it was supposed to do, funding our government.

I can't remember the last time that happened. I think it has been 10 years now since the subcommittees for appropriations did their normal business with the budget resolution and prepared these bills. It is gone. Why? Why is it gone? Wasn't it the tradition of the Senate that you consider those bills? It is gone because of abuse of the filibuster.

Any amendment that is offered is threatened with a 60-vote requirement and things grind to a halt. And you know the net result of it? We have something called an omnibus. All the spending bills are merged into one massive piece of legislation. Let the staff write it. Let the Members look over their shoulder and see if there is anything in there of interest, and we pass it year after year after year.

Is that another fine tradition of the Senate that we want to protect? I hope not.

Let me say a word about voting, if I can. For as long as we have had this Nation, there has always been a basic question as to who will choose the leaders.

Our Founding Fathers showed a lot of wisdom, but they missed it when it came to voting—at least by this century's standards because they denied the vote to African Americans who, by and large, were slaves in that culture, and they denied the vote to women. And they said that basically propertied individuals were the ones who would choose the leaders of our country.

We have a different view of America's democracy today, and many of us believe that every eligible person in this country should be given an opportunity to vote that is not a hardship.

So in the 2020 election, we had a record turnout. There were many of us who felt we should build on that to have an even larger turnout in the next election—let the people speak, let the people vote.

And in about 20 different State legislatures controlled by the Republicans, exactly the opposite was decided. They decided that they would restrict opportunities to vote. Too many darn people voted in that 2020 election, and the results weren't what some of the Republican legislatures and Governors expected. So they decided they wanted to change it—reduce the opportunity for early voting, reduce the opportunities for registration, reduce the opportunity for same-day registration.

They argued that some States have them and some don't. Well, the bottom line, as we see it on the Democratic side, is if we are going to open opportunity for people across the country who are eligible to vote without hardship, then we ought to do it across the board, and that is why we support legislation—Federal legislation ordained and envisioned by our Constitution to establish standards that will make it easier to vote.

The Senator from Kentucky likes to come to the floor and say, well, New York doesn't have all those good things. He may be right. But why shouldn't they? As far as I am concerned, Illinois, New York, Hawaii, all States should be governed by standards and give people an additional opportunity to vote.

I would rather come down on the side of a larger turnout of the electorate and let democracy speak than the alternative, which is being suggested by the Republican leader. They want to selectively make it difficult for some people to come and vote. I don't. I think they are wrong.

Time and again, the Senate Republican leader came to the floor and called things fake. I guess we are now into that characterization and can thank President Trump for leading us down that path. What is not fake is this. Throughout the history of the United States, the opportunity to vote has been denied, primarily to people of color and the poor, year after year, in an effort to try to ensure that election results turned out a certain way.

For the longest time, my Democratic Party was guilty of that sin. I readily confess it because history makes it clear, but now that mantle has been passed to the party of Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party, which is now trying to restrict the right to vote across the Nation.

When you heard that in Georgia you couldn't provide water or food to people waiting in line, it probably struck most Americans as odd. Why would they say that?

Well, visualize, if you will, the lines of voters, and you will find, if your memory is the same as mine, that largely they were minority voters who were standing in line for hours to vote—hours to vote.

And so the Georgia State Legislature and others have said, if you give them water or food, you have violated the law. Let them stand in line without any support.

Really? Is that what it has come down to? The fear that if you give a cup of water to someone waiting in line to vote, you are buying their vote? I just can't believe the thinking that leads to that. But we know behind it were a lot of situations where machinery and voting places were limited to minority populations.

UKRAINE

Madam President, nearly 32 years ago, Lithuania, a tiny nation on the Baltic Sea, dared to reclaim its freedom from the Soviet Union. At that time, the Soviet Union was one of the world's superpowers. The reaction from Moscow took 11 months, and it was brutal.

On January 11, 1991, 31 years ago this week, Soviet tanks rolled in to crush Lithuanian freedom. It would become known as Lithuania's Bloody Sunday. In the capital city of Vilnius, crowds

gathered in TV Tower and Parliament Square to protest and resist the Russians and to defend their new independent national legislature.

I was lucky. I was there to see the efforts by the people of Lithuania of this tiny nation to protect what they were starting with a new Parliament and free elections for the first time in almost 50 years.

Thirteen martyrs died in the Soviet Union's brutal attempt to crush the restoration of Lithuanian independence. But to the astonishment of the entire world, after 2 days of bloodshed and killing, the Soviet tanks turned around and left. Against all odds, that tiny nation of Lithuania threw off 50 years of Soviet tyranny and occupation. They soon were joined by Latvia and Estonia, where similar courage was shown, and then by other Eastern European nations held captive by the Soviet bloc.

Today, I am proud to say Lithuania remains a free and independent democracy. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, at the time he ordered the tanks to withdraw from Lithuania, 31 years ago, came to realize that you can brutalize a people who are determined to be free, but you can't defeat them. Ultimately, freedom will prevail.

It is a tragedy that Russian President Putin—Vladimir Putin—cannot or will not learn that lesson of history. Instead, today, he is intimidating Ukraine with the same discredited tactics that failed in the Baltics three decades ago.

I was fortunate to be invited on a trip in the year 2014 with the late Senator John McCain of Arizona. He never missed visiting the hot spots of the world, and we went to Kiev in Ukraine, and we walked down to the Maidan Square, which had been the place where the people of Ukraine—the Ukrainians—stepped forward to demand their freedom.

Senator McCain invited me to be part of a delegation during an extraordinary moment when the Ukrainian people were preparing to risk their lives for freedom. We were joined on the trip to Kiev by Senators Barrasso, Johnson, Murphy, and others. And we walked solemnly through the makeshift shrines set up in the Maidan memorializing those who lost their lives in Ukraine's peaceful protest for a better future.

They stopped us at one point and pointed to a place and said: One of the protesters was standing here when the government sniper killed him. That is why there are flowers and candles at that site.

We were planning to travel to the eastern part of the country as well, but we were too late. Russians and Vladimir Putin had already invaded with their little green men and had seized the territory of Crimea. Yet in the ensuing years, despite Russia's military invasion and occupation of Eastern Ukraine, the Ukrainian people have thrived and built on their democratic aspirations.

As with any democracy, there are always areas for improvement, but the Ukrainian people have clearly decided their future is with the community of democracies and not with Moscow. And yet that basic human desire to be free and democratically choose one's leaders is apparently too much for Russian leader Vladimir Putin who is now threatening a further massive military invasion of Ukraine.

He has amassed some 100,000 troops on their border, preparing for that invasion. It is not enough that Putin denies the Russian people their basic freedom; he is determined to eradicate similar aspirations on Russia's border to protect his undemocratic regime.

President Biden and Members of both parties in this Chamber have been swift to condemn Putin's threatened further invasion of Ukraine. President Biden has made it clear that any such move by Russia would be met with rapid and severe economic sanctions. The chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, BOB MENENDEZ of New Jersey, has drafted legislation that would impose historic sanctions if Russia further invades Ukraine. The bill's approach is sweeping and clear, and I support it. I agree with our President and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. This is the right message for us to send from the President and the U.S. Senate to Vladimir Putin.

Chairman MENENDEZ's solution also provides assistance to the Baltic States in standing up to both Putin and China—a timely measure I want to thank my colleague for including in this bill.

It is a bill we should actually be debating on the Senate floor. Instead, we will be forced to vote this week or soon on a different and weaker response to the crisis on the Ukraine's border.

The junior Senator from Texas is the author of this weaker approach. He has managed to force a vote on it by holding hostage dozens of President Biden's nominations. His approach includes a provision to remove the waiver for sanctions against a new gas pipeline between Russia and Germany.

Let me be clear. This Nord Stream 2 Pipeline is a proposal I have been critical of for a long time. I have urged our European allies to diversify their natural gas supply away from Russia. President Biden's position on Nord Stream 2 is the same—that the pipeline could effectively undermine European security by increasing reliance on Moscow.

But the truth is, construction on that pipeline did not begin in the last year; it started under President Trump. I don't think you will be hearing that present in the speeches of the junior Senator from Texas. Despite congressional sanctions and restrictions, by the time Biden entered office, that pipeline was nearly 95 percent complete. Where was the Republican outrage when the lion's share of the pipeline was built under the Trump administration? Were dozens of critical nominations brazenly and dangerously held then? No.

Given the pipeline's near completion this spring, President Biden waived some but not all sanctions on Nord Stream 2 in an effort to mend relations with Germany and its new government. They are one of our closest allies and partners. We need to continue such close cooperation with our European partners so long as they stand with us to effectively deter further Russian provocation.

President Biden announced an agreement with Germany that involves securing Ukraine and Europe's energy sector, as well as imposing sanctions on Russia. This is important. The President still has the authority to impose additional sanctions on Nord Stream 2. In fact, just this November, the administration sanctioned a Russian-linked ship in connection with it.

The bill offered by my colleague from Texas does not provide any new authority to the President; it only takes away his waiver authority to force sanctions, setting a dangerous precedent and jeopardizing the administration's flexibility to respond to escalation by the Russians.

This Cruz bill will hardly deter the potential Russian invasion of Ukraine and only serve to complicate the efforts to repair relations with our European ally Germany, which has critical energy needs.

I believe we should leave the flexibility of how and when to further sanction this pipeline to the President as part of a larger approach in dealing with Putin. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to support the wiser approach by the senior Senator from New Jersey to send a serious, credible response to Russia if it further invades Ukraine.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

ADOPTIONS FROM CHINA

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, for over 25 years in the Senate, I have been an advocate for adoption.

Adoption is a way for families to be created out of tragedy. It is a pathway to the joy of raising children and guaranteeing security of a place that now they can call home.

One family, Cate and Ben Bryan from Iowa, made the choice to open their hearts and their home to a child from China and were matched with a little girl named Rosie.

Hundreds of families across the country, including the Bryans and others in Iowa, have chosen adoption from China. They have been matched with specific children and made arrangements to welcome those children into their homes.

Many of these kids being adopted from China have disabilities or other special needs and require specialized health and care services.

These kids are in desperate need of families to take care of them but are being denied the opportunity to come

to their home in America with those parents all due to China's refusal to let Americans into the country to complete adoptions.

In February of 2020, China closed its border due to the spread of COVID. This meant that parents who had already been matched with a child in China could not proceed with their adoption. Of course, parents must physically be present in China to continue the adoption process and bring it to finality in order to get their child home.

What was said to be a temporary emergency precaution because of COVID has now stretched into years despite the availability of vaccines. Due to China's unwillingness to open its borders to these parents, adoptions have been stalled for now 2 years.

Some parents have been prohibited from even communicating with their children during this time. The Bryans from Iowa are unable to receive updated health information about their daughter and are unable to send letters or care packages. She might not even know that they have been trying for years to bring Rosie into their family.

Now, other countries that participate in international adoptions have found ways to continue the process, even in light of COVID. Even countries with travel restrictions on other groups have made exceptions for adoptive families. Parents want to cooperate. Parents are willing to quarantine. Parents are willing to be tested. Parents will take every precaution asked of them by China.

Now, what is so odd about all the parents who want to adopt not being allowed into China—we know that China has opened the country to athletes participating in the Olympics, those wishing to do business there, and to American journalists, but why not to adopting parents? Tourist visas are still not being issued, and adoptive parents are being classified as tourists despite specific reasons for their visit.

It is imperative that the Biden administration work to get adoptions from China moving again. These families have been waiting long enough. The kids whom they are working to adopt have been waiting even longer.

I get a chance to hear from kids in foster care in the United States through my role as chairman of the Senate Caucus on Foster Youth. I always hear the same message from these young people: They want a mom and dad. They want a loving place to call home. Kids in China are no different. They deserve a family and safety and the security of loving parents.

I pray that the hearts of Chinese leaders are softened enough to allow these families into the country and allow these kids to come home to America.

FILIBUSTER

Now on another subject, the subject of this week in the U.S. Senate about whether the 60-vote requirement to move legislation ahead should be done away with—that is the purpose of coming to the Senate for these remarks.

Senate procedure is complex enough that talking about it often trips up even Senators who have been around here for several years. Reporters writing about the so-called filibuster often look to past reporting to get their bearings. In doing so, they perpetuate a conventional wisdom that is false or even misleading.

It is common around here to refer to the cloture motion as the Senate filibuster. Now, I want all my colleagues to know that I am guilty of doing this sort of shorthand all the time, and I tell myself I ought to not be making the same mistake.

According to the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service:

> Filibustering includes any use of dilatory or obstructive tactics to block a measure by preventing it from coming to a vote.

The cloture motion is not the same thing as a filibuster, as the Congressional Research Service will also confirm. The cloture motion requires 60 votes to bring consideration of legislation to finality. That means not just debate but, crucially, the amendment process.

Of course, I want to repeat that. The effect of invoking cloture is to say that the Senate has considered the bill enough, meaning a sufficient number of amendments have been considered that the Senate has a chance to work its collective will.

The Senate was designed by the constitutional Framers to be a deliberative body. In the House, a narrow majority can pass hastily drafted, poorly conceived legislation.

As political parties have become more ideologically polarized, power to shape legislation has accrued to the House leadership. Individual Members of the House of Representatives have essentially no opportunity to get a vote on bills or amendments unless blessed by the Speaker of the House, Republican or Democrat.

The House Rules Committee, filled with partisans loyal to the Speaker, will draft a very special rule for considering a specific bill, and that is possible to detail the number of amendments, if any, allowed to be offered. Members of the majority party in the House are expected to vote for their party's rule, no matter what.

The Senate is supposed to be different. It is kind of like what we call the cooling saucer, making sure each provision in legislation is thought through and done as well as we can, particularly to overcome some in the House of Representatives who act so quickly. We also make sure that bills work for most States, not just the most populous States on the east or west coast that tend to dominate the House of Representatives.

So the Senate is different. Each and every Senator represents a whole State, and each Senator has equal right to participate in the legislative process on behalf of their State. Senators who would abdicate that right are doing a disservice to their State and the people they represent.

In the 2008 election, Democrats gained a 60-vote supermajority in the Senate, with a Democrat House and President Obama. As such, the Senate, during those 2 years, tended to act kind of like the House does on process. The usual deliberative process, with bipartisan negotiations and careful refining and tweaking by committees, all went out the window. Major legislation was drafted in the Senate Democrat leader's office, often bypassing Senate committees. Democrats would then dutifully invoke cloture, often with no Senate floor amendment process at all. So, naturally, those of us who have served around the Senate a while were astounded at the time that Democrat Senators would routinely vote to cut off the amendment process before it had begun. Surely, they had amendments important to their States that they would have liked to have offered, but voting for cloture was expected of Democrats. They had 60 votes, after all. They could do almost anything they wanted to. And it turned out just like the rule that comes out of the Rules Committee, affecting how debate happens in the House of Representatives. Now, Democrats did this even if it meant giving up their right to offer amendments, thus abdicating their responsibility to represent their home States.

That situation became the norm, even when the Democrats lost their short-lived 60-vote supermajority.

Most Senators now serving only know the Senate since this break with Senate tradition. Despite some improvements in recent years, the culture of the Senate has not recovered. When people say the Senate is broken, the problem is not the one Senate rule keeping it from becoming just like the House of Representatives. In other words, it is not the 60-vote requirement that has broken the Senate. The problem is that people expect the Senate to act just like the House of Representatives when the Senate is actually intended to be a check on the House. Since the most significant effect of blowing up the 60-vote cloture rule would be denying the right of all Senators to offer amendments on the Senate floor, why do people still talk about some return to the mythical talking filibuster?

That comes out of confusion over the word ''filibuster'' that I mentioned at the start of my remarks today. The Senate rules state that in most cases during debate on a bill, a Senator may speak for as long as that Senator holds the floor. That is the rule Jimmy Stewart's character took advantage of to delay consideration of a corrupt bill in the classic movie ''Mr. Smith Goes to Washington.'' That meets the definition of a filibuster, but it has nothing to do with the cloture rule. Those who would argue that Senators ought to have to speak nonstop on the Senate

floor until they collapse just to preserve their right to offer an amendment on behalf of their State are either confused or being dishonest.

During the Trump administration, reporters routinely sprinkled the word falsely in the descriptions of things that President Trump said as sort of a running fact-check. Reporters ought to revise the practice of using the word falsely when President Biden and other Democrats make demonstrably false statements. This issue, of course, would be a good place to start—and do it this week.

Any reference to some nonexistent, totally mythical age of the talking filibuster ought to have a disclaimer that no such requirement ever existed for a 60-vote cloture rule. As I mentioned, conventional wisdom about the filibuster has been distorted by confusion and perhaps intentional shell games.

For Senators or reporters to truly understand this issue, I urge you to consult the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service as your main source.

RUSSIA

Madam President, on my last topic, Russian dictator Vladimir Putin once famously called the collapse of the Soviet Union ''the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the century.'' That ought to tell you very much. He regrets the collapse of the evil empire that killed, that tortured, and that repressed millions of Russians, and he is in the process of trying to reconstitute that empire by threatening Russia's neighbors, regardless of the wishes of the people he seeks to rule over.

Putin is on the precipice of greatly escalating his war on Ukraine, upset that Ukrainians, as is their right, increasingly seek to leave the Soviet past behind them and reclaim their European heritage. Ukraine wants to renew historic ties with their western neighbor while building democracy and the rule of law.

Now, we saw over the week, particularly this weekend, Putin sending troops into Kazakhstan at the invitation of that country's allied dictator to repress an unexpected popular uprising.

All this empire building rests on convincing the Russian people that despite their misery and his misrule, Putin is restoring Russia's past glory, just like they could have a good economic future based on that past glory.

Now, this work of Putin requires a war on history. Putin recently gave a speech absurdly claiming Ukraine is not a real country, based on ignoring—or, rather, Russia's co-opting—the much older history of civilization in Ukraine.

He has also rehabilitated the memory of the sadistic mass murderer Joseph Stalin. There is a book about how Putin's Russia views the Stalinist past. Its title says it all. The title of the book is ''It Was a Long Time Ago, and It Never Happened Anyway.'' Now they have taken action in recent weeks to make sure that history of Russia's past, particularly the abuse of its population, never is known. And I will cover that in just a minute.

Stalin's horrific crimes against the Russian people are a big obstacle to Putin's narrative about the Soviet Union, as part of some sort of a proud Russian imperial tradition. So it comes as no surprise that Putin's regime has forced the closure of a respected Russian human rights organization dedicated to the truth—the truth—about the victims of Soviet communism.

The independent human rights organization known as Memorial was cofounded by Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov in the waning days of the Soviet Union. Sakharov was a brave dissident who risked everything to call attention to the evils of the Soviet system. As some of my colleagues may recall, I led the effort in this U.S. Senate to name the street in front of the old Soviet Embassy in his Honor—Sakharov Plaza.

When the Soviet Union collapsed, Sakharov embodied the hope of a brighter, more democratic future for all of Russia, built on understanding and reckoning with its past.

The forced closure of Memorial after decades of noble work to bring awareness and to bring healing around the victims of Soviet communism is emblematic of the state of Putin's Russia, but not the state of the Russian people. Moreover, the next day, he moved even further in this direction of trying to rewrite history or stop the truth from coming out. Putin shut down the separate but related Memorial Human Rights Center, which focused on political prisoners this very day who are being abused under Putin's regime. This is a major setback for what is left of Russia's civil society that started to emerge out of the wreckage of communism.

A robust civil society will be essential if Russia is ever to become a free, prosperous modern nation. Today, only President Putin stands in the way of that accomplishment.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. DUCKWORTH). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, in recent years, our Democratic colleagues have taken their Washington-knows-best approach to governing to new and, frankly, frightening levels.

Our colleagues have tried to give the IRS unprecedented authority and manpower to snoop into the finances of virtually every American, not just what you make but how you spend your money.

They have attempted to control what type of childcare families can access, saying that if it is faith-based, that it is not going to qualify for the extravagant subsidies they have proposed, and are driving up the costs for average, hard-working Texas families.

When it comes to our Democratic colleagues and their Washington-knows-best attitude, they have tried to force every person in this country into a one-size-fits-all healthcare system that, yes, government controls. They have argued that the President of the United States has the power to force all Americans, including those in the private sector, to get a vaccine regardless of whether they have naturally occurring antibodies as a result of having gotten COVID–19.

Now, they are mounting a Federal takeover of America's State-run elections. That is what we will be talking about a lot this week.

As I said, this is consistent with this attitude that Washington knows best, not parents, not teachers, not business owners, not the workers, not even Governors, mayors, sheriffs, city councils, or local election officials. No. Washington knows best, is their attitude.

To state the obvious, that is not how the United States of America was designed under our Constitution. During the time of the founding, there was a lot of discussion of whether to have a national government or whether to have a Federal Government with the States as sovereign entities, subject only to national laws when the Federal Government preempted them with things like the Voting Rights Act, section 5. In fact, our very form of government was designed with checks and balances and dispersed authority primarily to protect the individual freedom of ''we the people.''

Our Founders had the wisdom to devise a system of government comprised of three separate branches—coequal—to ensure that no single person or single institution became too powerful because, again, they viewed it as, the more powerful that single entity or single institution became, the less accountable they would be to the people and the less freedom we would have to conduct our own lives as we see fit.

But, as we know, it is not just distributed laterally among the various branches; it is distributed vertically as well. The Constitution makes clear that the States retain all authority not delegated to the Federal Government. That is the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Of course, the power given to the States is sometimes set forth explicitly. For example, the Constitution gives the States the authority to set the time, place, and manner of elections. That is in the Constitution itself. Others are reserved under the Tenth Amendment.

Now, make no mistake, the Federal Government has very, very important responsibilities. When it comes to our national defense, when it comes to regulating interstate commerce, international diplomacy, setting taxes,

managing our national debt and deficits, the Federal Government should and must take the lead. But this is simply not a monarchy. It is not an authoritarian form of government that we see in other parts of the world. Our government is not top-down; it is bottom-up when it comes to the distribution of powers. The Federal Government was not designed to authorize anyone, including the President of the United States, the authority to hand down sweeping mandates for the people of this country.

Thomas Jefferson famously said, ''The government closest to the people serves the people best,'' and that is how he described the benefits of this bottom-up form of government rather than top-down, Washington-knows-best form of government that our Democratic colleagues seem to embrace almost across the board. For everything from healthcare to elections, our colleagues across the aisle have attempted to make prescriptive decisions against every State, city, and community across the country. By ''prescriptive decisions,'' I mean to tie the hands or to say ''jump'' and expect the States and local governments to ask ''how high?''

But we are already beginning to see cracks in this strategy. When it has become clear that Washington doesn't really know best, the Democrats have another idea: Blame somebody else. Just look at the Federal Government's response to the pandemic of COVID–19. President Biden ran on a promise of a strong pandemic response by the Federal Government. He promised to make free testing widely available. He pledged to stop the misinformation that has led to widespread confusion about the virus, and he has vowed that public health decisions would be made by public health professionals and would not be based on political considerations.

Looking back, it is clear the American people were sold snake oil. As folks across the country can attest, free testing may exist, but you can't find an appointment to get one of those tests. Rapid tests are in short supply, and even then, the cost is too high for many families.

The information coming from the Centers for Disease Control is providing the American people with more questions than answers. In the words of one New York Times columnist, ''The highest-ranking public health officials are making statements that seem more aimed at covering up or making excuses for ongoing failures rather than leveling with the public.''

The administration has sided with political allies instead of the science. Last February, the CDC released a report that said schools are not breeding grounds for COVID–19, and as long as precautions are taken, schools can reopen safely. That was last February. But the science was at odds with the demands of teachers unions, so the administration refused to encourage State and local leaders to reopen their schools.

So how is the President reacting in light of these broken promises and a failed pandemic response?

In a debate in October 2020, then-Candidate Biden talked about the previous administration's pandemic response and the fact that more than 220,000 Americans had died. That was in October of 2020. He said anyone who is responsible for that many deaths should not remain President of the United States.

Well, today, we have lost more than 830,000 of our fellow Americans to this virus. That is nearly three times as many deaths as there were under the previous President's watch, but President Biden isn't stepping down. In fact, now he claims the Federal Government isn't even responsible. Just a couple of weeks ago, President Biden pushed responsibility on to the States, saying there is no Federal solution; this gets solved at the State level. This is enough to give you whiplash—the radically changing, diametrically opposed positions of this administration and the President of the United States.

As it turns out, our colleagues only want Big Government when Big Government is consistent with their political objectives. If the promise of a strong Federal response to a deadly pandemic can help them win an election, well, they are all for it, but when they fail to plan and execute a strong response, they are quick to pass the responsibility and the blame on to someone else.

Well, our Federal form of government isn't a system that can be gamed to benefit politicians when it is convenient and skirt responsibility when things go awry, but, unfortunately, that looks like where we are today, and the Democrats clearly view the calculus as leaning in their favor when it comes to their election takeover bills that we will be voting on this week.

Our colleagues have made repeated attempts to overhaul our Nation's elections and give the Federal Government unprecedented power to manage America's elections.

There was a Pew poll taken on November 20, 2020, asking people whether they found, in the election, it was easy or hard to vote, and 94 percent of the respondents said they found it either extremely easy or easy to vote—94 percent in the last election of November 2020.

In Texas, we had 11.3 million people vote—66 percent of registered voters—which was a consistent percentage across the country. There were historic turnouts in the election. Yet our Democratic colleagues want to fix a system that is not broken because it allows everyone, of every political stripe, of every race, of every ethnicity, and of every background, an equal opportunity to cast a ballot.

In Texas, you can vote for up to 2 weeks before election day itself, in person—2 weeks. The Justice Department has sued Texas, saying that it somehow discriminates against people getting access to the ballot. That is a lawsuit that the Justice Department will lose because the facts simply do not demonstrate it.

Again, 94 percent of the people in this Pew poll of November 20, 2020, after the last election, said they found it either extremely easy or easy to cast their ballot. So our Democratic colleagues are simply flying into a headwind when it comes to their argument that, somehow, it is not easy to cast your ballot.

But there are some places where it is easier to vote than in others. For example, it is easier to vote in Georgia and in Texas under current law than it has been in the President's State of Delaware, which, until this year, did not allow any early voting in person. You don't hear the majority leader and you don't hear Democratic colleagues talking about States like Delaware, which offered, until this year, zero opportunity for early voting in person; whereas Texas and Georgia, even after the election reforms they passed, still offer 2 weeks of early in-person voting.

So our Democratic colleagues' explanation has changed over time. They argue that Washington knows best and that all of the State-run elections should be subsumed into a Federal system of elections. At one point, they said it was a matter of election security. Then they said: Well, no; it is really about voter confidence. Then they said, which is, I think, their current position, that only a national system can remove obstacles that prevent people from voting.

Well, when I said this was a solution in search of a problem, I was referring to that November 20, 2020, poll wherein 94 percent of the respondents said they found it easy to vote or very easy to vote. Clearly, again, our Democratic colleagues are looking for a problem or have offered a solution in search of a problem.

Among the proposals they have made, this is not about just making it easier to vote and harder to cheat; they are saying that this is somehow in response to the horrific attacks that occurred on the Capitol on January 6 of last year. They just keep throwing the spaghetti on the wall to see what sticks. For example, among the many proposed changes that they have offered, they say they want to turn the bipartisan Federal Election Commission into a Democratic-controlled, partisan commission, and then they want to seize the authority given under the Constitution for the States to draw their own congressional lines, instead handing all power to an unelected and unaccountable redistricting commission.

They have also tried to mandate ballot harvesting on the States—a practice that allows paid campaign staff and political operatives to collect mail-in ballots, to perhaps go by the local nursing home and collect ballots from folks in the nursing home and to

turn them in. This has been shown to be a recipe for mischief and election fraud. Yet they want to institutionalize it, and they want to say that the States cannot prohibit it.

These proposals would do more to protect our Democratic colleagues' jobs than to safeguard American voting rights.

What really concerns me and, I imagine, the American people as they learn more and more about what is in these bills is how much damage the Democratic Party is willing to do in order to secure a partisan victory. Not only are our colleagues trying to seize the authority given under the Constitution to the States to manage their own elections, they are willing to take a wrecking ball to the U.S. Senate itself and particularly the Senate rules. Somehow, protecting the foundation of our democracy has turned into ignoring the Constitution and blowing up this institution.

I need to clarify that not all 50 Senate Democrats are on board with this plan. Thank goodness, two of our colleagues have been clear in their outright opposition to eliminating or weakening the filibuster—the requirement that legislation, before it passes, must have bipartisan support rather than purely partisan bills like our Democratic colleagues want to pass without any support on the Republican side.

While there are two of our Senate colleagues from West Virginia and Arizona who have been public about their opposition to blowing up the Senate and to breaking Senate rules in order to accomplish a partisan objective, I imagine there are others unnamed who share the same concerns privately.

I hope our friends on the other side of the aisle will remain steadfast in their commitment to our Constitution and the norms and rules of this institution. If our colleagues are willing to go this far in the pursuit of raw political power, I would hate to think about how they would use it if they were to succeed.

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.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ELECTIONS

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, when Tennesseans go to the polls and cast their vote, they do so with the hope that the person whose name appears on their ballot will do what is best for their community. They expect that person to show respect for the Constitution and the rule of law and to protect the integrity of our most important institutions.

The people place a great deal of trust in us, and I don't think it is too much to ask that we return the favor by recognizing that there are limits to how far the Federal Government can expand its reach. Many of my Democratic colleagues, however, would disagree with me on that premise. They returned to Washington this week ready to squander the people's trust on yet another power grab.

The election bill they are prepared to break the Senate rules to pass has failed multiple times, under multiple titles, and in different packaging. This has gone on for the last 20 years. But this latest round has one thing in common with all the other drafts that found their rightful place in the trash can: It has nothing to do with protecting the ballot box.

This is not a voting rights bill; it is a sweeping takeover of our democracy and a shocking attack on the constitutional authority of the States to determine the time, place, and manner of elections. That is right. This is not in statute; it is article I, section 4 of the Constitution.

I have said it before. I will say it again. These proposals read like something concocted by someone who has never stepped foot behind the scenes of their local polling place. It is concocted by people who probably have never spent 10 minutes as a poll worker carrying out and implementing an election, and they absolutely have never served a term on a local election commission.

It seems that our friends across the aisle are looking at all of these local elected and appointed officials who work elections and are saying: We think that you just are incapable and inept to carry out an election.

How disrespectful can you be?

The Federal Government has got to come in and save the day and take away the ability of your local elections registrar to carry forward an election.

I hope my colleagues will think about the message that they are sending because there is nothing in these proposals that would help your State and local leaders secure elections, and, in fact, many provisions would actually weaken the checks already in place against voter fraud.

This is the opposite of how it should be. It should be easy to vote and hard to cheat, not the other way around. And the people of this country and elected leaders have been saying no to the Federal takeover of elections for the past 20 years. But here we are again having to once again stand up against this desperate attempt to undermine voters and empower cheats and criminals by mandating ballot harvesting while rejecting voter ID requirements. That is in their bill—got to do it, got to allow ballot harvesting. That is where shenanigans happen.

We can't have voter ID requirements—no, no, no. We don't want anybody at the ballot box having to prove who they are. But be ready to show that ID if you want to get on a plane, if you want to get in a government building, if you want to go buy a bottle of wine. Be ready to show that ID, prove your age, and prove who you are.

Their bill would also centralize power over elections in the hands of faceless, unaccountable bureaucrats—that is right—not your friends and neighbors working the polls and making decisions and serving on local election commissions. You will never know the people who say, ''Hey, you are too stupid to figure out how to run these elections,'' because the Democrats are going to take all the power and authority away from your local friends and neighbors and send it to bureaucrats here in DC.

And they would embrace a one-size-fits-all rule book that any seasoned election worker knows will throw polling places into chaos.

In my home county in Tennessee, we have people who have worked these polls for years. They are dedicated. They are good people. I don't know their political party. I just know that they show up to make certain that our elections are free and fair, and I appreciate them.

Since the first iteration of this bill reared its head, the American people have seen it for what it is: an activist-driven, power-hungry solution in search of problems that do not exist. That is right; the problems don't exist.

The Democrats want you to believe that America as we know it will end if they don't pass this bill. They are acting like elections are in crisis. But do you know what? I think maybe it is the Democratic Party that is in crisis. They are staring at decades-high inflation, crime spikes, cascading public health failures, a southern border on the verge of collapse, embarrassing approval ratings, infighting so intense that watching the nightly news feels like you are watching a soap opera.

They can't get their arms around COVID. They can't figure it out. I just heard coming over here that the CDC is now going to mandate that insurance companies have to supply home testing kits for all of their enrollees. I mean, yeah, I think it is a party in crisis. And do you know what? The Democrats right now, they are desperate for a distraction. Oh, just give them something to change the narrative. And the benefit of this one, if they could pull this off, is that they won't have to worry about the American people holding them accountable for the fallout because they now will control the ballot process; they will control the election commissions.

And do you know what they are saying to the American public? Your vote doesn't count.

We have treasured one person, one vote. We have treasured fair, free, honest elections. And the Democrats are ready to throw it away for a power grab that is unprecedented and is incredibly disrespectful of the men and women in each of our counties who give of their time and work to hold these elections.

This is more than just another example of partisanship holding the Senate

hostage. And it is partisanship. It is ''We have to do this, take away power from the people.''

Oh, isn't it supposed to be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people? But, oh, I think my colleagues across the aisle have forgotten that. They think it is government for the powerful, government that is in control of one party and one party's agenda. That is what they are thinking.

This attack on the integrity of our elections is a complete betrayal of the trust that the people have given elected officials because we have colleagues across the aisle who are basically looking at their constituents in their various States and saying: Your opinion does not count.

Think about that.

You are not good enough. You are not smart enough. You can't handle it. So, hey—Federal Government—we are going to come and save you from yourselves. That is what they think.

It is their constitutional prerogative to determine the time, place, and manner of their own elections. That is what is given to the State legislatures. It is their prerogative, and it is not the job of Congress or the President or a battalion of unelected, faceless, nameless, unaccountable bureaucrats to burn down the goalposts when things at the ballot box don't go their way. But that is exactly what the Democratic Party is trying to do this week.

So you never will be able to complain to them. They want to hold all the cards. The purpose of this latest power grab isn't to make the people feel secure. Its purpose is to inject hysteria into what should be a very serious conversation about actually protecting the vote.

Everything the people hear from the Democrats this week will have been scripted to minimize truth and maximize chaos. Remember, they want you to believe that elections are in crisis.

''We have to fix it.''

But, fortunately, Tennesseans and the American people know better than to believe what they are hearing on the nightly news and to believe what is coming from the Democratic Party. They also know there is only one reason a political party would work this hard to make elections easier for them to manipulate.

I yield the floor.

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. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote scheduled at 5:30 commence immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The 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. 612, Alan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

Charles E. Schumer, Maria Cantwell, Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Gary C. Peters, Chris Van Hollen, Jeanne Shaheen, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, Thomas R. Carper, Mazie K. Hirono, John W. Hickenlooper, Edward J. Markey, Jack Reed, Jacky Rosen, Tammy Baldwin.

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 Alan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted ''Nay.''

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 64, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 3 Ex.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Blunt	Inhofe	Rounds
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Burr	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Capito	Leahy	Smith
Cardin	Lee	Stabenow
Carper	Luján	Sullivan
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Tillis
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Fischer	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wicker
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Grassley	Peters	
Hassan	Portman	

NAYS—30

Barrasso	Cornyn	Cruz
Blackburn	Cotton	Daines
Boozman	Cramer	Ernst
Braun	Crapo	Hagerty
Hawley	McConnell	Scott (SC)
Johnson	Paul	Shelby
Kennedy	Risch	Thune
Lankford	Rubio	Toomey
Lummis	Sasse	Tuberville
Marshall	Scott (FL)	Young

NOT VOTING—6

Cassidy	Hoeven	Ossoff
Feinstein	Hyde-Smith	Sanders

(Mr. HEINRICH assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). The yeas are 64, the nays are 30.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The majority leader.

TRIBUTE TO JACK BRAMMER

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, when Jack Brammer interviewed me in 1984 for one of the first profile pieces of my political career, I quickly saw the high quality of his reporting. He was even-handed, fair, and honest—and has remained so throughout his 43 year career as the Lexington Herald-Leader's statehouse reporter. Jack has always been among the best journalists in the Commonwealth. Today, in honor of his retirement, I recognize him for standing at the pinnacle of Kentucky journalism for over four decades.

Jack Brammer is a lifelong Kentuckian. A native of Maysville, he joined the Lexington Herald-Leader in 1978 and has covered State politics ever since. We met in 1984 during my initial race for the U.S. Senate. Though many considered me an underdog, facing off against an entrenched incumbent, Jack took extensive time to interview me for his Herald-Leader profile. He even visited my parents in Shelbyville, sitting with them for hours to discuss my background and upbringing.

In today's era of journalism, when so much reporting takes place via text, tweet, and email, Jack's methods might seem startlingly old-fashioned. But he kept up his same dogged style, always going above and beyond to deliver the complete, unabridged truth to Kentuckians. He is a journalist in the best mold of the profession: unafraid to report the facts, presented without editorializing, and allowing his readers to come to their own conclusions. I will miss Jack's steadfast commitment to the truth, which can often seem sorely lacking in today's fast-paced, cutthroat media industry.

In his 43 years on the statehouse beat, Jack covered nearly every major

moment in Kentucky politics. Like me, he has a deep passion for our Commonwealth's history and has made critical contributions to the historical record through his reporting. He had a front-row seat to 10 gubernatorial administrations, dozens of legislative sessions, and countless significant political events. His deep, hard-won understanding of Kentucky politics sets him apart from nearly every other journalist in our State. I know everyone in the statehouse, from other journalists to legislators, to the general public, will miss him.

During Jack's retirement, I feel confident he will continue to share the wealth of wisdom he acquired over his legendary career. Jack has always been an enthusiastic mentor for younger journalists, taking generations of reporters under his wing to teach them the ropes of Kentucky State politics. As a graduate of the University of Kentucky and a member of their Journalism Hall of Fame, he has also spent time imparting his knowledge to the Commonwealth's future communications professionals. Even in retirement, he will continue to make a mark on our State.

I will miss Jack's reporting dearly. He represents the best of the journalistic profession, and Kentuckians have been fortunate to read his writing for more than four decades. I wish him well in his upcoming endeavors and look forward to learning what his future holds. I would like to express my personal gratitude for Jack Brammer's many years of service to the Commonwealth and encourage my Senate colleagues to join me in congratulating him on his well-earned retirement.

Madam President, Jack Brammer recently wrote an article in the Lexington Herald-Leader reflecting on his career. I ask unanimous consent the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Lexington Herald-Leader, Jan. 2, 2022]

'THEY SAY HE LOVED THAT PLACE.' MEMORIES OF WORKING 43+ YEARS IN KENTUCKY'S CAPITOL

My mamaw, Bessie Price, often told me as a kid growing up in Mason County about once visiting a relative who had worked in the Kentucky Capitol.

Mamaw, a tenant farmer's wife who was rarely seen without an apron tied around her except when she was in church, didn't travel far from home in her life but the journey to the Capitol made a lasting impression on her.

''Oh, my, it's a grand building,'' she would say with a sparkle in her eyes. ''I'm not sure if he was a janitor or a repair man. I once visited him there and I thought how marvelous it would be to work there. How blessed that would be.''

How marvelous has it been for me to work more than 43 years in Kentucky's Capitol as a newspaperman for the Lexington Herald-Leader.

I have enough memories of the place to last—and comfort—me the rest of my days.

SPECTACLES IN THE CAPITOL

The Capitol often is the scene of news spectacles with hundreds, sometimes thousands, of people. Remember all the teachers at the Capitol in 2018 and 2019 to advocate for education funding and protest teacher pensions?

The most spectacular events at the Capitol are the inaugurations of governors. I have covered 10 Kentucky governors—from Julian Carroll to Andy Beshear.

Inauguration Day is filled with pomp and pageantry. The morning parades with high school bands marching down Capital Avenue. The dignified swearing-in ceremonies in the afternoon, and the elegant inaugural balls in the evening.

When you see the new governor and first lady (or first husband, as was the case with Dr. Bill Collins when his wife, Martha Layne Collins, became Kentucky's first and only female governor in 1983) swirl in an embrace about the Rotunda floor to the melodies of a fine orchestra on inauguration night, it's like seeing a fairy tale come alive.

Each Inauguration Day has its own personality.

Certainly no inauguration was like that of Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. in 1979. Brown and his famous wife, Phyllis George, invited a host of celebrities to their celebration. Who could ever forget the Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders in their certainly warm-weather outfits in the middle of December in Kentucky?

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES IN THE CAPITOL

Famous people sometimes visit the Capitol as guests of governors or the legislature.

Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali came calling. He once held court over a group of reporters outside the governor's office. Soon the conversation turned to former Gov. A.B. ''Happy'' Chandler, who, in a meeting of the University of Kentucky's board of trustees on April 5, 1988 to discuss UK's decision to dispose of its investments in South Africa, said, ''You know Zimbabwe's all n—— now. There aren't any whites.''

Chandler's remark created a national firestorm. Ali questioned the reporters in the Capitol on whether any of them had ever uttered—or even thought—that controversial word.

Other special guests at the Capitol over the years included singer Billy Ray Cyrus leading the Kentucky House in a rousing rendition of ''Achy Breaky Heart,'' Sally Ride as the first American woman in space, songwriter Tom T. Hall entertaining a group of lawmakers in the Speaker's office with ''(Old Dogs, Children and) Watermelon Wine,'' Andy Williams launching into ''Moon River,'' and actress Jennifer Garner speaking on the Senate floor about a charity for children.

And then there was Victoria Principal, an actress on the TV series ''Dallas'' that captivated audiences in 1986 when she saw in a scene dubbed ''In Her Dreams'' her supposedly dead husband in a shower.

During a news conference at the Capitol, Principal was asked by a Kentucky reporter if she were going to continue acting.

''In your dreams,'' she purred as the reporter (with the initials JB) turned as red as a Kentucky cardinal.

Once, an animal was a guest at the Capitol who became semi-famous. The Newport Aquarium brought to the Senate in October 2013 a penguin that got excited and used the bathroom on the floor next to the desk of then-Senate President David Williams.

My first paragraph of the story summed it up: ''A penguin pooped Tuesday on the Senate floor near the desk of Senate President David Williams.''

POWERFUL SPEECHES IN THE CAPITOL

Speeches are plentiful in the Capitol—from State of the Commonwealth addresses by governors to pleas from lawmakers seeking support for their legislation.

Two powerful speeches over the years come to mind. Both were in the legislature. Both changed votes.

Bobby Richardson, a Glasgow attorney, was House majority leader from 1976 to 1982 and House Speaker from 1982 to 1985.

One of his finest moments came when he gave a floor speech on a bill to prohibit in vitro fertilization in Kentucky. It is a complex series of procedures used to help with fertility and the influential Kentucky Right to Life opposed it because of the possibility that some fertilized eggs might be destroyed.

Richardson took the lead on opposing the bill. He gave a powerful speech, saying the technology was a wonderful way for a childless couple to become parents. He was successful.

In the late 1980s, many legislators thought AIDS was an affliction of homosexuals.

Belinda Mason changed minds about the disease when she informed House members that she had contracted it from a January 1987 blood transfusion during the birth of her second child.

The daughter of Democratic state Rep. Paul Mason of Whitesburg, who was a strong advocate for the poor, died in 1991 from AIDS.

SAD TIMES IN THE CAPITOL

The most solemn events in the Capitol have been the lying in state of famous Kentuckians in the Rotunda.

In my time, they have included Col. Harland Sanders in 1980, Gov. A.B. ''Happy'' Chandler in 1991, Gov. Bert T. Combs in 1991, Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby in 1994, Legislative Research Commission executive director Vic Hellard in 1996, Chief Justice Robert Stephens in 2002, Gov. Edward T. ''Ned'' Breathitt in 2003, Gov. Louie B. Nunn in 2004, Supreme Court Justice William McAnulty Jr. in 2008, Gov. and U.S. Sen. Wendell Ford in 2015 and state Sen. Georgia Davis Powers in 2016.

One of the saddest was in 2012, when Gov. Steve Beshear's chief of staff, Mike Haydon, unexpectedly died of a heart attack at age 62.

The saddest death I know of in the Capitol was in October 1983. Sy Ramsey, Frankfort correspondent for the Associated Press since 1962, was found dead in his second-floor office.

Ramsey, 59, was a mentor. We had roomed together in New York City to cover the 1980 Democratic presidential convention.

PEOPLE IN THE CAPITOL

Oh, the people I've met along the way—from governors, other constitutional officers, legislators, judges, state employees from agency heads to janitors, lobbyists and my media colleagues.

Mike Moloney of Lexington was a tough state senator who had little sympathy for state officials who appeared before his budget committee unable to answer questions about their offices' spending.

One reporter dubbed him but never told him to his face that his media nickname was ''the Bobby Knight of the Kentucky General Assembly.''

But that reporter—also with the initials JB—will always be indebted to the senator for being willing to meet with him on Friday mornings in the Annex cafeteria during legislative sessions to talk off the record about politics and government. Those conversations provided good information about the workings of the legislature.

Another favored legislator was House Speaker William Kenton. He was nicknamed ''Boom Boom'' for his booming voice. He wanted to be governor. He also regularly broke wooden gavels when he pounded them at his desk to get order in the House. Splinters flew everywhere. Maybe our affinity had something to do with both of us hailing from Maysville.

A source of joy has been witnessing so many of my work colleagues in the Frankfort bureau going on to stellar careers. Diana

Taylor was chief of staff for Gov. Brereton Jones from 1991 to 1993 and later formed her own successful consulting firm. John Winn Miller became an editor, publisher, screenwriter, indie movie producer and author. Cindy Rugeley is a political science professor at University of Minnesota Duluth. Mary Ann Roser runs a communications consulting company in Austin. Jackie Duke became editor of BloodHorse Publications. Chad Carlton is president of C2 Strategic Communications in Louisville. Angie Muhs was an executive editor in Maine and Illinois. Jamie Lucke became a compelling editorial writer. Monica Richardson is now executive editor of the Miami Herald. Ryan Alessi teaches journalism and media classes at James Madison University in Virginia. Daniel Desrochers is in the McClatchy news bureau in Washington.

Several of my former Frankfort colleagues still are cranking it out as top-notch news reporters at the Herald-Leader: John Cheves, Bill Estep, Beth Musgrave and Valarie Honeycutt Spears.

Two of my partners in the Frankfort bureau became my bosses: Peter Baniak is editor and general manager of the Herald-Leader and John Stamper is deputy editor for accountability. They always let me state my opinions.

My admiration for my Herald-Leader colleagues extends to news people in other media outlets. They have been most tenacious and competitive and I am proud to call them my friends.

We all had a most wonderful building for our workplace.

LIFE WITHOUT THE CAPITOL

I will miss the Capitol, even the late nights in the frenetic final hours of a legislative session. I started working there in my 20s. I leave it in my 70s.

Perhaps a future relative of mine some day will say something nice about his or her next of kin who once reported, pondered, wrote, laughed and cried in the Kentucky Capitol.

I hope that person says of me and the place I worked, ''They say he called it a grand building, filled with spectacles and news and, most importantly, interesting people.

''They say he loved that place.''

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Washington, DC.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, Room SD–423.

Sincerely,

ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY,
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. Robert Menendez,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 21–67, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of France for defense articles and services estimated to cost $300 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21–67

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of France.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* $0 million.
Other $300 million.
Total $300 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:
Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.
Non-MDE: Follow-on Contractor Logistics Support to include contractor provided MQ–9 aircraft components, spares and accessories; repair and return; software and software support services; simulator software; personnel training and training equipment; publications and technical documentation; U.S. Government and contractor provided engineering, technical and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (FR–D–QAO).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: FR–D–STE, FR–D–SAC, FR–D–SAD.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 7, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

France—MQ–9 Follow-on Contractor Logistics Support

The Government of France has requested to buy follow-on Contractor Logistics Support to include contractor provided MQ–9 aircraft components, spares and accessories; repair and return; software and software support services; simulator software; personnel training and training equipment; publications and technical documentation; U.S. Government and contractor provided engineering, technical and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost is $300 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a NATO ally that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

The proposed sale will improve France's capability to meet current and future threats by ensuring the operational readiness of the French Air Force. France's MQ–9 aircraft fleet provides Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance support that directly supports U.S. and coalition operations around the world. France will have no difficulty absorbing these support services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be General Atomics, Poway, CA. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to France.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO SPRINGDALE POLICE CHIEF MIKE PETERS

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise today to recognize Springdale Police Chief Mike Peters, who spent his career serving his community with unwavering commitment. His retirement as chief of the Springdale Police Department will surely leave big shoes to fill.

Chief Peters' dedication to his job is a testament to his character and courage, beginning with his pledge to serve his country in the U.S. Army. Being in uniform for more than 5 years taught him countless lessons about the importance of leading by example and serving others. That service helped shape him into the leader he is today and gave him the tools to build a 30-year career in the Springdale Police Department.

Peters' Arkansas roots also helped inspire him to stay in the Natural State and serve his community. He graduated from the University of Arkansas and demonstrated his abilities in service and in the classroom, which helped his career advancement.

After his time in the Army and the Arkansas National Guard, Peters worked in investigations and drug enforcement. He thrived in this role and was promoted to sergeant in 1998. After working as a shift supervisor for 4 years, he was promoted to Lieutenant in 2001 and then captain in 2004. His clear devotion to the force and record of time and time again sacrificing for his community allowed him to advance quickly. Peters' served rotations in administration, patrol, and investigations before being promoted to Springdale chief of police on September 11, 2015.

His accomplishments and accolades have been plentiful and essential, including the design and construction of the Criminal Justice Complex, which houses the new police department and district court and its offices; graduating from the FBI National Academy; and memberships within the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Arkansas Association of Chiefs of Police, and the FBI National Academy Association.

Chief Peters is known for being a strong leader who truly cared for those under him. ''It's his leadership and how he brings up others beneath him to build on what the department has done and advance the department,'' Springdale Mayor Doug Sprouse said about his service.

Peters' long and extremely successful career is representative of so much of our law enforcement across the State and the Nation. I am so thankful and proud of the men and women in blue who serve their communities everyday by keeping citizens safe and providing them vital support and assistance. I congratulate Chief Peters on the incredible impact he has left on Springdale and his fellow members of the Springdale Police Department. I wish him luck in his next endeavor.●

TRIBUTE TO CAITLIN-McGRATH LEVESQUE OF PORTSMOUTH

● Ms. HASSAN. Madam President, I am honored to recognize Caitlin McGrath-Levesque of Portsmouth as December's Granite Stater of the Month. Following the death of her youngest brother, Caitlin and her two siblings turned their grief into action by creating a nonprofit in his honor to provide free, hot meals to those in need.

Caitlin's late brother—who went by ''Red''—was an avid volunteer in the Seacoast area. After he died, Caitlin and her siblings decided that the best way to honor their brother was by giving back to their community.

Following a $100 donation from each of the siblings, Red's Good Vibes was officially born.

Red's Good Vibes consists of one food truck—with a second one on the way—that travels around the Seacoast to communities with the most need. The nonprofit collects monetary donations, as well as utilizes relationships with the NH Food Bank, local restaurants, and grocery stores, which allows them to service communities 3 days a week with the help of dedicated volunteers.

For Caitlin and her siblings, one of the most important goals of Red's Good Vibes is to make sure that all clients are treated with the utmost respect and dignity.

In that vein, Red's Good Vibes always works to ensure that clients have multiple meal options, which helps make the experience feel more like a normal food truck than a charity. The nonprofit also never asks for suggested donations when volunteers are actively serving food to avoid making anyone feel compelled to donate in the moment.

Red's Good Vibes is a labor of love for Caitlin and her siblings, who found a way to honor their brother in the most authentic way that they could. Thanks to their dedication, and the hard work of their volunteers, Red's Good Vibes distributes 1,500 hot meals a week to Granite Staters facing food insecurity. Soon, the nonprofit hopes to double that number using a second food truck that they are leasing from the city of Dover for $1 a year.

Caitlin turned a tragedy into an opportunity to give back to her community, which exemplifies the Granite State's ingenuity and all-hands-on-deck spirit. I am proud to honor Caitlin as December's Granite Stater of the Month, and I wish Red's Good Vibes continued success serving their community.●

RECOGNIZING JACOBS LUMBER COMPANY, INC.

● Mr. RISCH. Madam President, as a member and former chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each month I recognize and celebrate the American entrepreneurial spirit by highlighting the success of a small business in my home State of Idaho. Today, I am pleased to honor Jacobs Lumber Company, Inc., in Kamiah as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for January 2022.

Jacobs Lumber Company is a full-service lumber and hardware store that provides housing and construction services in a one-stop shop. Founder and owner Keith Jacobs has long had a hand in Kamiah's lumber industry. At 14 years old, Keith began his career at Kamiah's Bi-Rite Lumber Company, where he worked until it was sold in 1993. After a few years working out of State, Keith returned home to Kamiah and founded Jacobs Lumber Co. in 1997.

Jacobs Lumber Company is renowned for a deep commitment to its customers and community. The business sources products from local loggers and fellow small businesses throughout the region, ensuring its customers have the best quality products. Keith attributes much of his company's success to the relationships they have cultivated with their customers. This hometown-driven approach to business has helped build communities and welcome newcomers to our great State.

The Jacobs family is also committed to giving back to its patrons. In March 2021, the company was honored as the first recipient of the Kamiah School District's Community Business Award. Jacobs Lumber Company maintains a strong tradition of supporting Kamiah schools, athletic programs, and camps. Jacobs has passed along his commitment to service and community, hard work, and charity to his own children. Today, Keith co-owns the company with his son, Slade, promising to serve the people of Kamiah for generations to come.

Congratulations to Keith, his family, and all of the employees of Jacobs Lumber Company, Inc. on being selected as the Idaho Small Business of the Month for January 2022. You make our great state proud, and I look forward to your continued growth and success.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that pursuant to section 1238(b)(3) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), as amended, and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Speaker re-appoints the following individual on the part of the House of Representatives to the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission for a term expiring on December 31, 2023: Ms. Carolyn Bartholomew of Washington, D.C.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 7002, the Minority Leader appoints the following individual to the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: Mr. Robert Borochoff of Houston, Texas.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 7002, the Minority Leader appoints the following individual to the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: Mr. Alex N. Wong of Wyckoff, New Jersey.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

S. 3452. A bill to ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States.

S. 3453. A bill to prohibit the payment of certain legal settlements to individuals who unlawfully entered the United States.

S. 3454. A bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian Tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act.

S. 3455. A bill to prohibit the implementation of new requirements to report bank account deposits and withdrawals.

S. 3456. A bill to enact the definition of ''waters of the United States'' into law, and for other purposes.

S. 3457. A bill to codify the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances by adding fentanyl-related substances to schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act.

S. 3458. A bill to amend title 18, Unites States Code, to provide enhanced penalties

for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

S. 3459. A bill to prohibit a Federal agency from promulgating any rule or guidance that bans hydraulic fracturing in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3460. A bill to prohibit local educational agencies from obligating certain Federal funds when schools are not providing full time in-person instruction.

S. 3461. A bill to provide that the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to ''COVID–19 Vaccination and Testing; Emergency Temporary Standard'' shall have no force or effect, and for other purposes.

S. 3462. A bill to require U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to take into custody certain aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, and for other purposes.

S. 3463. A bill to impose sanctions and other measures in response to the failure of the Government of the People's Republic of China to allow an investigation into the origins of COVID–19 at suspect laboratories in Wuhan.

S. 3464. A bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities.

S. 3465. A bill to clarify the treatment of 2 or more employers as joint employers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

S. 3466. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the production of programs by United States companies that alter political content for screening in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

S. 3467. A bill to withhold United States contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and for other purposes.

S. 3468. A bill to provide for a limitation on the removal of the Government of Cuba from the state sponsors of terrorism list.

S. 3469. A bill to establish a review of United States multilateral aid.

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–2886. A communication from the Regulations Writer, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Expiration Dates for Four Body System Listings'' (RIN0960–AI65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2887. A communication from the Executive Secretary, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), transmitting, pursuant to law, nine (9) reports relative to vacancies in the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 15, 2021; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2888. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Implementation of Executive Order 12938 Concerning the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2889. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal-State Relationship Agreements, Federal Pell Grant Program, Academic Competitiveness Grant, and National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent Grant'' (RIN1840–AD46) received in the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2890. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Priorities and Definitions - Secretary's Supplemental Priorities and Definitions for Discretionary Grants Programs'' (34 CFR Part 75) received in the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2891. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Nurse Corps Loan Repayment and Scholarship Programs Fiscal Year 2020''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2892. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Laboratory Accreditation for Analyses of Foods'' (RIN0910–AH31) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 15, 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2893. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Pediatric Research in Fiscal Year 2020''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2894. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tobacco Products; Required Warnings for Cigarette Packages and Advertisements; Delayed Effective Date'' (RIN0910–AI39) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 15, 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2895. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Adding the Category of Vaccines Recommended for Pregnant Women to the Vaccine Injury Table'' (RIN0906–AB27) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 15, 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2896. A communication from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2022–02, Technical Amendments'' (FAC 2022–02) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2897. A communication from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2022–02, Introduction'' (FAC 2022–02) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2898. A communication from the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Performance and Accountability report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2899. A communication from the Chief Financial Officer, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2021''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2900. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, United States Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency'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–2901. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for USAID's Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2902. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2021; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC–2903. A communication from the Supervisory Workforce Analyst, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Strengthening Wage Protections for the Temporary and Permanent Employment of Certain Immigrants and Non-Immigrants in the United States, Implementation of Vacatur'' (RIN1205–AC00) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 16, 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2904. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) Quarterly Report to Congress; Fourth Quarter of fiscal year 2021''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–2905. A communication from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Commission's competitive sourcing efforts during fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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. WARNOCK (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 3448. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Freedom Riders, collectively, in recognition of their unique contribution to Civil Rights, which inspired a revolutionary movement for equality in interstate travel; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 3449. A bill to require foreign establishments engaged in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug or device to register with the Food and Drug Administration regardless of whether the drug or device undergoes further manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing at a separate establishment outside the United States prior to being imported into the United States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 3450. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain facilities in the Sun River project, Montana, for the purpose of hydroelectric power generation; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. KING, and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 3451. A bill to include certain computer-related projects in the Federal permitting program under title XLI of the FAST Act, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

S. 3452. A bill to ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States; read the first time.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3453. A bill to prohibit the payment of certain legal settlements to individuals who unlawfully entered the United States; read the first time.

By Mr. MORAN:

S. 3454. A bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian Tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act; read the first time.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina:

S. 3455. A bill to prohibit the implementation of new requirements to report bank account deposits and withdrawals; read the first time.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

S. 3456. A bill to enact the definition of ''waters of the United States'' into law, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 3457. A bill to codify the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances by adding fentanyl-related substances to schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act; read the first time.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 3458. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers; read the first time.

By Mr. CRAMER:

S. 3459. A bill to prohibit a Federal agency from promulgating any rule or guidance that bans hydraulic fracturing in the United States, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 3460. A bill to prohibit local educational agencies from obligating certain Federal funds when schools are not providing full time in-person instruction; read the first time.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 3461. A bill to provide that the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to ''COVID–19 Vaccination and Testing; Emergency Temporary Standard'' shall have no force or effect, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 3462. A bill to require U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to take into custody certain aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SASSE, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 3463. A bill to impose sanctions and other measures in response to the failure of the Government of the People's Republic of China to allow an investigation into the origins of COVID–19 at suspect laboratories in Wuhan; read the first time.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 3464. A bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities; read the first time.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

S. 3465. A bill to clarify the treatment of 2 or more employers as joint employers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; read the first time.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 3466. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the production of programs by United States companies that alter political content for screening in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. THUNE):

S. 3467. A bill to withhold United States contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 3468. A bill to provide for a limitation on the removal of the Government of Cuba from the state sponsors of terrorism list; read the first time.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 3469. A bill to establish a review of United States multilateral aid; read the first time.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. Res. 486. A resolution recognizing Interscholastic Athletic Administrators' Day on December 14, 2021; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 251

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 251, a bill to provide that for purposes of determining compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in athletics, sex shall be recognized based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth.

S. 697

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 697, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth.

S. 829

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 829, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the TRICARE program for certain members of the Retired Reserve of the reserve components.

S. 984

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 984, a bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to reduce the production and use of certain single-use plastic products and packaging, to improve the responsibility of producers in the design, collection, reuse, recycling, and disposal of their consumer products and packaging, to prevent pollution from consumer products and packaging from entering into animal and human food chains and waterways, and for other purposes.

S. 1574

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1574, a bill to codify a statutory definition for long-term care pharmacies.

S. 1988

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1988, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to protect access to telehealth services under the Medicare program.

S. 2036

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2036, a bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters, and for other purposes.

S. 2720

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2720, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national clinical pathway for prostate cancer, and for other purposes.

S. 3141

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3141, a bill to establish the New

Philadelphia National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 3229

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3229, a bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a cattle contract library, and for other purposes.

S. 3318

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3318, a bill to deter foreign financial institutions from providing banking services for the benefit of foreign terrorist organizations and from facilitating or promoting payments for acts of terrorism.

S. 3349

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3349, a bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to provide applicants for certain loans and grants with updates with respect to those applications, and for other purposes.

S. 3403

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3403, a bill to prohibit the disbursement of Federal funds to State and local governments that allow individuals who are not citizens of the United States to vote in any Federal, State, or local election.

S. 3407

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 3407, a bill to promote security partnership with Ukraine.

S. 3436

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3436, a bill to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to entities responsible for the planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and their corporate officers and to apply congressional review under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act to the removal of sanctions relating to Nord Stream 2, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 486—RECOGNIZING INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATORS' DAY ON DECEMBER 14, 2021

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas, each December, the Senate recognizes the positive contributions of interscholastic athletic administrators;

Whereas the position of school athletic administrator is recognized as a profession, which, like other academic professions, benefits greatly from continued education and certification;

Whereas school athletic programs develop young people physically, mentally, socially, and emotionally by the life lessons learned through participation and competition;

Whereas interscholastic athletic participation is an integral part of a student's educational experience and enhances the learning and maturation process;

Whereas athletic administrators are committed to developing and maintaining comprehensive education-based athletic programs which seek the highest development of all student athletes;

Whereas athletic administrators fulfill professional responsibilities with integrity, commitment to equality, industriousness to long hours, and fairness;

Whereas athletic administrators preserve, enhance, and promote the educational values of athletics in our schools through professional growth in the areas of education, leadership, and service;

Whereas athletic administrators embody high standards of ethics, sportsmanship, and personal conduct and encourage coaching staffs, student athletes, and community members to commit to these high standards as well; and

Whereas the athletic programs run by these administrators have impacts that extend well beyond the playing field, athletic venues, and even the school: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the annual recognition of Interscholastic Athletic Administrators' Day on December 14, 2021;

(2) commends athletic administrators for their commitment and leadership provided to student athletes at the secondary school level; and

(3) commends the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association as the leading organization that prepares those who lead secondary school athletics throughout the country, providing continuous learning, compassion, and preparation within the profession.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4897. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. BURR) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 450, to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4897. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. BURR) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 450, to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The brutal lynching of Emmett Till and the subsequent bravery and boldness of his mother, Mamie Till-Mobley, became a catalyst for the civil rights movement.

(2) On August 28, 1955, 14-year-old Emmett Till was kidnapped, beaten, and shot in Money, Mississippi, where he had traveled from Chicago to stay with his great uncle, Moses Wright.

(3) The corpse of Emmett Till was discovered 3 days later in the Tallahatchie River and his murderers were acquitted despite Moses Wright providing an eyewitness testimony that the men on trial kidnapped Emmett Till.

(4) Mamie Till-Mobley, the mother of Emmett Till, demonstrated her love for her son and her courage and strength in suffering in the days that followed as she brought the body of Emmett Till back to Chicago for burial and demanded an open casket funeral, which drew more than 50,000 attendees.

(5) Mamie Till-Mobley further allowed a photograph to be taken of Emmett Till in his casket, which was shown throughout the world.

(6) The original casket of Emmett Till stands on display at the National Museum of African American History and Culture as an enduring reminder of the racial violence that is a part of the history of the United States that the people of the United States must confront.

(7) The heroic actions of Mamie Till-Mobley in the midst of evil, injustice, and grief became a catalyst for the civil rights movement and continued in the years to come as she worked for justice and honored the legacy of Emmett Till.

(8) Mamie Till-Mobley went on to create the Emmett Till Players, which was a significant national cultural contribution as teenagers traveled throughout the country presenting Martin Luther King Jr. speeches in the name of Emmett Till.

(9) Mamie Till-Mobley also served as chair and co-founder of the Emmett Till Justice Campaign, which had the dual mission of reopening the murder of Emmett Till for a reinvestigation and a passage into law of Federal legislation to ensure that other racially motivated murders during the civil rights era were investigated and, when possible, prosecuted.

(10) The efforts of the Emmett Till Justice Campaign led to the successful joint investigation by the State of Mississippi, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Justice in 2004, the passage of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–344; 122 Stat. 3934), signed into law by President George W. Bush, and the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325; 130 Stat. 1965), signed into law by President Barack Obama.

(11) The people of the United States honor the legacy of Emmett Till and the incredible suffering and equally incredible courage, resilience, and efforts of Mamie Till-Mobley that led to the civil rights movement that began in the 1950s.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the posthumous presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration of Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary. The design shall bear an image of, and inscriptions of the name of, ''Emmett Till'' and ''Mamie Till-Mobley''.

(c) AWARD OF MEDAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold medal referred to in subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the National Museum of African American History and Culture, where it shall be displayed as appropriate.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the National Museum of African American History and Culture should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations and events associated with Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALES.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 3452, S. 3453, S. 3454, S. 3455, S. 3456, S. 3457, S. 3458, S. 3459, S. 3460, S. 3461, S. 3462, S. 3463, S. 3464, S. 3465, S. 3466, S. 3467, S. 3468, S. 3469

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I understand there are 18 bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the first time en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk reads as follows:

A bill (S. 3452) to ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States.

A bill (S. 3453) to prohibit the payment of certain legal settlements to individuals who unlawfully entered the United States.

A bill (S. 3454) to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian Tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act.

A bill (S. 3455) to prohibit the implementation of new requirements to report bank account deposits and withdrawals.

A bill (S. 3456) to enact the definition of ''waters of the United States'' into law, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3457) to codify the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances by adding fentanyl-related substances to schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act.

A bill (S. 3458) to amend title 18, Unites States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

A bill (S. 3459) to prohibit a Federal agency from promulgating any rule or guidance that bans hydraulic fracturing in the United States, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3460) to prohibit local educational agencies from obligating certain Federal funds when schools are not providing full time in-person instruction.

A bill (S. 3461) to provide that the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to ''COVID–19 Vaccination and Testing; Emergency Temporary Standard'' shall have no force or effect, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3462) to require U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to take into custody certain aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3463) to impose sanctions and other measures in response to the failure of the Government of the People's Republic of China to allow an investigation into the origins of COVID–19 at suspect laboratories in Wuhan.

A bill (S. 3464) to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities.

A bill (S. 3465) to clarify the treatment of 2 or more employers as joint employers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

A bill (S. 3466) to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the production of programs by United States companies that alter political content for screening in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3467) to withhold United States contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3468) to provide for a limitation on the removal of the Government of Cuba from the state sponsors of terrorism list.

A bill (S. 3469) to establish a review of United States multilateral aid.

Mr. SCHUMER. I now ask for a second reading, and I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bills will receive their second reading on the next legislative day.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. SCHUMER. A few moments ago, I went through the typical rule XIV process, which the majority leader always does to place legislation from both minority and majority on the legislative calendar. It is merely technical.

Now, the Republican leader seems to want to place a bunch of ''gotcha'' bills on the legislative calendar that he thinks would be tough votes for Democrats to take as some kind of payback for pursuing legislation to protect the sacred right to vote.

Well, we Democrats aren't afraid of these votes, so what I propose to the Republican leader is that the Senate hold up-or-down votes at a majority threshold on each of the Republican bills he has outlined tonight, as well as the Freedom to Vote Act and the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act.

Let me say again. In a few moments, I will ask unanimous consent to have the Senate vote on the Freedom to Vote Act, the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, and all the so-called tough bills the Republican leader is proposing tonight at a majority threshold.

We believe the right to vote, to protect our democracy, to get rid of dark money from elections, to end gerrymandering to ensure the American people pick their elected leaders, not politicians, is so important, I would hope the Republican leader would go along with this proposal.

Our caucus strongly disagrees with the Republican bills on this list, but for the sake of our democracy and getting to a majority vote on voting rights, we are willing to vote.

So, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Republican leader, that the Senate vote on passage of the following bills in the order listed; that there be no motions or amendments in order to the bills; and that the passage be at a majority threshold, all without intervening action or debate: S. 2747, the Freedom to Vote Act; H.R. 4, the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act; S. 3452; S. 3453; S. 3454; S. 3455; S. 3456; S. 3457; S. 3458; S. 3459; S. 3460; S. 3461; S. 3462; S. 3463; S. 3464; S. 3465; S. 3466; S. 3467; S. 3468; and S. 3469.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MCCONNELL. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

EMMETT TILL AND MAMIE TILL-MOBLEY CONGRESSSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 450 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 450) to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

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 Burr substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4897) 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 ''Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The brutal lynching of Emmett Till and the subsequent bravery and boldness of his mother, Mamie Till-Mobley, became a catalyst for the civil rights movement.

(2) On August 28, 1955, 14-year-old Emmett Till was kidnapped, beaten, and shot in Money, Mississippi, where he had traveled from Chicago to stay with his great uncle, Moses Wright.

(3) The corpse of Emmett Till was discovered 3 days later in the Tallahatchie River and his murderers were acquitted despite Moses Wright providing an eyewitness testimony that the men on trial kidnapped Emmett Till.

(4) Mamie Till-Mobley, the mother of Emmett Till, demonstrated her love for her son and her courage and strength in suffering in the days that followed as she brought the body of Emmett Till back to Chicago for burial and demanded an open casket funeral, which drew more than 50,000 attendees.

(5) Mamie Till-Mobley further allowed a photograph to be taken of Emmett Till in his casket, which was shown throughout the world.

(6) The original casket of Emmett Till stands on display at the National Museum of African American History and Culture as an enduring reminder of the racial violence that is a part of the history of the United States that the people of the United States must confront.

(7) The heroic actions of Mamie Till-Mobley in the midst of evil, injustice, and grief became a catalyst for the civil rights movement and continued in the years to come as she worked for justice and honored the legacy of Emmett Till.

(8) Mamie Till-Mobley went on to create the Emmett Till Players, which was a significant national cultural contribution as teenagers traveled throughout the country presenting Martin Luther King Jr. speeches in the name of Emmett Till.

(9) Mamie Till-Mobley also served as chair and co-founder of the Emmett Till Justice Campaign, which had the dual mission of reopening the murder of Emmett Till for a reinvestigation and a passage into law of Federal legislation to ensure that other racially motivated murders during the civil rights era were investigated and, when possible, prosecuted.

(10) The efforts of the Emmett Till Justice Campaign led to the successful joint investigation by the State of Mississippi, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Justice in 2004, the passage of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–344; 122 Stat. 3934), signed into law by President George W. Bush, and the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325; 130 Stat. 1965), signed into law by President Barack Obama.

(11) The people of the United States honor the legacy of Emmett Till and the incredible suffering and equally incredible courage, resilience, and efforts of Mamie Till-Mobley that led to the civil rights movement that began in the 1950s.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the posthumous presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration of Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary. The design shall bear an image of, and inscriptions of the name of, ''Emmett Till'' and ''Mamie Till-Mobley''.

(c) AWARD OF MEDAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold medal referred to in subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the National Museum of African American History and Culture, where it shall be displayed as appropriate.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the National Museum of African American History and Culture should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations and events associated with Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALES.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The bill (S. 450), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

INCLUDING CERTAIN COMPUTER-RELATED PROJECTS IN THE FEDERAL PERMITTING PROGRAM UNDER TITLE XLI OF THE FAST ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3451, introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3451) to include certain computer-related projects in the Federal permitting program under title XLI of the FAST Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3451) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3451

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

SECTION 1. FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT.

Section 41001(6)(A) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)(A)) is amended, in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''semiconductors, artificial intelligence and machine learning, high-performance computing and advanced computer hardware and software, quantum information science and technology, data storage and data management, cybersecurity,'' after ''manufacturing,''.

RECOGNIZING INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATORS' DAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 486, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 486) recognizing Interscholastic Athletic Administrators' Day on December 14, 2021.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 486) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 11 a.m., Tuesday, January 11; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Davidson nomination postcloture; that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; further, that all postcloture time on the Davidson nomination expire at 2:20 p.m. and that the Senate vote on the confirmation of the nomination; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during today's session, the motion to reconsider be considered made

and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:05 p.m., recessed until 11 a.m., on Tuesday, January 11, 2022.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

KRISTYN E. JONES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, VICE JOHN P. ROTH.

FRANK CALVELLI, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE. (NEW POSITION)

LESTER MARTINEZ–LOPEZ, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE THOMAS MCCAFFERY.

AGNES SCHAEFER, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, VICE CASEY WARDYNSKI.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

TIMOTHY BAKER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2026, VICE MICHAEL YOUNG, TERM EXPIRED.

THE JUDICIARY

NANCY G. ABUDU, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT, VICE BEVERLY BALDWIN MARTIN, RETIRED.

JULIANNA MICHELLE CHILDS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT, VICE DAVID S. TATEL , RETIRING.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

PAUL MONTEIRO, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE, FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE GRANDE LUM, RESIGNED.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF JERRY DESMOND

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mourn the passing of dedicated public servant, Captain Jerry Desmond, of Stonington, Connecticut. Mr. Desmond tragically passed at the all too young age of 63 on Friday, December 24, 2021 after a courageous battle with cancer.

Born in 1958 to James and Phillis Desmond in Weymouth, Massachusetts, Jerry attributed his strong work ethic to the model of his parents. From an early age, Jerry was instilled with the value of giving whatever task or challenge laid before him a full ''100 percent.'' This principle guided him through life to the very end, even during his arduous battle with cancer which he did so with an infectious sense of optimism and the can-do attitude that defined his life.

At the age of 5, Jerry moved with his family to Stonington, putting him on a destined path to become an integral part of the local community. The Stonington Public Schools had such an immense impact on him that upon graduating he went on to serve as a substitute teacher and tutor beginning in 1976. This role existed as a further point of inspiration for Jerry, who attended Southern Connecticut State University and earned a Bachelor of Arts of Education.

Though upon graduating he was unable to immediately bridge to a career in teaching, Jerry remained undeterred in his ultimate mission to give back to the community that helped raise him. As someone who was able to appreciate the larger picture, Jerry used the athletic prowess he formed in high school and joined the local police force while simultaneously taking up the role of assistant coach for Stonington High School's football and track and field teams. In addition to football and track and field, Jerry coached the local woman's gymnastics team through to his final moments. A fierce optimist who believed in the value of hard work, Jerry was a perfect fit for the Stonington Public School's athletic programs. He appreciated working with the town's youth—passing onto them the same values taught by Jerry's parents before him—and viewed that work as one of the most rewarding parts of his career—especially enjoying his time as Stonington Police Department's Youth Officer.

Jerry would eventually return back to school and advance his background in education, graduating from the FBI Training Academy in Quantico. He also received a Masters in Homeland Security Leadership from the University of Connecticut. Aimed with a revitalized education, Jerry went on to teach as an adjunct professor at the nearby Mitchell College, in New London, Connecticut.

Of course, the pinnacle of Jerry's career was his remarkable 35 years of service to the Stonington Police Department, 17 of those years as Captain of the Department. During that time, he helped oversee the department's marine unit and was involved with the dive team and acted as a boating instructor. He was instrumental in the awarding of a $375,000 federal grant to the Department for a new police boat which went into service in 2014. That same year, Jerry retired from the department. Not content to accept a sedentary retirement, however, Jerry used his spare time to begin a new career with the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection as its Boating Safety and Education Representative, maintaining the role of teacher to the very end.

Madam Speaker, it is an incredible honor to represent constituents as loyal to the future of their community as Jerry. I had the privilege to interact with him as congressman and can attest to his diligent professionalism and down to earth personality which was so engaging. Jerry's life was defined by his love for teaching and giving to his community. His actions touched thousands of people, and he served as an excellent role model for Stonington's next generation. Though the gap left by his generous and caring nature could not hope to be filled in the Stonington community, we can find relief in the reality that those whose lives were enriched by Jerry's presence will not soon forget his example. To that end, I ask that my colleagues and this chamber join me in observing the loss of Jerry Desmond.

RECOGNIZING COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR CHRISTOPHER L. YOUNG

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the service of Command Sergeant Major Christopher L. Young. He has served in every leadership role within the non-commissioned officers ranks of the Mississippi Army National Guard, and it has been an honor to serve in this capacity with him. I am grateful to his dedication and many years of service to this nation and the state of Mississippi.

CSM Young enlisted into the Mississippi Army National Guard on May 23, 1988. He joined the 1–155th Infantry Regiment ''Mississippi Rifles'' in McComb, Mississippi. He was mobilized in 1990 in support of Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. When he returned, CSM Young served in various leadership roles in the 155 Armored Brigade Combat Team. In 2001, he mobilized again in preparation for deployment to Bosnia-Herzegovina in support of Stabilization Forces-10 rotation. There he served as the task force's Chief Protective Services Officer and the Scout Platoon Sergeant. He returned in April 2002 and was promoted to E–8. He also became the Chief Paralegal NCO in the 155.

In 2004, CSM Young was mobilized in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom III and the War on Terror. There he led a company of 134 Infantry soldiers who were responsible for counter-insurgency and combat operations against hostile insurgents in the Babil providence. In 2010, he was promoted to Sergeant Major and would go on to become the Command Sergeant Major in 2012. In this role, he became the senior enlisted advisor to the Battalion Commander and was responsible for the well-being of the soldiers in his unit.

In 2019, CSM Young was promoted to the Mississippi Army National Guard State Command Sergeant Major position. In this role, he serves as both my Senior Enlisted Advisor and as the Command Sergeant Major over all Mississippi Army National Guard Soldiers where he enacted positive reforms that will impact the MSARNG for years to come. I am grateful for CSM leadership, advisement, and friendship. CSM Young has set a precedent for future readers in the MSARNG and will leave a legacy of compassionate, selfless leadership.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF DAVID GONZALES

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I rise in remembrance of longtime Yuba Sutter native, David ''Speedy'' Gonzales, who left us on January 14, 2021. As a pillar in the community, he owned and helped operate the El Zarape Restaurant with his wife Ana for over 75 years.

Born in Los Angeles, David moved to Wheatland, California at 7 years old. In 1952, his parents moved into a studio apartment above a Mexican restaurant on Garden Highway in Yuba City known as the El Zarape Inn. Together as a family, he and his four siblings helped their parents start the El Zarape that has now become one of the oldest family-owned restaurants in the region.

David loved and strived to support his growing community his entire life. He was a proud member of the Yuba City Rotary Club, Alliance for Hispanic Advancement, Yuba Sutter Chamber of Commerce, and various other community events. Throughout the years, David grew friendships with everyone he interacted with, whether it was his fellow Rotarians or all the friends that met at the Colusa Casino. David was preceded in death by his parents Tony and Eleanor Gonzales, Mary Cartago, Gloria Laswell, and Irene James. He is survived by his wife Ana and sons Robert and David (spouse Shannon), 6 grandchildren, and 1 great-grandchild.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF VETERAN ROBERT TIFFANY

HON. JIM BANKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. BANKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Mr. Robert E. Tiffany of Angola.

On Saturday, January 29, Robert will celebrate his 100th birthday. On behalf of the United States Congress, I want to congratulate him on this wonderful occasion. We hope his heart is filled with joy knowing he has experienced our country's greatest blessings, including the affection of family and friends over a long, well-lived life.

Our Nation owes Robert a debt of gratitude for his dedicated service to our country while serving in the United States Army Air during World War II. Like many of the Greatest Generation, he enlisted following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In piloting B-17s over Europe, Robert took part in the Allied strategic bombing campaigns against the German war machine. By the time he left the Army in 1944, he flew a total of 23 missions.

Following his departure from service, he returned home, where he established a career, raised a family and lived out the American Dream. This record is a testament to his service and an appeal to future generations of Americans, that they too may answer the call to help keep lit the torch of American liberty, just as Robert did.

May God Bless him, and may God Bless the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO COHASSET HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM 2021 MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION VII SUPER BOWL CHAMPIONS

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate the players, coaches and administration of the Cohasset High School football team. On December 1, 2021, the Cohasset High School Skippers won the Massachusetts Interscholastic Athletic Association Division VII Super Bowl, earning them the title, State Champions.

Cohasset High School has a long tradition of excellence in high school football. This is the school's second state championship in the past seven years.

Cohasset High School's 2021 team finished the season by winning ten consecutive games, after starting the season 0–2. The win streak included four hard-fought victories in the Massachusetts Interscholastic Athletic Tournament.

This championship playoff run included a 26–13 home victory over the Mayflower League Champion Nantucket Whalers, a 21–7 road victory over the previously undefeated Cape Ann League Champion Hamilton-Wenham Generals, a 14–8 neutral site victory over the Mashpee Falcons, and culminated with a 27–12 Super Bowl victory over the previously undefeated Suburban League Champion Wahconah Warriors.

Madam Speaker, the young men on this football team conducted themselves in such a way as to bring honor, pride, and recognition to the Town of Cohasset. They represent what is truly best about high school student athletes. Today it is my honor to join the families, friends and residents of Cohasset, Massachusetts, to congratulate the 2021 Cohasset High School football team on their impressive achievement.

Players: Jamie Smith, Liam Appleton, Thomas Hansen, Will Henle, Jack Mullaly, Henry Burke, Mick Dockray, John Shannon, James Appleton, Jack Cullinan, Ryan Lynch, Owen Rigby, Danny McGinty, Will Baker, Grayson Corbett, Sam Ellinger, Charlie Grudinskas, Josh Burke, Charlie Donovan, Blaine Basile, Luke Willmott, Carter Wimberly, Kyle Wakefield, Luke Moore, Declan Lee, Michael Donahue, Lucas Najjar, Henry Dionisio, Levi O'Duggan, Ben Henry, Christian Steinmetz, Simon Frank, Nick Henry, Charlie McKeen, Robbie Norton, Teddy Fox, Ryan Stevens, Michael Hession, Noah Simone, John Higgins, Christopher Comerford, Lincoln Pattison, Charlie Sebastyen, Jackie Lyons, Henry Richard, Santiago Talavera-Rubio, Jr., Ben Joyce, Brendan Cingari, Martin Rigby, Jay Fox, Ben Weissensee, Nanbeel Bonifon, Will Norgeot, Will McLoughlin, Sam Larsen. Managers: Bridget Mahoney, Mia Froio, Audrey Ryan. Administration: Superintendent Patrick Sullivan, Principal Brian Scott, Athletic Director Steve Rotondi, Head Coach Pete Afanasiw, Assistant Coaches Brian Pattison, Phil Mahoney, John Maher, Danny Tangherlini, Jake Cuneo.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND CAREER OF DR. KEN HARVEY

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and career of Dr. Ken Harvey who is retiring from medical practice after 37 years of serving the Tupelo community. I am so grateful for his dedication to keeping our State healthy and thank him for his lifetime of service.

Dr. Harvey is a native of Picayune, Mississippi where he graduated from Picayune High School in 1967. He went on to attend Mississippi College where he studied chemistry. He returned home to work in research at Crosby Chemicals. While there, he experienced an accident that introduced him to a doctor who inquired why he never considered medical school. He was skeptical at first, but eventually went on to attend the University of Mississippi School of Medicine and graduated in 1977. He stayed there for his residency in internal medicine. He attended on scholarship from the U.S. Air Force and was assigned to Columbus Air Force Base.

Upon completing his assignment, Dr. Harvey joined a practice in Tupelo founded by Drs. Tannehill, Lummus, Murphey and Wood. They were remarkably busy both in their clinic and at North Mississippi Medical Center. In 1993, these doctors formed the IMA Foundation and worked with North Mississippi Health Services. Dr. Harvey is known for continuing to see patients long after their standard term of care. He still sees patients from his early days of practicing as well as patients from Columbus Air Force Base. He is truly dedicated to all he has worked with.

While Dr. Harvey has missed practicing medicine, he enjoys spending time with his wife of 46 years, Patricia, and their son Jeff. In his free time, he hopes to travel and enjoy Ole Miss sports.

I am grateful for the outstanding care Dr. Harvey has provided to North Mississippians for nearly four decades and wish him well in this new chapter of life.

HONORING CARROLL EDWIN SWAIN

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Carroll Edwin Swain of Salem, Virginia, who passed away on December 31, 2021 at the age of 94. Often referred to as ''The Colonel,'' he was a retired Lieutenant Colonel from the United States Army, veteran of World War II and the Korean and Vietnam Wars, and public official in the City of Roanoke.

Colonel Swain was born on August 6, 1927 to Robert Swain Sr. and Mahala Woods Swain. He was a native of Roanoke, Virginia and graduated from Lucy Addison High School in 1945. He served as a military policeman in Italy from 1946 to 1947 before returning to Virginia to work for the railroad.

He graduated from Hampton Institute, now Hampton University, in 1953 with a bachelor's degree. His academic success allowed him to receive the honor of an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army as an Artillery Officer. When he completed his service, he held the esteemed rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Over the years, Colonel Swain executed staff and command assignments in a number of different units. He performed duties that were related to nuclear weaponry and helped in devising direction and instructional programs to advance race relations in the U.S. Army. His service earned awards including the Soldier's Good Conduct Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Bronze Star, and the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster.

In 1971, Colonel Swain returned to Roanoke and took on a career in education in the Roanoke City Public Schools before retiring in 1992.

In addition to his accomplishments in the U.S. Army and education system, Colonel Swain went on to serve on the Roanoke City Council. He worked to improve crime rates, employee welfare, educational resources, economic development, fiscal efficiency in government spending, as well as a variety of other issues to better the City. Colonel Swain lived a selfless life of leadership and service to others, and he will be greatly missed.

He is survived by his wife of 67 years, Welthea Kasey Swain; his sons, Carroll ''Edwin'' (Faith) Swain Jr. and Michael (Jacqueline) Swain; daughter, Pastors Stephanie S. (Lewis) Tucker Jr.; four grandchildren, Rae Swain Page, Justin Swain, Kyah and Kourtney

Tucker; as well as many other beloved family and friends. I offer my condolences to them upon the loss of Colonel Swain, who led a remarkable life.

HONORING THE CAREER OF SENATOR DENNIS KRUSE

HON. JIM BANKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. BANKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Senator Dennis Kruse of Auburn, Indiana, as he prepares to retire after a long and distinguished career in public service. Dennis is a model statesman in the Indiana Statehouse, where he has served for 32 years; first as a state representative from 1989 to 2004, and then as a state senator.

During his tenure in the senate, he served as Senate Education Committee chairman, where I had the opportunity to work with him. In this role, Dennis introduced and helped pass numerous pieces of legislation to improve education in the state, including bills to establish the state's formal teacher evaluation system, to improve school discipline, to enhance before- and after-school programs and teacher preparation, and more.

Senator Kruse was also a culture warrior long before most of us were. He introduced bills in the statehouse to codify the Christian view of marriage; to bring back prayer to public schools; to prohibit sex changes for minors; and more. More recently, he announced that he will be introducing bills this next session to protect medical freedom and to allow public displays of religious historical documents. Also notable is his longtime commitment to constituent services, which remains a model for officials state- and nation-wide.

Senator Kruse is not only an exemplary public servant; he is also a great man whose devotion to his community and family is palpable. I am proud to call him a mentor and a friend and I am honored to have worked alongside him. I wish him and his wife, Kay, the best as they prepare to enter a new chapter of their lives. Let this document serve as a testament to Dennis' commitment to the betterment of those whom he served and to the legacy that will endure long after he is gone.

RECOGNIZING RANI YADAV-RANJAN

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize Rani Yadav-Ranjan, the Head of Artificial Intelligence at Ericsson's Global AI Accelerator, and a member of the Ericsson CTO's Technology Leadership team.

Rani's contribution to technology and society shapes the way we live, enables how we work, and underscores the path forward for a more secure, inclusive future.

While coming from modest means, Rani has achieved considerable success as a successful entrepreneur and Executive Technology leader. Her work has pioneered industry leading solutions for Big Data Artificial Intelligence, E-commerce, and Blockchain technologies. People refer to her as a visionary and expert in data science, as evidenced in her 10+ patents in innovative new industries. Many companies make use of her patent for fully encrypted mobile payments and text communication.

At Ericsson, Rani has innovated solutions for Blockchain-based data monetization, and Cyberthreat detection for encrypted flow.

Rani's formidable talents have also been used to create stronger social fabrics between people at her places of work and in her community. These actions often create access to resources and opportunities which provide others a higher quality of life.

Her influence on Diversity & Inclusion efforts at Ericsson has created safe spaces for employees of all backgrounds to bring their complete selves to work, a precondition for the creativity and innovation that drives Ericsson's market offerings.

Rani is the founder of the University of California, Merced CITRIS Innovation & Entrepreneurship Challenge, which is now held at the University of California, Berkeley and has inspired the start-up ecosystems in both Merced and Berkeley. Rani is also the founder of the University of California, Berkeley CITRIS Innovation & Entrepreneurship Challenge. She also serves as a Recurring Guest Lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley, and Merced, as well as an Adjunct Professor at Southwest Law School, where she most recently served.

Rani is a member of the Committee of 200, a powerful network of the most accomplished female C-suite executives in industry, who collectively employ more than 2.5 million people and are committed to developing women's leadership in business.

Rani is deeply committed to the Sikh community in San Jose and is widely regarded as a pillar of the community. As a long-time volunteer and board member, Rani has a strong personal commitment to making neighborhoods stronger. She has volunteered in the fight against hunger and other causes which impact diverse backgrounds. A truly concerned individual who is eager to see others improve and live well.

Rani has served on the boards of several for-profit and nonprofit organizations, including Navigator Technology, the Santa Clara County Women's Commission, the University of California, Merced Foundation Board, where she served as chair of the Nominating and Governance committee and as chair of the Audit committee, and the State of California Infrastructure and Goods Movement Board, where she served as chair of the Audit committee.

Rani is most proud of her children, Shaan, Alisha, and Krisha, as well as her grandson, Hugo Berglund, out of all her accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF PFC JIMMY ROWLAND

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Private First Class Jimmy Rowland of Baldwyn Mississippi who was reported missing in action during the Korean War. In 1956, his remains were declared nonrecoverable. In November of 2021, Rowland's family was informed his remains were accounted for and will be brought back to Baldwyn for burial and a full military funeral.

In July of 1950 Jimmy Rowland, at 19 years old, came under heavy fire fighting North Korean forces at the Kum River north of Taejon, South Korea. He was a member of the Heavy Mortar Company, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. He was reported wounded and then missing in action on July 16 and was dropped from his unit's rolls on August 16, 1950. In February of the next year, four sets of remains were found at the foot of a bridge west of the Seoul-Taejon main supply route. Three individuals were identified as members of the 19th infantry regiment but the fourth was not identified. These remains were designated as Unknown X–418 Tanggok, His remains, along with all other unidentified soldiers killed in the Korean War, were transported to the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu.

In July of 2018, anthropologists and historians from the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency planned to identify the 652 Korean War casualties that remained unknown. On March 4, 2019, Rowland's remains were disinterred and transferred to the DPAA Laboratory at Joint Basse Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii. Using dental and anthropological analysis as well as circumstantial evidence, scientists identified Jimmy Rowland.

Though many have passed on, it is expected 20 to 30 of Jimmy's family members will be in attendance at his funeral on Saturday. The Baldwyn community is grateful to honor Jimmy nearly 70 years after he was declared missing in action. Though thousands of casualties from the Korean War remain unidentified, I am thankful that one Mississippi soldier will return home to be honored by his family and community. I am grateful for the work of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency and express my most sincere condolences to Jimmy's family, friends, and loved ones.

HONORING THE CAREER OF CATHIE HUMBARGER

HON. JIM BANKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. BANKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Cathie Humbarger of Fort Wayne, as she retired recently from her position with the Right to Life of Northeast Indiana.

Cathie's decades-long leadership in the pro-life movement has been extraordinary. Formerly the communications director for the National Right to Life and Vice President of the Indiana Right to Life, Cathie has defended life at every level and before every audience possible. As just one example, she was a very public proponent of a bill signed into law by Governor Eric Holcomb last spring to codify new restrictions on the ability for minors to get abortions and for clinics to prescribe abortion-inducing pills.

As another, for years, Cathie helped organize the annual summer ''Pro-Life Boot Camp''

at the University of St. Francis to equip high school and college students with the tools necessary to defend life in the public space. Cathie was also essential in helping mobilize Northeast Indiana's contingent to attend the annual National March for Life in Washington, D.C. One of the highlights of my time in Congress was being joined on stage by Cathie at the 2017 March as Vice President Mike Pence gave one of the most forceful defenses for life ever.

Beyond her professional accolades and achievements, of which there are many, Cathie is one of the kindest, most genuine, and dutiful people I have ever known. I am proud to call her a friend of many years and wish her Godspeed as she enters a new chapter of her life. This document serves as a testament to Cathie's career and character, and an appeal to future generations—that they be inspired by Cathie to carry on the fight for life in the years and decades to come.

HONORING FORMER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TERESA VERA PEREZ

HON. VICENTE GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mrs. Teresa Vera Perez of Concepcion, Texas, who dedicated her life to serving the people of Duval County.

Mrs. Perez was born on November 25, 1933, to Saturnino Vera and Francisca Saenz Vera. At the age of 18, she married Mr. Asildo Lopez Perez with whom she shared a life for 57 years. During this time, they raised five children together: Elena, Ester, Eloy, and twins Eduardo and Ernesto.

Mrs. Perez first ran for Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2 in 1977 and won, making her the first female Justice of the Peace in Duval County history. She served a total of three terms, becoming a lifelong member of the Texas Justices of the Peace and Constables Association and Chaplain for the South Texas Association of Justices of the Peace and Constables. In addition to her time serving as Justice of the Peace, Mrs. Perez also worked as a Nurse's Aide at the P&S Hospital, previously located in Alice, Texas. Following her 12 years as Justice of the Peace, she continued to serve as an Honorable Judge by joining couples in matrimony.

Mrs. Perez was an active member of the Duval County and the Concepcion communities throughout her lifetime. She proudly served as a Eucharistic Minister and member of the Immaculate Concepcion Catholic Church Altar and Rosary Society as well as the Guadalupana and the Fiesta Del Rancho Committee. She was also crowned Queen of the Elderly Nutrition program Twice. In 1993, at the age of 60 years old, she obtained her GED diploma in Alice, Texas. Mrs. Perez passed away on January 23, 2014. Although she is no longer with us, her memory remains eternal.

Madam Speaker, I stand here today to acknowledge the countless achievements and charitable acts of Mrs. Teresa Vera Perez. She devoted her life to the betterment of her community and her legacy will be no doubt be remembered by all who knew her. Her general love for life, her family, the Lord, and commitment to her neighbors is admirable. May she rest in peace.

HONORING DR. THEODORE JACKSON VIARS

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Dr. Theodore Jackson (Ted) Viars, who passed away on December 13, 2021 at the age of 87. Dr. Viars was a longtime educator in western Virginia who positively impacted generations of students.

Theodore Viars was born on December 26, 1933 in Radford, Virginia. His parents were Robert and Louise Viars. He was a student athlete throughout his time at Radford High School, from which he graduated in 1952, and the University of Virginia. At UVA, he earned a football scholarship and played varsity baseball while earning a place on the Dean's List, serving on the Student Council, and belonging to the Varsity Club and the SAE fraternity. He later earned a master's degree and a doctorate from Virginia Tech.

Education became Dr. Viars' mission. He began his career as a teacher and assistant principal at Pulaksi High School from 1956 to 1960. Subsequently, he worked as principal at Clifton Forge from 1960 to 1963 before moving to Salem to become Glenvar High School's first principal. After Glenvar, he held a variety of roles with the Roanoke County Schools, including Director of Instruction, Assistant Superintendent, and Deputy Superintendent for Instruction. He retired from the school system in 1990 and taught as an Associate Professor of Education at Hollins College from 1991 to 1994.

Dr. Viars was a member of Central United Methodist Church in Salem for over 57 years and served in the United States Marine Corps Reserve.

Dr. Viars was preceded in death by his daughter, Kim Viars. He is survived by his wife, Johnsey; children, Kelly Viars Coudriet (Greg), Ted Viars II (Tracey), and Martin Viars (Sherry); grandchildren, Jackson Bradley, Kelsey Legra, Kayleigh Cox, Teddy III, Max, and Brock Viars; and great-grandchildren, Cayden and Roman Legra. I offer them my condolences on the loss of this committed lifelong educator.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF OLIN R. PICKENS

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and service of Mr. Olin R. Pickens who will celebrate his 100th birthday this month. I join his family, friends, and loved ones in celebrating his lifelong dedication to this country.

Olin Pickens was an infantryman assigned to the Army 805th Tank Destroyer Unit during WWII before he was captured as a Prisoner of War. He was executing a mission to capture German field marshal Erwin Rommel in North Africa in 1943 when his unit was attacked by the Germans. His unit, along with three others, attempted to breech a German Blockade to reach Rommel. The soldiers understood this to be a suicide mission. On February 16, 1943, PFC Pickens was captured in Tunisia and spent 26 months as a POW. He escaped once, but was recaptured. In April of 1945, Pickens was finally released.

Pickens looks back on his time in the army with astounding bravery and resolve. I admire his tenacity and dedication to this country. It is because of men like Mr. Pickens that we celebrate the freedoms we enjoy every day, and for his service, I am grateful. It is a joy to wish him a happy 100th birthday.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE ACT TO PERMIT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO TRANSMIT ACTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO CONGRESS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce a bill that would amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (HRA) to permit the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia to transmit legislation to Congress in the form of the Chairman's choosing, including in electronic form. This bill seeks to modernize the method D.C. legislation is transmitted to Congress for the congressional review period.

The HRA requires that D.C. legislation be transmitted to Congress for a congressional review period before the legislation can take effect. The legislation takes effect after a review period, unless a resolution of disapproval is enacted into law during the review period. While the HRA is silent on the method that the Chairman must use to transmit the legislation, House and Senate precedent require that the legislation be physically transmitted to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. Physical transmittal imposes costs in terms of time on the Council, the House and Senate Parliamentarians, the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the House Clerk, the Senate Secretary, the House Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee. When the HRA was enacted in 1973, email did not exist.

The Council engages in a 12-step process to comply with the physical transmittal requirement:

Step 1: Write individualized cover letters.

Step 2: The Chairman physically signs the cover letters.

Step 3: Arrange a pick-up time of the legislation and cover letters from the Chairman.

Step 4: Print two copies of the bill and two copies of the committee report to deliver to the Speaker and to the President of the Senate.

Step 5: Arrange a time for delivery to the Speaker's office.

Step 6: Arrange a time for delivery to the President of the Senate's office.

Step 7: Arrange for two D.C. employees to drive to the Capitol. (Two staffers are required because parking restrictions require a driver and a delivery person.)

Step 8: Drive to the Capitol.

Step 9: Deliver the legislation to the Speaker's office and get a signed receipt.

Step 10: Deliver the legislation to the President of the Senate's office and get a signed receipt.

Step 11: Assign the congressional review period based on the receipts.

Step 12: File the signed receipts.

The aftermath of the January 6, 2021 attack on the Capitol highlighted the burdens of physical transmittal. After temporary fencing was installed around the Capitol, staff from the D.C. Council could not enter the Capitol, delaying the transmittal of legislation until Council staff and congressional staff developed a workaround. Council staff and congressional staff met outside the fencing so the Council staff could physically transmit the legislation.

Today, when we live in the era of e-mail, there is no reason to continue to require an increasingly ancient process, when these documents could be transmitted electronically instead, saving a tremendous amount of time and effort. I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense bill.

BERRYESSA SNOW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPANSION ACT

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I introduce the ''Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Expansion Act,'' with Congressman MIKE THOMPSON (D–CA05) as the original cosponsor. Our legislation would expand the National Monument to include approximately 3,925 acres of federal land in Lake County, California; create new co-management opportunities with federally recognized tribes; and rename Walker Ridge to ''Molok Luyuk,'' meaning Condor Ridge in the Patwin language of Native Americans indigenous to the area. It is endorsed by the Lake County Board of Supervisors and the Tribal Council of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.

In the 114th Congress, I championed bicameral legislation (H.R. 761/S. 393) to establish the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument, with then-Senator Barbara Boxer (D–CA) and Congressman THOMPSON. Our legislation would have included the Walker Ridge tract in Lake and Colusa Counties, California, administered by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) within the National Monument's boundary.

In December 2014, Congressman THOMPSON and I hosted then-Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell at the Lake Berryessa reservoir, so she could view the landscape and hear from local community and tribal leaders about the need to permanently conserve this special place. Said Secretary Jewell at the time: ''This is a beautiful area with cultural history and great opportunities for outdoor recreation and wildlife viewing so it's no surprise that the community wants to make sure that it is protected and passed on to the next generation.'' In July 2015, President Obama issued Presidential Proclamation 9298, designating the federal land surrounding Lake Berryessa administered by the BLM and U.S. Forest Service as the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

The ''Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Expansion Act'' would expand the existing National Monument boundary to include the Lake County portion of Walker Ridge, which the legislation renames to Condor Ridge (Molok Luyuk). This ridgeline is an extinct volcanic mountain range with an unusual ''serpentine'' soil composition supporting a trove of rare and beautiful plant species like the adobe lily (*Fritillaria pluriflora*) found only in this part of northern California. Other at-risk and protected animal species such as the bald eagle, golden eagle, and tule elk also make their home there.

Our legislation would not affect privately owned, state, tribal, or non-federal land. The federal land parcel proposed for inclusion within the National Monument does not include acreage of the BLM's Walker Ridge tract in Colusa County. Our legislation would also ensure that federally recognized tribes—whose ancestors called the National Monument home for millennia—have a meaningful role in the land stewardship of the National Monument. Finally, our legislation would direct the BLM and the Forest Service to complete the management plan for the National Monument, which has remained unfinished since 2015.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all Members of the California delegation to join us in cosponsoring this legislation to permanently conserve this special place in Lake County. We must protect this unique landscape for future generations to enjoy and honor the Native American peoples who walked this land well before our country was even founded.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF SHERIFF JIMMY SIMMONS

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Sheriff Jimmy Simmons of Houston, Mississippi who passed away on November 19, 2021 at the age of 75. I join his family, friends, and loved ones in mourning his loss.

Jimmy Simmons was born on March 18, 1946 to James Travis and Venita Buchanan Simmons. He was a member of the National Guard. He was known as a horse trader, also owning rodeo bulls, mules, tracking hounds, cow dogs and coon dogs. He was a law enforcement officer for 30 years and spent 24 as a sheriff of Chickasaw County. He was a dedicated member of Houlka First Baptist Church. He wished to be remembered for his humor and humility.

Left to cherish his memory are Liz Simmons, Annette Simmons, Chad Simmons, and many grandchildren and great grandchildren. I offer my most sincere condolences to the Chickasaw County community.

TRIBUTE TO BETTY WHITE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Betty Marion White, renowned award-winning actress and animal welfare champion, of Los Angeles, California, who passed away on December 31, 2021, at the age of 99.

Betty was born on January 17, 1922 in Oak Park, Illinois. In 1923, she and her parents moved to Alhambra, California and later to Los Angeles, where she graduated from Beverly Hills High School, and made her professional acting debut at the Bliss Hayden Little Theatre in Beverly Hills.

Ms. White served in the American Women's Voluntary Services during World War II, and made her movie debut in Time to Kill, a film for servicemen about military educational programs. A dynamic radio personality, she appeared in shows such as the The Great Gildersleeve and Blondie, and had her own variety radio show, The Betty White Show. Moving into television, she co-hosted Hollywood on Television, a live television variety show, and later became co-producer and star of the show, Life With Elizabeth, which won her the first of many Emmy awards. Over her seventy-plus year career, she starred and appeared in numerous television shows—sitcoms, game shows, talk shows and soap operas, including the Betty White Show, What's My line, Password, The Love Boat, Maybe This Time, Boston Legal, Hot in Cleveland, The Bold and the Beautiful, and Saturday Night Live, in addition to films such as Lake Placid, The Proposal and the 2018 documentary about her career, First Lady of Television. Ms. White was best known for her two signature roles as the conniving Sue Ann Nivens in the popular Mary Tyler Moore Show and the naive Rose Nylund in the enormously successful The Golden Girls television series.

I came to know Betty through her love of animals, and she was a tireless animal welfare advocate, author, donor, and spokeswoman. She worked with and supported many organizations such as the African Wildlife Foundation, Actors and Others for Animals and the Morris Animal Foundation, serving as president and trustee, and she produced as well as hosted the syndicated series, The Pet Set. which highlighted celebrities and their pets. It was her involvement with the Greater Los Angeles Zoo Association (GLAZA), the support group for the Los Angeles Zoo, that was near and dear to her heart, and spanned more than fifty years, beginning at the zoo's opening in 1966. One of her major projects was to produce, write and star in Backstage at the Zoo, a television special that aired in 1974, with famous friends Mary Tyler Moore, Jimmy Stewart, L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley and others making appearances. This was significant, as the special raised awareness of the zoo, brought the zoo into the homes of many Angelenos, emphasized the zoo's outstanding animal care team and showcased the behind-the-scenes work. Since 1974, Ms. White has continuously served on the Board of Trustees for GLAZA, stepping away for several years to become an inaugural member of the Board of Zoo Commissioners, where she served for

eight years, before returning to GLAZA's board and serving as chair. For her lifelong work for animal welfare, Betty was honored by L.A. Mayor Yillaraigosa as the City of Los Angeles' ''Ambassador to the Animals,'' and made an honorary zoo keeper by the Los Angeles Chapter of The American Association of Zoo Keepers.

I would like to convey my deepest sympathies to Betty's family, friends, and fans. as well as extend my heartfelt thanks for her decades of contributions to animal welfare, the L.A. Zoo in particular, and untold hours of entertainment she provided to the world. The entire global community will greatly miss Betty White.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARK A. SHAFFER

HON. JENNIFER WEXTON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mark A. Shaffer, Unit Chief of Human Rights Violators and War Crimes, Homeland Security Investigations. Mr. Shaffer retired from his post with the Department of Homeland Security on December 31, 2021, after 30 years of federal service.

The Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit (HRVWCU) is dedicated to identifying persons involved in the commission of atrocities throughout the world, preventing them from entering the United States and if located within the jurisdiction of the United States, work with HSI field offices to investigate, prosecute and remove them from the United States.

As the HRVWCU Chief, Mark oversees ICE's Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center, an HSI-led multi-agency effort to ensure those individuals and organizations responsible for the commission of human rights violations and war crimes are held accountable.

Prior to joining the Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit, Mark served as the Chief of HSI's Worksite Enforcement Unit and as a Domestic Operations Chief at HSI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Prior to his service at HSI Headquarters, Mark served as the ICE Attaché in Mexico City and as the ICE Deputy Attaché in Bogota, Colombia.

As a field Special Agent and Supervisor, Mark conducted a wide variety of criminal investigations in the areas of terrorism, gangs, fraud, narcotics, financial and worksite investigations. Mark began his federal career as a staffer for a California U.S. Senator and then as an agent with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1993. Over the last 30 years, he has served the agency in various capacities.

Mark is a graduate of the University of California at Davis. He and his wife Kristen have two children, daughter Sofia, and son Jean-Claude.

I would ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Mark for his service to our country and wishing him all the best in life's next chapter.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF FRANCIS KENNETH SILVA

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of Francis Kenneth Silva. A retired farmer, Fran had resided in Sutter County all his life. He was a Director and Board Member of Levee District 1 and a Director of the Feather River Water District. He served as an advisor and historian to local water and levee agencies. He served on the Sutter County Sheriff's Posse and was an avid fisherman.

Fran is survived by his wife Darlyne Elizabeth Silva of Yuba City; his daughters, Nancy Ellen Silva and Julie Anne Oliver, both of Sacramento; 6 grandchildren; and 5 great-grandchildren. He is preceded in death by his daughter Janice Faye Wildanger of Sacramento, and his son John Francis Silva of Forrest Hill.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF DENNIS CRAIG GRISHAM

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Dennis Grisham who passed away in Dumas, Mississippi on December 8, 2021. I join his family, friends, and loved ones in mourning his loss.

Dennis was born to Leland and Roberta Grisham in Ripley, Mississippi on November 28, 1944. He attended Northwest Mississippi Community College and the University of Southern Mississippi. He served in the Marine Corps until 1969.

After his service, Dennis moved to Memphis, Tennessee where he met his wife Lynda McAiister. They raised three children, Billy, Tommy and Jill. In 1974, the family moved back to Ripley. He started his own company, Grisham Asphalt and Paving. In 1984 he was elected supervisor for the 4th district of Tippah county. His tenure lasted 36 years and won nine consecutive elections. He served as the President of the Tippah County Board of Supervisors and the President of the Mississippi Association of Supervisors. He was an active member of the Dumas Baptist church.

Dennis leaves behind countless family members, friends, colleagues, and loved ones. I am grateful for his lifetime of service to the state of Mississippi.

IN HONOR OF THE TOWN OF NORWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS, AND IN RECOGNITION OF ITS 150TH ''BIRTHDAY'' CELEBRATION

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 2022

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Town of Norwood, Massachusetts, and in recognition of its 150th ''birthday'' celebration.

What is now the Town of Norwood began as a cluster of small mills and farms in the southernmost district of the Town of Dedham, Massachusetts, which was founded in 1636. The district quickly evolved into a self-contained village, and, as early as 1717, its residents sought to create their own place of worship. They established a parish—known as the ''Second Parish'' or ''South Parish''—in 1728, with Reverend Thomas Balch becoming its first resident pastor in 1736.

Although the village was a distinct community, it remained part of Dedham for more than a century. It finally separated from its mother town amid heated education and taxation disputes, and it was incorporated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as the Town of Norwood in 1872.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the efforts of George Willett—a magnate and Progressive Reformer—led to a new town charter, which was approved by voters in 1914. With this new charter, Norwood became the first town in New England and only the twelfth in the nation to adopt the ''Town Manager'' form of government, placing the day-to-day business of the community in the hands of a management professional.

Much has happened since then, but the core of Norwood's community remains unchanged. Religious institutions, civic committees, recreational facilities, and volunteer associations provide the means for all Norwood residents to thrive in the twenty-first century. So, Madam Speaker, it is my distinct honor to take the floor of the House today to recognize the Town of Norwood, Massachusetts, as it prepares to celebrate its 150th ''birthday''—the anniversary of its incorporation as the Town of Norwood in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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 Tuesday, January 11, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 12

Time to be announced

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.

TBA

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Robert McKinnon Califf, of North Carolina, to be Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Department of Health and Human Services, Jose Javier Rodriguez, of Florida, and Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, both to be an Assistant Secretary, and David Weil, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, all of the Department of Labor, Amy Loyd, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education, Javier Ramirez, of Illinois, to be Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director, Linda A. Puchala, of Maryland, to be Member of the National Mediation Board, and Susan Harthill, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

TBA

9 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Amy Gutmann, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Donald Armin Blome, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Christopher R. Hill, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Serbia, Joseph Donnelly, of Indiana, to be Ambassador to the Holy See, and Michele Taylor, of Georgia, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as United States Representative to the UN Human Rights Council, all of the Department of State, Alice P. Albright, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Enoh T. Ebong, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Trade and Development Agency, and other pending calendar business; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine the nominations of Sarah H. Cleveland, of New York, to be Legal Adviser, James C. O'Brien, of Nebraska, to be Head of the Office of Sanctions Coordination, with the rank of Ambassador, George J. Tsunis, of New York, to be Ambassador to Greece, and Beth Van Schaack, of California, to be Ambassador at Large for Global Criminal Justice, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations.

SD–G50

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine pending nominations.

SD–226

2 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security.

SD–G50

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine closing the digital divide in Native communities through infrastructure investment.

SD–628

2:45 p.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

Business meeting to consider the nominations of David M. Uhlmann, of Michigan, and Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, both to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Martha Williams, of Montana, to be Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and 18 GSA resolutions; to be immediately followed by an oversight hearing to examine the Water Resources Development Act, focusing on USACE implementation of water infrastructure projects, programs, and priorities.

SD–106

JANUARY 13

9 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 2992, to provide that certain discriminatory conduct by covered platforms shall be unlawful, and the nominations of Alison J. Nathan, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, Bridget Meehan Brennan, Charles Esque Fleming, and David Augustin Ruiz, each to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Victoria Marie Calvert, and Sarah Elisabeth Geraghty, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, John H. Chun, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, Jaqueline Scott Corley, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Dale E. Ho, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Charlotte N. Sweeney, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, Hernan D. Vera, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Georgette Castner, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, Ruth Bermudez Montenegro, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, Julie Rebecca Rubin, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Cristina D. Silva, and Anne Rachel Traum, both to be a United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, Katherine Vidal, of California, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and Ryan K. Buchanan, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, Andrew M. Luger, to be United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, Mark A. Totten, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, and Jason M. Frierson, to be United States Attorney for the District of Nevada, all of the Department of Justice.

SH–216

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Celeste Ann Wallander, of Maryland, Melissa Griffin Dalton, of Virginia, and John F. Plumb, of New York, each to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

SD–G50

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine financial literacy, focusing on addressing the unique just-in-time decisions older Americans and people with disabilities face.

VTC

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Lael Brainard, of the District of Columbia, to be Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Sandra L. Thompson, of Maryland, to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency.

SD–106

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Margaret A. Burnham, of Massachusetts, Gabrielle M. Dudley, of Georgia, Henry Klibanoff, of Georgia, and Brenda E. Stevenson, of California, each to be a Member of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board.

VTC

JANUARY 26

10 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

Committee on Foreign Relations

To receive a closed joint briefing on U.S. policy on Afghanistan.

CVC–200

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Subcommittee on National Parks

To hold hearings to examine the implementation of the Great American Outdoors Act.

SD–366

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S103–S122

Measures Introduced: Twenty-two bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3448–3469, and S. Res. 486. **Pages S117–118**

Measures Passed:

Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley Congressional Gold Medal Act: Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 450, to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S119–120, S120–121**

Schumer (for Burr) Amendment No. 4897, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S119–120, S120–121**

FAST Act Computer-Related Projects: Senate passed S. 3451, to include certain computer-related projects in the Federal permitting program under title XLI of the FAST Act. **Page S121**

Interscholastic Athletic Administrators' Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 486, recognizing Interscholastic Athletic Administrators' Day on December 14, 2021. **Page S121**

Davidson Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Alan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information. **Pages S103–113**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 64 yeas to 30 nays (Vote No. EX. 3), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S113**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 11 a.m., on Tuesday, January 11, 2022; and that all post-cloture time on the nomination expire at 2:20 p.m. and Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination. **Pages S121–122**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Kristyn E. Jones, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Frank Calvelli, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Lester Martinez-Lopez, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Agnes Schaefer, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Timothy Baker, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission for a term of six years expiring August 30, 2026.

Nancy G. Abudu, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Paul Monteiro, of Maryland, to be Director, Community Relations Service, for a term of four years. **Page S122**

Messages from the House: **Page S116**

Measures Read the First Time: **Pages S116–117, S120**

Executive Communications: **Page S117**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S118–119**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements: **Pages S115–116**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S119–120**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—3) **Page S113**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and recessed at 8:05 p.m., until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, January 11, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on pages S121–122.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 17 public bills, H.R. 6354–6370; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 860–864, were introduced. **Page H8**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H9–10**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3485, to impose sanctions on foreign persons responsible for violations of internationally recognized human rights against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) individuals, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–224, Part 1); and

H. Res. 860, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1836) to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that the time during which members of the Armed Forces serve on active duty for training qualifies for educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4673) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the automatic enrollment of eligible veterans in patient enrollment system of Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–225). **Page H8**

Call of the House: The Speaker called the House to order and ascertained the presence of a quorum (404 present, Roll No. 1). **Pages H5–6**

Committee to Notify the President of the Assembly of the House: The House agreed to H. Res. 861, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee on the part of the House to notify the President that a quorum of the House has assembled, and that the House is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make. Subsequently, the Speaker appointed Representatives Hoyer and McCarthy to the committee. **Page H6**

Notifying the Senate That a Quorum of the House Has Assembled: The House agreed to H. Res. 862, authorizing the Clerk of the House to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business. **Page H6**

Meeting Hour: The House agreed to H. Res. 863, providing for the hour of meeting of the House. **Page H6**

Morning Hour Debate: Agreed by unanimous consent that the order of the House of January 4, 2021, providing for Morning Hour Debate, be extended for the remainder of the 117th Congress, except that H. Res. 863 shall supplant H. Res. 11. **Page H6**

Authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Harry Mason Reid, Jr., a Senator from the State of Nevada: The House agreed to take from the Speaker's table and agree to S. Con. Res. 25, authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the Honorable Harry Mason Reid, Jr., a Senator from the State of Nevada. **Pages H6–7**

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 Harry Mason Reid, Jr., a Senator from the State of Nevada: The House agreed to take from the Speaker's table and agree to S. Con. Res. 26, 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 Harry Mason Reid, Jr., a Senator from the State of Nevada. **Page H7**

Expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Harry Mason Reid, Jr.: The House agreed to H. Res. 864, expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Harry Mason Reid, Jr. **Page H7**

Discharge Petition: Representative Buck presented to the Clerk a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the bill, H. Res. 823, providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3460) to amend title 28 of the United States Code to prevent the transfer of actions arising under the antitrust laws in which a State is a complainant (Discharge Petition No. 9).

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H6.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One quorum call (Roll No. 1) developed during the proceedings of today and appears on pages H5–6.

Adjournment: The House met at 6:30 p.m. and adjourned at 7:12 p.m., pursuant to House Resolution 864, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Harry Mason Reid.

Committee Meetings

GUARD AND RESERVE GI BILL PARITY ACT OF 2021; EVEST ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 1836, the ''Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021''; and H.R. 4673, the ''EVEST Act''. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–4, a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 1836, the ''Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021'', and H.R. 4673, the ''EVEST Act''. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 1836, the ''Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021'', under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–25 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in part A of the Rules Committee report. Each further amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part A of the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4673, the ''EVEST Act'', under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs or their designees. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–26 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 5 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 5 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. The rule provides that amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs' or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report and amendments en bloc described in section 5 of the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. The rule provides that House Resolution 188, agreed to March 8, 2021, is amended by striking ''January 21, 2022'' each place it appears and inserting ''February 4, 2022''. Testimony was heard from Chairman Takano and Representative Bost.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Jerome H. Powell, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the opportunities and challenges for maintaining existing hydropower capacity, expanding hydropower at non-powered dams, and increasing pumped storage hydropower, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine a Federal perspective on the COVID–19 response, focusing on addressing new variants, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the domestic terrorism threat one year after January 6, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing entitled ''Security of the Capitol Campus since the Attack of January 6, 2021'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Readiness, hearing entitled ''Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility: The Current Crisis, the Response, and the Way Forward'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Cybersecurity for the New Frontier: Reforming the Federal Information Security Modernization Act'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of January 11 through January 14, 2022

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Alan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 2:20 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Alan Davidson, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Amitabha Bose, of New Jersey, to be Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: January 12, 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, Room to be announced.

Committee on Armed Services: January 13, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Celeste Ann Wallander, of Maryland, Melissa Griffin Dalton, of Virginia, and John F. Plumb, of New York, each to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: January 11, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Jerome H. Powell, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 10 a.m., SD–106.

January 13, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Lael Brainard, of the District of Columbia, to be Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Sandra L. Thompson, of Maryland, to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: January 11, to hold hearings to examine the opportunities and challenges for maintaining existing hydropower capacity, expanding hydropower at non-powered dams, and increasing pumped storage hydropower, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: January 12, business meeting to consider the nominations of David M. Uhlmann, of Michigan, and Henry Christopher Frey, of North Carolina, both to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Martha Williams, of Montana, to be Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and 18 GSA resolutions; to be immediately followed by an oversight hearing to examine the Water Resources Development Act, focusing on USACE implementation of water infrastructure projects, programs, and priorities, 2:45 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on Foreign Relations: January 12, business meeting to consider the nominations of Amy Gutmann, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Donald Armin Blome, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Christopher R. Hill, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Serbia, Joseph Donnelly, of Indiana, to be Ambassador to the Holy See, and Michele Taylor, of Georgia, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as United States Representative to the UN Human Rights Council, all of the Department of State, Alice P. Albright, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Enoh T. Ebong, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Trade and Development Agency, and other pending calendar business; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine the nominations of Sarah H. Cleveland, of New York, to be Legal Adviser, James C. O'Brien, of Nebraska, to be Head of the Office of Sanctions Coordination, with the rank of Ambassador, George J. Tsunis, of New York, to be Ambassador to Greece, and Beth Van Schaack, of California, to be Ambassador at Large for Global Criminal Justice, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 9 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: January 11, to hold hearings to examine a Federal perspective on the COVID–19 response, focusing on addressing new variants, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

January 12, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Robert McKinnon Califf, of North Carolina, to be Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Department of Health and Human Services, Jose Javier Rodriguez, of Florida, and Lisa M. Gomez, of New Jersey, both to be an Assistant Secretary, and David Weil, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, all of the Department of Labor, Amy Loyd, of New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education, Javier Ramirez, of Illinois, to be Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director, Linda A. Puchala, of Maryland, to be Member of the National Mediation

Board, and Susan Harthill, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: January 13, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Margaret A. Burnham, of Massachusetts, Gabrielle M. Dudley, of Georgia, Henry Klibanoff, of Georgia, and Brenda E. Stevenson, of California, each to be a Member of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board, 10:15 a.m., VTC.

Committee on Indian Affairs: January 12, to hold hearings to examine closing the digital divide in Native communities through infrastructure investment, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: January 11, to hold hearings to examine the domestic terrorism threat one year after January 6, 10 a.m., SH–216.

January 12, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine pending nominations, 9 a.m., SD–226.

January 13, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 2992, to provide that certain discriminatory conduct by covered platforms shall be unlawful, and the nominations of Alison J. Nathan, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, Bridget Meehan Brennan, Charles Esque Fleming, and David Augustin Ruiz, each to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, Victoria Marie Calvert, and Sarah Elisabeth Geraghty, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, John H. Chun, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, Jaqueline Scott Corley, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Dale E. Ho, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Charlotte N. Sweeney, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, Hernan D. Vera, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Georgette Castner, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, Ruth Bermudez Montenegro, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, Julie Rebecca Rubin, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Cristina D. Silva, and Anne Rachel Traum, both to be a United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, Katherine Vidal, of California, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and Ryan K. Buchanan, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, Andrew M. Luger, to be United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, Mark A. Totten, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, and Jason M. Frierson, to be United States Attorney for the District of Nevada, all of the Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Select Committee on Intelligence: January 11, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

January 12, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security, 2 p.m., SD–G50.

Special Committee on Aging: January 13, to hold hearings to examine financial literacy, focusing on addressing the unique just-in-time decisions older Americans and people with disabilities face, 9:30 a.m., VTC.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, January 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Implications of Electric Vehicle Investments for Agriculture and Rural America'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Appropriations, January 12, Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled ''Impact of Continuing Resolutions on the Department of Defense and Services'', 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Small Business, January 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Review of SBA's Top Management and Performance Challenges in Fiscal Year 2022 and SBA OIG's Semiannual Report to Congress'', 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, January 12, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing entitled ''Proposals for a Water Resources Development Act of 2022: Administration Priorities'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

11 a.m., Tuesday, January 11

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Alan Davidson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 2:20 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Alan Davidson, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Amitabha Bose, of New Jersey, to be Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Tuesday, January 11

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H. Res. 860—Providing for Consideration of H.R. 1836—Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act of 2021 and H.R. 4672—EVEST Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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